

CRM LESSON PLAN REPORT

DANGER AREAS (VULNERABLE POINT/VULNERABLE AREA) SEARCH TECHNIQUES 071-FREBB012 / 02.0 ©

Analysis
21 May 2013

Effective Date: N/A

SCOPE:

None

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Foreign Disclosure: FD3 - This training product has been reviewed by the developers in coordination with the MCOE, Fort Benning GA foreign disclosure officer. This training product cannot be used to instruct international military students.

SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

All Course Masters/POIs Including This Lesson

Courses				
<u>Course Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Status</u>
9E-F59/950-F38	02.0	Dismounted Counter-IED Tactics Master Trainer	N/A	Analysis

POIs				
<u>POI Number</u>	<u>Version</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Phase</u>	<u>Status</u>
9E-F59/950-F38	02.0 ©	Dismounted Counter-IED Tactics Master Trainer	0	Analysis

Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
Individual		
071-410-0010 (*)	Conduct a Leader's Reconnaissance	Approved
191-379-4400 (*)	Direct Cordon and Search Operations	Approved
191-378-5400 (*)	Implement a Tactical Search and Seizure	Approved
191-405-0082 (*)	Determine if a Search and Seizure is Authorized	Approved
052-192-4532 (*)	Manage Military Search Operations	Superseded
191-379-7005 (*)	Complete Lawful Searches and Seizures	Approved
191-330-4052 (*)	Conduct a Vulnerability Assessment	Approved

Reinforced Task(s)

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	<u>Status</u>
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Knowledge

<u>Knowledge Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u>	<u>Required</u>
171-K0344	Know the actions taken to establish local security.	Yes	Yes
171-K0607	Know the 5C's check , Confirm, Clear, Cordon, and Control	Yes	Yes
171-K0481	Know to protect noncombatants located within your area of operation.	Yes	Yes

Skill

<u>Skill Id</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Taught</u>	<u>Required</u>
171-S0049	Ability to Visually identify IED indicators	Yes	Yes

Administrative/ Academic Hours

The administrative/academic (50 min) hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

<u>Academic</u>	<u>Resident Hours / Methods</u>		
Yes	0 hrs	10 mins	Discussion (small or large group)
Yes	3 hrs	30 mins	Practical Exercise (hands-on/written)
Yes	1 hr	10 mins	Problem Solving
<hr/>			
Total Hours(50 min):	5 hrs	0 mins	

**Instructor
Action
Hours**

The instructor action (60 min) hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

Hours/Actions

0 hrs	10 mins	Classroom Breakdown
0 hrs	15 mins	Classroom Setup
0 hrs	30 mins	Training Event Clean-up/Breakdown (non-FTX)
1 hrs	0 mins	Training Event Prep/Setup (non-FTX)

Total Hours (60 min): 1 hrs 55 mins

Test Lesson(s)

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson Number Version</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
None		

Prerequisite Lesson(s)

<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson Number Version</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
None		

Training Material Classification

Security Level: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

Foreign Disclosure Restrictions

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References

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
ATP 3-90.37	COUNTERING IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	29 Jul 2014
ATP 5-19 (Change 001 09/08/2014 78 Pages)	RISK MANAGEMENT http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp5_19.pdf	14 Apr 2014
FB (Safety) Form 385-1-E	Daily Risk Management Assessment Matrix	01 Oct 2013
FM 3-06.20 (Superseded)	(Superseded by ATP 3-06.20, 10 MAY 2013) Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Cordon and Search Operations	25 Apr 2006
FM 3-21.8 (FM 7-8) SS	(FM INVALID USE FM 3-21.8) THE INFANTRY RIFLE PLATOON AND SQUAD	28 Mar 2007
FM 3-24 (Change 001, June 02, 2014)	INSURGENCIES AND COUNTERING INSURGENCIES http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/fm3_24.pdf	13 May 2014
FM 3-24.2	TACTICS IN COUNTERINSURGENCY	21 Apr 2009
FM 3-34.210	Explosive Hazards Operations	27 Mar 2007
FM 3-34.5	Environmental Considerations	16 Feb 2010
FM 7-10 (SS)	(SUPERSEDED) THE INFANTRY RIFLE COMPANY SS / FM 3-21.10, 27 JUL 06	14 Dec 1990

Student Study Assignment

Study for next day's assignment.

Instructor Requirements

Instructor must be certified in the following courses: Army Basic Instructor Course (ABIC) or DOD equivalent, Dismounted Counter-IED Tactics Master Trainer (DCT-MT) Course, Combat Life Saver (CLS), Small Group Instructor Course (SGIC), and Hand Held Device (HHD).

Support Personnel Requirements

NONE

Additional Support Personnel Requirements

<u>Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
Combat Lifesaver Qualified Individual	1:30		4.0
NCOIC		1	5.0
Driver, LMTV		1	5.0

**Equipment
Required
for Instruction**

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instructor Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
* 05-113/1 - IEDES, Increment 1, (IEDES1) Pressure Plate Training Device	0:0		1		No
* 05-113/2 - Improvised Explosive Device Effects Simulator, Increment 1, (IEDES1) Push Pull Booby Trap	0:0		1		No
* 05-114/1 - Improvised Explosive Device Effects Simulator (IEDES 1) 315 MHZ	0:0		1		No
* 1055-01-523-5600 - IED SIMULATOR, OMEGA 36/60/B2 (Local TADSS – Not in TSMATS/PAM 25-30)	1:5				No
* 30-35 - Thor III - Trainer, Crew 3.1, 315 MHZ	1:7				No
* T 05-050/2 - Recognition Kit-Projectiles	1:5				No
* T 05-050/4 - Recognition Kit-Rockets	1:5				No
* T 05-062 - Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Kit	1:5				No
* T 09-095 - Fuze, PTAB 2.5M (Modified)	1:5				No
* T 09-108 - Landmine, TM 46 (Modified)	1:5				No
2330-01-C02-5669 - Trailers, Assorted: Custom Made	0:0	0:0	Yes	1	No
2340-01-525-1656 - ATV, Polaris, 6x6	1:30	0:0	No	0	No
4110-01-485-3548 - Chest, Ice Storage, White, 162 Quart Capacity	1:30	0:0	No	0	No
4240-01-515-6935 - Portal Ladder	1:5	0:0	No	1	No
5820-00-NSN - SCREEN, PROJECTION	0:0	0:0	No	1	No
5820-00-T93-6432 - PROJECTOR, VIDEO, LCD EPSON ELP33 WITH REMOTE	0:0	0:0	No	1	No
5855-01-C16-9831 - Thermal Imaging System: 19015-0000-01 OA	1:5	0:0	No	1	No
5860-01-363-8730 - Laser Pointer	1:15	0:0	No	0	No
5895-01-540-4543 - Computer, Laptop	1:10	1:3	No	0	No
6545-01-532-3674 - Medical Equipment Set, Combat Lifesaver, Version 2005, UA 245A	0:0	0:0	Yes	1	No
6665-01-381-3023 - Wet Bulb-Globe Temperature Kit	1:15	0:0	No	0	No
6665-01-504-7769 - Detecting Set, Mine: AN/PSS-14	1:5	0:0	No	1	No
6665-01-C10-2210 - Detecting Set, Mine: Vallon (Not in AESIP)	1:5	0:0	No	1	No

6665-01-C14-0261 - Detecting Set, Mine: MineHound VMR2 (Not in AESIP)	1:5	0:0	No	1	No
6685-01-590-1047 - Monitor, Heat Stress: Questemp 44	1:15	0:0	No	0	No
6695-01-100-0773 - Detector, Body Worn, Strider	1:5	0:0	No	0	No
6695-99-494-7952 - Detecting and Tracing Set, Metal	1:5	0:0	No	0	No
6760-00-985-6749 - Tripod, Photographic	1:30	0:0	No	0	No
7021-01-C17-2297 - PC Tablet, Data Entry: Galaxy Tab 2 WIFI 16GB Samsung	1:1	0:0	No	0	No
7110-00-T81-1805 - BOARD, DRY ERASE	1:30	0:0	No	0	No
7240-00-098-3827 - Can, Military	1:30	0:0	No	0	No
8415-00-935-3139 - Helmet, Safety, White, Size 6-1/2 to 8	0:0	1:1	No	0	No
8960-01-430-4378 - Ice, 8 Pounds	1:5	0:0	No	0	No

(Note: Asterisk before ID indicates a TADSS.)

Materials Required

Instructor Materials:

1. Lesson plan with Appendix A, C, and D as applicable
2. All references linked to this lesson plan
3. Visitor Book
4. Risk Assessment
5. All equipment needed for PE

Student Materials:

1. Student Disc
2. All references linked to this lesson
3. Pen/Pencil and note taking material
4. All equipment needed for PE

**Classroom,
Training Area,
and Range
Requirements**

<u>ID - Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Setup Mins</u>	<u>Cleanup Mins</u>
44224-0-0 Organizational Storage Building, 0 Square Foot, 0 Cubic Foot		1:30	0	0
72114-0-0 Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training, 0 Square Foot, 0 Starting Point , Service Points, or Persons Supported		1:30	0	0
74046-0-0 Consolidated Open Dining Facility, 0 Square Foot, 0 Seats		1:30	0	0
17710-0 Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces, 0 Acre		1:30	30	30
17120-M-1200-30 Classroom, Multipurpose, 1200 Square Feet, 30 Students	1		15	15

**Ammunition
Requirements**

<u>DODIC - Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Student Ratio</u>	<u>Instruct Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None				

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

1. Have on hand identified reference materials linked to the lesson plan.
2. Review presentation and develop a list of questions to use during class.
3. Review and prepare conference/discussion material presented.
4. Ensure all equipment listed for this Lesson Plan (LP) is present, operable, and set up for use before class.
5. Refer to the practical exercise, Appendix C, of this lesson plan. When necessary develop additional situations to use during the practical exercise.
6. PowerPoint users: Ensure the Instructor's file has been called up using Microsoft PowerPoint Viewer and Instructor/slide 1 is displayed on the screen before class.
7. Whenever noted, slides are available to assist in explanation of task steps. Use slides as needed during class or practical exercise to reinforce training. The Instructor may choose to use/not use the LP SLIs as developed, modify the existing SLIs content/order or insert new material as is necessary based on audience analysis to assist in Soldier learning. Changes must be annotated as a pen/ink change on the vault file master LP, VIP LP, and Instructor LP.
8. Whenever necessary, ask leading questions of Soldiers in order to prompt Soldier discussion.
9. Most materials associated with this LP are provided to Soldiers in digital format loaded on their school issued CD and student handout unless stated within instructional notes. Instructor will have to issue all necessary materials to Soldiers in hard copy unless they have individual Soldier laptop/digital capability.
10. Encourage Soldiers to relate their first hand experiences during the activities.
11. Facilitate this lesson using Instructor's methodologies.
12. Control group activities using Instructor's techniques.

1. DURING INSTRUCTION

- a. Follow the lesson plan, show and discuss slides as appropriate, and facilitate group discussion.
- b. Ensure students stay attentive and pay proper military respect to senior officers, dignitaries, and/or guest speakers.
- c. Ensure students take notes and actively participate in group discussions and stay focused on the lesson training objectives.

2. AFTER INSTRUCTION

- a. Ensure proper police of classroom and other areas used by the students.
- b. Ensure that no classified/sensitive material is left in the classroom.
- c. Check classroom for security, cleanliness, and energy conservation before departing area.
- d. Annotate FB Form 1087a, Instructor/Evaluator Comment Record as appropriate.

3. BEFORE USING EQUIPMENT

- a. Ensure students are given a specific safety briefing, if necessary.
- b. Perform proper power up/down procedures for computer equipment.

Note: The above examples in no way limit the safety precautions that the individual instructor/facilitator may stress. There may be specific instances during conduct of lesson that the instructor/facilitator may caution students about.

**Proponent Lesson
Plan Approvals**

Name

Rank

Position

Date

None

NO DATA

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

Method of Instruction: Discussion (small or large group)

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH, ABIC/FIFC Qual and CIED SME (1:5)

Time of Instruction: 5 mins

Motivator

Slide 1: Introduction

Slide 2: Motivator

As a Leader of Soldiers, you must express to your Soldiers the importance of various search tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) and ensure they understand the emerging threats the enemy are using to wound or kill coalition forces. Knowing how they think and countering against the attack has proven beneficial in saving many lives.

Note: Use this statement or develop one of your own relating to the material.

Slide 3:

NOTE. Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.

At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Demonstrate patrol formations that mitigate the threats in Danger Areas (VP/VA).
Conditions:	In a classroom/field environment, given a PowerPoint presentation, student resources, instruction on VP/VA search techniques, and current reference materials.
Standards:	Demonstrate patrol formations during STX IAW Ch 5 of FM 3-24.2, Ch 2-3, FM 3-21.10 and Ch 3, FM 3-21.8 and achieve a grade of 80% or greater on examination rubrics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the fundamentals of danger Areas (VP/VA) 2. Conduct dismounted patrol formations search techniques <p style="text-align: center;">Learning Domain: Cognitive Learning Level: (C3) Application</p>
Learning Domain - Level:	None assigned
No JPME Learning Areas Supported:	None

Safety Requirements

Safety Requirements in a Classroom Setting:

Safety is of the utmost importance in any training environment. During the training process, commanders will utilize the 5-Step Risk Management process to determine the safest and most complete method to train. Every precaution will be taken during the conduct of training. Safety is everyone's responsibility to recognize, mitigate, and report hazardous conditions.

Instructor note: The instructor will brief the students on the unit/facility SOP for classroom contingencies (i.e. what doors will be used to exit the classroom, rally points, severe weather, WBGT/Kestrel set up, etc).

Safety Requirements other than Classroom Settings:

Safety must be paramount in the complex outdoor environment. During the training process, commanders will utilize the 5-Step Risk Management process to determine the safest and most complete method to train. Every precaution will be taken while replicating realistic battlefield conditions. Safety is everyone's responsibility to recognize, mitigate, and report hazardous conditions. The instructor will brief the unit/site SOP and Risk Management Worksheet for all potential contingencies encountered during that training period/event (i.e. WBGT/Kestrel set up, trail vehicles for PT/foot marches, severe weather, fire, evacuation routes, muzzle awareness, range safety briefs, required medical FLA with driver and medics with emergency equipment, student injury procedures, and rally points etc).

Risk Assessment Level

Low - All Army Instructors will conduct a Risk Assessment Worksheet (FB Form 385-1-E, Daily Risk Management Assessment Matrix, OCT 2013) prior to training and brief Soldiers on identified hazards.

Assessment: The Principal Instructor will prepare a risk assessment using the before, during, and after checklist and the risk assessment matrixes contained in Risk Management FM 5-19.

Controls: See Attached FB Form 385-1-E.

Leader Actions: See Attached FB Form 385-1-E.

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: Instructor should conduct a Risk Assessment to include Environmental Considerations IAW FM 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations {MCRP 4-11B}, and ensure students are briefed on hazards and control measures.

It is the responsibility of all Soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environmental from damage.

Instructional Lead-in

As a Soldier, you should know the importance of protecting yourself and your patrol as you move through hostile territory. There are times when you must dismount and physically check the ground you are moving over. This training gives several examples of how to search vulnerable points. You must choose the method that works best for you in the environment you're operating in.

Note: Use this statement or develop one of your own relating to the material. Instructor will facilitate a brief Soldiers discussion on the lesson plan instructional lead-in. This statement should tie the TLO to previous learning or Soldiers experiences and lead into the actual presentation.

SECTION III. PRESENTATION

- TLO - LSA 1. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 1. Identify the fundamentals of danger Areas (VP/VA)
- Method of Instruction: Problem Solving
Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction
Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH, ABIC/FIFC Qual and CIED SME (1:5)
Time of Instruction: 25 mins
Media Type: Printed Reference Material / Actual Equipment / Oral Presentation / PowerPoint Presentation / Field Training Exercise
Other Media: Unassigned
Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

Slide 3: Identify the fundamentals of danger Areas (VP/VA)

- Dismounted Operations
- 1. Dismounted C-IED Operations are the most effective way of finding IEDs.
- 2. Over half of all IEDs are found and cleared prior to detonation.
- 3. Search techniques used in Dismounted Operations (VP/VA):
 - a. VP 360
 - b. 4-Man Drill
 - c. 2-Man Drill
 - d. V Sweep

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Inform these are the formations that will be used during the course.
2. These formations will be discussed in detail later during the lesson.

Slide 4: How would you define Danger Areas (VPs/VAs)?

1. VP are those points where it is particularly advantageous for the enemy to position an IED.
2. VA are those areas where pattern setting allows the insurgent to predict with a degree of certainty that troops will use them again.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Reinforcement from previous class for terms.
2. Conduct check on learning and ask for examples.

Slide 5: Spacing and Depth

1. Standoff is the best protection from an explosion.
 - The further apart Soldiers are from each other at the moment of detonation, the fewer casualties will be taken.
2. When possible depth can be achieved by patrolling with more than one maneuver unit.
3. Base and organic reconnaissance and surveillance can also provide depth to a patrol by providing early warning and situational awareness.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. The best mitigation from an explosion is standoff. The further apart Soldiers are from each other at the moment of detonation, the fewer casualties will be taken.
2. Commanders should try, wherever possible, to achieve depth by patrolling with

more than one maneuver unit.

3. This will not only make the patrol more resilient to attack but will also put doubt in the mind of the Enemy Forces (EF) as to where all elements of the patrol are and therefore potentially deny him the opportunity to attack.

4. Base and/or organic ISR can also provide depth to a patrol by providing early warning and situational awareness.

Slide 6: Deception

1. Deception as part of conducting VP/VA search should be encouraged at every level to preclude the enemy from identifying our current TTP.

2. Consider conducting deception actions in areas other than those deemed to be VP/VA.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- In an attempt to avoid setting patterns consider conducting VA/VP search in areas not necessarily VA/VP.

Slide 7: CREW

1. VP/VA searches must be conducted under CREW coverage.

2. If using vehicle mounted CREW, ensure the CREW is at least 10 meters from the dismounted team's HHDs.

3. VP 360 Check must be conducted with Dismounted CREW (THOR III).

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. VP/VA searches must be conducted under CREW coverage.

2. If using vehicle mounted CREW, ensure the CREW is at least 10m from the dismounted team's HHDs.

3. VP 360 Check should always be conducted with Dismounted CREW (THOR III).

Slide 8: LOSS

1. L - Lane Coverage

2. O - Operator Stance

3. S - Search Head Position

4. S - Sweep Speed

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- Show or explain each in detail

Slide 9: Search Areas

- This slide depicts the proper movement formation and search area responsibilities for the conduct of VP search.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Show and explain diagram.

2. If patrolling in an area with an increased IED threat, the Commander should deploy two detector men at the head of the patrol. They should be staggered (10m) and overlap sweeps. The MD Control and Cover Man monitors the overlap, and if necessary provide cover. A spare MD should be carried at the rear of the patrol to provide redundancy, enable the patrol to change direction rapidly, and present the commander with options during an incident, such as a casualty extraction.

Slide 10: Safe Lane Marking

1. Reasons for marking

a. Mark to inform.

(1) Employed to inform troops on the ground, follow-on agencies or locals.

(2) A more detailed and visual means of marking and is primarily used for marking safety lanes and IEDs.

b. Mark to avoid

(1) Doesn't require any visible marking system; at a minimum it should be recorded electronically.

(2) May include a visible marking system to inform of a safe route around danger or hazards.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- Marking systems utilized will be decided according to operational tempo, situational awareness, threat to life and availability of equipment.

Slide 11: Safe Lane Marking (cont.)

1. Marking of safe lanes:

a. The **lead searcher** must mark the safe route, this will avoid any confusion if an area has been searched.

b. If markers are semi permanent, the last person will pick up the markers without stepping outside of their safe route. (Threat dependent)

c. Everyone on the patrol must understand what type of marking system they are using.

d. Lanes should be marked on both sides, unless they are utilizing linear features, then only one side is needed.

e. Regularly used routes should use temporary markers like powder, paint, or shaving cream.

f. Global Positioning System (GPS) technology should be used on every patrol for the purpose of honesty traces.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. A number of incidents have occurred resulting in casualties where personnel or vehicles have strayed outside of searched areas. The following points should be adhered to in order to minimize further casualties:

2. The lead searcher must mark the safe route. This will avoid confusion as to which area has been searched, ensuring safe passage for the remainder of the team moving along the route.

3. Markers, where possible, are to be picked up by the last person or vehicle moving along the safe route. They must however, ensure they do not leave the safe route themselves. This will ensure minimum confusion with any subsequent or other patrol in the area.

4. There should be clear markers for safe lanes and suspect danger areas. Everyone in the patrol must understand the system being used. The markers must be clear to personnel who may have to move back along the cleared route.

5. Lanes should be marked on both sides unless they are avoiding an obvious linear feature, when only one side needs to be marked. When placing markers they should be a maximum of 10m apart.

6. Regularly used routes are to be marked with temporary markers and not overt

paint. This is to avoid confusion on subsequent use of the route.

7. Patrols should adopt a standard marking system that best suits the terrain of their AO. Although this will set patterns, the risk will be mitigated by following the procedures laid down in this document.

8. Tactical Ground Reporting (TiGR) or alternative GPS technology is to be utilized with every patrol. This will keep a detailed patrol trace that will help avoid pattern setting. This technology can be utilized for both Mark to Inform and Mark to Avoid.

Slide 12: Safe Lane Marking (cont.)

1. Spray Paint
2. Flour

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Same marking system used but the spray paint is more of a permanent feature.
2. Flour will dissipate with moisture and is easily destroyed. Possible IEDs should be marked with mine marking cones or red markers 1m from the device on a safe path.
3. Alternatively spray paint markers approximately 1m back from possible IED.
4. Straight line marking limit of advance followed by arrow pointed at area of the device.
5. The safety lane should be marked back to the ICP, marked on both sides and approx 12m wide.

Slide 13: Safe Lane Marking (cont.)

1. Make the path wide enough so personnel or vehicles can clearly see a safe route.
2. When marking a lane it is essential that you take into account the agencies that need to work in that area and the equipment the patrol have to carry.
3. Its important to remember that the lane is wide enough for a Soldier to go down on one knee to take up a firing position.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Reinforce the two below.
 - a. When marking a lane it is essential that you take into account the agencies that need to work in that area and the equipment the patrol have to carry.
 - b. Its important to remember that the lane is wide enough for a Soldier to go down on one knee to take up a firing position

Slide 14: Safe Lane Marking at Night

1. If marking is to be used at night, the lane must be indicated by a light and have a different color to indicate the IED.
2. This picture shows a green safe path using light sticks and a red light stick indicating an IED.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. If marking is to be used at night, the lane must be indicated by a light and have a different color to indicate the IED.
2. This picture shows a green safe path using light sticks and a red light stick indicating an IED

Slide 15:

Check on Learning:

1. _____ is where it is particularly advantageous for the enemy to position an IED.

Answer: Vulnerable Points

2. _____ is where pattern setting allows the insurgent to predict with a degree of certainty that troops will use them again.

Answer: Vulnerable Areas

3. VA/VP searches must be conducted under CREW coverage. True or False?

Answer: True

Review Summary:

During this LSA we covered how to identify the fundamentals of danger Areas (VP/VA) which includes:

- a. Dismounted operations
- b. Spacing and depth
- c. Deception
- d. CREW
- e. LOSS (Lane coverage, Operator stance, Search head position and Sweep speed)
- f. Search area
- g. Safe lane marking
- h. Safe lane marking at night

TLO - LSA 2. Learning Step / Activity TLO - LSA 2. Conduct dismounted patrol formations search techniques

Method of Instruction: Problem Solving

Mode of Delivery: Resident Instruction

Instr Type (I:S Ratio): Military - ICH, ABIC/FIFC Qual and CIED SME (1:5)

Time of Instruction: 35 mins

Media Type: Printed Reference Material / Actual Equipment / Handout / Oral Presentation / PowerPoint Presentation / Field Training Exercise

Other Media: Unassigned

Security Classification: This course/lesson will present information that has a Security Classification of: FOUO – For Official Use Only.

Slide 16: Single File Formation

- This slide depicts single file formation.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. In areas where the ground forces the patrol into single file, it should first be considered if the patrol can avoid the area entirely or if VP 360 drills are possible.
2. Where not, the gap between MDs should be a maximum of three men.
3. It is recommended that the lead man marks the safe lane. In larger sections/multiples the spare MDs can be used to ensure coverage.

Slide 17: Large Formations

- This slide depicts large formations.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. In a larger patrol where more than one section/multiple is on the ground, each team should deploy MDs.
2. This raises assurance and gives the Commander options for mutual support and depth.

Slide 18: Actions Required before VP 360

1. Stop short of VP/VA (50m min)
2. 5/25/200 meter checks
3. Dominate the ground and put top cover up (If vehicles available)
4. Form up VP 360 team
5. Turn on THORIII (SOP)
6. Conduct 360 search starting on "High Threat" first.
7. Front man searches safe route using MD/GPR and mark accordingly including turns
8. Second man carries DSP-27
9. Rear man picks up or destroys markers (when required)

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- States the steps listed above on slide and answer any questions if needed pertaining to them.

Slide 19: VP 360

- This slide depicts the start point formation for a VP 360 isolation.
 - MD/GPR detector man must start his search 10m from the CW detector man to allow standoff from IEDs when leaving the cleared 5 & 25m area.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- Explain the locations and responsibilities of all members in the formation.

Slide 20: VP 360 (cont.)

- This slide depicts initial progress of the VP 360 element and demonstrates proper searching/sweeping techniques.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Explain the proper employment of the detectors in order to detect IEDs.
2. Ensure students understand the isolation is conducted 50100 meters from the VP and that observation into the VP as the searchers pass.
3. Ensure to talk about the need to use optics to OBSERVE the inside of the culvert as the VP360 team moves along.

Slide 21: VP 360 (cont.)

- This slide depicts the continued movement of the isolation element as they cross the linear feature.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- Discuss marking of the crossing point as it relates to the 4 or 2 man drill.

Slide 22: VP 360 (cont.)

- This slide depicts the completion of the isolation phase of the VP360.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Ensure the element returns to its starting point to ensure the isolation is complete.
2. Again: use OPTICS to observe the inside of the culvert as the VP360 team moves

past.

Slide 23: VP 360 Route Selection

- This slide depicts what would normally be the actual route of the isolation element. The element will take a route that allows him to get around a 360 that makes the most sense to avoid potential VOIED.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- Vulnerable Point 360:
 1. Visual search for evidence of buried devices or CW.
 2. Detector sweep and visual search for evidence of buried devices or CW. Lead men are staggered to allow for overlap.
 3. Front Soldier places marker, rear Soldier picks up to ensure full isolation.
 4. Marker
 5. Where Intel or history suggests CWIED/CPIED push out towards 100m to reduce the effects of a blast on the VP 360 party. Distances should be varied to reduce the risk of VOIED targeting by pattern setting at the stop short point and on the VP 360. CREW is to be carried, CREW configuration may vary No CREW is to be within 10m of the detector.

Slide 24: VP Search - 4 man procedure

- This slide depicts a 4-man VP search drill.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- Explain formations proper spacing between HHDs for interoperability and lane coverage procedures.

Slide 25: Lane Coverage

-- This slide depicts proper lane coverage to ensure overlapping clearance and discusses primary and secondary search areas.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- Emphasis overlapping coverage and control by the element leader.

Slide 25: Lane Coverage

- This slide depicts 10m and 5m lane coverage.

Instructor/Facilitator's (I/F) Note

- Emphasis overlapping coverage and control by the element leader.

Slide 26: VP Search - 2 Man Procedure

- This slide depicts 2-man VP search drill.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. The 2-man drill is required.
2. The spacing and search responsibilities remain the same.

Slide 27: V Sweep

1. This slide depicts the V Sweep method of clearance for a VP.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. DISMOUNTED TECHNIQUES
 - a. There are numerous methods for conducting dismounted clearing of danger areas. Each technique should be selected based on terrain, personnel, and equipment available. The recommended technique for clearing most danger areas is the "V-Sweep". These techniques can also be modified to fit the situation, terrain, equipment,

or number of personnel available.

b. V-Sweep": The V-Sweep is the currently recommended technique for dismounted investigation of danger areas. It is used at potential danger areas or likely IED emplacement locations in order to flush out trigger-men or identify indicators before the main body of the patrol enters the effective casualty radius of an IED. This technique can also be used as a reactive measure to search for secondary/tertiary IEDs after an IED detonation.

c. Advantages

(1) Since IED indicators can be very subtle, an observer may, unintentionally, be within the effective casualty radius of an IED before detecting its presence. The "V" formation denies the enemy a target while providing maximum stand-off and protection while sweeping danger areas.

(2) Dismounts can now be covered at all times by vehicle mounted (crew served) weapons.

(3) The majority of dismounted personnel stay inside the protective coverage of the Electronic Countermeasures (ECM) device. Personnel further away from vehicle mounted systems should employ THOR III to ensure proper coverage.

(4) Even if the trigger-man is not identified, he might abandon his position if he does not think he can detonate the IED and still escape.

d. Techniques

(1) V-Formation assembled in front of the lead vehicle.

(2) Personnel furthest from the main body should push out as far as is tactically feasible (recommend 200-300 meters) and still have good line of sight/line of communication to other members of the patrol.

(3) These individuals will be looking for IED indicators (colors, shapes, and markers) off the road as well as looking for the enemy.

(4) They should also look toward the body of the patrol from time to time to see the terrain from the enemy's vantage point and possibly see indicators or markers left by the enemy.

(5) The exact distance from the lead vehicle/road will vary depending on terrain and visibility. However, the enemy will try to maximize stand-off from the device and indicators may be present 200m or more away from the road.

(6) Consider checking the opposite side of any terrain features encountered as well.

(7) Personnel in the middle are looking for IED indicators along the shoulder of the road as well as looking on the road itself.

(8) Personnel closest to/in the road should use a mine/metal detector to sweep for buried components and should be dispersed and staggered forward of the lead vehicle (approximately 50m dispersion).

(9) Vehicles are lined up, ducks in a row, and follow in the lead vehicle's tire tracks.

(10) Personnel conducting the sweep should have (and employ) optics.

Slide 28: Choke Point - VOID in Canal

- This slide depicts bypassing and approaching a VP from a unsuspected direction.

--If necessary, sweep from back to front and from outside Inward at choke point.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- By approaching the VP from a direction other than the enemy anticipates you will increase your ability to identify IEDs with HHDs.

Slide 29: IED Marking

1. IEDs may be Marked in two ways:

a. Detailed marking

- Used whenever possible to give both dismounted troops and follow on agencies a clearly marked approach into the area around the possible IED.

b. Minimal marking

- In extremes, where there is a shortage of marking material, the marker should be placed 1 meter back from the device.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Detailed Marking should be used whenever possible to give both ground troops and follow up agencies a detailed picture of the area around a possible IED. It should be marked as follows:

a. Possible IEDs should be marked with mine marking cones or red markers 1m back from the device on a safe path.

b. Alternatively spraypaint mark approximately 1m back from possible IED.

Straightline marking limit of advance followed by arrow pointing at area of device: The safe lane should be marked back to the Incident Command Post (ICP), marked on both sides and approximately 12m wide.

c. Minimal Marking: In extremis, where there is a shortage of kit to mark a device, a marker must be placed 1m back from a device.

Slide 30: IED Marking (cont.)

1. Marking for IED

a. A 10 digit grid should be taken, this will help in future operations and assisting EOD

b. When marking an IED site, markers should be:

(1) Semi-permanent/removable

(2) Identifiable day and night

(3) Lightweight and easily carried

(4) Understood by Locals

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. Make the safe lane wide enough for patrol or agencies that will use the lane.

2. Ensure all personnel are aware of your marking SOP so personnel don't step out of the searched area.

3. Keep changing your marking system so we don't set patterns.

4. Conduct different marking systems on low threat areas so we create deception.

Slide 31: IED Marking (cont.)

1. The picture example depicts using flour on a hard surface that is easily recognized.

2. The line is placed 1m back with the arrow pointing at the IED. Ensure everyone in the patrol is aware of your marking SOP.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. This example is using flour on a hard surface that is easily recognized.
2. The line is placed 1m back with the arrow pointing at the IED.
3. Ensure everyone in the patrol is aware of your marking SOP.
 - a. White plastic markers
 - b. Spray paint, including Ultra Violet and Infra Red

Slide 32: IED Marking (Cont.)

- Command Wire
 - The line has been placed 1m back and parallel with the command wire. This will help EOD when they approach the target.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. The line has been placed 1m back and parallel with the command wire.
2. This will help Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) when they approach the target.

Slide 33: Additional Equipment

1. Consider additional equipment and batteries required for each VP and VA.
2. Determine the amount of marking material required to execute a mission.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

1. If additional equipment is carried on top of the basic Soldier load, leaders must plan for additional rest halts.
2. Ensure that you understand the capabilities and limitations of the additional equipment and any negative impacts from its employment.

Slide 34: Utilize HNSF in the Patrol

- This slide depicts utilization of the ANA.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- Ensure that HNSF in your formation are aware of your SOPs and that if they participate in any clearing activities they are properly trained and vetted.

Slide 35: Local Nationals

- This slide depicts CF following a local national along a road.

Instructor/Facilitator's Note:

- We can't force locals to clear any routes that we intend to take, however we can follow in their path if moving in the same direction.

Slide 36:

Check on Learning:

1. Name at least four actions required before conducting a VP 360.

Answer:

- a. Stop short of VP/VA
- b. 5/25/200 meter check
- c. Form up VP 360 team
- d. Turn on THOR III

2. Which dismounted searching technique is used to mitigate Command Wire IEDs (CWIEDs) near a VP?

- a. VP 360
- b. V-Sweep
- c. 2 man drill
- d. All the above

Answer:

a and b

3. VA/VP starts on the low threat side. True or False?

Answer:

False

Review Summary:

In this LSA we covered:

Conduct dismounted patrol formations search techniques

- a. Actions required before VP 360
- b. VP search – 4 man procedure
- c. VP search – 2 man procedure
- d. V-sweep

SECTION IV. SUMMARY

Method of Instruction:	Discussion (small or large group)
Mode of Delivery:	Resident Instruction
Instr Type(I:S Ratio):	Military - ICH, ABIC/FIFC Qual and CIED SME (1:5)
Time of Instruction:	5 mins

Check on Learning

Make sure that the lesson learning objective is met soliciting student questions or administering an ungraded quiz.

TLO: Demonstrate patrol formations that mitigate the threats in Danger Areas (VP/VA) including:

1. Identify the fundamentals of danger Areas (VP/VA)

- a. Dismounted operations
- b. Search areas
- c. Safe markin

2. Conduct dismounted patrol formations search techniques

- a. Actions required before VP 360
- b. VP search – 4 man procedure
- c. VP search – 2 man procedure
- d. V-sweep Ask the students questions and correct misunderstandings.

Review/ Summary

Slide 37:

Lesson: Danger Areas (VA/VP) Search Techniques

We covered: Demonstrate patrol formations that mitigate the threats in Danger Areas (VP/VA) including:

1. Identify the fundamentals of danger Areas (VP/VA)

- a. Dismounted operations
- b. Search areas
- c. Safe markin

2. Conduct dismounted patrol formations search techniques

- a. Actions required before VP 360
- b. VP search – 4 man procedure
- c. VP search – 2 man procedure
- d. V-sweep

Slide 38: Questions

Instructor/Facilitator's (I/F) Note

1. Ask if anyone has any Questions.
2. The Practical exercise can be found in the course CD under Appendix C, of Danger Areas

(Vulnerable Point/Vulnerable Area) Search Techniques lesson plan.

3. This PE can be conducted immediately after the formal portion of the class or can be combined with other lessons PE.

SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION

Testing Requirements

This material will be tested on Course Examination 3. You must receive a passing score of 80% on the written examination to complete this course.

Feedback Requirements

Note: Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students and questions about the test. Provide remedial training as needed.

Appendix A - Viewgraph Masters

Danger Areas (Vulnerable Point/Vulnerable Area) Search Techniques 071-FREBB012 / Version 02.0 ©

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
0	Danger Areas VA VP	PPTX

Appendix B - Assessment Statement and Assessment Plan

Assessment Statement: None.

Assessment Plan: None.

Appendix C - Practical Exercises and Solutions

PRACTICAL EXERCISE(S)/SOLUTION(S) FOR LESSON 071-FREBB012 Version 02.0 ©

PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET 071-FREBB012 PE1

Time: 3 hours 30 minutes

Title	Vulnerable Point/Vulnerable Area Search Practical Exercise (PE).
Lesson Number/Title	071-FREBB012 Version 02.0 © / Danger Areas (Vulnerable Point/Vulnerable Area) Search Techniques
Security Classification	For Official Use Only

Introduction

As a leader of Soldiers, you must ensure they are proficient with various search techniques and TTPs required for a successful Vulnerable Point (VP) search. It is also imperative that your Soldiers understand that the enemy is constantly developing new explosive devices and methods in an effort to wound or kill our forces. Knowing how the enemy thinks and counteracting against the attack has proven beneficial in saving many lives and will continue to do so in the future.

Note: Use this statement or develop one of your own relating to the material.

Motivator

It is extremely important that you identify the most likely threats and use these methods to mitigate these threats. Your failure to do this could result in placing everyone involved in extreme danger.

Note: Use this statement or develop one of your own relating to the material.

Terminal Learning Objective

NOTE. Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements.
At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

Action:	Demonstrate patrol formations that mitigate the threats in Danger Areas (VP/VA).
Conditions:	In a classroom/field environment, given a PowerPoint presentation, student resources, instruction on VP/VA search techniques, and current reference materials.
Standards:	Demonstrate patrol formations during STX IAW Ch 5 of FM 3-24.2, Ch 2-3, FM 3-21.10 and Ch 3, FM 3-21.8 and achieve a grade of 80% or greater on examination rubrics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the fundamentals of danger Areas (VP/VA) 2. Conduct dismounted patrol formations search techniques <p align="center">Learning Domain: Cognitive Learning Level: (C3) Application</p>

Safety Requirements

Safety Requirements in a Classroom Setting:

Safety is of the utmost importance in any training environment. During the training process, commanders will utilize the 5-Step Risk Management process to determine the safest and most complete method to train. Every precaution will be taken during the conduct of training. Safety is everyone's responsibility to recognize, mitigate, and report hazardous conditions.

Instructor note: The instructor will brief the students on the unit/facility SOP for classroom contingencies (i.e. what doors will be used to exit the classroom, rally points, severe weather, WBGT/Kestrel set up, etc).

Safety Requirements other than Classroom Settings:

Safety must be paramount in the complex outdoor environment. During the training process, commanders will utilize the 5-Step Risk Management process to determine the safest and most complete method to train. Every precaution will be taken while replicating realistic battlefield conditions. Safety is everyone's responsibility to recognize, mitigate, and report hazardous conditions. The instructor will brief the unit/site SOP and Risk Management Worksheet for all potential contingencies encountered during that training period/event (i.e. WBGT/Kestrel set up, trail vehicles for PT/foot marches, severe weather, fire, evacuation routes, muzzle awareness, range safety briefs, required medical FLA with driver and medics with emergency equipment, student injury procedures, and rally points etc).

Risk Assessment Level

Low

Environmental Considerations

NOTE: Instructor should conduct a Risk Assessment to include Environmental Considerations IAW FM 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations {MCRP 4-11B}, and ensure students are briefed on hazards and control measures.

Training will be conducted in the proper designated areas only. This ensures natural and environmental resources are maintained properly for continued training realism. Using the proper designated areas also eliminates conflicting or controversial situations. Equipment will be operated to conform to environmental operating permits. Improper disposal of trash and refuse, inadequate clean up of training areas, pollutes ground and water resources. This may result in a potential health/safety hazard.

Evaluation

Instructor will make on the spot correction during the PE.

Instructional Lead-in

As a Soldier, you should know the importance of protecting yourself and your patrol as you move through hostile territory. There are times when you must dismount and physically check the ground you are moving over. This training gives several examples of how to search vulnerable points. You must choose the method that works best for you in the environment you're operating in.

Note: Use this statement or develop one of your own relating to the material.

Resource Requirements

Instructor Materials:

1. Lesson plan with Appendix A, C, and D as applicable
2. All references linked to this lesson plan
3. Visitor Book
4. Risk Assessment
5. All equipment needed for PE

Student Materials:

1. All references linked to this lesson
2. Pen/Pencil and note taking materials
3. All equipment needed for PE

Special Instructions

NONE

Procedures

Note: This station will require at least 1 hour for set up.

- (1) The road or trail for this station needs to be between 100m and 150m in length. It will need to be away from any objects or environmental considerations that would result in possible Electromagnetic (EMI).
- (2) The Instructor should search the entire lane before set up to ensure that no “false positives” will affect the outcome of the training. This will also assist to reinforce confidence in this search technique and the equipment being utilized.
- (3) The Instructor will emplace 1 IED in the VP and run the Command Wire (CW) in a logically tactical location in such a manner that CFs would find it with HHDs if the search was conducted properly.
- (4) Once the students are on site, the Instructor will break down the students by task/equipment use.
- (5) Once broken down, the Instructor orients the students to the terrain, gives a very brief threat overview, and places the students where they need to go at the start point, being sure to explain to the group as he’s doing so what the job is for every position within the group.
- (6) It’s imperative that all students understand the duty requirement of EVERY position within the search party.
- (7) The Search Party will search their designated lane, marking as they go, until they reach the CW or visually identify the IED that was placed there in advance by the instructor.
- (8) When the IED or CW has been located, have the designated Patrol Leader verbally explain his actions (the 5Cs). Verbal explanation is best due to time involved. The act of actually conducting the 5Cs would require more time than is normally available. Discussing them verbally gives everyone a chance to hear the discussion and further understanding on their part.
- (9) When discussions are complete in regards to the lane search and the conduct of the 5Cs, the Instructor needs to explain how he set the lane up, the materials involved, and how the students, acting as Master Trainers, can go back to their units to set up lanes and teach what they have been taught.

Note: Material Requirements

- (1) 1 x Thor III Suite
- (2) 1 x Minehounds
- (3) 1 x Gizmo
- (4) 1 x DSP-27
- (5) Any available optics from unit
- (6) Section of terrain with a road or trail that crosses either a culvert or an intersection
- (7) Materials for marking searched lanes
- (8) Components for at least 1 x CWIED

Notes: Admin

- (1) Instructors will need to locate a piece of terrain that will support 2 x lane marking areas of a road or trail during hours of limited visibility, be centrally located to the day Round Robin Training.
- (2) Students are encouraged to bring optics from their unit.
- (3) Actual round robin rotation will be determined by the Lead Instructor on site. If possible, Round Robin should be conducted in the same vicinity as the day session to alleviate transportation requirements of shuttling Soldiers to another training site.
- (4) The day Observation station should be utilized for VISDES introduction.
- (5) Students are broken down into 2 groups.
- (6) At onset of darkness one group of students will be sent to the Observation area while the other group discusses (with the assistance of an Instructor) different techniques and reasons for marking a lane at night.
- (7) When all students have had the night marking discussion and introduction to the VISDES, the 2 teams are broken down on the 2 x marking lanes to begin marking simultaneously.

VISDES Introduction: Materials Required

- (1) All available VISDES
- (2) Approximately 25 x 3 volt batteries
- (3) Observation lane that was set up for the day portion with all observation materials still in place
- (4) Instructor will introduce the students to the VISDES, and ensure that the students are aware of its capabilities.
- (5) Once the students are familiar with operating the VISDES, they will be start the observation lane.
- (6) At completion of the lane, the Instructor will lead a discussion of how thermal devices can be used in C-IED operations, and how the students, as Master Trainers, can take what they have learned back to their unit.

Night Marking:

- (1) The Night Marking is nothing more than talking about how to mark lanes during hours of limited. The students are already familiar with techniques for marking during daylight hours. At this point they need to think about night marking with the typical equipment that they should

have at their disposal such as Chemlights, IR strobes, IR paint, Q-tips dipped in Chemlight juice, etc. The discussion needs to key on the time required to clear and mark during hours of limited visibility, the reasons why night time clearing operations may be required, and the time period that the markers will need to remain visible.

(2) Station setup requires at least 1 hour.

(3) Students are placed in 2 squads with each squad receiving 100 Chemlights, 2 x Minehounds, 1 x Thor III suite.

(4) Emphasis is placed on using the Minehound at night vs. the Gizmo due to the superior detection capabilities of the Minehound and its GPR.

(5) The road or trail for these two stations needs to be between 100m and 150m in length. It will need to be away from any objects or environmental considerations that would result in possible EMI.

(6) The Instructor should search the entire lane before set up to ensure that no "false positives" will affect the outcome of the training. This will also assist to reinforce confidence in this search technique and the equipment being utilized.

(7) The Instructor will emplace 1 IED at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the distance down the course (of both lanes) to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to get involved with the search technique. It's important to note that the night lane should be a 2 Man Drill, rather than the 4 Man Drill that was conducted during the day phase.

(8) Once the students are on site, the Instructor will break down the students by task/equipment use. Once broken down, the Instructor orients the students to the terrain, gives a very brief threat overview, and places the students where they need to go at the start point, being sure to explain to the group as he's doing so what the job is for every position within the group.

NOTE: It's imperative that all students understand the duty requirement of EVERY position within the search party.

(9) The Search Party will search their designated lane until they reach the IED that was placed there in advance by the instructor.

(10) When the IED has been located, have the designated Patrol Leader verbally explain his actions (the 5Cs). Verbal explanation is best due to time involved. The act of actually conducting the 5Cs would require more time than is normally available. Discussing them verbally gives everyone a chance to hear the discussion and further understanding on their part.

(11) When discussions are complete in regards to the lane search and the conduct of the 5Cs, the Instructor needs to explain how he set the lane up, the materials involved, and how the students, acting as Master Trainers, can go back to their units to set up lanes and teach what they have been taught.

Materials Required:

(1) 2 x IEDs

(2) Terrain as discussed in Admin Notes above

(3) Approximately 200 Chemlights, 4 x Minehounds, 2 x Thor III suites

Feedback Requirements

Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer student's questions.

**SOLUTION FOR
PRACTICAL EXERCISE 071-FREBB012 PE1**

Instructor will make on the spot corrections during the PE.

Appendix D - Student Handouts

**Danger Areas (Vulnerable Point/Vulnerable Area) Search Techniques
071-FREBB012 / Version 02.0 ©**

Sequence	Media Name	Media Type
None		

Appendix E - TRAINER'S LESSON OUTLINE

Danger Areas (Vulnerable Point/Vulnerable Area) Search Techniques

071-FREBB012 / Version 02.0 ©

DRAFT

1. The importance of this lesson: (Why)

Demonstrate patrol formations that mitigate the threats in Danger Areas (VP/VA).

2. What we want our Soldiers to Achieve: (Outcomes/Standard)

Demonstrate patrol formations during STX IAW Ch 5 of FM 3-24.2, Ch 2-3, FM 3-21.10 and Ch 3, FM 3-21.8 and achieve a grade of 80% or greater on examination rubrics

1. Identify the fundamentals of danger Areas (VP/VA)
2. Conduct dismounted patrol formations search techniques

Learning Domain: Cognitive

Learning Level: Application

3. Tasks to be taught

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>	<u>Task Type</u>
071-410-0010	Conduct a Leader's Reconnaissance	Individual TAUGHT
191-379-4400	Direct Cordon and Search Operations	Individual TAUGHT
191-378-5400	Implement a Tactical Search and Seizure	Individual TAUGHT
191-405-0082	Determine if a Search and Seizure is Authorized	Individual TAUGHT
052-192-4532	Manage Military Search Operations	Individual TAUGHT
191-379-7005	Complete Lawful Searches and Seizures	Individual TAUGHT
191-330-4052	Conduct a Vulnerability Assessment	Individual TAUGHT

Additional Non-Standard Tasks

None

4. References:

<u>Reference Number</u>	<u>Reference Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
ATP 3-90.37	COUNTERING IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES	29 Jul 2014
ATP 5-19 (Change 001 09/08/2014 78 Pages)	RISK MANAGEMENT http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/atp5_19.pdf	14 Apr 2014
FB (Safety) Form 385-1-E	Daily Risk Management Assessment Matrix	01 Oct 2013
FM 3-06.20 (Superseded)	(Superseded by ATP 3-06.20, 10 MAY 2013) Multi-Service Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Cordon and Search Operations	25 Apr 2006
FM 3-21.8 (FM 7-8) SS	(FM INVALID USE FM 3-21.8) THE INFANTRY RIFLE PLATOON AND SQUAD	28 Mar 2007
FM 3-24 (Change 001, June 02, 2014)	INSURGENCIAS AND COUNTERING INSURGENCIAS http://armypubs.army.mil/doctrine/DR_pubs/dr_a/pdf/fm3_24.pdf	13 May 2014
FM 3-24.2	TACTICS IN COUNTERINSURGENCY	21 Apr 2009
FM 3-34.210	Explosive Hazards Operations	27 Mar 2007
FM 3-34.5	Environmental Considerations	16 Feb 2010
FM 7-10 (SS)	(SUPERSEDED) THE INFANTRY RIFLE COMPANY SS / FM 3-21.10, 27 JUL 06	14 Dec 1990

Additional Non-Standard References

None

5. Resources

TIME: Time of Instruction: 5 hrs 0 mins

LAND: Classroom, Training Area, and Range Requirements

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>
44224	Organizational Storage Building
72114	Enlisted Barracks, Transient Training
74046	Consolidated Open Dining Facility
17710	Maneuver/Training Area, Light Forces
17120-M-1200-30	Classroom, Multipurpose, 1200 Square Feet, 30 Students

AMMO: Ammunition Requirements

<u>DODIC</u>	<u>Name</u>
None	

MISC: Materiel Items and TADSS Requirements

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>
* 05-113/1	IEDES, Increment 1, (IEDES1) Pressure Plate Training Device
* 05-113/2	Improvised Explosive Device Effects Simulator, Increment 1, (IEDES1) Push Pull Booby Trap
* 05-114/1	Improvised Explosive Device Effects Simulator (IEDES 1) 315 MHZ
* 1055-01-523-5600	IED SIMULATOR, OMEGA 36/60/B2 (Local TADSS – Not in TSMATS/PAM 25-30)
* 30-35	Thor III - Trainer, Crew 3.1, 315 MHZ
* T 05-050/2	Recognition Kit- Projectiles
* T 05-050/4	Recognition Kit- Rockets
* T 05-062	Improvised Explosive Device (IED) Kit
* T 09-095	Fuze, PTAB 2.5M (Modified)
* T 09-108	Landmine, TM 46 (Modified)
2330-01-C02-5669	Trailers, Assorted: Custom Made
2340-01-525-1656	ATV, Polaris, 6x6
4110-01-485-3548	Chest, Ice Storage, White, 162 Quart Capacity
4240-01-515-6935	Portal Ladder
5820-00-NSN	SCREEN, PROJECTION
5820-00-T93-6432	PROJECTOR, VIDEO, LCD EPSON ELP33 WITH REMOTE
5855-01-C16-9831	Thermal Imaging System: 19015-0000-01 OA
5860-01-363-8730	Laser Pointer
5895-01-540-4543	Computer, Laptop
6545-01-532-3674	Medical Equipment Set, Combat Lifesaver, Version 2005, UA 245A
6665-01-381-3023	Wet Bulb-Globe Temperature Kit
6665-01-504-7769	Detecting Set, Mine: AN/PSS-14
6665-01-C10-2210	Detecting Set, Mine: Vallon (Not in AESIP)
6665-01-C14-0261	Detecting Set, Mine: MineHound VMR2 (Not in AESIP)
6685-01-590-1047	Monitor, Heat Stress: Questemp 44
6695-01-I00-0773	Detector, Body Worn, Strider
6695-99-494-7952	Detecting and Tracing Set, Metal
6760-00-985-6749	Tripod, Photographic
7021-01-C17-2297	PC Tablet, Data Entry: Galaxy Tab 2 WIFI 16GB Samsung
7110-00-T81-1805	BOARD, DRY ERASE
7240-00-098-3827	Can, Military
8415-00-935-3139	Helmet, Safety, White, Size 6-1/2 to 8
8960-01-430-4378	Ice, 8 Pounds

(Note: Asterisk before ID indicates a TADSS.)

Additional Non-Standard Resources

None

6. A possible technique to achieve the outcome:

None

7. Conduct AAR with Soldier and Cadre.

None

NOTE: Before presenting this lesson, Instructors must be thoroughly prepared by studying the appropriate lesson plan and identified reference material.