Soldier's Manual

MOS 19D

Cavalry Scout

SKILL LEVEL 4

JULY 2017

This publication supersedes STP 17-19D4-SM, 28 January 2010

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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PREFACE

This Solder training publication (STP) is for Soldiers holding military occupational specialty (MOS) 19D, Cavalry Scout, Skill Level 4, and for the trainers and first-line supervisors. It contains standardized training objectives in the form of task summaries to train and evaluate Soldiers on critical tasks that support unit missions during wartime.

Trainers and first-line supervisors should ensure Soldiers holding MOS 19D, Skill Level 4 have access to this publication. STPs are downloadable from Army Knowledge Online (https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/index.html) or the Army Training Network, Central Army Registry: (https://atiam.train.army.mil/catalog/catalog/search.html). Directorate of Logistics / Publishing Products Index and ordering (https://dol.hqda.pentagon.mil/ptclick/index.asxp)

This manual applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the United States Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated.

Send comments and recommendations by any means (U.S. mail, e-mail, fax, or telephone) using DA Form 2028, *Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms,* or follow its format. Point of contact information is as follows:

E-mail:	usarmy.benning.mcoe.mbx.doctrine@mail.mil
Phone:	COM 706-545-8874 or DSN 835-8874
U.S. Mail:	Commanding General, MCoE
	Directorate of Training and Doctrine (DOTD)
	Task Development Branch
	ATTN: ATZB-TDT
	Fort Benning, GA 31905-5410

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

General

1-1.   Army-wide Doctrine and Training Literature Program (ADTLP) Soldier training publications (STPs) contain critical tasks and other Soldier training information that standardize individual training for the Army; provide information and guidance for conducting individual training in the unit; and aid the Soldier, noncommissioned officer (NCO), officer, and commander in training critical tasks. STPs consist of Soldier's manuals (SMs) and Soldier's manual and trainer guides (SM-TGs). Unit trainers use STPs to train and sustain both leader and Soldier task proficiency. The STP identifies the individual military occupational specialty (MOS) training requirements. Leaders should use the STP to plan, conduct, and evaluate individual training in units.

1-2.   The STP is the primary MOS reference to support the training and self-development of every Soldier in the unit. The STP is used in conjunction with the Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks, Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 7-0, Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 7-0, and Field Manual (FM) 7-0 to establish effective training plans and programs tailored to unit missions.

Training Requirement

1-3. The Army trains to win in a complex world. To fight and win in a chaotic, ambiguous, and complex environment, the Army trains to provide forces ready to conduct unified land operations. The Army does this by conducting tough, realistic, and challenging training. Unit and individual training occurs all the time—at home station, at combat training centers, and while deployed.

1-4. Army training includes a system of techniques and standards that allow units and Soldiers to determine, acquire, and practice necessary skills. The foundation of a unit's readiness ties directly to the proficiencies of its individual Soldiers and how they perform specified tasks related to an assigned duty position and skill level. Success in battle does not happen by accident; it is a direct result of tough, realistic, and challenging training. For more information on training development, management, and responsibilities see:

- ADP 7-0, Training Units and Developing Leaders, establishes the role of training and leader development, including Army civilian leader development. It discusses training that prepares Soldiers, Army civilians, organizations, and their leaders to conduct unified land operations. The ADP also discusses how Soldiers and units are trained.

- ADRP 7-0, Training Units and Developing Leaders, expands on the foundations and tenets found in ADP 7-0.

- FM 7-0, Train to Win in a Complex World, expands on the fundamental concepts of the Army's training doctrine introduced in ADRP 7-0.

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CHAPTER 2

Training Guide

Introduction

2-1. This STP identifies the critical tasks for 19D Skill Level 4 Soldiers. It is designed to support preparation of individual and unit training plans that satisfies integration, cross-training, training up, and sustainment training requirements for Soldiers in this MOS. Units have different training needs and requirements based on differences in environment, location, equipment, dispersion, and other similar factors, so all tasks in this manual may not be relevant and some tasks may not be included.

Critical Task List

2-2. The critical task list (table 2-1) identifies tasks by number and name. The tasks are organized numerically within subject areas and include initial training location, recommended sustainment training frequency, and sustainment training skill levels.

2-3. Subject areas are used to group similar tasks. The numbers and titles of subject areas in this STP are identified in figure 2-1.

1	PLATOON LEADERSHIP
2	PLATOON LOGISTICS/TRAINING
3	PLATOON OPERATIONS

Figure 2-1. Subject areas.

2-4. The initial training location identifies where the task is first trained to STP standards, whether in a course or the unit. The brevity codes used for training locations are identified in figure 2-2.

INT	Institutional (course)
OP	Operational (unit)

Figure 2-2. Initial training locations.

2-5. Sustainment training frequency shows the recommended training frequency to maintain proficiency. Brevity codes used for training frequencies are identified in figure 2-3.

BA	Biennially
AN	Annually
SA	Semi-annually
QT	Quarterly
BM	Bimonthly
MO	Monthly
BW	Biweekly
WK	Weekly
DA	Daily
HR	Hourly
OT	One time
Other	

Figure 2-3. Sustainment training frequency

Table 2-1. 19D Skill Level 4 Critical Tasks

Task Number	Title	Training Location	Sust Tng Freq	Sust Tng Sl
Subject Area 1 PLATOON LEADERSHIP				
031-506-1054	Advise the Commander on Crossing a Contaminated Area	OP	AN	4
071-332-5052	Conduct Roles of the Platoon Sergeant	OP	QT	4
171-123-1095	Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD) at Platoon Level	INST	QT	4
171-123-4001	Prepare a Platoon Fire Plan	INST	SA	4
171-300-0007	Conduct Liaison with Local Civilians, Law Enforcement Officials, and Foreign Military Leadership	OP	AN	4
171-300-0041	Integrate Attachments and Detachments	INST	AN	4
171-300-0054	Develop a Casualty Evacuation Plan at Platoon Level	INST	SA	4
Subject Area 2 PLATOON LOGISTICS/TRAINING				
171-121-4022	Plan Live Fire Range Operations	OP	SA	4
171-121-4023	Conduct Live Fire Range Operations	OP	SA	4
171-121-4039	Conduct a Platoon Level After-Action Review (AAR)	OP	SA	4
171-123-1019	Supervise Scout Platoon Maintenance	OP	SA	4
171-138-0008	Plan Tactical Scout Training Exercises	OP	SA	4
171-138-0010	Develop a Unit Training Plan for the Mobile Gun System (MGS) Advanced Gunnery Training System (AGTS)	OP	SA	4
Legend: Freq = frequency Sl = skill level Sust = sustainment Trng= training				

Table 2-1. 19D Skill Level 4 Critical Tasks (continued)

Task Number	Title	Training Location	Sust Tng Freq	Sust Tng Sl
171-138-0011	Supervise a Program for the Mobile Gun System (MGS) Advanced Gunnery Training System (AGTS)	OP	SA	4
Subject Area 3 PLATOON OPERATIONS				
031-506-4013	Plan Operations for a Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Environment	OP	AN	4
031-506-4014	Conduct Operations in a CBRN Environment	OP	AN	4
031-627-4011	Integrate Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear CBRN Concepts Into the Mission Planning	OP	AN	4
052-310-7105	Develop an Engagement Area	OP		4
071-326-5630	Conduct Movement Techniques by a Platoon	INST	SA	4
171-091-1018	Supervise the Implementation of Air Defense Measures in an Armor/Scout Platoon	OP	AN	4
171-091-1020	Direct Emplacement of an Obstacle by a Platoon	OP	SA	4
171-091-1021	Plan Resupply Operations at Platoon Level	INST	SA	4
171-121-3038	Conduct a Relief in Place at Platoon Level	INST	SA	4
171-121-4004	Conduct a Screening Mission	INST	SA	4
171-121-4009	Conduct Scout Platoon Actions on Contact	INST	SA	4
171-121-4016	Conduct a Displacement at Platoon Level	INST	SA	4
171-121-4042	Supervise Quartering Party Activities	INST	SA	4
171-121-4046	Direct Emplacement and Activation of Early Warning Systems	OP	SA	4
171-121-4053	Plan an Armor/Scout Platoon Tactical Road March	OP	SA	4
171-121-4067	Execute Platoon Precombat Operations	INST	SA	4
171-121-4075	Supervise Operational Decontamination Operations	OP	AN	4
171-123-1306	Supervise Scout Platoon Tactical Formations	OP	SA	4
171-123-1313	Plan a Reconnaissance Mission	INST	SA	4
171-123-4005	Conduct the Occupation of an Assembly Area (AA)	INST	SA	4
171-123-4008	Direct a Consolidation and Reorganization at Platoon Level	INST	SA	4
171-156-0048	Supervise Mobile Gun System (MGS) Formations and Drills	OP	SA	4
171-156-0049	Direct Mobile Gun System (MGS) Platoon Fires	OP	SA	4
171-300-0003	Construct a Map Overlay	OP	AN	4
171-300-0006	Conduct Civil Disturbance Control Operations at Platoon Level	OP	AN	4
171-300-0008	Secure a Critical Area at Platoon Level	OP	AN	4
171-300-0017	Support Civilian Evacuation Operations at Platoon Level	OP	AN	4

Legend:
Freq = frequency
Sl = skill level
Sust = sustainment
Trng= training

Duty Position and Training Requirements

2-6. 19D Skill Level 4 duty position and training requirements are identified in figure 2-4. It provides a recommendation for cross training and train-up/merger training.

- Duty position column lists the duty positions.
- Subject area column identifies the subject areas a Soldier must be proficient in to perform in that duty position.
- Cross train column lists the recommended duty position for which Soldier should be cross trained.
- Train-up/merger column lists the next higher duty position for the Soldier.

DUTY POSITION	SUBJECT AREAS	CROSS TRAIN	TRAIN-UP/MERGER
PLATOON SERGEANT	1,2,3	N/A	First Sergeant

Figure 2-4. Duty positions

CHAPTER 3
19D Skill Level 4 Tasks

Task Format

3-1. Each task provides the Soldier and trainer with the information necessary to prepare, conduct, and evaluate critical task training. See figure 3-1 for the format components included in each task.

Component	Description
Task Number	A unique, permanent identification number used to identify each individual task.
Task Title	Describes the required action to be performed.
Condition	Describes the operating conditions under which the task will be performed. The condition expands on the information in the task title by identifying when, where, and why the Soldier performs the task as well as what materials, personnel, and equipment the Soldier must have to perform the task.
Standard	Describes the acceptable level of performance. It notes how well the Soldier should perform the task to be considered competent. The standard includes both the performance and the criteria.
Performance Steps	Consists of detailed outline information on how to perform the task. A performance step is a single discrete operation, movement, action or decision that composes part of the task.
Evaluation Preparation	A statement that identifies the evaluation preparation needed to execute the task. Includes special setup procedures and instructions for evaluating task performance (if required).
Performance Measures	Identifies the specific actions that the Soldier must meet to successfully complete the task. Listed in a GO/NO-GO format for easy evaluation.
Evaluation Guidance	A statement identifying the evaluation guidance needed for the task to be performed to standard.
References	Identifies required and related references.
Safety Statements	Safety (danger, warning, and caution) statements alert users to the possibility of immediate death, personal injury, or damage to equipment, respectively.
Notes	Notes provide a supportive explanation or hint relative to the performance steps.

Figure 3-1. Task format

Subject Area 1: Platoon Leadership

031-506-1054
Advise the Commander on Crossing a Contaminated Area

Conditions: You are given a situation requiring the movement of a squad to companysize unit through a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) contaminated area. You are given ATP 3-11.32, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense*. You are required to prepare a nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) 5 report and advise the commander. This task may be performed in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4.

Standards: Advise the commander about crossing a contaminated area based on the type of contamination and the assets available. Standards are not degraded due to performance of this task in MOPP 4.

Performance Steps

1. Determine the type of contamination based on the NBC 5 report.

2. Determine the size of the contaminated area using the NBC 5 report and a map to estimate the distance across the area.

3. Select routes and alternate routes through the contaminated area.

4. Select the appropriate protective measures for Soldiers crossing the contaminated area.

    a. Determine the Soldier's previous exposure by calculating his radiation exposure status (RES) category.

    b. Determine the personal protective equipment (PPE) available (such as MOPP gear and available shielding).

5. Select the mode of transportation and the shielding that is best suited for crossing the contaminated area.

6. Select the type and level of decontamination required to decontaminate Soldiers after they cross the contaminated area.

Evaluation Preparation:

Setup: A good time to evaluate this task is while in a field environment. Provide the Soldier with the items listed in the task conditions statement.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Determined the type of contamination.	_____	_____
2 Determined the size of the contaminated area.	_____	_____
3 Selected routes and alternate routes through the contaminated area.	_____	_____
4 Selected the appropriate protective measures for Soldiers crossing the contaminated area.	_____	_____
5 Selected the mode of transportation and the shielding that was best suited for crossing the contaminated area.	_____	_____
6 Selected the type and level of decontamination required to decontaminate Soldiers after they have crossed the contaminated area.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed (F). If the Soldier fails any performance measure, show him how to do it correctly.

References

Required	Primary
ATP 3-11.32 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense	

071-332-5052
Conduct Roles of the Platoon Sergeant

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) and are responsible for the day-to-day operations and training of the platoon and the welfare of the Soldiers.

Standards: Conduct duties of the PSG by advising the platoon leader (PL) on appointments, promotions and reductions, assignments, and discipline of the Soldier's in the platoon. Supervise the platoon's individual training, administration, logistics, maintenance and pre-combat checks (PCCs). Monitor the morale, discipline and health of the platoon, and ensure the platoon is prepared to accomplish its mission.

Performance Steps

1. Advise the PL on the following administrative actions of the Soldiers:

    a. Appointments.

    b. Promotions.

    c. Reductions.

     d. Assignments.

    e. Discipline actions.

2. Lead the platoon in the absence of the PL.

3. Ensure the platoon is prepared to the accomplish the mission.

4. Supervise PCCs.

5. Supervise the platoon's administrative, logistic and maintenance procedures.

6. Supervise the individual training.

7. Manage the platoon's combat load prior to operations.

8. Monitor the platoon's logistical status during operations.

9. Coordinate with company headquarters for logistical support.

10. Take charge of task-organized elements.

    a. Supervise quartering parties.

    b. Control support elements during raids and attacks.

    c. Send out security patrols.

11. Establish the platoon's casualty collection point (CCP).

    a. Direct medic and aid/litter where to move the casualties.

    b. Maintain platoon's strengths.

    c. Consolidate the platoon's casualty reports.

    d. Send casualty reports to company headquarters.

    e. Receive and orientate replacements.

12. Employ digital communication systems available to the platoon.

13. Verify the mission and commanders intent two levels higher.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and/or materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Advised the PL on the administrative actions of the Soldiers.	_____	_____
2 Led the platoon in the absence of the PL.	_____	_____
3 Ensured the platoon was prepared to accomplish its mission.	_____	_____
4 Supervised PCC.	_____	_____
5 Supervised the platoon's administrative, logistic and maintenance procedures.	_____	_____
6 Supervised the individual training.	_____	_____
7 Managed the platoon's combat load prior to operations.	_____	_____
8 Monitored the platoon's logistical status during operations.	_____	_____
9 Coordinated with company headquarters for logistical support.	_____	_____
10 Took charge of task-organized elements.	_____	_____
11 Established the platoon's CCP.	_____	_____
12 Employed digital communication systems available to the platoon.	_____	_____
13 Verified the mission and commanders intent two levels higher.	_____	_____

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Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                        ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

                                                        ATP 3-21.8 Infantry Platoon and Squad

171-123-1095
Prepare an Operation Order (OPORD) at Platoon Level

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) and must prepare an operations order (OPORD) for your platoon. You have the higher level OPORD.

Standards: Prepare a platoon OPORD..

Performance Steps

1. Develop the Situation paragraph.

Note: The situation paragraph describes the conditions of the operational environment that impact operations.

      a. Area of interest.

      b. Area of operations.

      c. Terrain.

      d. Weather.

      c. Enemy forces.

      d. Friendly forces.

           (1) Higher headquarters mission and intent.

               (a) Higher headquarters two levels up.

                    1. Mission.

                    2. Commander's intent.

               (b) Higher headquarters.

                    1. Mission.

                    2. Commander's intent.

           (2) Missions of adjacent units.

      e. Interagency, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental organizations.

      f. Civil considerations.

      h. Assumptions.

    2. Develop the mission paragraph.

Note: This is the who, what, when, where, and why which states the essential task(s) and purpose to be accomplished by the entire unit, to include on-order missions, and clearly defines the platoon's objective.

3. Develop the execution paragraph.

       a. Commander's intent.

Note: Commanders develop their intent statement personally. The commander's intent is a clear, concise statement of what the force must do and conditions the force must establish with respect to the enemy, terrain, and civil considerations that represent the desired end state. It succinctly describes what constitutes the success of an operation and provides the purpose and conditions that define that desired end state. The commander's intent must be easy to remember and clearly understood two echelons down.

Note: The commander's intent includes:

Purpose–an expanded description of the operation's purpose beyond the "why" of the mission statement.

Key tasks–those significant activities the force as a whole must perform to achieve the desired end state.

End state–a description of the desired future conditions that represent success.

       b. Concept of operations.

       c. Scheme of movement and maneuver.

Note: Describe the employment of maneuver units in accordance with the concept of operations. Provide the primary tasks of maneuver units conducting the decisive operation and the purpose of each. Next, state the primary tasks of maneuver units conducting shaping operations, including security operations, and the purpose of each. For offensive tasks, identify the form of maneuver. For defensive tasks, identify the type of defense. For stability tasks, describe the role of maneuver units by primary stability tasks. If the operation is phased, identify the main effort by phase. Identify and include priorities for the reserve.

       (1) Scheme of mobility/countermobility.

       (2) Scheme of battlefield obscuration.

       (3) Scheme of information collection.

Note: Army forces do not conduct reconnaissance missions and surveillance within the United States and its territories. For domestic operations, this paragraph is titled "Information Awareness and Assessment" and the contents of this paragraph comply with Executive Order 12333.)

       d. Scheme of intelligence.

       e. Scheme of fires.

       f. Scheme of protection.

.

       g. Cyber electromagnetic activities.

       h. Stability tasks.

       i. Assessment.

       j. Tasks to subordinate units.

       k. Coordinating iInstructions.

            (1) Time or condition when the OPORD becomes effective.

            (2) Commander's critical information requirements.

            (3) Essential elements of friendly information.

            (4) Fire support coordination measures.

            (5) Airspace coordinating measures.

            (6) Rules of engagement.

            (7) Risk reduction control measures.

            (8) Personnel recovery coordination measures.

            (9) Environmental considerations.

            (10) Soldier and leader engagement.

            (11) Other coordinating instructions.

4. Develop the sustainment paragraph.

Note: Describe the concept of sustainment, including priorities of sustainment by unit or area. Include instructions for administrative movements, deployments, and transportation—or references to applicable appendixes—if appropriate. Use the following subparagraphs to provide the broad concept of support for logistics, personnel, and health service support.

            a. Logistics.

            b. Personnel.

            c. Health service support.

5. Develop the command and signal paragraph.

            a. Command.

               (1) Location of commander and key leaders.

(2) Succession of command.

(3) Liaison requirements.

b. Control.

(1) Command posts.

(2) Reports.

c. Signal.

Note: Provide instructions for how the addressees acknowledge receipt of the OPLAN or OPORD. The word "acknowledge" may suffice. Refer to the message reference number if necessary. Acknowledgement of an OPLAN or OPORD means that it has been received and understood.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Developed the situation paragraph.	_____	_____
2 Developed the mission statement.	_____	_____
3 Developed the execution paragraph.	_____	_____
4 Developed the sustainment paragraph.	_____	_____
5 Developed the command and signal paragraph.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**

ADP 5-0 The Operations Process

ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

ATP 3-21.8 Infantry Platoon and Squad

FM 7-0 Train to Win in a Complex World

FM 6-0 Commander and Staff Organization and Operations

171-123-4001
Prepare a Platoon Fire Plan

WARNING

The risk of fratricide between your platoon and other elements of the task force should be evaluated to avoid damage to equipment or injury to personnel. Appropriate adjustments or restrictions should be made, understood, and implemented by all units.

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) and have been directed to prepare a platoon fire plan. You have received an overlay or sketch map with graphic control measures, copies of all platoon sector sketches, and an order to defend a specific sector as part of a larger force.

Standards: Review the platoon sector, determine fighting positions and sectors of fire, and identify or construct target reference points (TRPs). Establish overlapping fields of fire or observation, analyze target information, identified dead spaces and incorporated obstacles and barriers as required. Coordinate supporting fires and adjacent platoons or units. Refine TRPs, establish trigger lines, and develop a platoon sector sketch. Send a copy of the fire plan to the commander for approval.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times . Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile to friendly forces, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communications systems will use these systems to manage information and reduce electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Review the platoon sector.

      a. Conduct a map reconnaissance.

      b. Conduct a mounted reconnaissance from the threat's perspective, if possible.

      c. Determine the most probable enemy avenue of approach.

      d. Determine where the threat will be vulnerable.

      e. Identify present barriers and obstacles so they can be used to optimize platoon fires.

      f. Identify tentative locations for additional obstacles and barriers to slow the threat attack or to channelize and destroy the threat in areas where they will be most vulnerable.

2. Determine the platoon's primary, alternate, and supplementary fighting positions, and secondary sectors of fire for each position.

3. Identify or construct TRPs, if required.

Note: If there is no easily identifiable terrain TRPs must be identified or possibly constructed. Remember that civilians may interfere with items placed downrange as TRPs.

4. Establish overlapping fields of fire or observation.

5. Analyze target information from squad and sector sketches for preparation of the platoon fire plan.

6. Identify dead spaces.

      a. Adjust the firing positions or plan indirect fire to cover dead spaces.

      b. Mark on a fire plan overlay all remaining dead space in the sector using correct military graphics for easy identification by users of the fire plan.

7. Incorporate obstacles and barriers.

Note: Existing obstacles are those natural or cultural restrictions to movement that are part of the terrain when the battle planning begins. Reinforcing obstacles are those obstacles that are specifically constructed, emplaced, or detonated to tie together, strengthen, and extend existing obstacles.

Obstacles such as hasty protective minefields are serious threats to local civilians or refugees. Weigh their use carefully.

      a. Identify all existing obstacles and barriers.

      b. Identify the locations where, within the platoon sector, to emplace obstacles, time permitting, to delay or stop the enemy.

      c. Draw symbols for obstacles and barriers on the platoon fire plan overlay using standard military symbols for easy identification by users.

      d. Use obstacles to contain the enemy longer in the engagement area (EA), maximizing the effect of direct and indirect fire.

8. Coordinate indirect fires and final protective fires (FPFs).

Note: Time permitting, you can fire registration rounds to verify TRPs and times of flight, and to allow the observer to maximize the effects of indirect fires.

9. Refine TRPs.

      a. Analyze target information obtained from range cards or sector sketches to recommend additional TRPs to the commander.

      b. Indicate TRPs on the overlay using the standard military symbol for a TRP.

10. Coordinate with adjacent platoons or units.

a. Obtain or exchange the following information:

(1) Routes into and out of the position.

(2) Routes to the subsequent positions.

(3) Indirect fire targets.

(4) Locations of the flanks.

(5) Locations of observation posts (OPs) or listening posts (LPs).

(6) Locations of security patrol routes.

(7) Location of dead space between units and how it is to be covered.

(8) Signal operating instructions (SOI).

(9) Overlapping observation and direct fire.

(10) Locations and types of obstacles.

b. Analyze the above information to determine what should be included in the platoon fire plan.

11. Establish the trigger line for initiation of the direct-fire fight and other actions that are time and space dependent.

12. Develop a platoon sector sketch that shows all primary, alternate, and supplementary positions which includes:

a. The platoon sector.

b. Individual vehicle and dismount positions.

c. OPs or LPs.

d. TRPs and EAs.

e. Obstacles.

f. Indirect fire targets to include FPF, if allocated.

g. Legend to explain the graphics represented.

h. Avenues of approach.

i. Dead space.

13. Send a copy of the fire plan to the commander for approval.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Reviewed the platoon sector.	_____	_____
2 Determined the platoon's primary, alternate, and supplementary fighting positions, and secondary sectors of fire for each position.	_____	_____
3 Identified or constructed TRPs, as required.	_____	_____
4 Established overlapping fields of fire or observation.	_____	_____
5 Analyzed target information received from the vehicle commanders.	_____	_____
6 Identified dead spaces.	_____	_____
7 Incorporated obstacles and barriers.	_____	_____
8 Coordinated indirect fires and FPFs.	_____	_____
9 Refined TRPs.	_____	_____
10 Coordinated with adjacent platoons or units.	_____	_____
11 Established the trigger line for initiation of the direct-fire fight and other actions that were time and space dependent.	_____	_____
12 Developed a platoon sector sketch that showed all primary, alternate, and supplementary positions.	_____	_____
13 Sent a copy of the fire plan to the commander for approval.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                          ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

                                                          ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

                                                          ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

                                                          ATP 3-21.8 Infantry Platoon and Squad

171-300-0007
Conduct Liaison with Local Civilians, Law Enforcement Officials, and Foreign Military Leadership

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) in support of a squadron stability support operation, you have been tasked to conduct liaison with local key civilians, law enforcement officials, nongovernmental agencies, or possibly low-ranking foreign military officials. You have been briefed on the Status of Forces Agreement (international law) or agreements applicable to the area of operations (AO), and the theater rules of engagement (ROE). The commander or intelligence officer (S-2) has provided any available information on officials. Your platoon may be digitally equipped. Contact with friendly, enemy, neutral, or unknown elements is likely.

Standards: Review current intelligence. Identify commander's intelligence requirements. Determine the need for linguist support and coordinate with other elements in the area. Brief the platoon on the current situation and designate security and reaction forces. Conduct liaison activities and report requests to the commander. Conduct post-liaison activities.

Performance Steps

1. Review information from the commander, S-2, and reconnaissance regarding local key civilians, law enforcement officials, and foreign military officials who may be encountered.

2. Identify commander's critical intelligence requirements (CCIR) and priority information requirements (PIR).

3. Determine linguist support requirements, if required.

4. Coordinate with other teams or elements operating in the area of responsibility, as required.

5. Brief the platoon on the current situation to include:

    a. Political or social climate among the local populace.

    b. Intelligence and information requirements.

    c. Conduct appropriate for the mission.

Note: Each Soldier must understand the ROE and escalation of force (EOF) guidelines and be prepared to execute them properly in every situation encountered.

    (1) Maintain a high standard of dress and military bearing.

Note: If you look smart and professional, people are more likely to accept your authority and be willing to cooperate.

    (2) Maintain courteous demeanor.

    (3) Demonstrate concern for local customs and people.

    (4) Stay calm no matter what happens.

        (5) Maintain situational awareness at all times.

        (6) Closely monitor situations or areas to note any information of potential intelligence value.

    d. Conduct inappropriate for the mission.

        (1) Any display of disrespect or hint of dislike.

        (2) Disregarding local customs or courtesies regarding gender differences during interactions with the local populace.

        (3) Shouting or display of impatience.

        (4) Careless or sloppy appearance.

6. Designate a security force element to provide overwatch security for the AO.

7. Designate a reaction force (of at least scout team in size).

8. Conduct liaison activities.

Note: Higher headquarters determine liaison parameters and requirements, establishes times and locations for initial liaison contacts.

    a. Determine key officials.

    b. Make face-to-face contact with key officials.

    c. Determine degree of support and trust of officials.

Note: Liaison members should make no promises or agreements unless specifically authorized to do so by the commander or governing authority.

    d. Maintain an impartial and open demeanor.

    e. Utilize whatever method(s) of intelligence collection you have available during liaison operations, whether it be human intelligence (HUMINT) collectors or the company intelligence support team (CoIST).

9. Report to the commander any requests made by key local civilians, law enforcement officials, or foreign military.

10. Finalize liaison operations with local officials.

11. Conduct post-liaison actions.

    a. Brief the commander or appropriate staff sections on the liaison visit.

    b. Release security and reaction forces, when appropriate.

    c. Prepare an after-action report.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Reviewed information from the commander, S-2, and reconnaissance regarding local key civilians, law enforcement officials, and foreign military officials who may be encountered.	_____	_____
2 Identified commander's intelligence requirements.	_____	_____
3 Determined linguist support requirements, if required.	_____	_____
4 Coordinated with other teams or elements operating in the area of responsibility, as required.	_____	_____
5 Briefed the platoon on the current situation.	_____	_____
6 Designated a security force element to provide overwatch security for the AO.	_____	_____
7 Designated a reaction force.	_____	_____
8 Conducted liaison activities.	_____	_____
9 Reported to the commander any requests made by key local civilians, law enforcement officials, or foreign military.	_____	_____
10 Finalized liaison operations with local officials.	_____	_____
11 Conducted post-liaison actions.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                    ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

                                                    ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

                                                    ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

                                                    ATP 3-39.33 Civil Disturbance

Required   **Primary**
FM 3-21.20 The Infantry Battalion

ATP 3-21.8 Infantry Platoon and Squad

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171-300-0041
Integrate Attachments and Detachments

Conditions: As a scout platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL), you have received an operations order (OPORD) to perform a combat operation. Based on the OPORD you will be required to integrate attachments into your platoon and have a portion of your platoon attached to another unit.

Standards: Brief the Soldiers being attached on the current situation, mission, command relationships, available support, and signal instructions. Brief the Soldiers being detached on the mission, gaining organization, and linkup information to include location, time, and communications information.

Note: Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management, maintain situational awareness, and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Brief on the following:

      a. Unit being attached to.

      b. Linkup time.

      c. Linkup location.

Note: A scout platoon will have different types of elements attached based on mission. Some examples of possible attachments include: civil affairs, tactical psychological operations, tactical human intelligence, K-9, explosive ordinance teams, forward air controllers.

2. Describe the current situation to attachments and detachments.

      a. Enemy situation.

      b. Friendly situation.

3. Explain the mission.

Note: The attached unit must understand its mission, the task, and how they contribute to higher headquarter's mission.

      a. Explain the operational reporting requirements.

      b. Provide attachments a copy of the unit standard operating procedure (SOP) and to detachments.

      c. Explain the in-processing procedures for individuals requiring access to classified information.

      d. Explain the SOP for combat identification.

      e. Allocation of terrain.

4. Brief on command relationships.

    a. Operational relationship (attached, operational control, etc.) and effective times.

    b. Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) authority.

    c. Noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC).

    d. Role of subordinate headquarters. (i.e. chemical detachment may report to the headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) commander.

    e. Role of the parent unit.

5. Identify the support available.

    a. Personnel and administrative support.

        (1) Personnel accountability system.

        (2) Replacement operations.

        (3) Casualty reporting.

        (4) Mail.

        (5) Legal.

        (6) Finance.

    b. Maintenance and supply support.

        (1) Unique support requirements.

        (2) Logistics status reporting.

        (3) Fuel: types and expected consumption rates.

        (4) Ammunition: types and expected consumption rates.

    c. Medical support.

        (1) Normal (i.e. sick call).

        (2) Emergency (medical evacuation procedures).

6. Provide with unit signal information.

    a. Radio.

        (1) Signal operating instructions (SOI).

        (2) Communication equipment density.

(3) Special maintenance requirements.

(4) Times when radio listening silence is in affect.

(5) Alternate frequencies.

(6) Time or condition for changing frequency.

    b. Digital systems.

(1) Digital communication procedures.

(2) Unit task organization.

    c. Visual and pyrotechnic signals (alternate means of control, emergency signaling).

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Briefed attachments and detachments.	_____	_____
2 Described the current situation.	_____	_____
3 Explained the mission.	_____	_____
4 Briefed on command relationships.	_____	_____
5 Identified support available.	_____	_____
6 Provided unit signal information.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

                                                ATP 3-21.8 Infantry Platoon and Squad

171-300-0054
Develop a Casualty Evacuation Plan at Platoon Level

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) your unit is in an operational environment and may have casualties. The assembly area is secure and the main command post (CP) and the battalion or squadron aid station are operational. The medical team is available to provide emergency medical aid and evacuation of casualties. Medical personnel are attached to your platoon.

Standards: Develop a casualty evacuation plan and coordinate it with medical platoon leadership. Coordinate both ground and air evacuation (if available). Designate vehicles to use in the evacuation plan, and designate holding areas. Rehearse the evacuation plan.

Note: Ensure your platoon has at least one combat lifesaver (CLS) for each vehicle. Ideally, all Soldiers are CLS-qualified.

Performance Steps

1. Develop platoon standard operating procedures (SOP) for casualty evacuation (CASEVAC).

2. Coordinate CASEVAC with the medical platoon leadership.

   a. Coordinate with the medical platoon on:

      (1) Routes.

      (2) Mission.

      (3) Points of contact.

      (4) Assets required.

   b. Coordinate with the medical treatment team to see how they want the vehicles and/or area marked by priority.

   c. Determine assets needed to evacuate casualties.

   d. Confirm primary and alternate evacuation routes (if by vehicle).

3. Coordinate air evacuation (if tactical situation permits).

4. Designate vehicles to use for CASEVAC.

5. Designate holding areas.

   a. Designate separate holding areas for contaminated killed in action (KIA) personnel.

   b. Designate separate holding areas for uncontaminated KIAs.

   c. Designate a holding area for enemy prisoner of war (EPW) casualties.

   d. Develop a security plan for EPWs.

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e. Coordinate with higher headquarters for S-5 support in the event of civilian casualties.

f. Ensure all personnel have CASEVAC request forms, including DA Form 1156 (Casualty Feeder Report), and are trained in their use.

6. Conduct rehearsals.

7. If sensitive items were obtained from casualties, such as weapons and communications equipment, secure them.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Developed a platoon SOP for CASEVAC.	_____	_____
2 Conducted CASEVAC coordination with the medical platoon leadership.	_____	_____
3 Coordinated ground and air evacuation (if tactical situation permitted).	_____	_____
4 Designated vehicles to be used for CASEVAC.	_____	_____
5 Designated holding areas.	_____	_____
6 Conducted rehearsals.	_____	_____
7 Secured any sensitive items obtained from casualties.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                            ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

                                                            ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

                                                            ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

                                                            ATP 4-02.2 Medical Evacuation

                                                            ATP 4-25.13 Casualty Evacuation

                                                            DA Form 1156 Casualty Feeder Report

Subject Area 2: Platoon Logistics/Training

171-121-4022
Plan Live Fire Range Operations

Conditions: As a leader in a unit you have been directed to plan gunnery/live fire operations for the unit. You have received the commander's assessment and have access to all personnel necessary to aid in the planning process. Prerequisite tables (I, II, and III) have not been completed. It is currently T-13+.

Standards: Develop the training plan. Publish the warning order (WARNORD). Conduct resource planning and complete the plan. Publish the operations order (OPORD). Develop training schedules and complete the tactical plan and supporting products.

Performance Steps

1. Develop the training plan.

  a. Review commander's assessment.

Note: The commander's assessment is a complete assessment of the unit's proficiency, training strengths, their weaknesses, and the standards they wish to achieve. From this assessment, the unit can develop a training plan to correct deficiencies, improve mastery, and sustain fundamentals.

   (1) Identify critical planning factors.

  (a) Previous training.

  (b) Past strengths and weaknesses within the unit.

  (c) The unit's warfighting skills proficiency.

  (d) Turnover in critical (key leader and weapon system) positions between weapons training.

  (e) Training days available.

  (f) Resources available.

  (g) Level of maintenance within the unit.

  (h) Simulation and gaming training assessment.

Note: Not all weapons or systems have simulations available. Each subordinate training strategy will detail the required or authorized simulation system, as appropriate. For systems without simulations, Table II, Simulations, are not required.

  (i) The unit's specific mission-essential task list (METL).

(j) The unit's intended deployment region or environment.

(2) Identify training goals.

Note: Training goals vary as the local training conditions vary. Tailor your training to the available training environments and to specifically address unit proficiency assessments. The goal is to create a training environment that is as realistic and demanding as possible with the resources available.

(a) Set tough, but achievable standards.

(b) Continually update the training program to the changing needs of the unit.

b. Develop timeline.

Note: Developing the tentative training timeline provides backwards planning during the execution weeks of the training event. Units will be able to deconflict training issues earlier, and ultimately secure the facilities, training areas, and ranges required at the earliest opportunity.

c. Schedule in-progress reviews (IPR).

Note: During the planning process for any live-fire event, a series of tasks are executed, reviewed, or updated periodically to ensure the unit's success. Units and unit training SMEs should review the following items weekly and report the status during any IPR.

(1) Armament and platform maintenance status.

(2) Individual and crew-served weapon training and qualification status.

(3) Driver's training program (DTP) status.

(4) Range safety officer (RSO) and range officer in charge (OIC) training and certification status.

(5) Simulations use and progression.

(6) Prerequisite table's status, and tables I, II, and III.

(7) Current evaluators trained and certified within the unit.

(8) Simulations instructor/operator training and certification within the unit.

(9) Class V forecasting, including training ammunition, pyrotechnics, battle effects simulators (BES), smoke, and other enablers.

(10) Fire support (FIST) or fire support officer (FSO) indirect fire instruction to the supported units.

d. Identify the major training facilities required to execute your training plan.

Note: Units must follow local standard operating procedures (SOPs) to secure facilities (land, ammunition, training aids, etc).

(1) Request land, ranges, billeting or bivouac areas for training.

(2) Request ammunition including pyrotechnics (hostile fire simulators, smoke, and star clusters).

(3) Request appropriate training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS) resources required.

(4) Conduct diagnostic skills tests.

Note: The diagnostic test, table I, pre-marksmanship instruction and evaluation (PMI&E) identifies training deficiencies early to apply the appropriate amount of training prior to the live fire.

(5) Identify required certifications.

Note: Units must identify all the individual, crew, and leader required certifications, qualifications, schools, classes, programs, and licenses that support the future training events. Driver's training, ammunition handlers, certified instructor/operators, range safety, and TADSS installation and troubleshooting are just a few of the most common training and certifications that need to be planned for before training execution week.

(a) Identify RSO and OIC.

_1_ Ensure RSO and OIC are certified.

_2_ If necessary, coordinate and execute RSO and OIC certification through range operations.

(b) Review instructor/operator (I/O) training and certification.

_1_ Ensure I/Os are certified.

_2_ If necessary, coordinate I/O training.

(c) If necessary, review individual and crew-served weapon qualifications.

Note: Units must manage their individual weapon and crew-served weapon qualification requirements to support the future training gates. Units must manage their Gate 4 training monthly to ensure Soldiers are qualified to participate in gates 3, 2, or 1, as required.

e. Conduct mission analysis.

(1) Identify sergeant's time training (STT) topics that support the training event.

(2) Identify table I evaluators.

(3) Plan evaluator courses.

(4) Develop live-fire scenarios.

Note: The unit training subject matter expert (SME) must refer to the installation's range operations regulation to ensure proper lead time is provided for scenario approval.

    (a) Develop live-fire scenario concept.

    (b) Ensure the scenario concept can be executed to standard.

      _1_ Conduct range reconnaissance.

      _2_ Conduct map analysis.

      _3_ Conduct terrain analysis.

      _4_ Conduct targetry line-of-sight (LOS) analysis.

    (c) Submit scenario to approving authority.

    (5) Plan table I testing period(s).

    (6) If necessary, coordinate for external evaluators for table VI.

Note: For some systems or elements, table VI qualification requires external evaluation. The external evaluation requirements are detailed within the respective weapon or system training strategy.

    f. Refine the event training requirements.

Note: This focus identifies the training trends and gaps of the unit's current proficiency to address them in the commander's guidance as needed. The unit training SME monitors progress in simulation and gaming systems, and develops the testing plans to meet the live-fire prerequisites. The unit may develop and publish warning orders (WARNORDs) to support the upcoming training event, as necessary.

    (1) Review results of previous training.

    (2) Identify training trends and gaps.

    (3) Modify training event based on trends, gaps and commander's guidance.

    g. Develop WARNORD.

2. Publish WARNORD.

3. Conduct resource planning.

Note: Develop and plan for the appropriate resources to support the training event. This includes all classes of supply, facilities, and external support.

    a. Verify TADSS plan.

Note: The unit training SME must finalize the TADSS plan, including draw, training, issue, and turn in. This includes any vehicles required to support the TADSS installation and use instruction, inclement weather areas for training, and any detail support required.

      b. Conduct a follow-up with range operations to ensure the range scenario is approved.

Note: Once complete, any additional documents to support the scenarios should be coordinated with range control, including targetry, thermalization of the target presentations, pyrotechnics support, and battle effects simulator use.

        (1) Verify scenario approval.

        (2) Request range support, as needed (targetry, simulators, smoke).

      c. Confirm supply requests.

      d. Coordinate medical support.

Note: Coordinate directly with the unit medics to review the medical support package provided on each range. This includes reviewing the status of the certified combat life savers within the unit, ambulance exchange points (AXP), MEDEVAC procedures and equipment, strip maps, and communications requirements. The unit's medic support team provides the evaluation procedures and plans to conduct the Call-For MEDEVAC and Call-For CASEVAC training requirements on the range.

4. Complete the plan.

      a. Conduct reconnaissance.

Note: Execute range and training area recon with key leadership and staff. The purpose of this reconnaissance is to identify the primary functional areas on each range. This includes items such as the ammunition pad, medic location, Class I areas, maintenance areas, bivouac or billeting areas, after action review (AAR) facilities, and the motor pool parking layout.

        (1) Identify the primary functional areas on each range.

Note: This includes items such as the ammunition pad, medic location, Class I areas, maintenance areas, bivouac or billeting areas, AAR facilities, and the motor pool parking layout.

        (2) Conduct range walk.

Note: The range walk includes reviewing the concurrent training plan, zeroing or screening procedures, conduct of the range, actions of the proofing team, and the execution of the Call-For engagement requirements. The unit training SME executes a range walk with the unit's experienced NCOs and subordinate unit training SMEs to troubleshoot or war-game the live fire and tactical plans
.

      b. Develop DD Form 2977 (Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet).

Note: Construct a DD Form 2977 to support each portion of the training event. This includes a review of the seasonal, live-fire, inclement weather, night operations, and extended training hour hazards.

c. Review local SOPs and regulations for additional training requirements.

Note: Review the local SOPs and regulations for any additional requirements. This includes items such as ammunition detail requirements, emergency procedures, and range operations during severe weather.

d. Develop tasks to subordinate units.

e. Verify convoy routes.

f. Confirm external evaluation support.

g. Develop conduct of the range and range or training area layout diagrams.

h. Develop contingency and alternate training plan.

i. Develop the OPORD.

j. Develop a detailed conduct of the range and range safety briefing.

Note: The conduct of the range briefing includes the general scenarios, actions of the vehicles on the range, locations of key personnel and activities (medic support, for example), and the general flow from occupation of the range through range closure. The unit training SME presents this briefing to all crews and leadership executing training on the range or facility.

k. Coordinate barrier and road closures.

Note: Most range facilities firing medium and large caliber munitions require barrier gate use and road closures. The unit training SME coordinates the barrier gate and road closure plan through range operations. The unit training SME provides the accurate barrier and closure locations to the barrier detail NCO tasked in the OPORD.

l. Confirm range support packages.

Note: The unit training SME confirms all range support package products. This includes the S-4 expendable items, targetry and associated thermalization and pyrotechnics with range operations, and any external evaluator support.

m. Develop briefing packets.

Note: The unit training SME develops the briefing packets for each range or facility scheduled for use. This includes all packages for the briefing NCO, concurrent training NCO, and unit firing status tracking plans. The unit training SME must consider the communications flow during the conduct of the range to ensure timely updates to all briefing packets are completed.

5. Publish the OPORD.

6. Develop training schedules.

7. Complete tactical plan and supporting products.

a. If required, coordinate for any observer/controller–trainer (OC-T) requirements.

b. Verify all of the range support items requested to support training.

Note: The unit training SME updates the tower and range books, RSO and OIC books and checklists, and crew or firing packets as necessary. The unit training SME must verify all the range support items requested to support training. This includes any targetry that was scheduled for construction, shipment and delivery of targetry and pyrotechnics, and scenario builds within the range operating system.

(1) Update tower and range books.

(2) Update OIC and RSO books and checklists.

(3) Develop firing packets.

c. Conduct training event IPR.

d. If necessary, issue fragmentary order (FRAGORD).

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Developed the training plan.	_____	_____
2 Published WARNORD.	_____	_____
3 Conducted resource planning.	_____	_____
4 Completed the plan.	_____	_____
5 Published the OPORD.	_____	_____
6 Developed training schedules.	_____	_____
7 Completed tactical plan and supporting products.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required   **Primary**
DD Form 2977 Deliberate Risk Assessment   TC 3-20.0 Integrated Weapons Training
Worksheet   Strategy

171-121-4023
Conduct Live Fire Range Operations

Conditions: As a leader in a unit you have been directed to conduct gunnery/live fire operations for the unit. You have received the training event operations order (OPORD) and any fragmentary orders (FRAGORD) including completed DD Form 2977 (Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet), and training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations (TADSS) request and TC 25-8. Land and ammunition has been requested and approved. All necessary personnel (external evaluators, medics, supply platoon, unit Master Gunner or subject matter expert (SME)) have been assigned to you or have been made available to support your mission. Your officer in charge (OIC) and range safety officer (RSO) have current certifications. Tables I, II, and III have been completed. It is currently T-3.

Standards: Review training event OPORD. Conduct rehearsals. Finalize administrative support requirements and conduct final verifications. Execute subordinate rehearsals and checks. Execute training. Recover and assess training.

Performance Steps

1. Review training event OPORD.

2. Conduct rehearsals.

Note: The unit executes rehearsals of the training event including back briefs from key leaders and staff. Units should conduct a thorough rehearsal or rock drill of the entire training event to identify potential issues as early as possible, and provide sufficient reaction time to correct any deficiencies or shortcomings.

    a. Conduct key leader walk-through.

    b. Conduct medic support back-brief.

    c. Confirm crew rosters, if necessary.

    d. Identify fire fighting details, if required.

    e. Identify target details, if required.

    f. Conduct range specific OIC and RSO briefings.

    g. Rehearse barrier guard and road closure plan, if required.

3. Finalize administrative support requirements.

    a. Update DD Form 2977 (Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet), as required.

Note: Update DD Form 2977 as appropriate, based on expected weather hazards (S-2), training factors and complexity (S-3), or live-fire issues (unit training SME).

    b. Conduct in-progress review (IPR).

c. Issue FRAGORD, if necessary.

d. Finalize training packets.

e. Brief external evaluators.

Note: The unit training SME conducts a briefing with the external evaluators tasked to support the live-fire training event. It is important for the unit training SME to record the contact information of all external evaluators, identify the day and night shift NCOICs, and provide range transportation coordination with the evaluation team.

(1) Conduct of the range.

(2) After action review (AAR) expectations.

(3) Facility equipment that supports the AAR.

(4) Current training guidelines.

(5) Overview of the day and night firing scenarios.

f. Draw and issue TADSS, if necessary.

Note: The unit training SME and a supporting detail will sign for, draw and issue the supporting TADSS, as needed. Units must keep accurate accountability of the TADSS, particularly when using one system on multiple vehicles. The unit training SME must take the time to provide a method of maintaining accountability of the equipment.

4. Conduct final verifications.

a. Verify all firers have completed tables I, II, and III (prerequisite tables).

b. Identify shortcomings, if necessary.

(1) Notify commander of shortcomings.

(2) Develop training plan to certify firers.

5. Execute rehearsals and checks of subordinate units.

a. Conduct precombat checks (PCC) and precombat inspection (PCI) on all firing vehicles, armament, and thermal optics.

b. Perform convoy operations PCC and PCI, if required.

6. Execute training.

a. Open and close ranges according to local policy.

b. Manage ammunition draw, issue, and turn in.

Note: The unit's support platoon manages the issue and turn-in of all ammunition daily. The unit training SME and range OIC will conduct inspections periodically throughout the training days.

      c. Manage and record operation tempo (OPTEMPO) utilization.

Note: The support platoon provides the OIC daily reports on Class III draw by quantity, bumper number (call sign), and type of petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) product.

      d. Proof range targetry.

         (1) Verify targets are provided and presented according to TC 25-8 to include thermalization and hostile fire simulators.

         (2) Coordinate with the range operations personnel for any targetry deficiencies found on the range.

      e. Manage concurrent training.

         (1) Ensure that concurrent training focuses specifically on the training tasks for that range or training facility.

         (2) Ensure all training event locations have concurrent training.

         (3) Provide and execute retraining, as appropriate.

      f. Spot check barrier and target details.

      g. Execute digital tasks supporting live-training events.

      h. Collect and manage firing information (engagement scores, penalties, infractions, malfunctions, and alibi information) as they occur.

      i. Conduct daily SITREP to higher headquarters.

         (1) Provide daily updates to unit performance to the commander and key leaders.

         (2) Update reporting NCO information, as appropriate.

      j. Conduct live-fire AARs.

7. Recover and assess training.

      a. Conduct detailed analysis of training.

         (1) Analyze engagements and scenarios to identify training gaps, failures, or engagements that are too easy.

         (2) Determine ammunition expended versus drawn. Develop plan for turn-in and re-forecasting, as necessary.

         (3) Determine and prepare Soldier awards as appropriate. This includes any certifications, qualification ratings, and distinguished performance awards.

(4) Provide recommendations to leadership for Soldier attendance to unit training SME functional courses based on performance and potential.

(5) Develop and provide AAR to the external evaluation unit's leadership on their performance.

(6) Develop simulations and gaming system training plan for sustainment training.

(7) Conduct AAR with firing crews to gather information about ranges, scenario, training, conduct of fire, and other live-fire topics. Apply lessons learned to next unit training plan as appropriate.

(8) Provide recommendations to the commander on live-fire related topics.

(9) Submit detailed live-fire and training roll-up and complete qualification table results to higher headquarters for consolidation and submission to Weapons and Gunnery Branch, Maneuver Center of Excellence (MCoE), for data collection.

    b. Manage ammunition turn in and reconciliation.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Reviewed training event OPORD.	_____	_____
2 Conducted rehearsals.	_____	_____
3 Finalized administrative support requirements.	_____	_____
4 Conducted final verifications.	_____	_____
5 Executed subordinate rehearsals and checks.	_____	_____
6 Executed training.	_____	_____
7 Recovered and assessed training.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required   **Primary**
TC 25-8 Training Ranges   TC 3-20.0 Integrated Weapons Training
                                                     Strategy

171-121-4039
Conduct a Platoon Level After Action Review (AAR)

Conditions: As an evaluator of a platoon that is conducting or has completed a training exercise or drill, you have assistant controllers or evaluators, a map, pointer, chalkboard, chalk, pen, marking pens, evaluator comments and notes, and training aids. Time is available to compile the data and conduct the after action review (AAR). The platoon may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Perform the introduction, and review the purpose and sequence of the AAR. Review objectives of the exercise or drill and discuss key and optional issues of the exercise or drill as well as force protection issues. Make closing comments at the conclusion of the AAR.

Note: An AAR is not a critique and does not grade success or failure. AARs maximize training benefits by allowing Soldiers, regardless of rank, to learn from each other.

Performance Steps

1. Perform the introduction of the AAR.

2. State the rules of the AAR.

3. Review the purpose of the AAR.

      a. Encourage Soldiers to participate by incorporating the following techniques:

          (1) Enter the discussion only when necessary.

          (2) Reinforce the fact that it is permissible to disagree.

          (3) Focus on learning.

          (4) Encourage Soldiers to give honest opinions.

          (5) Use open-ended and leading questions to guide the discussion of Soldier, leader, and unit performance.

      b. Guide the discussion so the participants will discover the following:

          (1) Strengths and weaknesses.

          (2) Possible solutions.

          (3) Course of action to follow to correct problems.

4. Review the sequence of the AAR.

5. Use the digital communication system for the playback of map, charts, and operation order (OPORD), if equipped.

6. Review the objectives of the exercise or drill to include:

      a. Training objectives.

        (1) Restate the tasks being reviewed.

        (2) Restate the conditions and standards for tasks.

      b. Commander's mission and/or intent (what was supposed to happen).

Note: The commander should restate the mission and intent by using maps, operational graphics, terrain boards, etc.

      c. Opposing force (OPFOR) commander's mission and/or intent.

Note: During the AAR, the OPFOR commander explains his plan to defeat friendly forces by using the same training aids as the friendly force commander so participants can understand the relationship of both plans.

      d. Relevant doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP).

7. Summarize recent events.

Note: The review should be guided using a logical sequence of events to describe and discuss what happened. Open-ended and leading questions are used to encourage participation.

8. Discuss key issues.

Note: The Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) system's playback functions can be used to assist vehicle commanders with reconstructing a particular situation, and the hooking function can provide pertinent information on friendly and threat units and geo-references.

      a. Organize the discussion using one of the following techniques:

        (1) Chronological order of events.

Note: This technique is logical, structured, and easy to understand. It follows the flow of training from start to finish and allows Soldiers to see the effect of their actions on other units and events.

        (2) Warfighting functions.

Note: To focus and structure the AAR, you can also use the six warfighting functions. By discussing each function below across all phases of the training exercise, participants can identify systemic strengths and weaknesses.

          (a) Movement and maneuver.

          (b) Intelligence.

          (c) Fires.

          (d) Sustainment.

          (e) Command and control.

          (f) Protection.

(3) Key events, themes, and issues.

Note: A discussion of key events focuses on critical training events that directly support training objectives the chain of command identified before the exercise began.

This technique is particularly effective when time is limited.

b. Flexibility.

(1) Be specific, avoid generalizations.

(2) Be thorough.

(3) Don't dwell on issues unrelated to the mission accomplishment.

(4) Focus on actions.

(5) Relate performance to the accomplishment of training objectives.

(6) Identify corrective action for areas of weakness.

(7) Continually summarize.

9. Discuss optional issues and designated focus areas:

Note: Optional issues are discussed in addition to discussing key issues.

a. Soldier or leader skills.

Note: Through discussion, the unit can identify the critical Soldier and leader skills that affected unit or individual performance.

Leader skills are discussed in a separate meeting or AAR specifically for that purpose. This allows for a candid discussion of leadership issues without wasting unit AAR time which is best spent on reviewing the entire training exercise.

b. Tasks to sustain or improve.

Note: The focus should be on identifying tasks in which the unit is proficient and tasks in which they need further training.

The intent is to focus training on mission-essential tasks and supporting Soldier, leader, and collective tasks that need improvement rather than training to known strengths.

c. Statistics.

Note: Effective feedback requires participants to measure, collect, and quantify performance during the training exercise. Statistics supply objective facts that reinforce observations of both strengths and weaknesses. The danger lies in misusing statistics. Chart after chart of ratios, bar graphs, and tables quickly obscure any meaning and lend themselves to grading of unit performance.

d. Other.

Note: Participants may need to discuss troop-leading procedures, troop deployment and use of terrain, synchronization, threat disposition and tactics, information dissemination and use, obstacle emplacement and breaching, vision of the battlefield, knowing the threat, and so forth.

10. Discuss force protection to include safety or fratricide issues.

Note: Safety issues should be specifically addressed in every AAR and discussed in detail when it impacts the unit effectiveness or Soldier health. It is important to treat safety precautions as integral parts of every operation.

11. Make closing comments.

      a. Summarize the key points identified during the discussion.

      b. End the AAR on a positive note, linking conclusions to future training.

      c. Leave the area to allow the leaders and Soldiers time to discuss the training in private.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Performed the introduction to the AAR.	_____	_____
2 Stated the rules of the AAR.	_____	_____
3 Reviewed the purpose of the AAR.	_____	_____
4 Reviewed the sequence of the AAR.	_____	_____
5 Used the digital communication system if equipped.	_____	_____
6 Reviewed the objectives of the exercise or drill.	_____	_____
7 Summarized recent events.	_____	_____
8 Discussed key issues.	_____	_____
9 Discussed optional issues and designated focus areas.	_____	_____
10 Discussed force protection.	_____	_____
11 Made closing remarks.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required   **Primary**

ADP 7-0 Training Units and Developing Leaders

FM 7-0 Train to Win in a Complex World

171-123-1019
Supervise Scout Platoon Maintenance

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant (PSG) you have DA Form 2404 (Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet) and / or DA Form 5988-E (Equipment Maintenance and Inspection Worksheet [EGA]); DD Form 314 (Preventive Maintenance Schedule and Record); and DA Form 2408-4 (Weapon Record Data). Your platoon is performing preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on their vehicles and equipment.

Standards: Verify vehicle and equipment status, brief all first line leaders on priorities, and oversee platoon maintenanace. Ensure all faults are corrected or noted on DA Form 2404 or DA Form 5988-E and DA Form 2408-4. Report equipment status to the applicable maintenance representative and leadership.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile to friendly forces, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Performance Steps

1. Verify vehicle and or equipment status.

      a. Check DA Form 2404 or DA Form 5988-E for equipment status and correctable deficiencies.

      b. Check DD Form 314 for scheduled maintenance to determine what type of maintenance is required and when it must be performed.

      c. Check DA Form 5988-E for parts on order and deferred maintenance items or parts.

      d. Check DA Form 2408-4 for vehicles that are scheduled to fire.

2. Brief first-line supervisors on work priorities.

Note: Commanders typically designate focus points during command maintenance, and platoons may need to split their manpower to meet requirements.

3. Check the work progress with first-line leaders periodically.

      a. Determine deficiencies.

      b. Refer any deficiencies not correctable at platoon level to unit maintenance.

      c. Make sure the current changes are posted in the technical manuals.

      d. Make sure the current changes are used to check the equipment.

      e. Supervise the preparation of the equipment for scheduled maintenance.

    f. Control the actions of the platoon to ensure the work remains on schedule and standards are accomplished.

    g. Spot check PMCS to determine if before-, during-, and after-operations checks have been completed.

    h. Check the status of your equipment against the following forms:

        (1) DA Form 2408-4.

        (2) DA Form 2404 or DA Form 5988-E.

4. Ensure that uncorrected faults were entered on the DA Form 2404 or DA Form 5988-E.

5. Report the maintenance status of your vehicles and equipment to your unit motor sergeant, armorer, or applicable maintenance representative.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Verified vehicle and equipment status.	_____	_____
2 Briefed first-line supervisors on work priorities.	_____	_____
3 Checked the work progress with first-line leaders.	_____	_____
4 Ensured uncorrected faults were entered on DA Form 2404 or DA Form 5988-E.	_____	_____
5 Reported the maintenance status of equipment to unit motor sergeant, armorer, or applicable maintenance representative.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
DA Form 2404 Equipment Inspection And   DA PAM 750-8 The Army Maintenance
Maintenance Worksheet   Management System (TAMMS) Users Manual.

DA Form 2408-4 Weapon Record Data

DA Form 5988-E Equipment Maintenance and
Inspection Worksheet (EGA)

DD Form 314 Preventive Maintence Schedule
and Record

171-138-0008
Plan Tactical Scout Training Exercises

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) of a scout platoon and you have a requirement to plan tactical training for your platoon. You have FM 7-0, AR 385-10, AR 385 63, local range regulations, and the unit standard operating procedures (SOP).

Standards: Obtain critical information to conduct an exercise, select a training area, and designate personnel to support training. Plan the exercise in accordance with FM 7-0, AR 385-10, and AR 385-63. Brief the support personnel on their responsibilities and identify and coordinate for procurement of supplies and equipment. Develop a layout diagram and submit the layout to higher headquarters for approval. Develop a sequence of events that provides an estimated time line and plan for communications.

Note: All planning of training exercises should be done according to FM 7-0, AR 385-10, AR 385-63, and local range regulations.

Performance Steps

1. Obtain critical information to include the following:

    a. Participants.

    b. Training objectives.

    c. Date(s) and time(s) of training.

    d. Location of training.

2. Select a training area site suitable for scout training by doing the following:

    a. Review the surface danger area diagram.

    b. Conduct a detailed training area ground reconnaissance.

3. Designate personnel required to support the training.

4. Brief support personnel on their responsibilities.

5. Identify supplies and equipment required to support training to include:

    a. Training aids.

    b. Class I, III, V, and VII equipment and supplies.

6. Coordinate for the procurement of supplies and equipment.

7. Review the SOP for guidelines on the layout of exercises.

8. Develop a training area layout diagram.

9. Submit the training area layout diagram to higher headquarters for approval.

10. Develop a sequence of events that provides an estimated time line.

11. Plan for communications.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Obtained critical information.	_____	_____
2 Selected a training area site suitable for scout training.	_____	_____
3 Designated personnel required to support training.	_____	_____
4 Briefed support personnel on their responsibilities.	_____	_____
5 Identified supplies and equipment required to support training.	_____	_____
6 Coordinated for procurement of supplies and equipment.	_____	_____
7 Reviewed the SOP for guidelines on the layout of exercises.	_____	_____
8 Developed a training area layout diagram.	_____	_____
9 Submitted the training area layout diagram to higher headquarters for approval.	_____	_____
10 Developed a sequence of events and provided estimated times.	_____	_____
11 Planned for communications.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
AR 385-10 The Army Safety Program

AR 385-63 Range Safety

FM 7-0 Train to Win in a Complex World

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171-138-0010
Develop a Unit Training Plan for the Mobile Gun System (MGS) Advanced Gunnery
Training System (AGTS)

Conditions: You are a senior instructor-observer (IO), platoon sergeant (PSG), or platoon leader (PL) and your commander has directed you to develop an mobile gun system advanced gunnery training system (MGS AGTS) unit training plan. You have the current unit training plan and TC 3-20.31 (Training and Qualification, Crew.

Standards: Develop an MGS AGTS training plan that supports the unit gunnery program to include initial integration and sustainment training according to TC 3-20.31..

Performance Steps

1. Determine the training requirements of your unit.

    a. Assess the unit's past performance.

        (1) Crew gunnery results.

        (2) Vehicle crew gunnery skills test (VCGST) results.

Note: Each unit has unique training requirements.

    b. Implement the use of the MGS AGTS with other gunnery subjects.

Note: Commanders and master gunners combine common gunnery subjects with the MGS AGTS training.

    c. Integrate the MGS AGTS into the overall training program.

Note: The MGS AGTS is not a stand-alone training device. To effectively train a crew, you must integrate it into training along with other training devices and simulators.

    d. Consider concurrent subjects that you can teach with the MGS AGTS.

        (1) Training devices.

        (2) Simulators, which make combat training realistic and achievable.

Note: The MGS AGTS is an MGS trainer. Although it addresses a wide variety of combat skills, do not rely on it alone to prepare crews for MGS gunnery tables.

    e. Use the MGS AGTS as a training enabler for tasks that include fire commands, target engagements, and lasing.

    f. Provide crews with an intensive initial train-up period on the AGTS in the regular matrix.

    g. Provide the IOs with proper training on the MGS AGTS program.

    h. Ensure that two IOs are available at all times.

Note: While one IO is training a crew, ensure that the other IO prepares to train, receives pre-briefings, conducts critiques, or debriefs another crew.

    i. Consider physical limitations when scheduling crews for MGS AGTS training.

        (1) You may not schedule MGS crews for more than two consecutive hours of training on the AGTS per day.

        (2) Consider eye strain.

        (3) Consider fatigue.

    j. Ensure you allow MGS crews sufficient time to work on identified skill weaknesses after an AGTS training session.

    k. Ensure that the unit training plan accounts for the entry of new or reconstituted crews into the MGS AGTS training matrix.

    l. Schedule time to train new IOs with the exportable training package (ETP).

    m. Ensure experienced IOs receive more time to train in the advanced matrix.

2. Plan initial integration of the MGS AGTS training.

    a. Use the MGS AGTS.

    b. Plan preparatory gunnery training requirements in accordance with TC 3-20.31.

    c. Orient the initial concentrated training on goals and not on time constraints.

Note: The intermediate proficiency goal starts the advanced skill level 2 of the commander in the commander-gunner's matrix. This exercise develops the skills needed by a proficient and coordinated crew.

    d. Allow an initial training period of 35 to 40 hours per crew, up to four months in the regular matrix.

Note: This period allows the crew to adjust to the device and advance to a point in the training matrix where it can continue MGS AGTS training less often.

    e. Enter crews into gate to live-fire exercises if crews pass the seven basic pre live-fire exercises.

    f. Enter crews into advanced skill level 1 when they:

        (1) Complete the gate to live-fire exercise.

        (2) Score at least 700 points.

        (3) Achieve seven qualified engagements.

    g. Ensure each crew receives two hours of intensive training in the crew station. To do this, divide their time (roughly) as follows:

(1) Pre-brief: 6 to 8 minutes.

(2) Preparation to fire exercise: 7 minutes.

(3) Time in crew station: 90 minutes.

(4) Time at remote monitor station: 10 to 18 minutes.

(5) Return to crew station: 60 minutes.

(6) Debrief: 10 to 15 minutes.

h. Ensure reconstituted crews with little or no experience on the MGS AGTS receive initial train-up in the regular matrix.

(1) Allow each crew to have two training sessions every three to four weeks.

(2) Reduce a crew's training time to four to six hours per month until it certifies.

Note: The crew certifies once it completes advanced skill level 2.

3. Plan sustained MGS AGTS gunnery training.

a. Begin the transition from initial integration to sustainment when 80 percent of the unit's crews achieve the initial proficiency goal.

b. Manage scheduling for sustainment training the same as during initial integration.

Note: Some crew proficiency will be lost after a four-week break in MGS AGTS training.

c. Enter all battle-rostered crews in the sustainment training program.

d. Give MGS AGTS priority training time to new crews in the initial train-up phase.

Note: The goal is to complete advanced skill level 2 within the first month of MGS AGTS training. That is the point at which learning decay is minimized and crews maintain progress in skill development through subsequent training sessions.

Note: A unit will have crews in all phases of the MGS AGTS training. Units should maintain 80 percent of the battle-rostered crews in the advanced matrix at advanced skill level 2 or higher.

e. Allow crews to cross-train.

(1) Implement two hours per quarter per gunner.

(2) Implement four hours per quarter per driver.

Note: Established goals are for general guidance only and may vary somewhat from crew to crew.

f. Examine crews who fail to achieve goals in a reasonable time in order to identify problem areas.

g. Maintain crew proficiency after matrix certification.

    h. Ensure crews receive at least two hours in the matrix per month to maintain proficiency.

    i. Relocate crews back into the matrix when they fail to maintain their proficiency.

Note: Due to MGS crew turbulence, one or both uncertified crewmembers should be evaluated for re-entry within the matrix. Matrix re-entry positions are based on results of the post certification exercises. Repositioning within the matrix is determined by the master gunner and senior IO, based on the results of gunnery qualifications or observed weaknesses.

Note: Reconstituted crews where one or both crewmembers have MGS AGTS training but not as a team, may be entered at a higher level after firing a series of exercises to confirm their proficiency. Re-entry into the matrix at a higher level will help reduce the effect of crew turbulence and allow a reconstituted crew to quickly resume matrix skill level progression.

Note: Under no circumstances should a new crewmember be entered into the matrix at a higher level than he has achieved previously. A gunner should never be entered into a higher group than the vehicle commander (VC).

4. Integrate MGS AGTS training with other gunnery training.

    a. Continue normal sustainment gunnery training between gunnery cycles.

    b. Ensure that crews have completed advanced skill level 2 prior to the start of combat Table III.

Note: An intensive MGS AGTS gunnery training program can be incorporated to enhance gunnery training eight weeks prior to qualification.

    c. Ensure the objectives of an intense gunnery train-up program are met. The program should:

        (1) Sustain gunnery skills.

        (2) Maintain crew coordination and compatibility.

        (3) Reinforce crew performance under stress.

        (4) Improve crew attitude.

        (5) Discipline crew gunnery aptitude.

        (6) Improve the proficiency of qualification tasks.

    d. Assess the gunnery results.

    e. Evaluate the crew's success based on previous matrix positions.

    f. Relocate the crew in the matrix according to their performance if a crew had several failures on Table VIII that relate to skills required at or below their current position in the matrix.

5. Plan a unit MGS AGTS training program.

    a. Consider resources available.

       (1) Training devices.

       (2) Individual training requirements.

       (3) Collective training requirements.

    b. Identify the gunnery skills that can be trained on the MGS AGTS.

    c. Identify the commander skills that can be trained on the MGS AGTS.

    d. Identify the gunnery skills that cannot be trained on the MGS AGTS.

Note: Intense initial training for crews consist of eight to 12 hours per crew.

    e. Schedule each crew for two hours per session per day.

    f. Schedule all three crews at a time until all crews have a minimum of 10 hours experience.

Note: It will take approximately 18 to 24 hours for a crew to reach intermediate proficiency.

    g. Ensure that the objectives for an initial intensive train-up are met. The initial intensive train-up should:

       (1) Sustain gunnery skills.

       (2) Maintain crew coordination and compatibility.

       (3) Reinforce crew performance under stress.

       (4) Improve crew attitude and discipline.

       (5) Improve crew gunnery attitude.

       (6) Improve the proficiency of qualified tasks.

Note: Matrix re-entry positions are based on evaluation guidance.

    h. Ensure that sustainment training is conducted on a continual year-round basis.

Note: The crew is fully trained to minimum standards when the intermediate proficiency goal is reached.

Note: The IO is the critical element in providing feedback to the master gunner as to crew status. Computer printouts are used to track crew progress and are interpreted by the IO, senior IO and the master gunner.

Note: Computer printouts consist of the following: situation monitor; performance analysis; shot pattern; session summary; crew record; unit summary; hand-written notes by the IO.

    i. Ensure crews move into sustainment training after their initial intense training is completed.

j. Ensure sustainment training is conducted every two to three weeks per crew at two-to three-hour intervals.

k. Ensure the driver receives cross-training every quarter for four hours (no more than two hours daily).

l. Assess the gunnery results.

m. Evaluate the crew's success in accomplishing the established MGS AGTS goals based on previous matrix position.

Note: The senior IO is:
- The only person authorized to relocate crews in the matrix.
- The only person authorized to have the manager's password to gain access to training management records stored within the MGS AGTS computer.
- Authorized to train and certify additional IOs as needed.

The senior IO must also work closely with the master gunner and the IOs.The Master Gunner should receive the commander's approval before making major changes in the MGS AGTS.

6. Refine or update the plan as needed.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Determined training requirements.	_____	_____
2 Planned initial integration of MGS AGTS training.	_____	_____
3 Planned sustained MGS AGTS gunnery training.	_____	_____
4 Integrated MGS AGTS training with other gunnery training.	_____	_____
5 Planned a unit MGS AGTS training program.	_____	_____
6 Refined or updated the plan as needed.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.
References

171-138-0011
Supervise a Program for the Mobile Gun System (MGS) Advanced Gunnery Training System (AGTS)

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) or Master Gunner (MG) in a mobile gun system (MGS) platoon. You are occupying an MGS advanced gunnery training system (AGTS) training facility. You have your platoon's MGS crew-training records, and TC 3-20.31 (Training and Qualification, Crew) for the Stryker MGS AGTS. You have received the results of your unit's annual gunnery and have found several weaknesses in direct-fire techniques.

Standards: Direct the instructor-operator (IO) to select the appropriate MGS AGTS program matrix for the training crew. Verify the training milestones are being met, and ensure the training is strengthening the crew's performance.

Note: All changes to crews and crewmembers made in the simulator are made by the senior IO.

The key to a successful MGS AGTS training program is to ensure there are always trained and competent personnel operating and managing the MGS AGTS.

Performance Steps

1. Direct the IO to select the appropriate MGS AGTS training program matrix for the training crew.

    a. Ensure the matrix exercise library will develop the commander's or gunner's team skills.

        (1) Direct the IO to select one of four program levels of gunnery training.

            (a) Basic gunnery advanced skill level 1.

            (b) Intermediate gunnery advanced skill level 2.

            (c) Advanced gunnery training skill level 3.

            (d) Sustainment training with random exercises from the entire matrix with combat conditions.

        (2) Orientation exercises.

        (3) Preparation exercises.

        (4) Boresight zeroing and calibration exercises.

Note: Failure to correctly perform the boresight procedures will cause crews to miss targets after entering the training matrix.

        (5) Target acquisition and manipulation exercises.

        (6) Evaluation exercises.

        (7) Exercises for the commander only.

(8) Exercises for the gunner only.

b. Ensure the IO inputs the advanced matrix exercise library.

Note: The advanced matrix exercise library is designed to train and sustain commanders' and gunners' proficiency in critical combat gunnery skills.

Note: The advanced matrix is designed for battle roster (sustainment) crews.

(1) Ensure the crew performs prep-to-fire checks.

(2) Zeroes the coaxial machine gun.

(3) Conducts practice exercises.

(4) Selects the appropriate matrix level of proficiency.

2. Ensure training guidelines are being accomplished utilizing the MGS AGTS

Note: The vehicle commander and gunner should master the preparatory gunnery training requirements in TC 3-20.31.

a. During the initial intense training period, require crews to:

(1) Pass the seven basic pre-live-fire exercises.

(2) Complete a gate to live-fire exercise with a passing score of 700 points in seven qualified engagements.

b. Set the goal to complete the intense training phase within 60 days of the commander or gunner combination being battle rostered.

c. Ensure all battle-rostered crews receive four hours of MGS AGTS training monthly.

d. Ensure the goal of 20 percent of battle rostered crews are in the intensive training phase.

e. Allow crews adequate training time.

3. Verify the MGS AGTS training milestones are being met.

a. Initial training.

Note: Initial training consists of MGS combat training before the beginning of MGS AGTS training.

(1) Use the fire control system.

(2) Issue fire commands.

(3) Respond to fire commands.

(4) Lay the main gun for target hand-off.

(5) Use the proper engagement techniques and procedures.

(6) Use target acquisition and identification.

b. Intensive training.

Note: Intensive training is used to build skills to a level that can be retained with less frequent training sessions.

(1) Pass the seven basic pre-live-fire exercises.

(2) Complete a gate to live-fire exercise with a passing score of 700 points in seven qualified engagements.

c. Intermediate gunnery training skill level 2 advanced matrix.

d. Advanced gunnery training.

(1) Skill level 3 advanced matrix.

Note: The MGS crew certifies when they successfully complete skill level 3 of the advanced matrix.

(2) Sustainment training.

Note: Sustainment training consists of random exercises from the entire matrix with combat conditions.

Once the crews have reached the minimum prerequisites to live-fire, they should continue to progress through the matrix using the computer recommended exercises, attempting to reach sustainment training.

It is not recommended that the crews be moved back in the training matrix after completing a gunnery cycle. The advanced matrix is designed to continue to train combat critical gunnery skills under progressively more difficult conditions.

4. Ensure training focuses on strengthening the crew's performance based on:

a. Crew training records.

b. Results of the unit's annual gunnery.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Directed the IO to select the appropriate MGS AGTS training program matrix for the training crew.	_____	_____
2 Ensured training guidelines in the MGS AGTS were followed.	_____	_____
3 Verified the MGS AGTS milestones were being met.	_____	_____
4 Ensured training focused on strengthening the crews performance.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required
TC 3-20.31 Training And Qualification, Crew

Primary
TC 3-20.31-1 Gunnery Skills Test

TC 3-20.31-4 Direct Fire Engagement Process (DIDEA)

Subject Area 3: Platoon Operations

031-506-4013
Plan Operations for a CBRN Environment

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) and have been ordered by the commander to plan for your platoon's operation in a chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) environment. You have your unit operation order (OPORD) and standard operating procedure (SOP), a map, an overlay with graphic control measures, and the commander's operational exposure guidance (OEG).

Standards: Plan operations for a CBRN environment with minimal degradation of combat efficiency.

Performance Steps

1. Analyze the CBRN situation given in the OPORD.

    a. Enemy.

        (1) Situation: Identification of enemy target acquisition and guidance systems and an estimate of their ability to operate in the environment.

        (2) Identification, estimated quantities, and capabilities of enemy CBRN weapon systems.

        (3) Summary of observed or expected enemy tactical employment of CBRN weapon systems.

    b. Friendly forces.

        (1) Information concerning CBRN assets not covered by OPORD that are available to higher, adjacent, supporting, and reinforcing units.

        (2) Identification of friendly target acquisition and guidance systems that could be adversely affected by friendly or enemy smoke employment.

        (3) Identification of friendly units or activities that could be adversely affected by friendly or enemy CBRN weapons employment

        (4) Estimate of the ability of friendly forces to operate in a CBRN environment.

    c. Attachments and detachments.

        (1) Identify chemical units available to support the operation to include their support status.

        (2) Example: 1st Plt, 12th Cml Co (SG) (Mech) (OPCON), or 814th Cml Co (SG) (Motor) (Attached).

2. Plan the use of CBRN detection devices.

    a. Plan emplacing of CBRN detection devices using METT-TC.

        (1) Mission

        (2) Enemy

        (3) Terrian

        (4) Troops

        (5) Time

        (6) Civilians

3. Plan unit decontamination.

    a. Identify assets within battalion and the higher echelon.

    b. Determine size and composition of the contaminated unit.

    c. Determine type of contamination.

    d. Determine type of decontamination operation needed.

        (1) Intermediate.

        (2) Operational.

        (3) Thorough.

    e. Determine support available from the contaminated unit.

    f. Select possible decon site (preferable the brigade or battalion predestinated decon site).

    g. Inform decon element of the mission to include:

        (1) The site location.

        (2) The size and composition of the contaminated unit.

        (3) Communication frequencies and call signs.

    h. Determine and coordinate required augmentation.

    i. Identify shortfalls and requests for logistical support. Check the supplies you will need to complete the mission to include MOPP gear and decontaminates.

4. Identify the time and location for treatment and evacuation of CBRN casualties.

a. Coordinate with the S-3 and surgeon to select the patient decontamination site (PDS).

    (1) Evaluate possible sites using mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC).

    (2) Ensure site has contaminated and uncontaminated evacuation access and egress routes.

    (3) Consider locating PDS with thorough or operational decontamination sites to minimize spread of contamination in the brigade area.

    (4) Coordinate for engineer support to dig "dirty dump".

    (5) Nominate main supply routes (MSRs) to serve as dirty evacuation routes.

5. Brief members of the platoon and the commander on the CBRN plan.

a. Identify assets within battalion and at the higher echelon (Refer to SOPs).

b. Identify area of interest for CBRN operations.

c. Advise the commander on equipment and personnel needed.

d. Coordinate with tasked unit for CBRN operations.

e. Coordinate with unit receiving support.

Note: When coordinating with the tasked unit and the unit receiving support make sure to include linkup times, call signs, and communication frequencies in the information given.

f. Receive timely report from recon unit. When the platoon receives a report back from the recon unit they will not only pass the information to their commander but they will also forward the report to higher in a NBC 4 report format.

g. Advise commander if nuclear, biological, or chemical agents are found.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Evaluate the task during a field exercise or during a normal training session. Gather all the necessary equipment and materials. Provide an area large enough to properly set up the equipment and perform the task. Develop several sets of conditions for testing purposes. Utilize the approved devices or sources to simulate contamination.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Analyzed the CBRN situation given in the OPORD.	_____	_____
2 Planned the use of CBRN detection devices.	_____	_____
3 Planned unit decontamination.	_____	_____
4 Identified the time and location for treatment and evacuation of CBRN casualties.	_____	_____

Performance Measures   **GO**   **NO GO**

5   Briefed members of the platoon and the commander on the CBRN plan.   _____   _____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed (F). If the Soldier scores NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required	**Primary**
ATP 3-11.32 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense	

031-506-4014
Conduct Operations in a CBRN Environment

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant/leader of an operational table of organization and equipment (TOE) platoon, given an operation or fragmentary order (OPORD/FRAGORD), a unit standard operating procedures (SOP), a map, and an overlay/sketch map with graphic control measures. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) weapons have been used. All chemical defense equipment (CDE) assets are on hand or available.

Standards: Conduct operations in a CBRN environment without degradation of combat efficiency according to unit CBRN plan by identifying preattack, during-attack, and postattack aspects of protection that can be accomplished in the event of a nuclear, biological, and chemical attack to include: administering first aid to CBRN casualties, as required and conduct unmasking procedures in accordance with ATP 3-11.32, *Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense.*

Performance Steps

1. Identify preattack, during-attack, and postattack aspects of protection that can be accomplished in the event of a nuclear attack.

   a. Know how terrain affects nuclear weapons.

   b. Hills and mountains. Reverse slopes of hills and mountains give some nuclear protection. Heat and light from the fireball of a nuclear blast and the initial radiation tend to be absorbed by hills and mountains. What is not absorbed deflects above the personnel because of the slope.

   c. Depressions and obstructions. The use of gullies, ravines, ditches, natural depressions, fallen trees, and caves can reduce nuclear casualties. However, predicting the actual point of a nuclear attack is almost impossible. The best protection remains an area below ground with some sort of overhead cover.

   d. Obscuration. When the threat of nuclear weapons use is high, smoke can be used to attenuate the thermal energy effects from nuclear detonations.

   e. Fighting positions.

      (1) Digging in provides improved defense, because earth is a good shielding material. A well-constructed fighting position gives excellent protection against initial nuclear effects.

      (2) The smaller the fighting position opening, the better. Most of the gamma radiation in the bottom of a fighting position enters through the opening.

      (3) A deep fighting position gives more radiation protection than a shallow one. It places a greater thickness of shielding material or earth between the occupant and the nuclear detonation.

   f. Buildings.

(1) Certain types of buildings offer excellent shelter from nuclear hazards and require minimum of time and effort to adapt for use. Choose buildings carefully. The stronger the structure, the better the protection against blast effects. The strongest are heavily framed buildings of steel and reinforced concrete. The worst choices are shed-type industrial buildings with light frames and long beam spans. Even well-constructed frame houses are stronger than the latter. Ammunition storage bunkers also give exceptional protection. These are usually large enough for most vehicles and equipment.

(2) Many European, rural and urban structures can provide good protection. Many types of pre-World War II European buildings provide good blast and radiation protection. Examples are farmhouses, churches, and municipal buildings.

(a) Certain types of buildings offer excellent shelter from nuclear hazards and require minimum of time and effort to adapt for use. Choose buildings carefully. The stronger the structure, the better the protection against blast effects. The strongest are heavily framed buildings of steel and reinforced concrete. The worst choices are shed-type industrial buildings with light frames and long beam spans. Even well-constructed frame houses are stronger than the latter. Ammunition storage bunkers also give exceptional protection. These are usually large enough for most vehicles and equipment.

g. During attack actions.Nuclear attack indicators are unmistakable. The bright flash, enormous explosion, high winds, and mushroom-shaped cloud clearly indicate a nuclear attack. An enemy attack would normally come without warning. Initial actions must, therefore, be automatic and instinctive.

(1) An attack occurring without warning is immediately noticeable. The first indication will be very intense light. Heat and initial radiation come with the light, and the blast follows within seconds.

(2) Personnel should stay calm, check for injury, check weapons and equipment for damage, and prepare to continue the mission.

(3) Personnel inside shelters should take protective action.

h. Post-attack actions. Protection must not stop when the attack ends. Immediately after an attack, post-attack recovery begins.

(1) Personnel must check for radioactive contamination and, then, must reduce the hazard with basic decontamination.

(2) As a minimum, unit personnel cover positions and shelters, and radiac meter operators begin continuous monitoring.

(3) For the commander, poststrike actions include damage assessment and the restoration of combat power.

(4) Commanders and CBRN personnel must also monitor schedules for pieces of CBRN equipment having filters

2. Identify preattack, during-attack, and postattack aspects of protection that can be accomplished in the event of a biological attack.

    a. Preattack actions.Up-to-date immunizations. Immunizations reduce the chances of becoming biological casualties.

    b. Good hygiene. Protect against the spread of disease by practicing good health habits.

    c. Area sanitation. Another way to stop the spread of disease is to keep the area clean.

    d. Physical conditioning. Good physical condition requires maintaining the body in a well-rested, well-fed, and healthy state.

    e. DOD insect repellent system. Proper implementation of the DOD insect repellent system will provide protection from those insects and ticks that may be used as biological agent vectors.

    f. During-attack actions. If threat forces attack with biological agents, there may be little or no warning. This will depend on the IPB assessment. Units automatically assume MOPP 4 to protect themselves against contamination when there are highprobability indicators of an attack.

    g. Biological-attack indicators. Biological agents may be disseminated as aerosols, liquid droplets, or dry powder.

    h. Immediate actions. Assuming MOPP provides protection against biological agents. However, an agent can gain entry through openings such as buttonholes; zipped areas; stitching; poor sealing at ankles, wrists, and neck; or through minute pores in the clothing fabric.

    i. Post-attack actions. Actions after a biological attack include submitting CBRN reports, beginning post attack recovery, and other actions-such as taking samples, identifying casualties by the symptoms they exhibit, and treating those symptoms.

3. Identify preattack, during-attack, and postattack aspects of protection that must be accomplished in the event of a chemical attack.

    a. Pre-attack actions.

        (1) Assess chemical threat, potential risk, and likelihood of attack.

        (2) Implement coordinated chemical defense plan.

        (3) Prepare to provide first aid for unit personnel.

        (4) Determine and implement appropriate MOPP levels.

        (5) Minimize skin exposure.

        (6) Continue good hygiene and sanitation methods.

        (7) Deploy and activate detectors.

(8) Designate and prepare shelters.

(9) Watch for attack indicators (e.g., a chemical cloud, a distinctive odor, and release of an agent).

(10) Cover unprotected mission-essential equipment.

b. During-attack actions.

(1) Give attack warnings. Detection and warning of the attack are critical to the implementation of protective measures. The warning signal for the attack directs personnel to take cover and use protective measures.

(2) Take cover. Taking cover protects personnel against blast, shrapnel, heat, liquid, and particulate contamination. After taking cover, personnel don their masks and other protective gear, as appropriate.

(3) Use MOPP 4. All personnel should assume MOPP 4 (full IPE) in the absence of any other information and remain in MOPP 4 until directed to reduce their MOPP level.

c. Post-attack actions.

(1) Begin post attack recovery

(2) Avoid potentially contaminated surfaces/areas.

(3) Obtain and report observations of an attack.

(4) Survey, control, and mitigate health hazards (treat and evaluate casualties).

(5) Adjust MOPP.

d. Unmasking procedures with or without the M256-series chemical detector kit. An M256-series chemical detector kit does not detect all agents.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Evaluate the task during a field exercise or during a normal training session. Gather all the necessary equipment and materials. Provide an area large enough to properly set up the equipment and perform the task. Develop several sets of conditions for testing purposes. Utilize the approved devices or sources to simulate contamination.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Identified pre-attack, during-attack, and post-attack aspects of protection that can be accomplished in the event of a nuclear attack.	_____	_____
2 Identified pre-attack, during-attack, and post-attack aspects of protection that can be accomplished in the event of a biological attack.	_____	_____
3 Identify pre-attack, during-attack, and post-attack aspects of protection that can be accomplished in the event of a chemical attack.	_____	_____

Performance Measures   **GO**   **NO GO**

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed (F). If the Soldier scores NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required	**Primary**
ATP 3-11.32 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense	TC 4-02.3 Field Hygiene And Sanitation

031-627-4011
Integrate CBRN Concepts into the Mission Planning

Conditions: Given a situation that requires a military operation (offensive, defensive, stability, or support), and Field Manual (FM) 3-11.

Standards: Integrate chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) concepts into the mission planning by selecting the principles of CBRN defense that applies to the four types of military operations.

Cue: Plan NBC offense, defense, stability and support of tactical military operations.

Performance Steps

1. Identify whether the operation is offense, defense, stability, or support.

2. Select the principles of CBRN defense that apply to the type of operation, to include -

    a. Contamination avoidance. Use the following when performing contamination avoidance:

        (1) Offensive. Assess the CBRN threat by analyzing the risk and bypassing the CBRN contamination. Conduct CBRN reconnaissance (recon) (Fox and Biological Integrated Detection System [BIDS]) Detect and verify the CBRN hazards. Use a warning and reporting system and deception smoke.

        (2) Defensive. Assess the CBRN threat by analyzing the risk and bypassing the CBRN contamination. Conduct CBRN recon (Fox and BIDS). Detect and verify the CBRN hazards. Use a warning and reporting system and deception smoke.

        (3) Stabilize. Demonstrate the CBRN readiness to local nationals by assessing industrial chemical hazards. Assess depleted uranium/low-level radioactive materials (DULLRAM) hazards and collect physical environment information. Conduct a CBRN intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).

        (4) Support. Assess threat capabilities, toxic hazards, and DULLRAM hazards.

    b. Individual protection. Use the following when performing individual protection:

        (1) Offensive. Conduct a mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) analysis, an immediate decontamination (decon), and an CBRN IPB.

        (2) Defensive. Conduct a MOPP analysis, an immediate decon, and an CBRN IPB.

        (3) Stability. Keep individual protective equipment (IPE) ready and conduct an CBRN IPB.

        (4) Support. Keep IPE ready and conduct an CBRN IPB.

    c. Collective protection (CP). Use the following when performing collective protection:

      (1) Offensive. Use CP shelters or vehicles for the offensive. Harden the fixed facilities.

      (2) Defensive. Use CP shelters or vehicles for the defensive. Harden the fixed facilities.

      (3) Stability. Conduct CP site assessments.

      (4) Support. Identify potential CP locations.

    d. Decontamination. Use the following when performing decon:

      (1) Offensive. Replenish individual decon kits. Consider the speed, need, limit, and priority for an operational and thorough decon. Execute the decon operations and request decon support. Use the smoke deception plan.

      (2) Defensive. Replenish individual decon kits. Consider the speed, need, limit, and priority for an operational decon and thorough decon. Execute the decon operations and request decon support. Use the smoke deception plan.

      (3) Stability. Use host-nation support for decon operations. Plan for patient decon and coordinate for civilian evacuation.

      (4) Support. Use host-nation support for decon operations. Plan for patient decon and coordinate for civilian evacuation.

    e. Consequence management. Use the following when performing consequence management:

      (1) Offensive. Conduct a CBRN vulnerability analysis.

      (2) Defensive. Conduct a CBRN vulnerability analysis.

      (3) Stability. Coordinate with civil authorities to maximize the use of their capabilities.

      (4) Support. Use civilian host-nation assets to the greatest extent possible and train first responders, as required.

Note: For offense and defense go to step 3, for stability go to step 4, and for support go to step 5.

3. Integrate, as a minimum, the following points into the offense and defense mission plan:

    a. Conduct CBRN recon as part of the collection plan using periodic or continuous monitoring as required.

    b. Employ detection and identification teams.

    c. Identify collection protection assets.

    d. Identify CBRN hazards.

    e. Designate decon sites and allocate the assets.

f. Ensure that CBRN hazard avoidance procedures are used.

g. Establish MOPP levels and maintain at no less than MOPP ready.

h. Establish the automatic masking criteria.

i. Conduct IPB.

4. Integrate, as a minimum, the following points into the mission planning for stability operations:

a. Incorporate toxic industrial hazards into the IPB.

b. Identify civilian and host-nation capabilities to support the CBRN defense operation.

c. Establish MOPP levels. If a threat is present, do not go below MOPP ready.

d. Identify the requirements for special CBRN assets, such as technical escort or biological detection unit.

5. Integrate, as a minimum, the following points into the support mission plan:

a. Assess natural disaster support if toxic materials are released.

b. Assess radiological hazards and low-level radiation.

c. Determine the resources to assist the civil authority.

d. Assist as a first responder to toxic or industrial hazard.

e. Assist to protect force or civilian population.

f. Assist in the support against terrorist threat.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Develop a scenario based on one of the four types of operations.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier that they will be evaluated on applying the principles of CBRN defense to a specific type of operation.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Identified whether the operation was offense, defense, stability, or support.	_____	_____
2 Selected the principles of CBRN defense that was applicable to the operation.	_____	_____
3 Integrated the points into the offense and defense mission plan.	_____	_____
4 Integrated the points into the stability mission plan.	_____	_____
5 Integrated the points into the support mission plan.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed (F). If the Soldier scores NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required	**Primary**
FM 3-11 Multiservice Doctrine for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Operations	
ATP 3-11.32 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures For Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense	

052-310-7105
Develop an Engagement Area

Conditions: As a platoon leader your unit has been given a mission that requires development of an engagement area. You are given an operations order, maps, situational template, maneuver graphics, any existing obstacle overlays, direct or indirect fire overlays, combat service support graphics, calculator, compass, and protractor.

Standards: Within the time constraints stated in the warning order or operation order: Integrate the obstacle plan, the indirect fire plan, the direct fire plan, and the terrain within the engagement area to support the commander's intent.

Performance Steps

1. Identify likely enemy avenues of approach.

      a. Conduct initial reconnaissance.

      b. Identify key or decisive terrain.

      c. Determine which avenues will afford cover and concealment for the enemy

      d. Evaluate lateral routes adjoining each avenue of approach.

2. Determine the enemy scheme of maneuver.

      a. Determine how the enemy will structure the attack.

      b. Determine how the enemy will use their reconnaissance assets.

      c. Determine where and when the enemy will change formations or establish support by fire positions.

      d. Determine enemy equipment and weapons capabilities and where, when, and how the enemy will conduct their assault, breaching operations, and commit follow-on forces.

      e. Determine the enemy's expected rates of movement.

      f. Assess the effects of their combat multipliers.

      g. Determine what reactions the enemy is likely to have in response to projected friendly actions.

3. Determine where to kill the enemy.

      a. Identify target reference points (TRPs) that match the enemy's scheme of maneuver, allowing the company to identify where it will engage enemy forces through the depth of the sector.

      b. Identify and record the exact location of each TRP.

c. Determine how many weapons systems, by type, must focus fires on each TRP to achieve the desired effects.

d. Determine which platoons will mass fires on each TRP.

e. Establish engagement areas around TRPs.

f. Develop the direct fire planning measures necessary to focus fires at each TRP.

4. Emplace weapon systems.

a. Select tentative platoon battle positions. (When possible, select these while moving in the engagement area. Using the enemy's perspective enables the commander to assess survivability of the positions.)

b. Conduct a leader's reconnaissance of the tentative battle positions.

c. Drive the engagement area to confirm that selected positions are tactically advantageous.

d. Confirm and mark the selected battle positions.

e. Ensure that battle positions do not conflict with those of adjacent units and that they are effectively tied in with adjacent positions.

f. Select primary, alternate, and supplementary fighting positions to achieve the desired effect for each TRP in the engagement area.

g. Ensure that platoon leaders, platoon sergeants, section leaders, and squad leaders position weapons systems to effectively cover each TRP with the required number of weapons systems (by type) and platoons.

h. Site and mark vehicle positions in accordance with unit SOP so engineers can dig in the positions while section leaders supervise.

i. Proof all vehicle positions before engineer assets depart.

5. Plan and integrate obstacles

a. Understand obstacle group intent.

b. Coordinate with the engineers.

c. Site and mark individual obstacle locations.

d. Refine direct and indirect fire control measures.

e. Identify lanes and gaps.

f. Report obstacle locations and gaps to higher headquarters.

6. Plan and integrate indirect fires.

a. Determine the purpose of fires and the essential fire support task (EFST) that supports it.

b. Determine where that purpose can best be achieved.

c. Establish the observation plan, with redundancy for each target. Observers include the FIST (if available) as well as members of maneuver elements with fire support responsibilities (such as section leaders).

d. Establish triggers.

e. Obtain accurate target locations using lazing devices.

f. Refine target locations to ensure coverage of obstacles.

g. Adjust artillery and mortar targets.

h. Plan FPFs.

i. Request critical friendly zones (CFZs) for protection of maneuver elements and no-fire areas (NFAs) for protection of observation posts and forward positions.

7. Conduct an engagement area rehearsal.

a. Rearward passage of security forces (as required).

b. Closure of lanes (as required).

c. Movement from the hide position to the battle position.

d. Use of fire commands, triggers, and maximum engagement lines (MELs) to initiate direct and indirect fires.

e. Shifting of fires to refocus and redistribute fire effects.

f. Emplacement of scatterable mine system.

g. Preparation and transmission of critical reports (FM or FBCB2)

h. Assessment of the effects of enemy weapons systems.

i. Displacement to alternate, supplementary, or successive battle positions.

j. Cross-leveling or resupply of Class V.

k. Evacuation of casualties.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Identified enemy avenues of approach.	_____	_____
2 Determined enemy scheme of maneuver.	_____	_____
3 Determined where to kill the enemy.	_____	_____
4 Integrated obstacle plan.	_____	_____
5 Emplaced direct fire weapons systems.	_____	_____
6 Planned and integrated indirect fire plan.	_____	_____
7 Conducted rehearsals.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all required steps are passed (P). Score the Soldier NO-GO if any required step is failed (F). If the Soldier fails any step, show the Soldier how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
ATP 3-21.8 Infantry Platoon And Squad

071-326-5630
Conduct Movement Techniques by a Platoon

Conditions: As a leader you have received a mission that requires you to conduct movement from one location to another. You have a map and overlay identifying the general route and designated location. You have also received information about the likelihood of enemy contact. You may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Move the platoon to a pre-designated point on the ground, varying the movement techniques while using cover and concealment based on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC) mission variables, without sustaining casualties.

Note: Movement techniques are not movement formations. Movement techniques differ from movement formations in that formations are relatively fixed; techniques are not. Formations allow the platoon to weight its maximum firepower in a desired direction; techniques allow elements to make contact with the enemy with the smallest element possible. This allows leaders to establish a base of fire, initiate suppressive fires, and attempt to maneuver without first having to disengage or be reinforced.

Performance Steps

1. Determine movement technique (see table 3-1).

Movement Techniques	When Normally Used	CHARACTERISTICS			
		Control	Dispersion	Speed	Security
Traveling	Contact not likely	More	Less	Fastest	Least
Traveling overwatch	Contact possible	Less	More	Slower	More
Bounding overwatch	Contact expected	Most	Most	Slowest	Most

Table 3-1. Movement techniques and characteristics.

    a. Select movement technique using METT-TC mission variables.

    b. Select movement technique based on security requirements.

2. Direct movement technique.

Note: The techniques can be varied to fit the situation. A platoon may move the element awaiting orders to an overwatch position, thus having two elements in overwatch and one element bounding. Where there is not a suitable overwatch position, the leader may have the lead element use bounding overwatch, with the trailing element using traveling or traveling overwatch.

    a. Conduct traveling technique, when appropriate.

        (1) Traveling: Use when enemy contact is unlikely and speed is needed.
           (a) Maintain cohesion.

           (b) Maintain communication.

(c) Maintain momentum.

(d) Adjust speed based on terrain and weapon system limitations within area of operation.

Note: Crew-served weapons may be dispersed throughout the column. Regardless of how the platoon is organized, the leader normally retains direct control over at least one machine gun and one anti-tank weapon, which travel directly behind them. This provides immediate responsiveness for the leader as they develop the situation.

b. Conduct traveling overwatch technique, when appropriate.

(1) Traveling overwatch: Use when enemy contact is possible but not expected.

(a) Maintain communication.

(b) Maintain momentum.

(c) Control spacing to ensure mutual support.

Note: Spacing between the two elements must be based on the trail element's ability to see the lead element and to provide immediate suppressive fires in case the lead element is engaged.

(d) Maintain ability of maneuver of trail element in case lead element is engaged.

c. Conduct bounding overwatch technique, when appropriate.

(1) Bounding overwatch: Use when enemy contact is expected.

(a) Maintain communication.

(b) Maintain momentum.

(c) Maintain cohesion.

(d) Maintain control of the bounding element.

(e) Determine length of bounds using METT-TC.

3. Adjust movement techniques as required.

a. Adjust as enemy contact increases or decreases.

b. Identify mutual support element as lead element responsibilities change.

c. Maximize proper use of terrain.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Determined movement technique.	_____	_____
2 Directed movement technique.	_____	_____
3 Adjusted movement techniques as required.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-091-1018
Supervise the Implementation of Air Defense Measures in an Armor/Scout Platoon

Conditions: As the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) your platoon is conducting tactical operations as part of a company or troop mission. You have received an air threat warning message, or contact has been made with threat aircraft (rotary-wing, fixed-wing, or unmanned aircraft systems [UAS]).

Standards: Brief the tactical situation, rules of engagement (ROE), establish an air attack warning system, and direct the use of search-and-scan techniques. Enforce passive air defense measures, direct the engagement of hostile air targets, and maintain situational awareness (SA).

Performance Steps

1. Brief the platoon on the tactical situation.

      a. Threat:

          (1) Threat overview.

          (2) Estimated hostile air strength.

      b. Friendly:

          (1) Observation and fields of fire.

          (2) Air avenues of approach.

Note: This would be the route of an attacking aircraft.

2. Brief the ROE.

Note: This always includes the right of self-defense and should include the engagement criteria of hostile aircraft.

      a. Establish an air defense warning status.

Note: This status is normally characterized by three conditions. Red means an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is imminent or in progress. Yellow means an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is probable. White means an attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is improbable.

      b. Establish a weapon control status.

Note: The weapon control status can normally be categorized into three types: weapons free - fire at any air target not positively identified as friendly; weapons tight - fire only at air targets positively identified as hostile; and weapons hold - do not fire except in self-defense or in response to a formal order.

      c. Establish local air defense warning.

Note: This provides the local air defense warning level covering the following situations: air platforms are inbound or are attacking and response is immediate; air platforms are in the area of interest, but are not threatening or they are inbound and there is time to react; and no air platforms pose a threat at this time.

d. Establish a method of receiving directed early warning with or without an air defense officer (ADO).

Note: The ADO disseminates the local air defense warning on the supported unit net. An example would be "Dynamite! Dynamite! Four hinds head east at phase line blue." Without an ADO, the platoon may monitor the early warning net.

3. Establish an air attack warning system.

      a. Establish visual warnings.

        (1) Arm-and-hand signal.

        (2) Flags.

      b. Establish audible warnings.

        (1) Vehicles.

        (2) Horns.

        (3) Whistles.

        (4) Sirens.

        (5) Voices.

      c. Position air watch sentries in the unit's area of operation.

4. Direct the platoon to apply search-and-scan techniques.

      a. Identify the upper search limit (see fgure 3-2).

Note: When scanning the sky for aircraft, Soldiers may miss high-flying aircraft if they limit their search too near the horizon; yet, they are likely to miss low-flying aircraft if they expand the upper limits of their search too high above the horizon. The correct upper limit of search is 20 degrees.
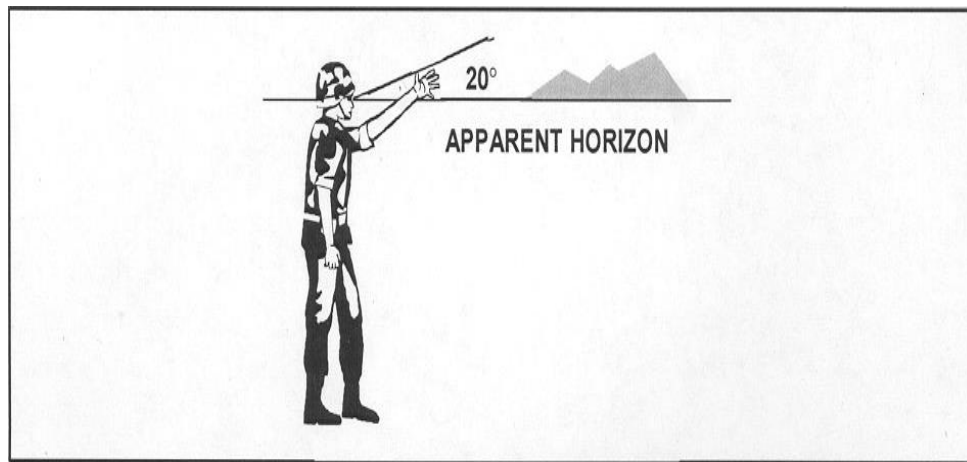
Figure 3-2. Apparent horizon.

b. Use the horizontal search-and-scan technique (see figure 3-3).
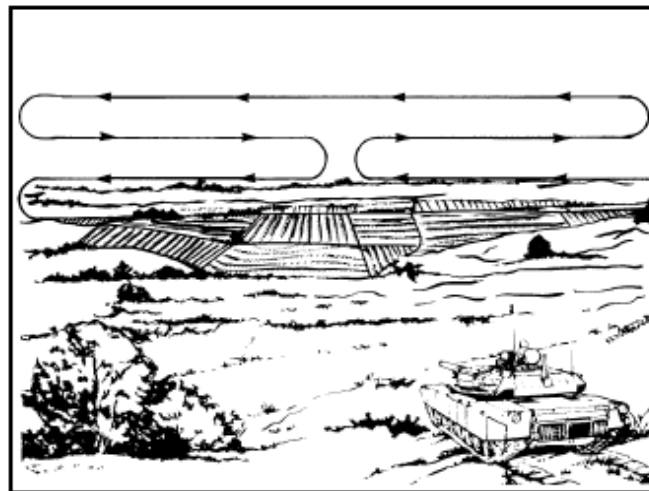
Figure 3-3. Horizontal search-and-scan technique.

(1) Search up to 20 degrees above the horizon by moving the eyes in short movements across the sky, working your way up and across.

(2) Continue the scan pattern below the horizon to detect aircraft using a nap-of-the-earth flight.

c. Use the vertical search-and-scan technique (see figure 3-4).
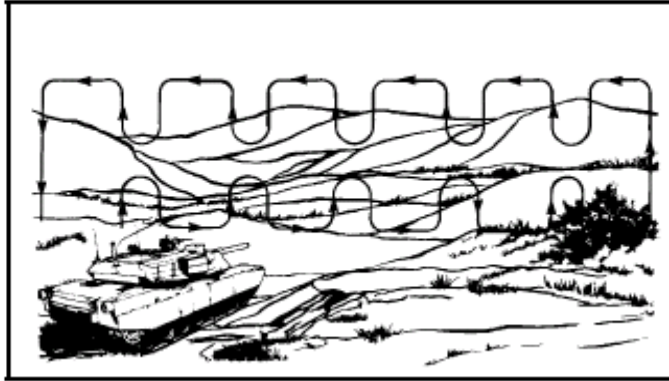
Figure 3-4. Vertical search-and-scan technique.

    (1) Search the sky using the horizon as a starting point and prominent terrain features as points of reference.

    (2) Move the eyes in short movements into the sky, then back down, continuing this movement across the terrain.

    (3) Scan in the same pattern below the horizon to detect aircraft using a nap-of-the-earth flight.

5. Enforce passive air defense measures.

Note: Passive air defense measures are all measures, other than active defense, taken to minimize the effects of the hostile air action. Passive defense measures are of two types: attack avoidance and damage limiting measures.

    a. Attack avoidance measures:

        (1) Concealment.

        (2) Deception.

Note: Concealment and deception would include hiding, blending, and disguising.

        (3) Camouflage.

Note: Effective camouflage includes the use of natural and manmade materials.

    b. Damage limiting measures:

Note: These measures must be used as effectively as possible.

        (1) Dispersion.

        (2) Protective construction.

        (3) Use of cover.

6. Direct engagement of hostile air targets using combined arms for air defense procedures.

Note: When under attack, the right of self-defense takes precedence over any other established rules and procedures which normally govern engagements.

    a. Alert the platoon with a contact report.

    b. Direct the platoon to do one of the following if it is not in the direct path of an attacking aircraft:

        (1) Seek cover and concealment.

           (a) Halt with at least a 100-meter interval between vehicles.

           (b) Prepare to engage the threat aircraft.

        (2) Continue moving as part of the company while preparing to engage the threat aircraft.

    c. Issue a platoon fire command including the following actions if the platoon is in the direct path of an attacking aircraft (see figure 3-5):

Note: You may elect to have some tanks use their main gun to enhance the fire power.

        (1) Use a burst of tracers to designate an aiming point for machine gun antiaircraft fires.

        (2) Throw up a wall of steel (high volume of fire) through which the aircraft must fly.

Note: The key to an effective wall of steel is a high volume of fire.

Note: The primary intent of a wall of steel is to force the aircraft to take self-defense measures that will alter their attack profile and reduce their effectiveness.
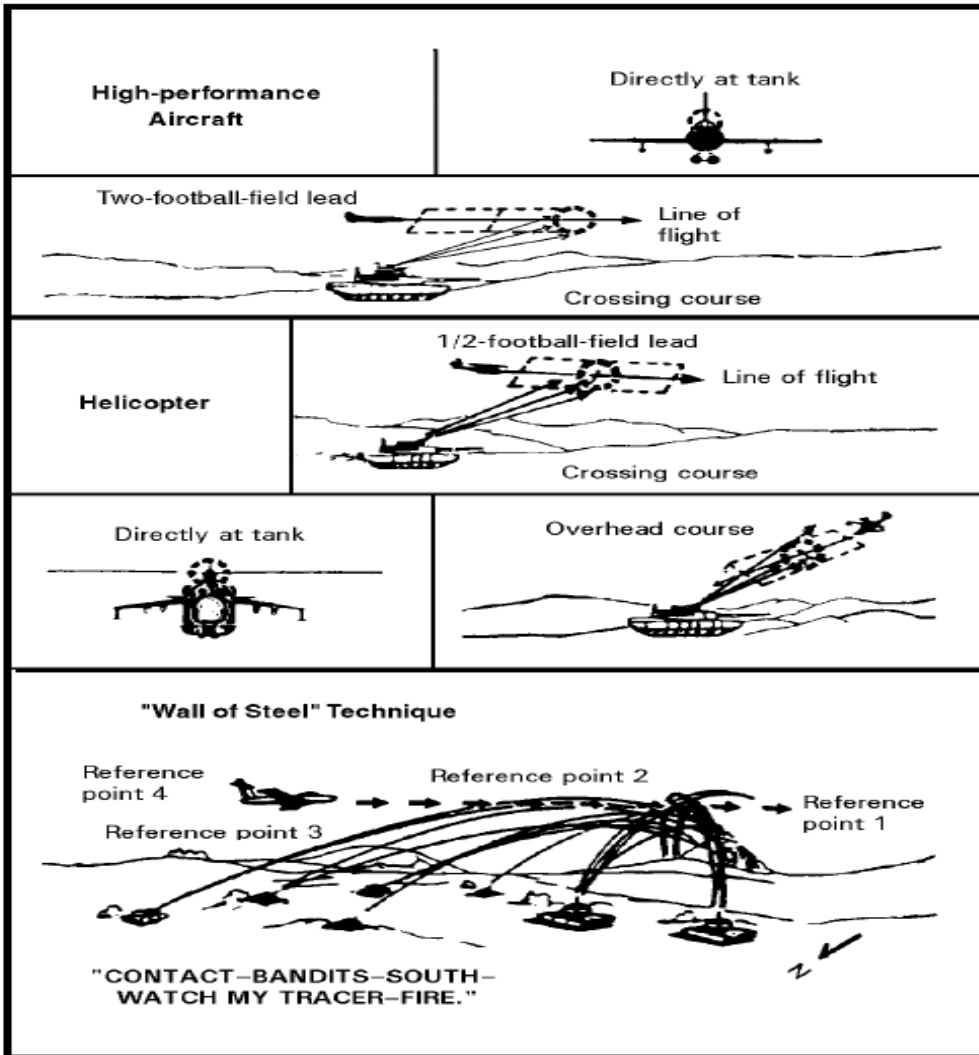
Figure 3-5. Machine gun aim points.

(3) Create a nonlinear target by directing the platoon to do the following: (see figure 3-6.)

Figure 3-6. Evading enemy aircraft.

        (a) Move at a 45-degree oblique angle toward the attacking aircraft.

        (b) Maintain an interval of at least 100 meters between vehicles.

Note: This forces the aircraft to make several passes to engage the entire platoon.

        (c) Move quickly to a covered and concealed position.

        (d) Freeze movement for at least 60 seconds after the last flight of aircraft has passed.

    d. Send a spot report (SPOTREP) to update the commander.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the condition statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions and warnings to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Briefed the platoon on the tactical situation.	_____	_____
2 Briefed the ROE.	_____	_____
3 Established an air attack warning system.	_____	_____
4 Directed the platoon to apply search-and-scan techniques.	_____	_____

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
5 Enforced passive air defense measures.	_____	_____
6 Directed engagement of hostile air targets using combined arms for air defense procedures.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all steps are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any step is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show him what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required	**Primary**
	ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon
	ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-091-1020
Direct Emplacement of an Obstacle by a Platoon

WARNING

Obstacles and mines present significant risks to noncombatant's movement in the area. Carefully balance the need for noncombatant safety against concealment and surprise for the threat.

Conditions: As the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) your platoon has been assigned the mission to construct an obstacle to block, slow, channel, or impede enemy movement. You have been given a plan, maps of the area of operations with graphic control measures posted, and DD Form 3007 (Hasty Protective Row Minefield Record). Your platoon is equipped with antitank mines, concertina wire, pickets, chain and/or handsaws, and a limited amount of explosives, detonators, and fuses. You have communications with your higher and lower elements. Engineer support is available upon request. Your vehicle may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Direct the emplacement of obstacles by confirming the location the obstacle will be emplaced. Verify that the obstacle will tie in with existing obstacles, verify the extent of the obstacle, establish a construction force, direct the emplacement of a hasty protective minefield, and record minefield data on DD Form 3007. Direct emplacement of a wire obstacle, and coordinate for engineer support.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile to friendly forces, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Confirm the obstacle location given in the plan.

2. Verify if the obstacle will tie-in with existing natural and man-made obstacles.

3. Verify the extent of the obstacle by looking at the terrain where the obstacle is to be positioned.

4. Establish a construction force from personnel not needed to man weapons systems, vehicles, or provide security.

Note: Personnel from your platoon will be needed to construct the obstacle. Personnel not detailed for support will be needed to provide local security and overwatch the construction force.

5. Direct the emplacement of a hasty protective minefield.

    a. Analyze the terrain to determine what type of threat may utilize each avenue of approach to your planned obstacle.

WARNING

Do not use antihandling devices or mines that are hard to detect. This may hinder the recovery and removal of the mines.

---

    b. Determine the orientation of the minefield so that it is in the expected direction of enemy approach (see figures 3-7 and 3-8).

At roadblocks

At turnouts around corners

At key crossroads

At shoulders of sharp curves or narrow portions of a road

At likely bypasses

At defiles in roads
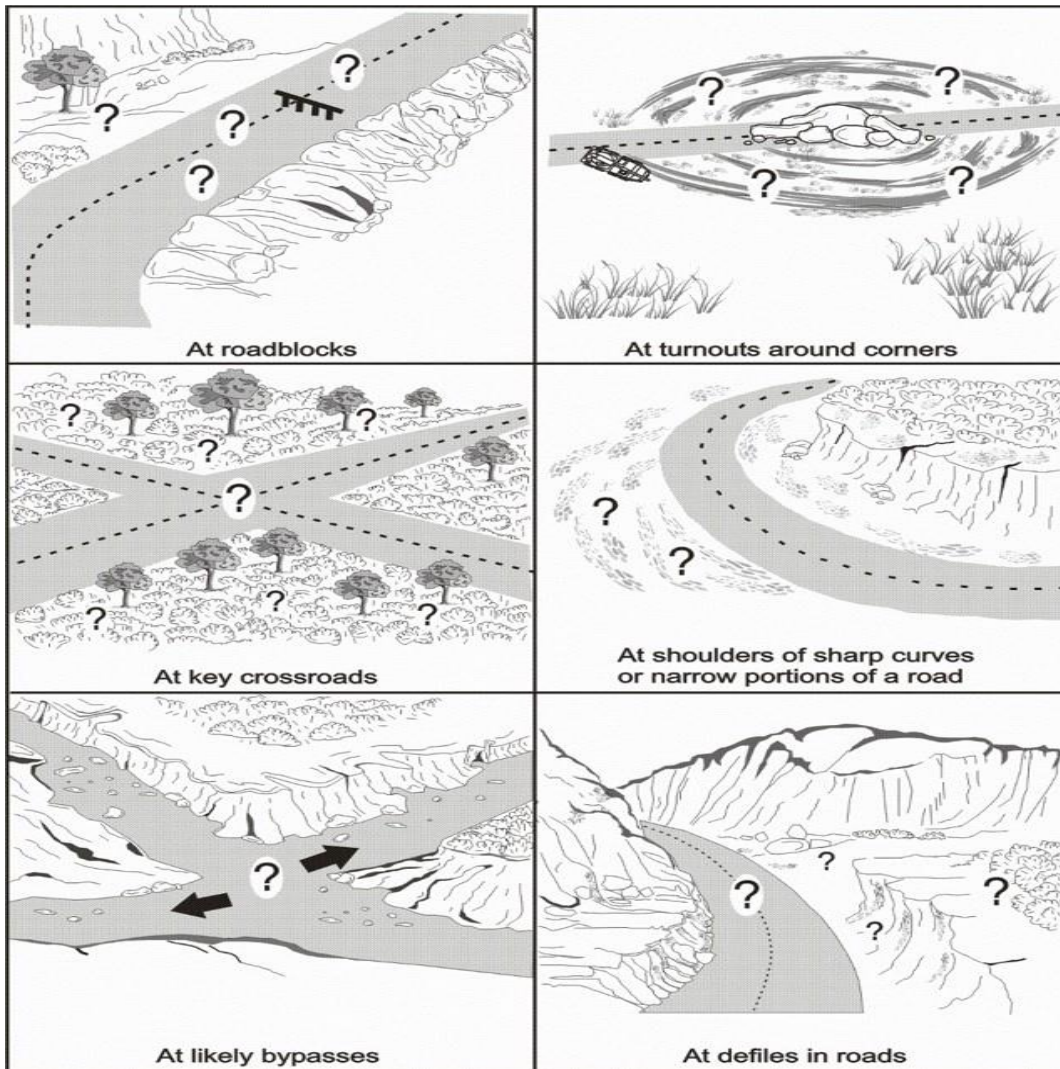
Figure 3-7. Potential minefield locations
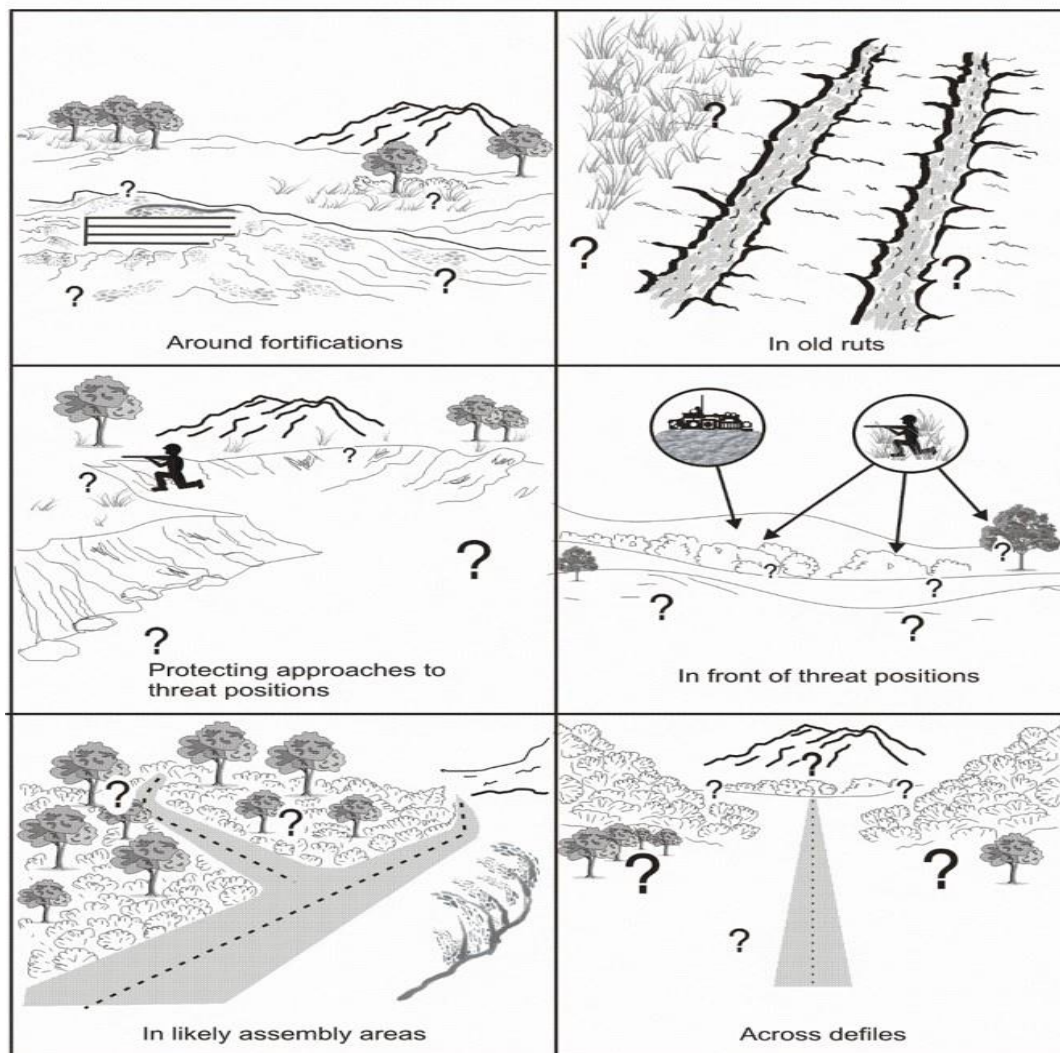
Figure 3-8. Potential minefield locations (continued)

c. Direct the type of mines to be used.

d. Submit a report of initiation to the commander prior to laying the mines.

Note: This is a mandatory report which informs your higher headquarters that emplacement is about to begin and the area is no longer safe for friendly movement or maneuver.

e. Direct installation of the mines.

(1) Locate a permanent reference point on the friendly side of the intended minefield.

(2) Designate a location for each mine and row marker in at least two rows.

Note: The row nearest the enemy is designated as row A.

(3) Direct emplacement of metal mines on main avenues of approach.

CAUTION

Do not arm the mines until after the minefield is recorded.

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      (4) Direct that row markers be placed 15 to 25 paces from the mines.

     f. Record the minefield data on DD Form 3007.

     g. Direct the mines to be armed and trip wires attached.

Note: The row nearest the enemy should be worked on first.

     h. Submit a completion report to the commander.

6. Direct the emplacement of a wire obstacle.

     a. Submit a report of intention to the commander to emplace the obstacle.

     b. Determine the best location to emplace the obstacle.

Note: Wire obstacles should be used in conjunction with an existing obstacle (natural and man-made).

     c. Identify the type of wire obstacle to be erected.

     d. Direct the installation of the obstacle.

     e. Submit a completion report to the commander.

7. Direct the construction of an abatis (see figure 3-9).

Note: Due to the destructive nature of this task, perform it only in combat.

Figure 3-9. Abatis.

a. Submit a report to the commander of your intention to construct the abatis.

b. Select a suitable location for the abatis.

Note: In order to be effective, the location of the abatis should be in a heavily wooded area. The completed abatis should be a minimum of 246 feet (75 meters) deep, with an average tree diameter of two feet (64 centimeters), and at least 20 feet (6 meters) tall.

c. Select the method, based on equipment available, to be used to fell the trees.

Note: If explosives are to be used, fire a test shot to determine the actual amount of explosives needed. If the charges are too big, the tree trunk will shatter and the tree may not fall where needed or where wanted.

d. Instruct the construction force to drop the trees in a 45-degree angle toward the enemy.

Note: The trees should remain attached to the stump as high as possible (at least five feet [1.5 meters] from the base) to make removal more difficult.

e. Direct the construction force to attempt to drop the trees in a crisscross fashion.

f. Supervise emplacement of wire or mines to reinforce the abatis.

g. Establish coverage by fire and observation of the obstacle.

h. Submit a report to the commander as to the exact location, width, length, and depth of the abatis.

i. Submit an overlay to the commander detailing the abatis and bypass.

8. Coordinate for engineer support.

Note: Hasty and deliberate protective minefields, antitank ditches, road craters, abatis, and log obstacles can be constructed or emplaced with engineer support.

a. Determine type of support required.

b. Meet the engineer PSG or PL to coordinate support.

c. Provide engineers with the following:

(1) Type of obstacle.

(2) Location.

(3) Required completion time.

(4) Local area information.

(a) Enemy situation.

(b) Friendly situation.

(5) Unit mission.

d. Assist the engineers.

Note: Once initial coordination is accomplished, supervision of the obstacle emplacement should not be necessary. Unnecessary interference will only cause delays in completing the obstacle.

e. Submit a report of completion to your commander.

Note: The engineer PSG or PL will submit a report to their higher headquarters, but you still must submit one to your commander.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Confirmed the obstacle location given in the plan.	_____	_____
2 Verified that the obstacle would tie-in with existing natural and/or man made obstacles.	_____	_____
3 Verified the extent of the obstacle.	_____	_____
4 Established a construction force.	_____	_____
5 Directed the emplacement of a hasty protective minefield.	_____	_____
6 Directed the emplacement of a wire obstacle.	_____	_____
7 Directed the construction of an abatis.	_____	_____
8 Coordinated for engineer support.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required
DD Form 3007 Hasty Protective Row Minefield Record

Primary
ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

ATP 3-34.20 Countering Explosive Hazards

TM 3-34.85 Engineer Field Data

171-091-1021
Plan Resupply Operations at Platoon Level

Conditions: As the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) conducting continuous operations, you have been directed to receive supplies or have determined that your platoon needs to be resupplied. All vehicle status reports have been submitted to you for review and consolidation. Your unit's standard operating procedure (SOP) is on hand. You have received a logistics annex to the operations order (OPORD) or fragmentation order (FRAGORD) to plan for resupply operations and time is available to complete the plan. Your vehicle may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Determine the class of supplies needed for the platoon to attain maximum readiness for the next mission. Receive personnel status from vehicle commanders and send consolidated reports to the first sergeant (1SG) or executive officer (XO). Request resupply as needed at recommended location. Coordinate logistics package support with the 1SG.

Note: The platoon has no organic sustainment assets. Coordination is done directly with your supporting 1SG for all sustainment operations. You are also the primary recipient of all maintenance, supply, and personnel reports within the platoon. You are assisted by the vehicle commanders.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management, maintain situational awareness and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Report status of supplies as required by the unit SOP.

Note: Based on your guidance, the vehicle commanders should conduct cross-leveling before submitting resupply reports.

    a. Compile vehicle reports from all vehicle commanders.

    b. Determine the class of supplies needed.

        (1) Class I (rations).

        (2) Class II (supplies and equipment).

        (3) Class III (petroleum, oil, and lubricant).

        (4) Class IV (construction materials).

        (5) Class V (ammunition).

        (6) Class VI (personal demand items).

        (7) Class VII (major end items).

        (8) Class VIII (medical supplies).

        (9) Class IX (repair parts).

c. Submit a consolidated status report to the 1SG or XO.

d. Send a situation report (SITREP) to the commander.

2. Receive personnel status from vehicle commanders.

3. Send the consolidated reports to the 1SG or XO.

4. Reassign available personnel to ensure key positions are filled and critical weapons are manned.

5. Report platoon vehicle, equipment, fuel, and ammunition status to higher.

6. Request resupply or other support as necessary.

7. Recommend the best resupply location to higher headquarters based on the platoon's mission and current supply levels.

8. Coordinate logistics package (LOGPAC) support with the 1SG.

a. Verify the platoon's personnel, vehicle, equipment, fuel, and ammunition status.

b. Submit specific resupply requests using the logistics reports.

c. Select a resupply method.

(1) Tailgate.

(2) Service station.

d. Coordinate the LOGPAC location and other resupply details.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Reported status of supplies as required by the unit SOP.	_____	_____
2 Received personnel status from vehicle commanders.	_____	_____
3 Sent consolidated reports to the 1SG or XO.	_____	_____
4 Re-assigned available remaining personnel.	_____	_____
5 Reported platoon vehicle, equipment, fuel, and ammunition status to higher.	_____	_____

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
6 Requested resupply or other support as needed.	_____	_____
7 Recommended the best resupply location.	_____	_____
8 Coordinated LOGPAC support with the 1SG.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required	**Primary**
	ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon
	ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon
	ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

171-121-3038
Conduct a Relief in Place at Platoon Level

Conditions: As the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL), you have received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) to conduct a relief in place. The platoon may be digitally equipped. Contact with friendly, enemy, neutral, or unknown elements is likely.

Standards: Issue the OPORD. Verify all precombat inspections (PCIs) have been completed. Execute the movement to the assembly area (AA) or contact point, execute the linkup, coordinate between the relieving and relieved units, and transfer current intelligence. Issue the movement order to conduct the relief, assume control of the position, and keep the commander informed of mission progress.

Note: Soldiers should always consider some or all the elements of the detect, identify, decide, engage, and assess (DIDEA) combat identification process and emphasize the importance of maintaining situational awareness (SA). Accurate target identification and maintaining SA result in increased combat effectiveness. Improper target identification and lack of SA are the main causes of fratricide.

The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Before moving, make sure each vehicle commander verifies that the digital communication system in their vehicle is operational.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use them to manage information, maintain SA, and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Issue the OPORD to the platoon to include:

   a. The time the relief is to begin.

   b. The time the relief is to be completed.

   c. The method for conducting the relief.

   d. Critical control measures.

   e. The time the change of command of the position will occur.

   f. The subsequent mission.

   g. Operations security (OPSEC) considerations, to include the relieved unit's radio frequencies.

Note: To verify the digital communication system's message routing matrixes are correctly converted, check the Send settings for all system file types.

       h. The radio frequency of the outgoing unit.

       i. The order to maintain radio listening silence.

       j. Plans for additional positions.

       k. Threat situation.

       l. Fire plan.

       m. Locations of obstacles and transfer of responsibility.

       n. Contingency plan in case the threat attacks during the relief.

       o. Transfer of ammunition and excess supplies.

       p. Recognition or combat identification signals.

2. Verify all PCIs have been completed.

3. Execute movement to the AA or contact point.

       a. Use terrain for protection.

       b. Dismount vehicles to check critical areas.

       c. Continue movement.

       d. Avoid skylining during movement.

       e. Avoid open areas during movement.

       f. Avoid possible kill zones during movement.

4. Execute a linkup.

       a. Make sure representatives are at the contact point or passage point.

       b. Verify identities and information.

       c. Keep the commander informed.

5. Conduct final coordination between the relieving and relieved units.

Note: If both units are digitally equipped, you can accomplish most of the information exchange by sharing the system's orders, fires, reports, free text, and overlay messages.

       a. Exchange the following information:

(1) Location of individual vehicles and fighting positions.

(2) (Vehicle commanders) individual vehicle sector sketches.

(3) Location of target reference points (TRPs).

(4) Location of the commanders.

(5) Intelligence on enemy situation.

(6) Outgoing platoon plan.

Note: This final coordination includes the scheme of maneuver, the fire plan for direct and indirect fires, patrol routes, observation posts (OPs), and locations of sensors.

(7) Types of weapon systems of the unit being relieved.

(8) Location, disposition, and transfer of responsibility for obstacles.

(9) Transfer of excess supplies.

(10) Exchange of equipment.

(11) Movement control.

(12) Signal operating instructions (SOI).

b. Establish security.

c. Designate routes.

d. Assign road guides.

6. Transfer current intelligence.

Note: The information and control measures for the local population are also included in the transfer of intelligence.

7. Issue the movement order to conduct the relief.

8. Conduct a relief in place.

a. Perform a relief in place during a period of limited visibility and during a lull in battle.

b. Move into fighting positions forward of the outgoing platoon, while being overwatched by the outgoing platoon.

c. Displace to an AA in the rear of the relieving platoon once forward positions have been occupied.

d. Relieve elements simultaneously when required.

Note: The incoming platoon should move along designated routes that afford concealment to prevent detection by the threat force. The outgoing unit displaces immediately once it is relieved, and then it moves to an AA in the rear of the battle position.
e. Relieve by occupying alternate positions when required.

Note: The incoming platoon will occupy alternate positions, while the outgoing platoon maintains its primary position.

Note: Once the incoming platoon occupies alternate positions, the outgoing platoon will withdraw to an AA in the rear of the battle position.

9. Assume control of the position.

      a. Take control or responsibility of the position when the majority of the platoon is in position.

      b. Assume control over elements not yet relieved if threat contact is encountered.

10. Keep the commander informed of mission progress.

      a. Use radio communication.

      b. Use digital means.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and/or materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Issued the OPORD to the platoon.	_____	_____
2 Verified that all precombat checks were completed.	_____	_____
3 Executed movement to the AA or contact point.	_____	_____
4 Executed a linkup.	_____	_____
5 Conducted final coordination between the relieving and relieved units.	_____	_____
6 Transferred current intelligence.	_____	_____
7 Issued the movement order to conduct the relief.	_____	_____
8 Conducted the relief.	_____	_____
9 Assumed control of the position.	_____	_____
10 Kept the commander informed.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required	**Primary**
	ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon
	ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon
	ATP 3-90.1 Armor and Mechanized Infantry Company Team

171-121-4004
Conduct a Screening Mission

Conditions: As a scout platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL), you have received an operation order (OPORD) directing you to conduct a screening mission. You have a map, overlay with graphic control measures, signal operating instructions (SOI) extract, theater rules of engagement (ROE), and platoon vehicles with basic issue items (BII). Time to plan is available. You may receive a fragmentation order (FRAGORD) to establish a stationary or moving screen line in support of the main body. Your vehicle may be digitally equipped. Employment of nonorganic assets such as unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and sensors may be available. Contact with friendly, enemy, neutral, or unknown elements is likely.

Standards: Direct actions to be taken during a stationary or moving screen. Maintain continuous surveillance of all named areas of interest (NAI) or high speed avenues of approach into the sector. Provide early warning. Maintain contact with enemy, neutral, or unknown elements. Impede/harass the enemy. Displace to subsequent screen positions.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management, maintain situational awareness, and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Determine the type of screen required.

       a. Forward of a stationary force.

       b. Flanks of a stationary force.

       c. Rear of a stationary force.

       d. Rear of a moving force.

       e. Flanks of a moving force.

2. Analyze the OPORD.

       a. General trace of the screen.

       b. Phase line delineating the initial screen line.

       c. Time the screen must be effectively established.

       d. Which units will be screened.

e. Sector boundaries.

f. Who is responsible for the area between the screening element and screened units.

g. Speed of the main body.

h. Indirect fire support dedicated to the screen mission.

i. Rules of engagement (ROE).

3. Determine critical tasks performed during the screen mission to include:

Note: All Soldiers must maintain situational awareness at all times. Situational awareness will, in most cases, prevent fratricide.

a. Maintaining continued surveillance of all NAI or high-speed avenues of approach into sector.

b. Providing early warning of enemy approach.

c. Maintaining enemy contact.

d. Reporting enemy activity.

e. Coordinating with other combat elements.

f. Destroying enemy reconnaissance units.

g. Impeding/harassing the enemy by controlled use of artillery fires.

h. Interacting with noncombatants.

i. Determining how noncombatants' movements in the sector affects the screen.

j. Emplacement of obstacles.

4. Conduct a leader's reconnaissance.

a. Identify high-speed avenues of approach.

b. Identify NAIs.

c. Identify the general location of observation posts (OPs).

d. Determine number of OPs required.

5. Plan subsequent screen lines.

6. Plan for known task organization to include:

Note: These considerations include the likelihood of needing to call for fire and the need to conduct dismounted patrols.

      a. Engineers.

      b. Infantry.

      c. Tanks.

      d. UAS.

      e. Forward observers or forward air controllers.

7. Plan for augmentation.

Note: The screen may be augmented with assets not under the control of the PL or the PSG, but rather under the command of the troop or company. These assets could be tank platoons or companies, artillery observers, or Infantry. Although the PSG or PL does not control them, they must ensure their dispositions complement those of the other forces in the screen and do not duplicate them unnecessarily. In addition, all the scouts must understand where these forces are and what role they are playing.

8. Plan actions within section, squad, or team sectors.

Note: Time permitting, rehearsals should be conducted of all actions to be taken within the sectors. Coordination between augmenting units should also be done if time permits.

9. Determine the platoon graphic control measures:

      a. Phase lines.

      b. Checkpoints.

      c. Contact points.

      d. Battle positions or OPs.

      e. Target reference points.

      f. Engagement areas.

      g. NAIs.

      h. Handover line.

      i. UAS routes.

      j. Screen line.

      k. Security line.

10. Plan rally points and routes of displacement.

11. Plan security operations.

Note: Local inhabitants, as well as the flow of refugees, should be taken into account for local security. They can be used as a means for threat forces to mask or cover their movement.

    a. Plan patrols.

    b. Plan employment of the following early warning devices:

        (1) Platoon early warning system.

        (2) Limited visibility devices.

        (3) Trip flares.

        (4) Antipersonnel mines.

12. Coordinate indirect fire support.

13. Coordinate with adjacent units.

14. Plan to guide the reaction forces into attack positions.

15. Plan for relief of personnel.

16. Prepare the platoon OPORD.

17. Direct the actions to conduct a stationary screen.

Note: Interaction with civilians can provide information on the threat elements. Threat forces may try to infiltrate the screen or mask their movement by hiding among refugees.

    a. Conduct a zone reconnaissance from the line of departure (LD) to the initial screen if the area has not been cleared or time is not a critical factor.

    b. Establish a screen line.

        (1) Direct occupation of OPs.

        (2) Supervise OP improvements.

        (3) Report OP locations to higher headquarters along with their combat identification procedures.

    c. Direct patrolling around and between OPs to improve observation and clear the area of enemy Soldiers.

    d. Direct emplacement of early warning devices between and around OPs to provide early warning and cover avenues of approach, dead space, and gaps between OPs.

    e. Coordinate with adjacent elements all combat identification procedures.

f. Confirm indirect fire.

g. Direct emplacement of hasty obstacles.

h. Send an obstacle report.

i. Prepare subsequent positions by conducting the following:

Note: Subsequent positions are prepared only if time does not permit a detailed reconnaissance.

(1) Reconnoiter routes to subsequent positions.

(2) Select vehicle positions.

(3) Coordinate for indirect fire.

(4) Coordinate for rearm and resupply.

j. Report to higher headquarters.

18. Direct the actions to conduct a moving screen.

Note: Civilians or their absence may provide indicators of threat forces in the area.

a. Establish a screen line by moving the platoon to one terrain feature to the rear or flank of the main body.

b. Coordinate with adjacent elements, if necessary, to ensure that sectors of observation overlap and the unit is identified by the adjacent elements.

c. Confirm indirect fire plan.

d. Prepare subsequent positions.

(1) Reconnoiter routes to subsequent positions.

(2) Clear and select vehicle positions.

(3) Coordinate for indirect fire.

(4) Coordinate for rearm and resupply.

e. Report to higher headquarters.

19. Maintain continuous surveillance of all NAIs or high-speed avenues of approach into sector.

20. Provide early warning.

21. Maintain contact with enemy elements.

22. Impede/harass the enemy by employing controlled use of artillery fires.

Note: Threat forces may attempt to mask their movement by moving with the local populace or refugees. Every attempt should be made to limit collateral damage to neutrals or friendlies during indirect fire.

23. Counter enemy reconnaissance.

    a. Coordinate the following information with reactionary force:

        (1) OP locations.

        (2) Call signs, frequency, and code words.

        (3) Avenues of approach into sector.

        (4) Graphic control measures.

        (5) Linkup points.

        (6) Confirm kill zones to be used by the reactionary force.

    b. Deploy reactionary force in hind positions rearward of the screening mission.

    c. Conduct hasty attacks on the enemy reconnaissance forces moving into sector.

24. Displace to subsequent screen line.

    a. Request permission to displace.

    b. Determine method of displacement.

        (1) If the main body is moving slowly, displace by section method whereby OPs leapfrog from rear to front.

        (2) If the main body is moving more slowly, displace by moving all OPs/vehicles simultaneously on command.

(3) If the main body is moving rapidly and/or the entire force is marching continuously, displace by moving the platoon in a method similar to traveling overwatch.

    c. Maintain visual contact between elements when moving.

    d. Maintain contact with advancing enemy elements.

    e. Use preplanned routes to the subsequent positions unless prevented by the enemy situation.

    f. Maintain all-around security during movement.

    g. Report to higher headquarters when set.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Determined the type of screen required.	_____	_____
2 Analyzed the OPORD.	_____	_____
3 Determined critical tasks to be performed during the screen mission.	_____	_____
4 Conducted a leader's reconnaissance.	_____	_____
5 Planned subsequent screen lines.	_____	_____
6 Planned for known task organization.	_____	_____
7 Planned for augmentation.	_____	_____
8 Planned actions within section, squad, or team sectors.	_____	_____
9 Determined the platoon graphic control measures.	_____	_____
10 Planned rally points and routes of displacement.	_____	_____
11 Planned security operations.	_____	_____
12 Coordinated indirect fire support.	_____	_____
13 Coordinated with adjacent units.	_____	_____
14 Planned to guide reaction forces into attack positions.	_____	_____
15 Planned for relief of personnel.	_____	_____
16 Prepared the platoon OPORD.	_____	_____
17 Directed the actions to conduct a stationary screen.	_____	_____
18 Directed the actions to conduct a moving screen.	_____	_____
19 Maintained continuous surveillance of all NAIs or high-speed avenues of approach into sector.	_____	_____
20 Provided early warning.	_____	_____
21 Maintained contact with enemy elements.	_____	_____

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
22 Impeded/harassed the enemy by employing controlled use of artillery fires.	_____	_____
23 Countered enemy reconnaissance.	_____	_____
24 Displaced to subsequent screen line.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                  ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-121-4009
Conduct Scout Platoon Actions on Contact

Conditions: While conducting tactical operations as a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) your platoon made contact with: enemy forces; obstacles; unknown aircraft; chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) conditions; electronic warfare tactics; or nonhostile elements. Contact was made either visually or by direct or indirect fire. The rules of engagement (ROE) have been provided. Additional nonorganic assets such as unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) or sensors and sustainment assets are available.

Standards: Deploy the platoon. Develop the situation, recommend a course of action, and then initiate a course of action keeping higher headquarters informed.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature and maintain a high level of situational understanding.

Soldiers should always consider some or all the elements of the detect, identify, decide, engage, and assess (DIDEA) combat identification process and emphasize the importance of maintaining situational awareness (SA). Accurate target identification and maintaining SA result in increased combat effectiveness. Improper target identification and lack of SA are the main causes of fratricide.

Performance Steps

1. Deploy your platoon.

Note: If the platoon receives fire from the enemy, the platoon returns fire. All Soldiers must maintain situational understanding at all times. Most fratricides may be prevented by situational understanding. Observed enemy force locations, neutral organizations, civilians, and other battlefield hazards are not automatically updated on the Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) system. These inputs must be updated by the observing FBCB2 operator.

     a. Alert the platoon with a contact report in the following format:

Note: The scout that makes contact should alert the platoon with a contact report via radio (or arm-and-hand signals if dismounted).

        (1) Alert: "contact."

        (2) Type of threat: tanks, mines, civilian casualties.

        (3) Cardinal direction: north.

Note: Clock directions should not be used because vehicle orientations will be different.

        b. Ensure that all weapon systems are oriented toward the cardinal direction of the contact.

        c. Seek cover and concealment.

Note: Vehicles not in contact or under fire should temporarily halt and prepare to maneuver on contact.

        d. Send a contact report to higher headquarters.

        e. Send a spot report to higher headquarters.

Note: Spot reports are sent as soon as possible using the SALUTE format for reporting enemy information.

Note: If the scouts are undetected and equipped with FBCB2, use the system as much as possible to minimize the electronic signature.

        f. Continue to send updated reports to higher headquarters.

2. Develop the situation.

        a. Report accurately.

           (1) Take aggressive measures to determine the location, strength, composition, and disposition of enemy forces.

           (2) Conduct reconnaissance by mounted or dismounted elements, or when available, by air elements.

           (3) Employ reconnaissance by fire when time or terrain dictate.

Note: The potential of civilians in the area may limit the use of this technique.

        b. Initiate indirect fires.

Note: Do not engage the enemy if your unit is conducting reconnaissance and the enemy has not detected your unit's presence. Attempts to minimize civilian casualties should be taken. Direct fires may give away your location, and indirect fires will let the enemy know that friendly troops may be in the vicinity.

        c. Determine the size of the enemy unit.

        d. Search for obstacles.

        e. Send a spot report.

3. Recommend a course of action.

Note: The course of action should be consistent with the commander's intent or concept and should be chosen as quickly as the reconnaissance will permit.

   a. Make a complete report identifying enemy activities or situational circumstances.

   b. Continue to observe and report.

   c. Make sure the recommendation remains focused on the reconnaissance objective.

   d. Maintain contact with the threat unless otherwise ordered.

   e. Make sure the recommendation remains within the capabilities of the platoon.

4. Initiate a course of action.

   a. Disengage from enemy contact.

Note: Because breaking contact is a violation of reconnaissance fundamentals, the PSG or PL must be sure that higher headquarters is informed and approves of this course of action.

      (1) Direct disengagement of platoon by selecting one section to act as overwatch and one section to displace away from enemy contact.

      (2) Ensure displacing section uses covered and concealed routes to move to a designated rally point away from enemy contact.

Note: Section may use smoke generators or obscurant munitions (such as grenades) to cover its movement.

      (3) Control the disengagement of section conducting overwatch once displacing section reaches designated rally point.

      (4) Ensure overwatching section employs protective fires to cover its movement before displacing to rally point.

      (5) Consolidate and reorganize the platoon once entire platoon has reached the rally point.

   b. Bypass.

Note: A bypass is conducted while either maintaining or breaking contact.

      (1) Select a bypass route that:

         (a) Affords cover and concealment.

         (b) Supports movement of platoon vehicles.

         (c) Contains routes away from enemy positions and obstacles if breaking contact.

      (2) Direct platoon tactical movement along the route.

(a) Designate vehicles to provide overwatch if maintaining contact during the bypass.

(b) Use the appropriate formation and movement technique based on the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC).

(c) Maintain weapons orientation to ensure all-around security.

(d) Identify and react to enemy forces along the route.

(e) Take actions to avoid being decisively engaged.

(f) Call for and adjust indirect fire to screen movement.

(3) Report to the higher headquarters after completing the bypass.

(4) Conduct an overwatch support by fire.

c. Maintain contact to support an attack on an inferior force.

(1) Locate covered and concealed movement routes for friendly attacking units.

(2) Locate attack positions.

(3) Establish a contact point to link up with, brief, and guide the friendly unit as necessary.

(4) Designate a line of departure to use as a hand-off line to the attacking unit.

(5) Prepare and coordinate fire support for the friendly attack.

(6) Locate and prepare to occupy the base of fire positions, if necessary.

d. Conduct an attack against an inferior force.

(1) Designate an overwatch element and a maneuver element.

(2) Designate target reference points (TRPs), sectors of fire, and fire control measures as necessary.

(3) Determine routes and scheme of maneuver.

(4) Call for and adjust indirect fire as necessary.

(5) Conduct tactical movement to a position of advantage.

(a) Use covered and concealed routes to the maximum extent possible.

(b) Employ an appropriate formation and movement technique (usually bounding overwatch).

           (c) Maintain all-around security.

      (6) Destroy the enemy by controlling fire and maneuver.

           (a) Direct the overwatch element to occupy a support-by-fire position.

           (b) Direct the overwatch element to employ a high volume of direct fires and to request indirect fires as necessary.

           (c) Control the overwatch element's movement to an alternate firing position.

           (d) Direct the maneuver element to conduct a rapid and violent assault.

           (e) Maintain cross-talk between maneuver and overwatch elements.

           (f) Send updated situation reports (SITREPs) to the higher headquarters.

      (7) Conduct consolidation/reorganization if the attack was successful.

      (8) Request permission from the higher headquarters to disengage if the platoon cannot destroy the enemy.

    e. Establish a hasty defense.

Note: The platoon may be required to secure sites especially in the case of noncombat contacts, until additional assets can take control of the situation.

      (1) Direct platoon vehicles to covered and concealed positions.

      (2) Direct vehicles to occupy hull-down firing positions.

      (3) Call for and adjust indirect fires.

      (4) Fix or suppress the enemy by engaging with direct fires.

      (5) Send updated SITREPs to the higher headquarters.

      (6) Maintain contact with the enemy until additional combat power arrives or until ordered to move.

    f. Report status to higher headquarters.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Deployed the platoon.	_____	_____
2 Developed the situation.	_____	_____
3 Recommended a course of action.	_____	_____
4 Initiated a course of action.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                                         ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-121-4016
Conduct a Displacement at Platoon Level

Conditions: As the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL), your platoon is currently set up in a defensive position. You have received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) to conduct a displacement at platoon level to a subsequent defensive position. The platoon move may or may not be overwatched by another platoon. The platoon may or may not be under pressure by the threat. Sustainment assets are available to you. You may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Direct the platoon as they execute the displacement, and then supervise a hasty occupation of the subsequent defensive position. Notify the commander when in position and maintain situational awareness (SA).

Note: Soldiers should always consider some or all the elements of the detect, identify, decide, engage, and assess (DIDEA) combat identification process. Accurate target identification will increase combat effectiveness.

The operational environment must be considered at all times. Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Acknowledge the commander's order to displace.

Note: The sender should authenticate the order if there is any doubt as to its authenticity.

2. Select the maneuver technique to use while conducting displacement.

Note: Choose the maneuver technique based on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC); on the unit's tactical standard operating procedure (TSOP), and on the commander's guidance.

   a. Maneuver by platoon when the movement is covered by another platoon and when speed is the main concern.

   b. Maneuver by sections when the movement is not covered by another platoon and when speed and security have equal value.

   c. Maneuver within sections when security is the main concern and time is available to complete the move.

3. Issue a FRAGORD to the platoon.

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a. Use voice or digital means.

b. Specify the selected displacement technique.

WARNING

While on the move, ensure fire control measures are in place to prevent engagement of friendly elements.

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4. Direct displacement to the subsequent defensive position using the appropriate technique.

a. Displace by platoon technique.

(1) Direct the platoon vehicles to move to hide positions.

(2) Confirm that all the hulls are oriented toward the next position.

WARNING

Without proper control and observation, indirect fires may cause needless casualties and property damage to noncombatants.

Use the on-board smoke vehicle engine exhaust smoke system (VEESS) only when the vehicle is burning diesel fuel. Using VEESS when burning any other type of fuel causes a fire hazard.

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(3) Ensure all weapons are oriented toward the last threat contact.

Note: When displacing under fire, you may use smoke from on-board systems or grenades.

(4) Display appropriate combat identification markings for the unit.

(5) Request indirect fires to suppress the threat, and/or request smoke to cover the move.

(6) Give the order to displace.

(7) Control fire distribution, as necessary, to cover the platoon's movement.

(8) Direct the platoon to move using the appropriate movement technique along a covered and concealed route to the subsequent position.

(9) Direct the movement into the subsequent position from the rear or flank.

b. Displace-by-section technique.

Note: This technique is described for a combat vehicle platoon, but you also may use it between sections of larger or different platoons.

(1) Direct the maneuver section to back down into the hide positions.

(2) Direct the overwatch section to overwatch from the primary positions.

    (3) Make sure the hulls of the maneuver section are oriented toward the next position.

    (4) Direct the maneuver section's weapon systems toward the last threat contact.

    (5) Control fire distribution, as necessary, to cover the section's movement.

    (6) Direct the sections to move using the appropriate movement technique along covered and concealed routes to the subsequent position.

    (7) Request indirect fires to suppress the threat and/or smoke to cover the move.

    (8) Direct the maneuver section towards the next position while maintaining weapons orientation on the last threat contact.

    (9) Direct the overwatch section to maintain contact with the last threat contact with either:

        (a) Direct fires.

        (b) Indirect fires.

        (c) Observation.

    (10) Direct the overwatch section to displace once the maneuver section is set in the subsequent battle position.

    (11) Direct the overwatch section to maintain weapons orientation on the last threat contact.

    (12) Direct the sections to approach the supplementary position from the rear or flank.

5. Supervise the hasty occupation of the subsequent defensive position by verifying:

    a. Engagement areas.

    b. Sectors of fire.

    c. Left and right limits for each vehicle.

    d. Engagement criteria.

    e. Combat Identification (CID) markings.

6. Notify the commander when in position.

Note: This will tell the commander that the platoon has performed a hasty occupation of the next defensive position, and that it can fight or overwatch from the new position.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Acknowledged the commander's order to displace.	_____	_____
2 Selected the maneuver technique to be used while conducting displacement.	_____	_____
3 Issued a FRAGORD to the platoon.	_____	_____
4 Directed displacement to the subsequent defensive position using the appropriate technique.	_____	_____
5 Supervised the hasty occupation of the subsequent defensive position.	_____	_____
6 Notified the commander when in position.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-121-4042
Supervise Quartering Party Activities

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) your troop or company has been directed to move into an unfamiliar area where the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) situation is unknown. You have been selected to supervise the quartering party. You have flags, engineer tape, colored chemical sticks (one color per platoon as per standard operating procedure (SOP), M256 chemical agent detector kits, M22 alarm system, AN/UDR-13 radiac set, M9 chemical agent detector paper, and maps of the area. Personnel from each platoon have been attached to you to act as quartering party guides. You may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Obtain commander's guidance and issue a warning order (WARNORD). Inspect quartering party personnel and equipment. Direct the quartering party's movement to the location along the selected route. Ensure all quartering party personnel are in mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) 4 before arriving at the location. Clear the area and determine if the area is suitable. Supervise the marking of platoon and vehicle positions, entrances, exits, and internal routes. Supervise the marking or removal of obstacles and mines. Ensure platoon guides are placed at the release point (RP) and main entrance. Report the status to the commander.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Obtain guidance from the commander about the proposed area to include:

      a. Location.

      b. Time of the unit's arrival.

      c. Duration of the stay.

      d. Special requirements, such as a site for a logistics package (LOGPAC).

2. Issue a WARNORD to the quartering party personnel.

3. Inspect quartering party personnel and equipment prior to departure from the unit.

Note: Soldiers from other platoons or elements should be included in inspections and rehearsals.

      a. Ensure each guide has the following:

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        (1) Modular lightweight load-carrying equipment (MOLLE) or individual body armor system.

        (2) Weapon.

        (3) Protective mask.

        (4) Advanced combat helmet.

        (5) MOPP gear.

        (6) Night vision goggles.

        (7) Flashlight.

        (8) Personal notebook

        (9) Map and overlay

        (10) Means of communication

    b. Ensure vehicle-marking equipment for the quartering party includes:

        (1) Flags.

        (2) Engineer tape.

        (3) Colored chemical sticks.

    c. Ensure the CBRN survey and monitoring equipment includes:

        (1) M256 chemical agent detector kits.

        (2) M22 alarm system.

        (3) AN/UDR-13 radiac set.

        (4) M9 or M8 chemical agent detector paper.

4. Direct the quartering party's movement to the location on the selected route.

Note: The quartering party personnel perform route reconnaissance, report the condition of the route, and report travel time to the proposed location.

5. Ensure a near and far side rally point are selected.

6. Ensure the quartering party knows the locations of the rally points before entering the area.

7. Ensure all quartering party personnel are in MOPP 4 before arriving at the location selected.

8. Clear the area.

a. Establish security patrols to detect any threat presence.

b. Secure the area to prevent threat infiltration.

9. Recommend another area if this area is unsuitable due to any of the following:

a. Cover and concealment.

b. Drainage.

c. Routes into and out of the area.

d. Internal routes.

e. Defensibility.

f. Fields of fire.

g. CBRN contamination.

10. Direct organization of the area.

a. Designate platoon positions on the ground to the quartering party personnel.

b. Select frontages for the various elements consistent with the terrain.

c. Position the elements overlooking avenues of approach.

d. Establish controls and procedures to keep noncombatants out of the area and away from vehicles and positions.

11. Ensure the quartering party marks platoon and vehicle positions.

Note: Armored units using chemical lights have specific colors for each platoon. For example, an armored cavalry troop uses the following colors: 1st platoon - red; 2nd platoon - white; 3rd platoon - blue; 4th platoon - green; headquarters - yellow; and mortars/fire support team - yellow.

12. Direct the improvement and marking of the entrances, exits, and internal routes.

13. Supervise the marking or removal of obstacles and mines within the capabilities of the original plan.

14. Ensure platoon guides are placed at the RP and the main entrance.

15. Report the following to the commander:

a. That area is secure.

b. That guides are posted.

c. That changes have been made to the original plan.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Obtained guidance from the commander about the proposed area.	_____	_____
2 Issued a WARNORD to the quartering party personnel.	_____	_____
3 Inspected the quartering party personnel and equipment prior to departure from the unit.	_____	_____
4 Directed the quartering party's movement to the location on the selected route.	_____	_____
5 Ensured both near and far side rally points were selected.	_____	_____
6 Ensured the quartering party knew the locations of the rally points before they entered the area.	_____	_____
7 Ensured all quartering party personnel were in MOPP 4 before arriving at the location selected.	_____	_____
8 Cleared the area.	_____	_____
9 Recommended another area if the area was unsuitable.	_____	_____
10 Directed organization of the area.	_____	_____
11 Ensured the quartering party marked platoon and vehicle positions.	_____	_____
12 Directed the improvement and marking of the entrances, exits, and internal routes.	_____	_____
13 Supervised the marking or removal of obstacles and mines within the capabilities of the original plan.	_____	_____
14 Ensured platoon guides were placed at the RP and main entrance.	_____	_____
15 Reported the status to the commander.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
ATP 3-11.32 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques,
and Procedures for Chemical, Biological,
Radiological, And Nuclear Passive Defense

ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-121-4046
Direct Emplacement and Activation of Early Warning Systems

WARNING

Noncombatants may come into contact with sensors. Monitor indirect fire or reconnaissance by fire to avoid endangering noncombatants in the area.

CAUTION

During training, dispose of all batteries in accordance with unit standard operating procedure (SOP).

Conditions: As platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) you have a map, overlay sketch map with graphic control measures, and operational early warning devices. The platoon is conducting a defensive operation and the tactical situation dictates the employment of the early warning devices. You may be digitally equipped. Contact with friendly, enemy, neutral, or unknown elements is likely.

Standards: Prepare an initial plan for early warning devices and direct the emplacement and activation of the devices. Complete and send a sector sketch or overlay to higher headquarters.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management, maintain situational awareness, and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Plan initial installation of early warning systems.

      a. Identify the size of the area to cover.

Note: The receiver in the radio frequency (RF) mode can manage a limit of 16 detectors. The maximum distance between the detectors and the receiver is 1500 meters.

Note: The detector's maximum detection range is 19 meters.

      (1) Ensure the platoon early warning system (PEWS) covers areas that the following night observation devices cannot cover:

      (a) Infrared (IR) viewing devices.

      (b) Thermal sights.

      (2) Plan to use the hot-loop method when you must cover a large area.

b. Identify the type of terrain.

Note: In RF mode, trees and heavy vegetation decrease the operating range.

   (1) Survey the area to ensure that the PEWS is not blocked by hills, trees, or obstacles.

Note: In RF mode, the PEWS works on radio line of sight, so obstacles can block the signal.

   (2) Plan to use wire if you cannot emplace detectors for line-of-sight operation.

Note: When used with wire, the receiver can handle detectors in both the wire mode and RF mode at the same time.

When you must emplace detectors in the bottom of a ditch or gully, place them at the bottom rather than the edges to reduce the chance they will fall over.

2. Direct movement of personnel with detectors to the area to be monitored.

3. Direct the employment of the detectors.

4. Direct the activation of the detectors.

5. Complete a rough sector sketch or overlay to include the following critical items:

   a. Easily identifiable natural and manmade features.

   b. Named features that can be used to identify the area of emplacement to include:

   (1) Roads.

   (2) Trails.

   (3) Rivers.

   (4) Man-made objects.

   c. The start point of the emplacement.

   d. The direction of likely threat approach.

   e. The direction indicator (north arrow).

   f. Platoon designation.

   g. The area code of detectors.

   h. The recorded date detectors are installed.

   i. The recorded data on whether detectors are in RF or wire mode.

j. Pace count per 100 meters of Soldier recording the pace count.

6. Send the sector sketch or overlay to higher headquarters.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Planned initial installation of early warning systems.	_____	_____
2 Directed movement of personnel.	_____	_____
3 Directed the employment of the detectors.	_____	_____
4 Directed the activation of the detectors.	_____	_____
5 Completed a rough sector sketch or overlay.	_____	_____
6 Sent the sector sketch or overlay to higher headquarters.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all steps are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any step is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show him what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

                                                ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-121-4053
Plan an Armor/Scout Platoon Tactical Road March

<div style="border:1px solid black">

WARNING

During your plan phase consider and be aware of the need to look for signs of ambushes or improvised explosive devices (IED) during the road march. Look for cracked asphalt (potholes), freshly turned dirt, absence of civilians, hanging wires from light poles, dead animals, and any debris or exposed wires on the side of the road. IEDs could kill or injure crew members.

Be aware of wires stretched across the route; they could decapitate you or your Soldiers.

</div>

Conditions: As the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) you have a notebook, pen, map, overlay, or sketch map with graphic control measures, and a march route. You have received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) to conduct a tactical road march. Time is available to develop your plan. You may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Issue a warning order (WARNORD) to the march column. Prepare an estimate of the situation and organize the march column. Develop a detailed movement plan based on the organization of the march column and on information gathered by dispatched reconnaissance. Issue a march order and prepare road march overlays for the vehicle commanders.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times. Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Issue the WARNORD to the march column as early as possible to allow maximum time for preparation.

2. Prepare an estimate of the situation by analyzing the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC).

3. Determine the organization of the march column:

Note: Civilian activity in the operating area may be the deciding factor in the organization of the column.

      a. Open column formation.

Note: This formation is used in daylight for security from aircraft, artillery, and dust.

    b. Close column formation.

Note: This formation is used at night, in limited visibility, and when the vehicles are in built-up areas.

    c. Infiltration.

Note: This is used when maximum security, deception, and dispersion are desired.

    d. Travel individually by covered and concealed routes.

Note: Vehicles will travel individually by covered and concealed routes to arrive at the designated location at the designated time.

4. Organize the dispatch of the reconnaissance and quartering parties.

5. Prepare the detailed movement plan.

Note: This plan is based on the organization of the march column and a review of available reconnaissance information.The movement order gives the march speed, rate of march, and maximum safe catch-up speed.

    a. Select a start point (SP).

    b. Plan for uninterrupted movement at critical points.

    c. Determine guide requirements.

    d. Identify obstacles along the route.

        (1) Report obstacles encountered during reconnaissance.

        (2) Plan the breaching of obstacles.

        (3) Plan for contingencies with civilians.

    e. Identify the locations of any bridges, ferries, and fords.

        (1) Evaluate the bridges.

        (2) Identify a fording site, streambed, and banks, if the bridge is unusable.

            (a) Determine the depth of the stream, either by measuring with a stick or by having a crew member wade the stream.

            (b) Determine the trafficability of the streambed and banks at the entrance and exit points.

    f. Select a release point (RP).

    g. Determine if a guide is needed.

h. Plan for 360-degree security during movement.

i. Determine the location for scheduled halts.

(1) Determine if the selected area will accommodate all vehicles of the column.

(2) Determine if the location provides good security and is easy to defend if attacked by the threat.

(3) Select routes into and out of the location that will not cause congestion when movement begins.

j. Plan actions for scheduled halts.

(1) Plan the appropriate formation for the situation.

(2) Plan for security.

(a) Plan for the dismounted listening post (LP) or observation post (OP).

(b) Plan for actions when dealing with local noncombatants.

(c) Plan for force protection.

(3) Plan for conducting preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS).

(4) Plan for fuel.

(5) Plan to send a situation report (SITREP) to the commander.

k. Plan actions for unscheduled halts.

(1) Plan the appropriate formation for the situation.

(2) Plan for security.

(3) Plan to send a SITREP to the commander.

l. Plan actions for disabled vehicles.

(1) Plan the appropriate formation for the situation.

(2) Plan for recovery operations.

(3) Plan for security.

(4) Plan to send a SITREP to the commander.

m. Plan command-and-control measures.

(1) Establish arm-and-hand signals.

      (2) Establish flag signals.

      (3) Make sure all platoon members know and understand flag and arm-and-hand signals.

      (4) Plan for radio communications.

6. Issue the march order.

7. Prepare overlays for issue to all vehicle commanders.

Note: The road march overlay must include, as a minimum, the location of the SP, RP, scheduled halts, and checkpoints at critical points along the route.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Issued the WARNORD to the march column.	_____	_____
2 Prepared an estimate of the situation.	_____	_____
3 Determined the organization of the march column.	_____	_____
4 Organized the dispatch of the reconnaissance and quartering parties.	_____	_____
5 Prepared the detailed movement plan.	_____	_____
6 Issued the march order.	_____	_____
7 Prepared overlays for issue to all vehicle commanders.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required

Primary
ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

ATP 3-90.1 Armor and Mechanized Infantry Company Team

ATP 3-21.18 Foot Marches

ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

171-121-4067
Execute Platoon Precombat Operations

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) and have received a warning order (WARNORD) from your commander to conduct a tactical operation. Your platoon is standing by with all vehicles and equipment present. Time is available for preparation, and the unit standard operating procedure (SOP) is provided. The unit may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Conduct precombat operations by evaluating the platoon's state of combat readiness, and conducting precombat inspections according to the unit SOP.

Note: Precombat checks and inspections are continual processes. Crews and leaders continue to assess and correct the unit as tasks are addressed or the plan is changed.

Performance Steps

1. Evaluate the state of combat readiness.

    a. Receive reports of deficiencies.

    b. Report the uncorrected deficiencies to the appropriate support personnel and unit commander.

2. Conduct precombat inspections according to the unit SOP.

    a. Inspect the following for accountability, serviceability, and cleanliness.

        (1) Uniform.

        (2) Advanced combat helmet (ACH).

        (3) Protective mask.

            (a) Ensure the protective mask, hood, and all authorized accessories and components are clean.

            (b) Ensure defective filter elements or canisters have been replaced as necessary.

            (c) Ensure the protective mask has been properly stored.

        (4) Individual mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) gear.

            (a) Ensure gear is available and serviceable, to include boots and gloves.

            (b) Ensure Soldiers are in correct MOPP gear according to the prescribed MOPP level.

        (5) Individual weapons.

            (a) Ensure the weapons are clean and functional.

            (b) Ensure the prescribed number of magazines are on hand.

(6) Personnel identification (ID).

    (a) Ensure all Soldiers have valid ID tags (dog tags).

    (b) Ensure all Soldiers have valid ID card.

    (c) Ensure all vehicle commanders and operators have a current driver's license.

(7) Soldier's individual fighting load carrier (FLC) or individual body armor system for accountability and serviceability.

    (a) Individual equipment belt.

    (b) Canteen with cup and cover.

        (1) Ensure canteen is filled with water.

        (2) Ensure chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) cap is on the canteen.

    (c) Individual first aid kit (IFAK) with bandages.

    (d) Ammunition cases.

    (e) Load-bearing suspenders.

    (f) M9 pistol holster with lanyard.

    (g) Flashlight.

    (h) Earplugs.

    (i) Bayonet.

    (j) Body armor.

(8) Personnel equipment and clothing (A, B, and C alert bags).

b. Question Soldiers for individual knowledge on the following:

(1) Operation order (OPORD).

    (a) The mission.

    (b) Location of other units and their mission.

Note: Knowledge of the location of other units and their missions demonstrates the Soldier's situational awareness.

    (c) Enemy situation.

Note: Local noncombatants should be addressed under this paragraph.

(d) Start point (SP) or line of departure (LD) time and location.

(e) Formations and order of march.

(f) Actions on contact.

(g) Rules of engagement (ROE).

Note: The Soldiers knowledge of ROE is critical to mission success.

(h) Specific information requirements.

Note: It is important for the Soldiers to take the opportunity to collect human intelligence (HUMINT), as well as other nontactical information.

(2) First aid procedures.

(a) Lifesaving steps.

(b) Cold weather injuries.

(c) Heat injuries.

(d) Circumstances under which Soldiers may treat injuries to noncombatants.

(3) CBRN procedures.

(a) MOPP levels 0 through 4.

(b) Use of Mark I nerve agent antidote kit (NAAK) injectors.

(c) Basic Soldier skills for decontamination procedures.

(d) Use of CBRN detection equipment.

(4) Military occupational specialty (MOS) related subjects.

(5) Vehicle identification.

(6) Basic and advanced map reading and navigation.

(7) Call for fire procedures.

(8) Weapon zeroing procedures.

(9) Environmental concerns, such as endangered species to avoid and petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) spillage procedures.

c. Inspect leader's packet (on each vehicle) for the following:

Note: Publications may only be required for specific vehicles.

(1) Scout platoon leader's notebook.

(2) Map with current overlay.

(3) Current signal operating instructions (SOI).

(4) Notebook with pen or pencil.

(5) Unit SOP.

(6) TM 3-34.85, Engineer Field Data.

(7) DD Form 2745, Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Capture Tag.

(8) Marking pens.

(9) Watch and compass.

(10) Binoculars.

(11) Spare batteries.

(12) DA Form 1156, Casualty Feeder Card.

(13) Protractor.

(14) ATP 3-20.98, *Reconnaissance Platoon*.

(15) Theater-specific ROE card.

d. Inspect all assigned vehicles for the following:

(1) General.

(a) Vehicle loaded and cargo tied down according to the posted unit load plan.

(b) POL package products and weapons oil present.

(c) Fuel tanks topped off.

(d) Water can(s) full.

(e) Markings legible.

(f) Meals ready to eat (MREs) stowed.

(g) Unit ID panels on hand.

(h) Weapon cleaning kits present and complete.

(i) Preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) and DA Form 2404 (Equipment Inspection and Maintenance Worksheet) or DA Form 5988-E (Equipment Maintenance and Inspection Worksheet [EGA]) completed.

(j) Prepare-to-fire checks completed.

(k) First aid kits or combat lifesaver bags present and complete.

(l) Vehicle properly dispatched.

(m) Operator's manuals present.

(n) Tool kit complete.

(o) Basic load of maps on hand.

(p) Basic issue items (BII) and additional authorizations list (AAL) complete and serviceable.

(q) Spare track blocks or tires on hand.

(r) Vehicles camouflaged.

(s) Warning triangles present.

(t) All optics present and serviceable.

(2) Automotive.

(a) Fire extinguishers sealed, tagged, and updated.

(b) Fluid levels correct.

(c) Battery cables secure, post-terminals clean, and levels correct.

(d) Suspension components serviceable.

(e) Track or tires serviceable.

(f) Track tension correct or tires have the correct tire pressure.

(g) All lights operational.

(h) Bilge pumps operational.

(i) All access plates installed and secure.

(j) Interior clean (hull and turret).

(k) All gauges functional.

(l) Side skirts secured.

(m) No fuel leaks detected.

(n) Fuel filters drained.

(o) U-joints and drive train components serviceable.

(p) Air filters clean and serviceable.

(q) Cold start system operational.

(r) Belts serviceable.

(3) Armament.

(a) Crew-served weapons clean, lubricated, and functional.

(b) BII complete, clean, and serviceable.

(c) Sights clean, operational.

(d) Firing circuits operational.

(e) Covers off periscopes.

(f) Covers off weapons.

(g) Vision blocks clear.

(h) Integrated sight unit (ISU) operational (M3 series).

(i) Traversing or elevation system functional.

(j) Weapons properly mounted, to include locks and pins.

(k) Weapon safeties functional.

(l) All feed chutes or eject chutes properly mounted and secured.

(m) All ready box access doors secured.

(n) Ammunition serviceable and stowed based on unit load plan.

(o) All boresight and zero procedures completed.

(p) Battle sight indexed (according to the OPORD).

(q) Spare barrels and bolts present, clean, and serviceable.

(r) Ruptured cartridge extractors present.

(s) Boresight kits present.

(t) Tripods/ring mounts clean, serviceable, and present.

(u) Ready box reflectors clean and not blocked.

(v) Lacing wire on the combat override switch.

(w) Pre fire checklist posted.

e. Inspect all communications equipment to ensure the following:

(1) All radio units operational.

(2) Equipment is properly mounted and secure.

(3) All required nets entered and operational.

(4) All connectors and receptacles clean.

(5) Operator's manuals present.

(6) Dismount radios with man packs and accessories complete.

(7) Spare batteries are on hand.

(8) Antenna balls present and tied down.

(9) Combat vehicle crewmember (CVC) helmets connected and operational.

(10) Hand mikes connected properly.

(11) Matching unit functional.

(12) Intercom system operational.

(13) OE-254 antenna complete and serviceable.

(14) FBCB2 complete and operational

(15) Wire communication set complete and operational.

(16) Secure equipment operational and proper fills set.

f. Inspect crew/vehicle CBRN equipment for the following:

(1) M22 chemical agent alarm system.

(a) Ensure BA-3517-U battery is on hand.

(b) Ensure M273 maintenance kit is on hand.

(c) Ensure BA-3030-U batteries (four per alarm) are on hand.

(d) Ensure a 1 to 4-mile reel of WD-1 wire is on hand.

(2) Chemical agent detector kit (one per squad) is on hand.

(3) Contamination marking sets (two per platoon) are on hand.

(4) Radiac set (with serviceable batteries) is on hand.

(5) Chemical agent monitors.

g. Inspect ancillary equipment for the following:

(1) Demolition kits complete (PSG's or PL's vehicle).

(2) Mine detectors complete and operational (PSG's or PL's vehicle).

(3) Early warning system complete and operational.

(4) Laser infrared observation sets or mini eye safe lasers infrared observer sets operational.

(5) Global positioning system (GPS) operational.

(6) Camouflage systems complete.

(7) Chain saws available (PSG's vehicle).

(8) Tape measure on hand.

h. Inspect basic loads of Class V (ammunition).

Evaluation Preparation:
None

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Evaluated the state of combat readiness.	_____	_____
2 Conducted precombat inspections.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: None

References
Required

Primary
ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

DA Form 1156 Casualty Feeder Report

DA Form 2404 Equipment Inspection and
Maintenance Worksheet

DA Form 5988-E Equipment Maintenance and
Inspection Worksheet (EGA)

TM 3-34.85 Engineer Field Data {MCRP 3-17A}

171-121-4075
Supervise Operational Decontamination Operations

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) during tactical operations, your platoon encountered persistent chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) contamination. The platoon is now at mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) level 4. Site security has been established. The platoon reacted to the contamination according to the unit standard operating procedures (SOP). A higher headquarters CBRN officer in charge (OIC) or noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) and a power-driven decontamination equipment (PDDE) team are available upon request. Your platoon may be digitally equipped. Coalition partners and/or civilians may be present in the area.

Standards: Submit a request for decontamination and coordinate the decontamination with higher headquarters. Prepare the platoon for operational decontamination, coordinate with OICs and/or NCOICs of the decontamination unit for a washdown site, supervise MOPP gear exchange, conduct decontamination, and verify personnel and equipment are accounted for after decontamination is complete. Report completion to higher headquarters.

Note: Units with digital communication systems will use them to manage information and reduce electronic signatures.

The operational environment (OE) must be considered at all times during this task. Each Army element must be prepared to enter any environment and perform its full range of missions. At the same time, it must deal with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Performance Steps

1. Submit a request for decontamination to higher headquarters with the following information:

Note: Decontamination operations should be done between one and six hours after becoming contaminated.

      a. Designation of the contaminated unit.

      b. Location of the contaminated unit.

      c. Frequency and call sign/digital address of the contaminated unit.

      d. Time the unit became contaminated.

      e. Number of vehicles or equipment, by type, that are contaminated.

      f. Type(s) of contamination.

      g. Special requirements.

         (1) Patient decontamination station.

(2) Recovery assets or unit decontamination team.

2. Coordinate decontamination with higher headquarters.

    a. Obtain permission to conduct operational decontamination.

    b. Confirm necessary support.

    c. Confirm a linkup point to meet supporting units.

    d. Disseminate location of linkup point by radio.

    e. Coordinate with supporting elements for disposal of contaminated materials.

    f. Request replacement MOPP gear.

3. Prepare the platoon for operational decontamination.

Note: MOPP gear exchange and vehicle washdown occur simultaneously.

    a. Ensure vehicle crews (except operators) dismount, unless the vehicle has an operational overpressure system or an uncontaminated interior.

    b. Dismounted crews remove mud and camouflage from vehicles.

    c. Separate vehicles and dismounted crews.

        (1) Ensure vehicle operators are briefed on:

            (a) Use of overhead cover and concealment.

            (b) Proper vehicle interval.

        (2) Ensure vehicle openings are closed or covered.

    d. Move vehicles, with operators only, to the vehicle washdown site.

    e. Move dismounted crews and all other Soldiers in the contaminated unit to the MOPP gear exchange site.

4. Coordinate with the OIC/NCOIC of the decontamination unit for use of the vehicle washdown site.

5. Supervise vehicle washdown to ensure:

Note: The PDDE crew normally runs the vehicle washdown. Vehicles should be processed through decontamination at rate of two to three minutes per vehicle.

    a. Vehicles maintain the proper interval while processing through the washdown station.

    b. Vehicles are washed properly.

c. Driver(s) switch out with loader(s) or gunner(s) so they can exchange MOPP gear.

d. Vehicles move to the assembly area (AA) after the vehicle washdown.

e. Vehicle drivers are updated with the necessary information.

6. Supervise platoon MOPP gear exchange to verify:

Note: MOPP gear exchange should take place at rate of 60 minutes per squad/crew or less.

a. OIC or NCOIC briefs the platoon on MOPP gear exchange procedures.

b. Crew exchanges MOPP gear according to the SOP using the buddy system.

c. Crew places decontaminated individual equipment on a clean surface.

d. OIC or NCOIC moves the Soldiers to the AA after the completion of MOPP gear exchange.

7. Verify that all personnel and equipment are accounted for after the completion of the operational decontamination.

8. Report the completion of the operational decontamination to higher headquarters.

a. Report the completion and location of the MOPP gear exchange.

b. Determine the adequacy of decontamination.

c. Adjust the MOPP level as required.
.
Note: Do this only with the approval of high headquarters.

d. Request permission to perform unmasking procedures if, through testing, the determination has been made that no agent is present.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Submitted a request for decontamination to higher headquarters.	_____	_____
2 Coordinated decontamination with higher headquarters.	_____	_____
3 Prepared the platoon for operational decontamination.	_____	_____
4 Coordinated with the OIC or NCOIC of the decontamination unit for use of the vehicle washdown site.	_____	_____

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
5 Supervised the vehicle washdown.	_____	_____
6 Supervised platoon MOPP gear exchange.	_____	_____
7 Verified all personnel and equipment were accounted for after completion of operational decontamination.	_____	_____
8 Reported completion of operational decontamination to higher headquarters.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required   **Primary**

ATP 3-11.32 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Passive Defense

ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

171-123-1306
Supervise Scout Platoon Tactical Formations

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) and have received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) requiring your platoon to conduct mounted movement. You have the theater rules of engagement (ROE), required maps, and graphic control measures. Intelligence information has been provided; enemy contact may or may not be expected. You have already selected a technique of movement appropriate to the tactical situation. The platoon may be equipped with Force XXI Battle Command Brigade-and-Below (FBCB2) systems.

Standards: Select a platoon configuration for the tactical situation and direct platoon movement in the selected formation.

Note: The term enemy is used to define any group that is in direct opposition to U.S. or allied forces. Threat is used to describe those who have the capabilities and could become an adversary or challenge U.S. forces or allies. These groups may be national armies, state or non-state militias (political, ethnic, or religious), criminal organizations, gangs, or terrorist groups or cells. The term known reflects either published reports or templates from intelligence assets.

The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Taking appropriate navigation planning measures prevents friendly units from colliding, or engaging each other erroneously. Plan for methods to offset navigation challenges in difficult terrain, low visibility, and bad weather to avoid the following situations: units straying out of sector; reporting wrong locations; becoming disoriented; or employing fire support weapons from wrong locations.

Performance Steps

1. Select one of the following configurations if your platoon is an armored cavalry regiment (ACR) scout platoon.

Note: The ACR scout platoon is equipped with six cavalry fighting vehicles (CFVs).

    a. Choose the three-section configuration when:

        (1) You have the requirement to employ a maximum number of elements during a reconnaissance or security mission and the need for security.

        (2) You are conducting a route reconnaissance mission.

        (3) You must occupy three long-duration observation posts (OPs) and simultaneously conduct dismounted patrols in the screen mission.

Note: The three section configuration consists of:

Section A - vehicle 2, section leader; vehicle 3, squad leader.
Section B - vehicle 6, section leader; vehicle 5, squad leader.;
Section C - vehicle 1, PL; vehicle 4, PSG.

Note: In this configuration, the PL and PSG are members of section C. As members of this section, they have to perform both scout duties and the mission command requirements of their duty positions. To minimize their workload, these leaders should make maximum use of their weapons system and position themselves as the overwatch elements.

    b. Choose the two-section configuration when:

        (1) Increased security is required.

        (2) The area of operation (AO) can be covered efficiently with only two elements.

        (3) The operational strength makes the three-team configuration impossible.

Note: The two sections are formed by splitting section C of the three-team configuration. The PL's vehicle 1, goes to section A and the PSG's vehicle 4, goes to team B.

    c. Choose the six-vehicle configuration when you must have six separate information sources at the same time.

2. Select one of the following configurations if your platoon is an all high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle (HMMWV) reconnaissance platoon.

    a. Choose the two-section configuration when:

        (1) Only two maneuver corridors have to be observed.

        (2) Two distinct reconnaissance missions are required.

        (3) Two long-duration OPs are required.

Note: The two-section configuration maximizes security at the section level and gives the section sufficient maneuver and mission command capability to conduct limited separate missions. This formation also allows the following dismounted capabilities: nine personnel for purely dismounted operations such as a reconnaissance patrol, three personnel (one per vehicle) for performing reconnaissance tasks while conducting mounted operations, or five personnel to man OPs or conduct patrols.

Note: The two-section configuration consists of :
Section A - vehicles 2, 3, and 1.
Section B - vehicles 5, 6, and 4.

    b. Choose the three-section configuration when:

Note: A consolidated headquarters section, with the PL and PSG, increases mission command capability and is an optional configuration.

        (1) Reconnaissance is needed along a single route.

(2) Three short-duration OPs are required.

Note: The three-team HMMWV formation consists of:
Section A - vehicles 2 and 3.
Section B - vehicles 6 and 5.
Section C - vehicles 1 and 4.

Note: Three OPs can be manned in this configuration but the ability to concurrently conduct dismounted patrols is limited.

c. Choose the six vehicle configuration when:

(1) Six separate information sources are required at the same time.

(2) Only one dismount is required to provide local security.

3. Select one of the following configurations if your platoon is a heavy brigade combat team (HBCT) reconnaissance platoon.

Note: The HBCT reconnaissance platoon is equipped with three CFVs and five armored HMMWVs equipped with long range advanced scout surveillance Systems (LRAS3s).

a. Choose the four section configuration when:

Note: The headquarters section consists of the PL's and PSG's HMMWVs. Three reconnaissance sections (A, B, and C) that consist of one section leader's CFV and one squad leader's HMMWV. This configuration provides four personnel per reconnaissance section for dismounted operations.

(1) Observing multiple avenues of approach.

(2) Multiple reconnaissance missions are required.

(3) The highest level of security at the section level is required.

Note: The four section configuration consists of:
Section A - vehicles 3 and 2.
Section B - vehicles 5 and 6.
Section C - vehicles 7 and 8.
HQ section - vehicles 1 and 4.

b. Choose the three section configuration when:

(1) Reconnaissance along a single route is ideal.

(2) Two short-duration OPs are needed.

Note: The headquarters section includes the PL mounted in a CFV and the PSG mounted in a HMMWV. Two reconnaissance sections (A and B) consist of one section leader's CFV and two squad leader's HMMWVs.

Note: The three section configuration consists of:

Section A - vehicles 2,6, and 3.
Section B - vehicles 7,8, and 5.
HQ section - vehicles 1 and 4.

4. Select one of the following configurations if your platoon is a Stryker brigade combat team (SBCT) reconnaissance platoon.

    a. Choose the two-section configuration when:

        (1) Increased security is required.

        (2) The AO can be covered efficiently with only two elements.

        (3) The threat situation is unknown.

Note: The two-section formation limits the amount of terrain the platoon can cover and decreases the speed with which the platoon can perform its task. It increases internal section security by providing mutually supporting fire and gives the PL and PSG greater flexibility in performing mission command and sustainment requirements.

    b. Choose the four-vehicle configuration when:

        (1) Four separate information sources are required.

        (2) Executing certain surveillance missions.

        (3) Threat is low or nonexistent.

        (4) Short-duration security missions.

Note: The SBCT reconnaissance platoon is limited in organizational configurations because it has only four organic vehicles. A three-section configuration may be utilized with one vehicle in each section and the PL's vehicle providing mission command.

5. Direct movement into the selected configuration.

Note: Special attention should be paid to control measures as well the location of adjacent maneuvering elements to reduce the chance of fratricide.

    a. Conduct a line formation.

        (1) Direct the platoon to form a line formation.

Note: Your particular unit's organization will dictate where teams or sections deploy; however, the width of the assigned sector will require the maximum reconnaissance assets be deployed across the sector.

        (2) Ensure vehicle dispersion is maintained.

Note: As in any tactical formation, maintain dispersion. Do not allow vehicles to remain close together; this will only increase their vulnerability to air and artillery attacks.

(3) Maintain the line formation throughout the move.

(4) Observe and correct any vehicle errors or misalignment.

b. Conduct a column formation.

(1) Establish an order of march for the movement.

Note: The order of march depends on which configuration the platoon will use at the end of the movement and mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC).

(2) Direct the movement of the platoon along a specified route.

(3) Ensure the speed established in the OPORD or FRAGORD is maintained.

(4) Ensure weapon system orientation is maintained.

Note: The weapon system on each vehicle should be pointed away from the vehicle directly to its front. The system on the first vehicle points forward, and the system on the last vehicle is over the rear deck.

(5) Ensure the march interval is maintained.

Note: The march may be conducted either open column (vehicles are 50 to 100 meters apart) or close column (vehicles are 25 to 50 meters apart).

(6) Correct any errors during the movement.

c. Conduct a staggered column formation.

(1) Direct the platoon vehicles to alternate left and right along the specified route.

(2) Ensure the march interval is maintained.

(3) Position yourself where you can best control the movement of the platoon.

(4) Ensure gun tube orientation is maintained.

(5) Correct any errors during movement.

d. Conduct a herringbone formation.

(1) Direct each vehicle to pull off the road at a angle, on the opposite side of the road of the vehicle that was in front of it.

(2) Occupy covered and concealed positions to the maximum extent possible.

(3) Ensure vehicle dispersion is maintained.

(4) Observe and correct errors in vehicle positioning.

e. Conduct a coil formation.

(1) Direct vehicle orientation using a cardinal direction.

Note: In the absence of orders, the direction of travel will become 12 o'clock.

(2) Ensure each vehicle moves to and stops at its particular position in the coil.

(3) Correct any errors in vehicle positioning.

f. Conduct a platoon vee formation.

(1) Direct the platoon into a three-team configuration.

(2) Deploy two teams forward to gather andreport information.

(3) Ensure the rear team provides overwatch and mission command.

(4) Correct any errors in vehicle or team positioning.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Selected configuration for ACR scout platoon.	_____	_____
2 Selected configuration for HMMWV reconnaissance platoon.	_____	_____
3 Selected configuration for HBCT.	_____	_____
4 Selected configuration for SBCT.	_____	_____
5 Directed movement into the selected tactical formation.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                                  ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

                                                                  ATP 3-20.96 Cavalry Squadron

                                                                  ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-123-1313
Plan a Reconnaissance Mission

Conditions: In a tactical environment, as the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL), during operations as part of a battalion task force or troop, the platoon receives an order directing it to conduct a reconnaissance. The higher commander's guidance specifies the focus, tempo, and engagement criteria for reconnaissance. The platoon has digital connectivity (if equipped) with its higher headquarters via a Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below (FBCB2) system. You have the theater rules of engagement. Additional maneuver and sustainment assets may be available. Contact with friendly, enemy, neutral or unknown elements is likely. It is possible you could encounter chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards. You are to plan the reconnaissance mission.

Standards: Receive and analyze the mission. Issue a warning order (WARNORD), form a tentative plan, and begin necessary movement. Conduct a leader's reconnaissance after which you complete the plan. Issue the operation order (OPORD); supervise and refine the mission.

Note: Enemy is the term used to define any group that is in direct opposition to U.S. or allied forces. Threat is used to describe those who have the capabilities and could become an adversary or challenge U.S. forces or allies. These groups may be national armies, state or non-state militias (political, ethnic, or religious), criminal organizations, gangs, or terrorist groups or cells. The term known reflects either published reports or templates from intelligence assets.

The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

The attitudes, actions, and capabilities of the civil population significantly affect reconnaissance operations. A friendly populace may assist in the collection of intelligence data. Time can be saved in collecting terrain information through questioning friendly civilians who have intimate knowledge of the local area. A hostile population makes reconnaissance operations difficult. Bridge classification and route directional signs, for example, may be removed or altered; misleading information may cause delays; and reconnaissance elements may expect harassment by unfriendly civilians. Regardless of the civil attitude, care must be exercised when evaluating any data obtained from civilian sources.

Performance Steps

1. Receive the mission.

Note: Use FBCB2 to give guidance and communicate, if equipped.

It may be necessary to back brief the troop or squadron or battalion commander to ensure you understand the mission.

Soldiers should always consider some or all the elements of the detect, identify, decide, engage, and access (DIDEA) combat identification. Accurate target identification will result in increased combat effectiveness. Improper target identification is the main cause of fratricide.

2. Analyze the mission.

3. Issue a WARNORD to your section with the following information:

    a. The time and nature of the mission.

    b. The location of the mission.

    c. The earliest time of movement.

    d. Your best estimate of the mission duration.

    e. The time and place the OPORD will be issued.

Note: WARNORDs are issued so subordinate leaders have advance notice of new missions before the planning and issuing of orders are completed. The information in a WARNORD permits subordinates to initiate time-consuming activities, such as restocking and resupplying, conducting precombat checks, and needed vehicle or weapons maintenance.

4. Form a tentative plan to include:

Note: Certain tasks must be accomplished during the reconnaissance mission unless specifically directed otherwise by the commander. Critical reconnaissance tasks serve as a guide to any reconnaissance mission. Some may not be appropriate in all situations. Based on time and the commander's intent, the platoon may be ordered to reconnoiter for specific information only.

Reconnaissance operations can increase the risk of fratricide. Leader's plan must include the steps they will take to make sure situational awareness is maintained throughout the mission.

    a. Orientation of the platoon at the line of departure (LD), lateral boundaries, routes, release point (RP), limit of advance (LOA), and command.

    b. Enemy-threat situation to include:

        (1) Likely threat weapon systems.

        (2) Night observation devices (NODs) and their capabilities.

    c. Civilian situation, including as applicable:

        (1) Locations of governmental and nongovernmental headquarters.

        (2) Composition and dispositions of regional (state) and local military or law enforcement organizations.

        (3) Factions, key leaders, locations, compositions, and dispositions of known belligerents.

            (a) Recent trends in local public opinion.

            (b) Intensity levels of past or current disturbances.

(c) Immediate and long term effects from use of lethal force, if required, against the crowd.

(4) Description of the following:

(a) Uniforms.

(b) Vehicles.

(c) Insignia.

(d) Vehicle markings.

(e) Equipment such as weapons and NODs and their capabilities.

(5) Current locations of weapon holding areas, staging areas, or encampments.

(6) Location of:

(a) Police stations.

(b) Food distribution points.

(c) Power generation or transformer facilities.

(d) Governmental and political party headquarters.

(e) Media outlets.

(f) Communication networks.

(7) Places of religious and cultural significance.

d. Impact of terrain and weather on the operation.

e. Location, disposition, and missions of friendly forces on flanks.

f. Higher commander's intent, including, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Critical tasks that must be completed for mission success.

(2) How the critical tasks support the higher headquarters commander's critical information requirements (CCIR).

(3) Purpose of reconnaissance in relation to the higher mission and CCIR.

(4) End state for reconnaissance.

g. Concept of the operation, describing, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Focus and tempo for reconnaissance.

(2) Reconnaissance movement formation and technique.

(3) Requirements for dismounted reconnaissance.

(4) Requirements for human intelligence.

(5) For area reconnaissance, identify route(s) with march order and control measures for movement to the area.

(6) Graphic control measures that support the concept of operation, including:

    (a) Phase lines.

    (b) Contact points on lateral boundaries.

    (c) Checkpoints.

    (d) Terrain index reference system (TIRS) or grid index reference system (GIRS) designated as required.

(7) Priorities of fire and use of indirect fires to support the platoon.

Note: Observation and control of indirect fires is essential to prevent fratricide or avoidable civilian casualties.

WARNING

As more elements become involved, the risk of fratricide increases. Leaders must ensure steps are taken to include control measures and reporting procedures.

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(8) Integration of additional assets, if available, to support the platoon such as:

    (a) Unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) to reconnoiter key or restrictive terrain forward or to flanks.

    (b) Engineers to classify routes, bridges, overpasses, and culverts and breach hasty obstacles.

    (c) Ground surveillance assets such as remotely monitored battlefield sensor system (REMBASS) and Prophet system.

    (d) Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) team to reconnoiter for contamination and bypasses.

(9) Coordination to synchronize with habitually supporting Infantry, tank, or anti-tank (AT) platoon as applicable.

    (a) Identifies distance tank or AT platoon will move behind platoon based on mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations (METT-TC) and commander's guidance.

(b) Identifies graphic control measures to assist movement of tank or AT platoon.

(10) Coordination to synchronize with habitually supporting air cavalry assets as applicable.

(a) Identifies command and control relationship between air elements and platoon.

(b) Tasks to be accomplished by air and ground elements.

(c) Key or restrictive terrain forward or to flank of area or zone to be reconnoitered by air elements.

(d) Locations for linkup, contact, or coordinating points as necessary.

(11) Coordination to synchronize with additional combat elements supporting the platoon or troop as applicable.

(a) Infantry support

(b) Surveillance assets.

(c) Human intelligence (HUMINT) collector.

(12) Identify CCIR.

(13) Reconnaissance hand-over criteria.

(14) Instructions for target acquisition to include, at a minimum, the following:

(a) Criteria to change from surveillance to target designation.

(b) Target description and method of engagement.

(c) Desired target effect.

(d) Purpose of desired effect.

(e) Re-attack guidance.

(15) Engagement criteria.

(16) Bypass criteria.

(17) Coordination with higher headquarters' reaction force as required.

(18) Coordination tasks with flank unit and other forces.

Note: Order should address establishing a screen along the limit of advance (LOA) upon completion of the reconnaissance or transition to follow-on mission.

h. Priorities and description of sustainment operations.

(1) Casualty evacuation (CASEVAC).

(2) Emergency resupply and/or cache, as necessary.

(3) Vehicle recovery and maintenance.

i. Communication plan to account for dismounted operations as necessary.

j. Actions for subterranean features which may include:

(1) Sunken garages.

(2) Underground passages.

(3) Subway lines.

(4) Utility tunnels.

(5) Sewers.

(6) Storm drains.

(7) Cellars.

k. Responsibilities and procedures for integrating analog elements into the digital network.

(1) Updates locations and status of analog elements to digital elements.

(2) Provides location of key digital elements to analog elements.

(3) Provides analog elements with key information that was digitally transmitted to the platoon.

Note: FBCB2-equipped units use FBCB2 spot reports (SPOTREP) to update the common operational picture (COP) with information on friendly analog units according to the unit standard operating procedure (SOP).

l. Intelligence.

m. Deceptive measures.

Note: Using the smallest unit possible to accomplish the mission decreases the possibility of enemy detection.

n. Use of surveillance, target acquisition, and night observation devices.

o. Rehearsals.

p. Inspections.

(1) Personnel and equipment.

(2) Special equipment.

5. Start necessary movement.

   a. Move platoon to linkup with attachments or to the vicinity of area of operations (AO).

   b. Move to pick up extra supplies or specialized equipment.

   c. Get the average times from the assembly area to the start point (SP), or from the designated SP to the release point (RP).

6. Conduct a leader's reconnaissance.

Note: Seeing the terrain or being able to visualize the ground will enable you to form a more definitive plan. In many cases this will not be possible; however, a variety of intelligence assets is available such as national intelligence sources, military intelligence (MI) units, long-range surveillance detachments, aviation, combat electronic warfare and intelligence (CEWI) platforms, other cavalry units, and any unit in combat.

   a. Identify potential movement routes.

   b. Identify key terrain within the area.

   c. Identify sites for likely contact.

   d. Identify the objective.

7. Complete your plan.

   a. Adjust the plan based on the leader's reconnaissance.

   b. Adjust the plan for updates in intelligence.

8. Issue the OPORD.

Note: Use FBCB2, if equipped.

9. Supervise the mission.

10. Refine the mission as needed.

   a. Listen to and backbrief crew orders.

   b. Conduct rehearsals.

   c. Conduct precombat checks.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Received the mission.	_____	_____
2 Analyzed the mission.	_____	_____
3 Issued a WARNORD.	_____	_____
4 Formed a tentative plan.	_____	_____
5 Started necessary movement.	_____	_____
6 Conducted a leader's reconnaissance.	_____	_____
7 Completed the plan.	_____	_____
8 Issued the OPORD.	_____	_____
9 Supervised the mission.	_____	_____
10 Refined the mission.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                ADP 5-0 The Operations Process

                                                ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-123-4005
Conduct the Occupation of an Assembly Area (AA)

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) and have received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) requiring your platoon to occupy an assembly area (AA). You have a map, overlay or sketch map with graphic control measures, unit standard operating procedure (SOP), and the location of the AA. You have time to complete the plan. The platoon may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Receive the mission and issue a warning order (WARNORD). Make a tentative plan and start necessary movement. Conduct reconnaissance and complete the plan. Issue the order to occupy the AA. Refine the plan, direct the platoon to enter the AA, and establish local security. Direct the platoon to perform all specified AA procedures, execute priorities of work as outlined in the OPORD, and keep the commander informed in accordance with the unit SOP.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature.

Nondigital units will not have the benefit of the automated information sharing capabilities. Units must establish liaison officers or other positive control measures to ensure proper coordination is completed.

Performance Steps

1. Receive the mission.

2. Issue a WARNORD to the platoon.

3. Make a tentative plan.

    a. Analyze friendly and threat situations that are explained in the OPORD or FRAGORD.

    b. Update the platoon as the threat situation changes.

    c. Select the terrain for an AA.

        (1) Look for the following characteristics when selecting an area:

            (a) Concealment from overhead observation.

            (b) Cover from direct fire.

            (c) Good drainage and a ground surface that will support the platoon's vehicles.

(d) Good exits, entrances, and roads.

(e) Enough space for adequate dispersion of vehicles, personnel, and equipment.

(f) Defensibility and fields of fire.

(g) Location away from streams, bodies of water, or environmentally sensitive areas, if at all possible.

(2) Include the initial location for the AA in the OPORD or FRAGORD.

d. Determine the availability of troops and equipment based on the platoon situation and the following factors:

(1) Discipline and training.

(2) Physical condition and degree of fatigue.

(3) Morale and past performance.

(4) Location and disposition of vehicles and personnel.

(5) Maintenance and supplies.

e. Determine available time by estimating the following:

(1) How long the AA will be occupied before the beginning of the next mission.

(2) The time it will take for the platoon to resupply and rearm.

(3) The time it will take to perform required maintenance on vehicles that cannot move or shoot effectively.

(4) The time it will take the platoon to move from the start point (SP) to the AA.

4. Conduct map reconnaissance.

Note: On-site reconnaissance will be performed, if time permits.

You may be part of a higher-level unit's quartering party.

5. Complete the plan.

6. Issue a platoon OPORD or FRAGORD to conduct occupation of the AA.

a. Determine and identify quartering party personnel.

b. Brief the quartering party on their mission to include the following:

(1) Perform a map reconnaissance of the AA.

(2) Conduct an on-site reconnaissance, if time permits.

c. Assign the platoon element's tentative positions and sectors of fire.

d. Determine dispersion between vehicles to prevent being a linear target.

e. Determine routes and direction of travel into and out of the AA.

f. Develop a security plan that ensures all avenues of approach and dead spaces are covered by observation and fire using both mounted and dismounted security.

g. Determine the readiness condition level to be implemented during occupation.

h. Plan the following tentative platoon control measures:

   (1) Vehicle fighting positions.

   (2) Sectors of fire.

   (3) Target reference points.

   (4) Artillery targets.

   (5) Routes into and out of the AA.

   (6) Release points.

i. Establish priorities for activities in the AA to include the following:

   (1) Establishing local security operations.

   (2) Establishing communications.

   (3) Reorganization.

   (4) Maintenance.

   (5) Rearm and resupply.

   (6) Tactical planning.

   (7) Personnel administration.

   (8) Rest (sleep plan).

   (9) Camouflaging vehicles.

   (10) Rehearsal and inspection.

j. Develop a contingency plan to provide defense for the AA by using:

   (1) Air support.

(2) Artillery.

(3) Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) defense.

(4) Air defense.

k. Identify manmade obstacles that could be used in defense of the AA.

l. Establish procedures for handling noncombatants and / or refugees attempting to access the AA.

7. Supervise the plan.

8. Start necessary movement.

9. Direct the platoon into its designated AA.

a. Link up with the road guide from the quartering party at the rally point.

b. Follow the road guide to the platoon's designated area.

c. Position the vehicles in the AA so that the avenues of approach are covered by the platoon.

d. Make sure the vehicle positions provide security.

(1) Ensure the positions allow for overhead cover and concealment so the vehicles can rapidly seek protection to reduce exposure to enemy air attack.

(2) Ensure the positions are 75 to 100 meters apart to prevent massing of targets for the enemy.

e. Assign ground guides to move vehicles into confined areas.

f. Enforce light and noise discipline as specified in the unit SOP to eliminate detection.

g. Clear the fields of fire.

h. Make sure overlapping fields of fire are established.

i. Reduce dead space to a minimum by using manmade obstacles and indirect fires.

j. Implement procedures for keeping noncombatants and refugees at appropriate distances and under control.

10. Establish local security and listening posts (LPs) or observation posts (OPs).

a. Designate LP or OP locations.

(1) Make sure the LP or OP positions provide good cover and concealment from the enemy.

        (2) Make sure the LP or OP positions can be covered by direct fire.

        (3) Make sure all avenues of approach can be observed and covered from the LP or OP positions to provide early warning.

        (4) Inform the LP or OP personnel of dead space.

        (5) Designate a LP or OP personnel return route.

    b. Spot-check the platoon's local security.

        (1) Make sure the guards are awake and mentally alert.

        (2) Make sure the crew-served weapons are manned to provide quick reaction.

    c. Verify that vehicles and positions are camouflaged to decrease detection by the enemy.

    d. Check the platoon while in the AA to make sure security readiness is maintained as specified in the OPORD.

11. Develop sketch cards and fire plans.

12. Submit the fire plan to the commander.

13. Coordinate with adjacent units to make sure plans and supporting fires overlap.

14. Establish wire communications.

    a. Supervise the laying of wire between vehicles, to include the LP or OPs.

    b. Check the hot loop operation.

    c. Make sure radio-listening silence is maintained in the AA.

    d. Lay wire or use a runner as a means of communication with the unit command post.

15. Camouflage vehicles and positions.

a. Observe the AA from all avenues of approach to determine if friendly vehicles can be detected.

b. Use the unit SOP to identify the camouflage materials to use, how to use them, and how available foliage can be used to strengthen the camouflage.

16. Develop an obstacle plan.

Note: All obstacles must be reported to ensure friendly units do not accidently suffer casualties as a result of encountering the obstacles.

17. Select alternate and supplementary positions.

18. Reconnoiter routes of withdrawal.

19. Establish maintenance priorities.

20. Ensure necessary vehicle and equipment maintenance is performed.

21. Emplace chemical monitors.

22. Emplace an early warning system.

23. Conduct platoon rearm and resupply.

24. Initiate a sleep plan.

    a. Base the sleep plan on the security readiness status.

    b. Check with each vehicle commander to ensure his sleep plan is initiated and security is being maintained.

25. Submit a situation report (SITREP) to the commander.

26. Brief the vehicle commanders on the necessity of making sure the following tasks are accomplished prior to the stand-to:

    a. Account for personal, equipment, and ammunition.

    b. Police the platoon area, to include petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) spillage, if any.

    c. Retrieve and stow communications equipment and wire.

    d. Conduct radio checks.

    e. Ensure all personnel are mounted in vehicles and prepared to move out on order.

    f. Submit a SITREP so that a consolidated report can be made and sent to the commander.

27. Issue an OPORD or FRAGORD to the vehicle commanders for the next mission.

28. Submit a stand-to report to the commander to inform him of the platoon's status.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures   **GO**   **NO GO**

	Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1	Received the mission.	_____	_____
2	Issued a WARNORD to the platoon.	_____	_____
3	Made a tentative plan.	_____	_____
4	Conducted map reconnaissance.	_____	_____
5	Completed the plan.	_____	_____
6	Issued a platoon OPORD or FRAGORD to conduct occupation of the AA.	_____	_____
7	Supervised the plan.	_____	_____
8	Started necessary movement.	_____	_____
9	Directed the platoon into its designated AA.	_____	_____
10	Established local security and LPs or OPs.	_____	_____
11	Developed sketch cards and fire plans.	_____	_____
12	Submitted the fire plan to the commander.	_____	_____
13	Coordinated with adjacent units to make sure plans and supporting fires overlap.	_____	_____
14	Established wire communications.	_____	_____
15	Camouflaged vehicles and positions.	_____	_____
16	Developed an obstacle plan.	_____	_____
17	Selected alternate and supplementary positions.	_____	_____
18	Reconnoitered routes of withdrawal.	_____	_____
19	Established maintenance priorities.	_____	_____
20	Ensured that necessary vehicle and equipment maintenance was performed.	_____	_____
21	Emplaced chemical monitors.	_____	_____
22	Emplaced an early warning system.	_____	_____
23	Conducted platoon rearm and resupply operations.	_____	_____
24	Initiated a sleep plan.	_____	_____

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Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
25 Submitted a SITREP to the commander.	_____	_____
26 Briefed the vehicle commanders.	_____	_____
27 Issued an OPORD or FRAGORD to the vehicle commanders for the next mission.	_____	_____
28 Submitted a stand-to report to the commander.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                       ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

                                                       ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-123-4008
Direct a Consolidation and Reorganization at Platoon Level

Conditions: As the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) you are conducting tactical operations as part of a company or cavalry troop. The platoon has been ordered to hold its position (an objective or battle position [BP]), or has received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) directing you to conduct consolidation and reorganization (change of mission). The enemy has been defeated or withdrawn from the area, but has the capability to counterattack. The platoon may have digital connectivity.

Standards: Direct the platoon in eliminating enemy resistance, establishing local security, assigning or adjusting sectors of fire to ensure support and coverage of avenues of approach. Direct the platoon to conduct reorganization. Issue warning orders (WARNORD) and/or FRAGORD as needed.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Direct the platoon to conduct consolidation activities.

Note: Consolidation of the position should not needlessly endanger noncombatants in the area. It may be necessary to displace noncombatants from the perimeter to hasty shelters such as schools or religious sites.

    a. Eliminate any remaining threat resistance.

    b. Secure any enemy prisoners of war (EPW).

    c. Establish operations security (OPSEC).

    d. Coordinate mutual support with adjacent platoons.

    e. Occupy or reestablish defensible positions.

    f. Assign or adjust sectors of fire for each vehicle commander to ensure vehicle positions are mutually supporting and adequately covering avenues of approach.

    g. Prepare for a hasty defense.

    h. Send situation reports (SITREP) to the commander.

2. Direct the platoon to conduct reorganization.

Note: Civilian casualties and directions for refugees displaced by combat actions in the area need to be considered during reorganization measures.

   a. Reload machine guns.

   b. Redistribute main gun ammunition to ready areas.

   c. Move wounded crewmembers and EPWs to a covered position to provide first aid.

   d. Report casualties.

   e. Oversee the evacuation of wounded in action (WIA) and EPWs.

   f. Consolidate killed in action (KIA).

   g. Report the status, including personnel, ammunition, and fuel, to the first sergeant (1SG).

   h. Redistribute personnel as necessary to maintain combat readiness.

   i. Cross-level supplies and equipment.

   j. Coordinate the movement of EPWs to the EPW collection point.

   k. Reestablish communication with elements that are out of contact.

   l. Send updated SITREPs to the commander, as necessary.

   m. Conduct essential maintenance.

   n. Execute work and rest plans.

   o. Improve individual positions.

   p. Coordinate for movement of nonmission-capable (NMC) vehicles.

3. Issue WARNORDs or FRAGORDs as necessary, to either continue current or follow-on mission or prepare for a future mission.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and/or materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures   **GO**   **NO GO**

1 Directed the platoon to conduct consolidation activities.   _____   _____

2 Directed the platoon to conduct reorganization.   _____   _____

3 Issued WARNORDs and/or FRAGORDs, as necessary.   _____   _____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                    ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

                                                    ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

171-156-0048
Supervise Mobile Gun System (MGS) Formations and Drills

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) of an MGS platoon operating as an organic element in a combat environment. You have encountered a situation which requires the platoon to execute specific formations or drills. You have the rules of engagement (ROE), and your unit standard operating procedures (SOP). Your platoon may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Supervise platoon formations and drills by positioning yourself to control your platoon as they execute the formation or drill. Verify that the vehicles provide mutual support and maintain dispersion. Identify and correct errors in vehicle positioning. Issue additional command and control instructions if needed. Send necessary reports and maintain situational awareness (SA) at all times.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army units must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and at the same time be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international relief agencies, news media, refugees and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile to U.S. forces but can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Soldiers should always consider some or all of the elements of the detect, identify, decide, engage and assess (DIDEA) combat identification process and emphasize the importance of maintaining SA. Accurate target identification and maintaining SA result in increased combat effectiveness. Improper target identification and lack of SA are the primary causes of fratricide.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature.

Gun tube orientation is based on the drill or formation being executed.

Performance Steps

1. Supervise vehicle crews moving in basic platoon formations.

Note: You may initiate a change of formation drill by using graphic control measures, way points, a cue, voice commands, or visual signals.

     a. Direct a column formation.

Note: Stagger gun tube orientation left or right. Orient the lead vehicle's gun tube to the front.

     (1) Direct the vehicles to maintain a straight line along a designated route or axis.

     (2) Ensure all vehicles maintain the proper interval within the formation.

     (3) Position yourself where the best command and control of the platoon can be achieved.

     (4) Direct the trail vehicle to orient its main gun over the rear of the vehicle.

Note: if the platoon is the last element in the formation, trail MGS only orients its main gun to the rear.

        (5) Ensure all vehicles maintain 360-degree security.

        (6) Refine vehicle positions as needed.

    b. Direct a staggered column formation.

Note: Gun tube orientation is staggered left or right. The lead vehicle's gun tube is oriented to the front.

        (1) Direct the vehicles to position themselves behind the lead element and staggered on alternate sides of the prescribed route.

        (2) Ensure all vehicles maintain dispersion within the formation.

        (3) Position yourself where you can achieve the best command and control of the platoon.

        (4) Ensure all vehicles maintain 360-degree security.

        (5) Direct the trail vehicle to orient its main gun over the rear of the vehicle.

Note: The trail MGS only orients its gun tube to the rear if the platoon is the last element in the formation.

        (6) Refine vehicle positions as needed.

    c. Direct a coil formation.

        (1) Direct the vehicles into position as follows:

            (a) Direct the lead MGS to halt in the direction of travel (12 o'clock).

            (b) Direct the two remaining MGS to position themselves to form a circular formation.

        (2) Ensure all vehicles occupy covered and concealed positions if available.

        (3) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutually supporting positions.

        (4) Refine vehicle positioning as needed.

    d. Direct a herringbone formation.

        (1) Ensure each MGS pulls off the route at a 45-degree angle on the opposite side of the route of the MGS halted in front of them.

        (2) Ensure all vehicles occupy covered and concealed positions if available.

(3) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutually supporting positions.

(4) Verify the dispersion of the platoon is maintained.

(5) Refine vehicle positioning as needed.

e. Direct a line formation.

(1) Direct all vehicles to maneuver on line abreast of each other.

(2) Ensure all vehicles use cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

(3) Ensure all vehicles maintain the proper interval within the formation.

(4) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutually supporting positions.

(5) Refine vehicle positioning as needed.

f. Direct a wedge formation with an MGS platoon.

Note: Traveling is the preferred movement technique when executing a wedge formation.

(1) Direct the PL's MGS to lead the formation.

(2) Position the wing MGS to the right and rear of the lead MGS.

(3) Ensure the PSG's MGS is positioned to the left and rear of the lead MGS.

Note: If the situation requires, the PSG and wing MGS can switch positions within the wedge formation.

(4) Direct the platoon to make maximum use of cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

(5) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutually supporting positions.

(6) Refine vehicle positioning as needed.

g. Direct a vee formation.

Note: Traveling overwatch is the preferred movement technique when executing a vee formation. When the MGS platoon is operating as an organic element, unit SOP determines how the platoon divides into sections.

(1) Direct the PL's MGS to move to the rear of the formation.

(2) Position the wing MGS to the right and forward of the rear MGS.

(3) Ensure the PSG's MGS is positioned to the left and forward of the rear MGS.

(4) Direct the platoon to make maximum use of cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

(5) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutual support.

(6) Refine vehicle positions as needed.

h. Direct an echelon formation.

Note: Echelon formations should be addressed as left or right.

(1) Direct the MGS vehicles to move in a line on an angle.

(2) Ensure each MGS is behind and to the flank of the one to its front.

(3) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutual support.

(4) Direct the platoon to make maximum use of cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

(5) Refine vehicle positions as needed.

2. Supervise execution of platoon battle drills.

a. Direct a change of formation drill.

Note: Use the change of formation drill to accomplish a rapid change of formation in response to a change in terrain or enemy situation.

(1) Observe each MGS vehicles' movement to ensure it is correctly positioned in the new formation.

(2) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutual support.

(3) Ensure the vehicles maintain the proper dispersion.

(4) Refine vehicle positions as needed.

b. Direct a contact drill.

Note: The contact drill enables the platoon to orient weapon systems and engage an enemy without changing its direction or speed of movement along the axis of advance.

(1) Report contact to the platoon initially by voice radio.

(2) Send a follow-up contact report by digital communications.

(3) Submit a contact report containing the following:

(a) The contact.

(b) The description.

(c) The direction.

      (4) Direct the platoon to make maximum use of cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

      (5) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutual support.

      (6) Refine vehicle positions as needed.

    c. Direct an action drill.

Note: The action drill allows the entire platoon to change direction rapidly in response to terrain conditions, obstacles, fragmentary orders (FRAGORDs) from the commander, or enemy contact.

      (1) Direct an action left or right drill.

         (a) Ensure all MGSs orient to the left or right so the frontal armor is toward the enemy contact.

         (b) Direct the platoon to make maximum use of cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

         (c) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutual support.

         (d) Refine vehicle positions as needed.

      (2) Direct an action rear drill.

         (a) Ensure all MGS orient to the rear so the frontal armor is toward the enemy contact.

         (b) Direct the platoon to make maximum use of cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

         (c) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutual support.

         (d) Refine vehicle positioning as needed.

      (3) Direct an action front drill.

         (a) Ensure all MGS orient to the front so the frontal armor is toward the enemy contact.

         (b) Direct the platoon to make maximum use of cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

         (c) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutual support.

         (d) Refine vehicle positioning as needed.

    d. Direct an indirect fire drill.

(1) Don protective mask.

(2) Direct the platoon to close all hatches.

(3) Ensure the platoon maintains current speed and direction.

(4) Report contact to the company commander.

(5) Prepare a situation report (SITREP).

(6) Direct the vehicle commander (VC) designated as the nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) vehicle to initiate an NBC-1 report to the commander.

(7) Ensure the NBC-1 report is sent to the commander by FM or digital communications.

(8) Request permission from the commander to move if the platoon is stationary.

(9) Send the commander a shell/mortar report if time permits.

(10) Direct the platoon to make maximum use of cover and concealment afforded by the terrain.

(11) Ensure the vehicles maintain mutual support.

(12) Refine vehicle positioning as needed.

e. Direct an air attack drill using passive air defense measures.

(1) Alert the platoon with a contact report.

(2) Direct the platoon to seek cover and concealment.

(3) Ensure the MGS maintain a minimum of 100 meters dispersion.

Note: The platoon may also be ordered to continue moving as part of the company.

(4) Prepare the platoon to engage.

(5) Direct an indirect fire drill if the platoon is engaged by bombs or spray.

f. Conduct an air attack drill using active air defense measures.

(1) Issue a platoon fire command to initiate fires.

Note: The primary intent is to force aircraft to take self-defense measures that alter their attack profile and reduce their effectiveness.

(2) Direct the platoon to create a non-linear target by moving as fast as possible at a 45 degree angle away from the path of flight and toward the attacking aircraft.

(3) Ensure the MGS maintain a minimum of 100 meters dispersion.

(4) Direct the platoon to seek cover and concealment.

(5) Ensure the platoon freezes movement for at least 60 seconds after the last flight of aircraft has passed.

(6) Send a spot report (SPOTREP) to the commander.

3. Issue additional command and control instructions if needed.

4. Send all necessary reports.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Supervised MGS crews moving in basic platoon formations.	_____	_____
2 Supervised the execution of platoon battle drills.	_____	_____
3 Issued additional command and control instructions if needed.	_____	_____
4 Sent all necessary reports as required.	_____	_____
5 Maintained SA at all times.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                      ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

                                                      ATP 3-90.1 Armor and Mechanized Infantry
                                                      Company Team

                                                      Unit SOP Unit / Unit's Standard Operating
                                                      Procedure SOP

171-156-0049
Direct Mobile Gun System (MGS) Platoon Fires

WARNING

The primary cause of fratricide is the lack of positive target identification. To prevent fratricide incidents, commanders and leaders at all levels must ensure positive identification before they issue commands to fire. In addition, all units must accurately report their locations during combat operations and all tactical operations centers (TOC) and command posts (CP) must carefully track the location of all subordinate elements in relation to all friendly forces.

Conditions: You are a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) of a mobile gun system (MGS) platoon in a combat environment. You have encountered a situation which requires the engaging of targets using a platoon fire plan. You have your unit standard operating procedures (SOP). Your platoon may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Issue a platoon fire command that provides the most effective direct fires to be placed on the enemy. Select a fire technique. Observe the platoon fires for effectiveness and issue subsequent fire commands as necessary. Terminate the engagement when all threats are suppressed or destroyed.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times. Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and at the same time be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international relief agencies, news media, refugees and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile to U.S. forces but can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Performance Steps

1. Select a fire pattern from the following:

Note: Basic fire patterns cover most situations and promote rapid, effective platoon fire distribution.

Note: Regardless of the fire pattern used, the goal is to engage near and flank targets first and then shift fires to the far and center targets.

      a. Frontal fire pattern.

Note: The frontal fire engagement rule is near to far, flank to center.

        (1) Select the frontal fire pattern when all MGSs in the platoon can fire to their front.

        (2) Ensure the flank MGSs engage targets to their front.

Note: The right MGS engages the far right target; the left MGS engages the far left target.

        (3) Shift fires toward the center targets as flank targets are destroyed.

b. Cross fire pattern.

Note: The crossfire engagement rule is outside in, near to far.

(1) Select the crossfire pattern when obstructions prevent some or all MGSs from firing to the front.

(2) Select the cross fire pattern when the threat's frontal armor protection requires the use of flank shots to achieve penetration.

Note: The right MGS engages the left portion of the target area while the left MGS engages the right portion of the target area.

(3) Ensure each MGS engages the targets on the flank of its position.

c. Depth fire pattern.

(1) Select the depth fire pattern when targets are exposed in depth.

(2) Ensure the far left MGS engages the far target and shifts fire to the center.

(3) Ensure the center MGS engages the center target and shifts fire to the rear.

(4) Ensure the right MGS engages the closest target and shifts fire to the rear.

2. Select a fire technique from the following:

a. Simultaneous fire technique.

Note: The simultaneous firing technique is the primary firing technique that the platoon uses during most offensive and defensive engagements.

(1) Select the simultaneous technique during most offensive engagements when the platoon encounters surprise targets.

(2) Select the simultaneous technique during defensive engagements when the target array is numerous, requiring multiple engagements by each MGS.

Note: The alternating and observed firing techniques can be used simultaneously when the situation permits.

b. Alternating fire technique.

Note: The alternating fire technique is used to place a constant volume of fire on the enemy from different locations thus providing additional security for the non-firing element to reposition.

(1) Ensure MGSs are executing alternate firing and observing in conjunction with the other MGS in the platoon until they are satisfied they are consistently achieving target hits.

(2) Direct the platoon to continue until all targets are destroyed.

    c. Observed fire technique.

Note: The observed fire technique enables maximum observation and assistance while protecting the location of the observing MGS. This technique is primarily used when the platoon is in the defense and the engagement ranges are in excess of 2000 meters.

        (1) Ensure the firing MGS engages designated targets.

        (2) Ensure the second MGS senses for the firing vehicle.

        (3) Direct the observing MGS to prepare to engage targets in the event the firing MGS misses, experiences a malfunction or runs low on ammo.

3. Issue a platoon fire command to include:

Note: The effective use of fire commands is a function of the leader's knowledge of the threat, the fire control process and the time available to plan, prepare, and rehearse. Using a standard format for a platoon or section fire command ensures that all essential information and control measures are given in a minimum amount of time.

    a. Alert.

    b. Weapon and ammunition (optional).

Note: The weapon and ammunition are not announced unless specific control measures are required by the situation. The MGS commander will select the ammunition based on the unit SOP, the threat targets and the remaining ammunition on the firing vehicle.

    c. Target description.

    d. Range (optional).

    e. Orientation.

        (1) Reference point or terrain feature.

        (2) Direction of target.

    f. Control (optional).

Note: The PSG or PL can elect to use the control method element to provide the platoon with critical firing information such as the firing pattern and technique.

    g. Execution.

4. Terminate the engagement when all targets are destroyed or a cease fire order is received.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Selected a fire pattern.	_____	_____
2 Selected a fire technique.	_____	_____
3 Issued a platoon fire command.	_____	_____
4 Terminated the engagement once all the targets were destroyed or a cease fire order was received.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**

                                            ATP 3-20.16   Mobile Gun System Platoon

171-300-0003
Construct a Map Overlay

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) conducting or planning for operations in an urban area, you have an operations order (OPORD), a map of the urban area, overlay material, paper, markers and tape. You may have aerial images or other graphics, such as tourist maps or local government resources. You may be able to view the area of operations (AO) in person. You may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Construct a map overlay of an urban area that contains basic overlay information which includes overlay classification and registration marks to orient the map to the urban area. Depict detail on the overlay to include reconnaissance findings. Disseminate the map or information from the map to higher headquarters.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

The urban area map is used to facilitate control of movement or fires, Disseminate information, provide detail not available on smaller scale maps, annotate collected information and template the AO, and may be the form of an overlay or sketch. The urban area map overlay may be done in conjunction with existing maps, aerial photographs, and city planning charts, or prepared during operations.

Performance Steps

1. Prepare an urban map overlay.

      a. Registration marks to orient the map of an urban area.

      b. Overlay classification.

      c. Legend.

2. Depict necessary detail on the overlay.

Note: If aerial images are used, use translucent materials instead of marking directly on the photograph to preserve details.

      a. Maneuver control.

Note: Urban sprawl presents significant control problems for commanders. The map may be required to break up the sector into manageable pieces or identify air control points (ACPs) for airborne systems.

It is essential when planning operations that the numbering of buildings for control purposes is understood by all members of the force to prevent engagement of restricted buildings, such as hospitals and churches, or cultural and ethnic sensitive areas.

b. Demographic charting.

Note: Charting of demographics is part of the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) and is useful in selecting movement routes to avoid inflaming ethnic tensions or avoiding unnecessary civilian contact. City or government officials are excellent sources to help determine the demographics and noting key infrastructure of an area.

c. Reconnaissance findings.

Note: Urban area maps are not replacements for a reconnaissance overlay or modified combined obstacle overlay (MCOO).

Urban maps are useful in reconnaissance planning or debrief to show more detail than normally associated with a reconnaissance overlay and show more characteristics such as power lines, subterranean systems, or communication dead spots.

d. Movement control.

e. Assault or fire control.

Note: The numbering and marking of buildings is dependent on unit standard operating procedures (SOPs). It is essential that everyone participating in the operation understand the numbering of buildings or have common urban maps to avoid.

3. Disseminate the urban area map overlay or information from the overlay to higher headquarters.

Note: If map of an urban area is used in conjunction with a reconnaissance overlay, make sure the overlay legend indicates there is an attachment and the urban map is properly labeled.

When aviation elements are to support ground units, make sure the urban map is understood by the air liaison element or that it is adequate enough to provide pilots the detail they need to fly the mission.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Prepared an urban map overlay.	_____	_____
2 Depicted necessary detail on the overlay.	_____	_____
3 Disseminated the urban area map overlay or information from the overlay to higher headquarters.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References

Required   **Primary**

ADRP 1-02 Terms and Military Symbols

ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

ATP 3-90.1 Armor and Mechanized Infantry Company Team

ATP 3-21.18 Foot Marches

171-300-0006
Conduct Civil Disturbance Control Operations at Platoon Level

Conditions: As the platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) in a built-up area (BUA), you have received a warning order (WARNORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) from your troop or company commander to conduct a civil disturbance control operation. Your platoon will likely be participating as part of a troop or company operation, although you may be tasked to control a small civil disturbance independently. Higher headquarters has published the rules of engagement (ROE) and graduated response criteria. Planning for the mission is complete. Your vehicle may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Make a tentative plan and conduct briefings to include ROE. Identify critical facilities, terrain features for protective measures, and threats that need to be neutralized. Report results of operation to the troop or company commander and higher headquarters.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Units equipped with digital communication systems will use these systems to maximize information management and minimize electronic signature.

Performance Steps

1. Make a tentative plan.

 a. Plan for compliance with special orders.

 b. Plan for special equipment such as riot shields or nonlethal weapons systems.

 c. Establish and coordinate procedures for communications if the unit is working with civilian police or other organizations.

 d. Develop detention and arrest criteria.

 e. Determine Class IV material.

 f. Consider the use of attachments such as:

  (1) Military information support operations (MISO).

  (2) Special reaction teams (SRT).

  (3) Military working dogs (MWDs).

  (4) Hostage negotiators.

  (5) Civil affairs (CA).

(6) Military intelligence (MI).

g. Plan for medical assistance or casualty evacuation.

h. Plan for reinforcements.

i. Plan for riot control formations.

j. Develop a contingency plan.

k. Plan for a data collection process and equipment, such as cameras.

l. Plan interaction with media.

2. Conduct special briefings as part of the plan to include ROE.

Note: ROE are politically imposed restrictions on the use of force during military operations. Each Soldier must understand the ROE and be prepared to execute them properly in every possible situation.

a. Roadblocks.

b. Cordons.

c. Curfews.

d. Access control.

e. Check points.

f. Barriers and lighting.

3. Direct measures to isolate the area of operations.

Note: Isolating the area involves seizing or controlling key terrain and features that dominate the area and gives advantage to the controlling force of the area.

4. Identify critical facilities and terrain features for establishment of protective measures.

a. Facilities that the threat may target to gain a position of advantage will include but are not limited to:

(1) Telecommunication sites.

(2) Water treatment plants.

(3) Power generation and transmission sites.

b. Terrain features that must be identified for protective measures and possible use are:

(1) Insertion and extraction routes.

(2) Choke points along the routes.

(3) Escape and evasion directions or corridors.

Note: The populace of a given area represents a form of key terrain; the side that manages it best has a distinct advantage.

    c. Other environmental resources, assets, and facilities might be afforded special protection due to the following:

    (1) Value to the mission.

    (2) Effect on public health such as the following:

        (a) Water or sewage treatment facilities.

        (b) Power plants.

        (c) Hospitals.

    (3) Danger of contamination.

    (4) Potential post-conflict cleanup costs.

    (5) Economic viability of the area.

5. Direct the execution of crowd-control measures and movement techniques.

Note: Minimum essential force is used to eliminate any active resistance encountered. No deliberate provocation of civilians will occur. Units must resist becoming decisively engaged.

    a. Ensure use of the minimum level of force required to accomplish the mission.

Note: This consideration controls the selection of operational techniques and the choice of options.

    b. Ensure escalated levels of force are employed only when lesser means have been exhausted or are not available.

Note: The use of deadly force is authorized only under extreme circumstances.

    c. Use appropriate crowd control measures which may include, but are not limited to:

    (1) Line formation for use in offensive or defensive situations.

    (2) Wedge formation to break up skirmishers.

    (3) Echelon to move skirmishers to a desired location.

    (4) Circle or diamond formation to move a very important person (VIP), or move through a crowd.

    d. Use crowd-control measures that may require special teams that include, but are not limited to:

    (1) Selected marksmen.

    (2) Personnel armed with shotguns.

    (3) Teams that include civilian officials.

Note: An overpowering use or display of force correctly employed and surgically applied can reduce subsequent violence or prevent a response from the opposing force.

6. Identify special threats that are required to be neutralized.

    a. Snipers.

    b. Personnel carrying weapons.

    c. Instigators.

7. Evaluate options to neutralize special threats.

8. Request support as needed from higher.

9. Report changes in the situation to higher.

10. Report results of the operation continuously to the troop or company commander.

11. Continue to monitor or support the civil disturbance mission.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	**GO**	**NO GO**
1 Made a tentative plan.	_____	_____
2 Conducted special briefings as part of the plan to include ROE.	_____	_____
3 Directed measures to isolate the area of operations.	_____	_____
4 Identified critical facilities and terrain features for establishment of protective measures.	_____	_____
5 Directed the execution of crowd control measures and movement techniques.	_____	_____

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
6 Identified special threats that are required to be neutralized.	_____	_____
7 Evaluated options to neutralize special threats.	_____	_____
8 Requested support as needed from higher.	_____	_____
9 Reported changes in the situation to higher.	_____	_____
10 Reported results of the operation continuously to the troop or company commander.	_____	_____
11 Continued to monitor or support the civil disturbance mission.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

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Primary
ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

ATP 3-20.16 Mobile Gun System Platoon

ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

ATP 3-22.40 Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for the Employment of Nonlethal Weapons

ATP 3-39.33 Civil Disturbances

FM 3-57 Civil Affairs Operations

171-300-0008
Secure a Critical Area at Platoon Level

Conditions: As a platoon sergeant (PSG) or platoon leader (PL) you have been directed by your commander to provide continuous security for a critical military or civilian site within your area of operation (AO). Initial coordination for sustainment assets has been made by the troop commander. You have the theater rules of engagement (ROE). Your vehicle may be digitally equipped. Contact with friendly, enemy, neutral or unknown elements is likely.

Standards: Assess the site for existing security and vulnerabilities. Determine requirements for the security mission. Coordinate for additional support requirements and establish communications. Control access to the site, establish perimeter protection, and implement a patrol plan. Monitor progress made and report status to higher headquarters.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times during this task. All Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

Performance Steps

1. Assess the site.

> a. Identify possible threats.

> b. Identify site vulnerabilities.

> c. Review existing security.

> d. Coordinate with the site commander.

> e. Conduct a reconnaissance of the critical operational area.

2. Determine requirements for the security mission.

> a. Dismounted or mounted patrols (internal and external).

> b. Controlled access to include use of challenge and password or duress code.

> c. Fire support.

> d. Barriers.

> e. Static guards.

> f. Dismount point.

> g. Listening posts (LP).

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h. Observation posts (OP).

i. Lighting.

j. Redundant communications (interior and exterior).

k. Response force.

3. Coordinate with the commander for additional support requirements.

Note: A site assessment may identify support requirements that were not provided as part of the platoon's initial support assets.

4. Develop a plan based on available resources.

a. Select security measures to be used.

b. Develop guard force orders.

c. Develop patrol plan.

d. Integrate ROE, escalation of force (EOF) tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP) into plans.

e. Submit the plan to command element for review.

f. Issue an operation order (OPORD).

Note: Vehicles equipped with digital systems use the Force XXI Battle Command Brigade-and-Below (FBCB2) system to issue an OPORD. However, observed enemy force locations, neutral organizations, civilians and other battlefield hazards are not automatically updated on the FBCB2 -- these inputs must be updated by the observing FBCB2 operator. Battle handoff to adjacent or sister elements must be coordinated to keep an accurate situational awareness of activities in your sector of responsibility.

5. Establish communications.

6. Control access to the protected site.

a. Establish a sally port area to conduct vehicle and personnel searches.

(1) Conduct vehicle searches.

(2) Conduct personnel searches.

(3) Search for contraband.

b. Operate a dismount point.

(1) Allow only authorized persons and vehicles access to the protected site.

(2) Direct vehicles into authorized parking areas.

(3) Control dispersion of vehicles.

c. Establish barrier control measures using available materials to slowly channel and/or deny access to traffic.

d. Implement use of an access roster, badge system, and duress code.

e. Enforce light and noise discipline.

f. Maintain communications with platoon headquarters or site security control center.

g. Establish challenge and password system.

h. Use night vision devices.

7. Establish perimeter protection.

a. Establish an LP or OP.

b. Set up an intrusion detection system to include:

(1) Sensors.

(2) Surveillance equipment.

(3) Cameras.

c. Use night-vision devices.

d. Emplace perimeter control measures to include:

(1) Concertina wire.

(2) Mines.

(3) Fire pits.

(4) Trenches.

(5) Barricades.

(6) Fences.

(7) Guard posts.

(8) Guard tower.

e. Establish fighting positions.

8. Implement patrol plan.

   a. Conduct interior patrols.

      (1) Control access to restricted areas.

      (2) Enforce two-person rule.

      (3) Respond to security breaches.

      (4) Inspect barriers and report problems.

   b. Conduct exterior patrols.

      (1) Prevent unauthorized approach.

      (2) Respond to incidences and accidents.

      (3) Conduct information dissemination and reporting.

      (4) Inspect barriers and report problems.

9. Monitor mission progress.

   a. Check the work of the platoon personnel.

   b. Receive status reports from platoon personnel.

   c. Report mission status to higher headquarters.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
1 Assessed the site.	_____	_____
2 Determined requirements for the security mission.	_____	_____
3 Coordinated with the commander for additional support requirements.	_____	_____
4 Developed a plan based on available resources.	_____	_____
5 Established communications.	_____	_____
6 Controlled access to the protected site.	_____	_____
7 Established perimeter protection.	_____	_____
8 Implemented patrol	_____	_____

plan. 20 July 2017

Performance Measures	GO	NO GO
9 Monitored mission progress.	_____	_____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

References
Required   **Primary**
                                                      ATP 3-20.15 Tank Platoon

                                                      ATP 3-20.98 Reconnaissance Platoon

                                                      ATP 3-39.33 Civil Disturbances

                                                      FM 3-57 Civil Affairs Operations

                                                      TM 11-6350-296-13&P Operator and Field
                                                      Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts
                                                      and Special Tools List for Battlefield Anti-
                                                      Intrusion System (BAIS) AN/PRS-9 (NSN 6350-
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                                                      Maintenence Manual (Including Repair Parts
                                                      and Special Tools List) for Battlefield Anti-
                                                      Intrusion System (BAIS), AN/PRS-9A (NSN
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171-300-0017
Support Civilian Evacuation Operations at Platoon Level

Conditions: As an element leader during a squadron or battalion stability operation, you have received an operation order (OPORD) or fragmentary order (FRAGORD) from your troop or company commander to support a noncombatant evacuation operation (NEO). Rules of engagement (ROE) have been published and the commander has issued their guidance. Additional maneuver, sustainment, civil affairs tactical support team assets, intelligence, transportation, supply, military police (MP), nonmilitary agencies, and host-nation (HN) forces may be available to the unit. You platoon may be digitally equipped.

Standards: Perform assigned duties as part of the evacuation force. Coordinate with the commander for further assistance and specialty teams. Brief civilian evacuees on specific details of the move. Assist in the implementation of the civilian evacuation plan.

Note: The operational environment must be considered at all times. Army elements must be prepared to enter any environment and perform their full range of missions while simultaneously dealing with a wide range of unexpected threats and other influences. Units must be ready to counter these threats and influences and, at the same time, be prepared to deal with various third-party actors, such as international humanitarian relief agencies, news media, refugees, and civilians on the battlefield. These groups may or may not be hostile, but they can potentially affect the unit's ability to accomplish its mission.

NEOs are conducted to evacuate noncombatants and nonessential military personnel from a foreign nation to an appropriate safe haven or the United States. These operations may include the evacuating citizens of a third-country or the host nation. These operations are characterized by uncertainty and may be directed because of sudden changes in a country's government or its relationship with the United States. They are normally quick insertions of a force that temporarily occupies an objective and provides a planned withdrawal upon completion of the evacuation.

The NEO environment can range from permissive, where the foreign nation actively assists U.S. efforts to conduct the evacuation, to nonpermissive, where the foreign nation resists U.S. efforts. This environment changes the emphasis on which functional specialty teams will have the lead in conducting operations.

Performance Steps

1. Perform assigned duties as part of one of the evacuation force teams.

Note: The size and composition of the evacuation force depends on the number of evacuees, evacuation sites, assembly areas (AAs), and the tactical situation.

     a. Command and control element.

Note: Normally the Department of State or chief of mission is in overall command. Platoons may be charged with their security or providing transportation and / or their communications.

     b. Marshalling force, which consists of:

        (1) Command team.

Note: The command group should consist of the unit leader, processing team, and an interpreter.

(2) Search teams.

Note: Search teams are used to find evacuees at their homes and move them to the AAs.

(3) Security teams.

Note: Security teams provide security during movement.

c. Security element.

(1) Command team.

(2) Perimeter team.

Note: The perimeter security mission is standard for any military unit. It involves establishing defensive positions at intervals along the perimeter of the evacuation site, controlling the entrance to the site, and establishing an early warning so that a surprise assault does not breach the perimeter. The force must deploy with adequate barrier material, nonlethal crowd control equipment, and munitions to secure the site and protect it from hostile activities.

(3) Reaction force.

Note: The reaction force is the reserve of the evacuation force. It responds to any crisis, although the commander is most likely to use it if the perimeter of the evacuation control center is violated or a marshaling team encounters more trouble than it can handle.

d. Logistic element.

Note: The logistics element of the evacuation force provides logistics support for the operation. The logistics support force is normally limited to the minimum essential support for a short-duration mission. The HN may provide some support, but for the most part, the deploying force plans to be self-sustaining. Logistics units supporting NEOs are primarily organic to the supported force and augmented by specific capabilities, as required. Supplies and services are limited to those that sustain life and support the mission.

Additional agencies, including nonmilitary sources such as international aid organizations, may help in dislocated civilian operations. The use of multinational and voluntary organizations lessens the need for military resources. While minimal US military participation is desired, transportation, MP, intelligence, engineer, medical, and military information support operations (MISO) may be required.

2. Coordinate with the commander for further assistance and specialty teams.

3. Brief civilian evacuees on specific details of the move.

Note: You may use leaflets, a loudspeaker, posters, or other means available.

a. Identify restrictions on personal belongings.

b. Describe the organization of the movement including the following:

(1) Location of civilian collection points.

(2) Location of AAs.

(3) Priority of evacuation.

Note: Personnel who require immediate medical attention always have first priority. The cardinal rule of an evacuation operation is not to break up the family unit if at all possible. Exceptions may have to be granted to maintain family integrity.

(4) Destination.

(5) Criteria for determining the duration of their absence.

c. Provide a movement schedule.

4. Assist in the implementation of the civilian evacuation plan.

a. Employ movement control measures in accordance with the approved movement plan.

b. Ensure that transportation support is available for all evacuees.

c. Ensure that the movement to the evacuation site follows the predesignated routes.

d. Ensure that civilians have access to predesignated rest stops if the evacuation site is some distance away.

e. Ensure that minimum standard of care and treatment is provided for all civilians.

f. Ensure that dislocated and noncombatant civilians are moved to the predesignated secure area.

Note: Noncombatant civilians go to a marshalling area for eventual evacuation to a continental United States (CONUS) site or some other secure area.

Dislocated civilians are moved to evacuation camps or, if the tactical situation dictates, some other secure area until they are allowed to return home.

Evaluation Preparation:
Setup: Provide the Soldier with the equipment and materials described in the conditions statement.

Brief the Soldier: Tell the Soldier what is expected by reviewing the task standards. Stress to the Soldier the importance of observing all cautions, warnings, and dangers to avoid injury to personnel and, if applicable, damage to equipment.

Performance Measures   **GO**   **NO GO**

1 Performed assigned duties as part of one of the evacuation force teams. _____   _____

2 Coordinated with the commander for further assistance and specialty   _____   _____
   teams.

3 Briefed civilian evacuees on specific details of the move.   _____   _____

4 Assisted in the implementation of the civilian evacuation plan.   _____   _____

Evaluation Guidance: Score the Soldier GO if all performance measures are passed. Score the Soldier NO-GO if any performance measure is failed. If the Soldier scores a NO-GO, show the Soldier what was done wrong and how to do it correctly.

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Required   **Primary**
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                                                FM 3-57 Civil Affairs Operations

GLOSSARY

Acronyms & Abbreviations

1SG	first sergeant
AA	assembly area
AAR	after action review
ACH	advanced combat helmet
ADO	air defense officer
ADTLP	Armywide Doctrine and Literature Program
ADP	Army Doctrine Publication
ADRP	Army Doctrine Reference Publication
AO	area of operations
ARNG	Army National Guard
ARNGUS	Army National Guard of the United States
CA	civil affairs
CAS	close air support
CASEVAC	casualty evacuation
CBRN	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CCIR	commander's critical intelligence requirements
CCP	casualty collection point
CDE	chemical defense equipment
CEWI	combat electronic warfare and intelligence
CFZ	critical fire zone
CID	combat identification
CLS	combat lifesaver
CP	command post; collective protection
CVC	combat crewmember vehicle
DIDEA	detect, identify, decide, engage, and assess
DS	direct support
DTP	driver's training program
EA	engagement area
EFST	essential fire support task
EOF	escalatoin of force
EPW	enemy prisoners of war
FBCB2	Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below
FLC	fighting load carrier
FM	field manual; frequency modulated; frequency modulation;
FPF	final protective fires
FRAGORD	fragmentary order
GRIS	grid index reference system
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HN	host nation
ID	identification
IED	improvised explosive device
IFAK	individual first aid kit
I/O	Instructor/operator
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IPE	individual protective equipment

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IPR	in-progress reviews
ISU	integrated sight unit
KIA	killed in action
LD	line of departure
LOA	limit of advance
LOGPAC	logistics package
LOS	line of sight
LP	listening post
LRP	logistics release point
MCOO	modified combined obstacle overlay
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
MEL	maximum engagement line
METL	mission-essential task list
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations
MGS	mobile gun system
MGS AGTS	mobile gun system advanced gunnery training system
MI	military intelligence
MISO	military information support operations
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
MOS	military occupational specialty
MP	military police
MSR	main supply route
MWD	military working dog
NAAK	nerve agent antidote kit
NAI	named area of interest
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCOIC	noncommissioned officer in charge
NEO	noncombatant evacuation operation
NGO	nongovernment organizations
NMC	nonmission-capable
NOD	night observation device
OEG	operational exposure guidance
OIC	officer in charge
OP	observation post
OPFOR	opposing force
OPORD	operation order
OPSEC	operations security
OPTEMPO	operations tempo
PCC	pre-combat checks
PCI	precombat inspections
PEWS	Platoon Early Warning System
PL	platoon leader
PMI&E	pre-marksmanship instruction and evaluation
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
PSG	platoon sergeant
PIR	priority intelligence requirements; priority information requirements

|	
PPE	personal protective equipment
REMBASS	remotely monitored battlefield sensor system
ROE	rules of engagement
RP	release point
RSO	range safety officer
S-2	intelligence staff officer
SA	situational awareness
SITREP	situation report
SM	Soldier manual
SM-TG	Solider manual and trainer guide
SME	subject matter expert
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SOI	signal operating instructions
SOP	standard operating procedure
SP	start point
SPOTREP	spot report
SRT	special reaction team
STP	Solder training publication
XO	executive officer
TACSOP	tactical standard operating procedure
TADSS	training aids, devices, simulators, and simulations
TC	training circular; track commander; tank commander
TCP	tactical command post
TIRS	terrain index reference system
TRP	target reference point
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
UAS	unmanned aircraft systems
UCMJ	Uniform Code of Military Jusitice
USAR	United States Army Reserve
VC	vehicle commander
WARNORD	warning order
WIA	wounded in action

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By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

MARK A. MILLEY
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

GERALD B. O'KEEFE
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
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