

Annex B

Operational and Organizational Concept for the Army of 2020 (A2020 **K-series)**

R&S BCT O&O

(Evolution 3)

Revised 18 February 2016

Army Capabilities Integration Center

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Draft R&S BCT Organizational and Operational Concept

Updated 18 Feb 2016 with K-Series TOEs

Purpose: Provide an overview of the R&S BCT concept of operations and an understanding of the current organizational courses of action.

Outcome: Informed development efforts related to Reconnaissance and Security (R&S) BCT force design and employment (concept and doctrine).

Outline:

Section I: Operational Concept:

Seizing the Initiative White Paper..... page B - 4

Section II: R&S BCT Organization

- A. Background..... page B-10
- B. R&S BCT – Task Organized ABCT..... page B-10

Section III: Representative R&S BCT Operations

- A. Introduction..... Page B-22
- B. Joint Phase 0 (Shape) and Phase I (Deter) Operations..... page B-24
- C. Joint Phase II (Seize the Initiative) & Phase III (Dominate Operations) page B-26
 - 1. Stationary Guard.....page B-26
 - 2. Advance Guard..... page B-29
 - 3. Flank Guard..... page B-32
- D. Joint Phase IV (Stabilize) and Phase V (Enable Civil Authority) Operations page B-35
 - Security Over Wide Areas..... page B-35

Appendix 1 to Annex B: R&S BCT – Task Organized SBCT

- A. R&S BCT – Task Organized SBCT Organization..... page B-1-1
- B. R&S BCT – Task Organized SBCT Operational Concept..... page B-1-10

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Section I. Operational Concept.

“Seizing the Initiative” Meeting Joint and Army Reconnaissance and Security Requirements

“Countering enemy adaptations and retaining the initiative in future armed conflict will require a balance of forces capable of conducting effective reconnaissance operations, overcoming increasingly sophisticated anti-access technologies, integrating the complementary effect of combined arms and joint capabilities, and performing long-duration area security operations over wide areas.” TRADOC Pam 525-3-0, The Army Capstone Concept

A. Achieving Balance in the Force: Defining a Problem.

The Army must provide the right combination of forces to enable commanders to seize and retain the initiative in a variety of operational environments through the range of military operations. Effective reconnaissance and security operations provide commanders with the information and situational understanding necessary to seize and retain the initiative over enemy forces. Maintaining the capability to conduct effective reconnaissance and security operations, therefore, must be a key consideration for determining the organizational framework of the Army of 2020.

Defining Joint Task Force and EAB Requirements for Reconnaissance and Security

The Army Capstone Concept (ACC), the Army Operating Concept (AOC), and the Army Functional Concept for Movement and Maneuver describe complicated and chaotic future battlefields where state and non-state actors with sophisticated capabilities increasingly contest U.S. superiority. The ACC and AOC highlight the need for reconnaissance and security capabilities in three ways. First, all three documents emphasize seizing and retaining the initiative by utilizing information to develop understanding of the operational environment. This requires reconnaissance formations capable of developing the situation through action in order to determine enemy intentions. Second, these documents define the Army’s role in providing forcible and early entry capabilities to the joint force. These forces must be able to deploy to positions of advantage while concurrently developing the situation through action for the Joint Task Force (JTF) commander. Finally, the regionally aligned force concept entails aligning forces to Geographic Combatant Commands (GCCs) across all phases of a joint operation. The Army’s capstone concept summarizes the requirement for a balanced and appropriately task organized combined arms force that can fight for information and rapidly evaluate that information in order to seize and retain the initiative at the tactical and operational levels, exploit success, consolidate tactical and operational gains and convert military successes into the achievement of economic, security, and political objectives. In an effort to find the formation that can meet this objective end state Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) recently asked:

During a Recon and Security (R&S) Brigade Workshop, corps and division commanders unanimously concluded that the lack of a dedicated, organized, and trained reconnaissance and security force for echelons above brigade (EAB) creates a significant capability gap. The Battlefield Surveillance Brigade (BfSB) cannot fill this gap based on its doctrinal and organizational inability to conduct security operations. Brigade Combat Teams (BCTs) cannot adequately fill this gap because their current Mission Essential Task List (METL), organization, and equipment do not support the conduct of continuous reconnaissance and security operations at EAB. Commanders urged the development of a formation capable of:

- Obtaining information about the enemy by visual observation and developing the situation through action in close contact with the enemy and civilian populations, as well as conduct area security over wide areas
- Conducting combined arms operations as an air-ground force capable of both fighting for information and evaluating that information
- Providing early warning, identify opportunities, and preventing premature deployment of main body formations
- Integrating joint capabilities as divisions, corps, and JTFs transition to the close fight
- Operating effectively in multinational environments and integrating indigenous forces into reconnaissance and security missions (Security Force Assistance/Combat Advisory)

The Army has no formation that is manned, trained, equipped and organized to conduct both reconnaissance and security operations for EAB commanders. The BfSB's reconnaissance units lack the manpower, training, and equipment to integrate intelligence and operations, gain and maintain contact with the enemy, conduct continuous reconnaissance in sustained operations, conduct stealthy reconnaissance with mounted and dismounted forces, and develop the situation through action in close contact with the enemy and civilian populations. The BfSB also lacks the capability to conduct security operations or conduct economy of force operations without significant augmentation. Current and planned BCTs lack the training, based on current Mission Essential Task Lists (METL), organization and / or habitual relationships with task organized units and supporting enablers to conduct continuous reconnaissance and security operations at EAB.

B. Options for Reconnaissance and Security at Echelons Above Brigade.

The establishment of a BCT specifically tasked organized and trained to perform reconnaissance and security missions best supports the requirements of EAB commanders. The R&S Workshop proposed task organizing three Brigade Combat Teams from existing Armored Brigade Combat Teams (ABCT) and Stryker Brigade Combat Teams (SBCT) into Recon and Security Brigades (R&S BCT) with necessary combined arms capability and enablers. These BCTs would then be assigned missions and tasks to fulfill EAB reconnaissance and security requirements. TRADOC Analysis Center (TRAC) and the Maneuver Center of Excellence (MCoE), in coordination with other CoEs, FORSCOM and the Army National Guard (ARNG) are developing and analyzing options based on the commanders' observations that an R&S BCT must be able to:

- Decentralize combined arms and joint capabilities

- Conduct intelligence collection, analysis and fusion
- Access national intelligence systems
- Integrate aviation support: manned and unmanned
- Conduct engineer recon; mobility and counter mobility tasks
- Conduct CBRNE recon and detection
- Sustain operations across wide areas
- Maintain Mission Command and communications

The R&S BCT, trained on reconnaissance and security Mission Essential Tasks, and organized with critical capabilities—must meet EAB and JTF commanders' requirements. These organizations would be regionally aligned and partnered with a specific Corps and maintain a habitual relationship with enabling forces.

The R&S BCT must be capable of integrating operations and intelligence in support of the EAB commander's intent by integrating and synchronizing the MI battalions to answer the commander's priority information requirements (PIR).

C. The Initial Requirements for the R&S BCT.

Doctrine and Training Requirements:

We must update our doctrine and training to meet EAB reconnaissance and security requirements. Formations will need to conduct reconnaissance and security operations over wide areas and against capable enemy organizations. Current and projected threat forces possess the capability to hinder U.S. forces access to areas and information. Doctrine must demonstrate the growing connections between human, cyber and signals intelligence and the importance of fusing the intelligence picture for EAB. The projected sophistication of future threats means there are a multitude of sources of information to include human, cyber and signals. Conducting information collection in these areas and then fusing the information into a single intelligence picture serves to reduce stovepipes, enhance understanding, and assist commander's in their decision making process.

Reconnaissance and security training must focus on the conduct of operations consistent with the fundamentals of reconnaissance. R & S units must organize and train to conduct a joint/combined arms fight down to the platoon level and be comfortable operating with joint, interagency, and intergovernmental partners.

R&S units must train and retain the additional tasks that traditional BCTs have learned and recent combat experience demonstrates is vital to security operations. Specifically we must maintain and expand our proficiency in security force assistance as this will translate directly into our ability to fulfill the potential that the regional alignment and global engagement of forces has on shaping the environment and deterring aggression.

Leader Development Requirements:

We must develop specific training and progressive assignments for leaders in R&S BCTs that

foster adaptive and independent leaders who can gain situational understanding in a complex and changing environment. MCoE is reviewing its reconnaissance and security courses to ensure that our leaders develop and maintain the critical skills they need in these R&S formations. Creating additional skill identifiers (ASIs) for these courses will allow us to better manage our reconnaissance forces and ensure they continue to develop through experiential assignments that broaden and then return them to R&S formations. Specific leader development requirements include:

- Operations and Intelligence Synchronization
- Reconnaissance and Security fundamentals
- Security Force Assistance and Combat Advisory Skills
- Air – Ground integration (including UAS and fixed wing)
- Regional, Cultural, and Language Skills
- Enabler reconnaissance capability (Engineer, LRS, CBRNE, etc.)
- Informant Network Development

Organizational Requirements:

The R&S BCT requires specific organizational enhancements beyond the baseline brigade combat team (BCT) in order to integrate operations and intelligence to answer the division or corps commander's PIR. The R&S BCT requires access to theater and national assets and other collection assets not found in the current BCT military intelligence company organization but resident in the E-MIB. The R&S BCT requires the Long Range Surveillance (LRS) and light reconnaissance capabilities resident in the current BfSB and staff augmentation to help plan and execute the employment of that capability. The R&S BCT requires additional engineer assets to identify and reduce obstacles, maintain freedom of movement for the reconnaissance and security force, and to facilitate mobility of the main body. Internal engineer capabilities are not sufficient to support combined arms breaching across a wide front in support of multiple avenues of approach. The proliferation of chemical weapons among state and non-state adversaries dictates that the R&S BCT will require additional chemical assets (reconnaissance and decontamination) to enhance force protection and retain freedom of movement. Sustainment capabilities must be robust and redundant and in sufficient quantity to support high tempo operations, dispersed over wide areas and at extended ranges out to the edge of the corps or joint task force area of operations. Most significantly, the R&S BCT requires a dedicated aviation element with which to execute truly integrated air-ground combined arms reconnaissance and security.

Materiel Requirements:

The R&S BCT vehicle and weapon systems must enable it to conduct reconnaissance in close contact with the enemy, perform counter reconnaissance missions and defeat enemy forces in encounter actions. Current and planned changes to reconnaissance organizations sufficiently address this requirement. The R&S BCT must also maintain the capability to conduct stealthy reconnaissance. Its intelligence systems must enable it to collect, analyze, and fuse information across the land, air, and cyber domains. The enabling forces must provide these capabilities to

the task organized R&S BCT. There are currently no material-based gaps preventing the R&S BCT from executing this mission. As a result, as MCoE conducts its assessment of the R&S BCT, our emphasis will be on how best to integrate existing capabilities into this formation (e.g. TF ODIN capability), instead of creating additional material requirements.

D. How the R&S BCT fights. The Joint Fight for Information: Preventing— Shaping— through Reconnaissance and Security

The regionally aligned force concept offers the opportunity to provide units and individuals regional focus, understanding of the operational environment and knowledge of GCC contingency plans (CONPLANS). During the Shape and Deter phases of a combatant commander's theater campaign plan, the R&S BCT would conduct theater security cooperation (TSC), support special forces during foreign internal defense (FID) and other joint engagement operations by Air Force, Marine, and Naval forces. Consequently, such actions, can greatly assist the combatant commander (CCDR) in his efforts to shape (and understand) the environment (both geographic and human). One task of these engagements is the assessment of foreign security force capabilities and capacities which improves a theater army commander's situational understanding of the operational environment.

Once the decision is made to conduct joint military operations, the R&S BCT's knowledge of the GCC's region and existing OPLANs greatly enhances its ability to assist the joint force commander (JFC) in the designated JOA to Seize the Initiative (Phase II) and set the conditions for the transition to Dominate (Phase III).

In a non-permissive environment, R&S BCTs provide an early entry option for combatant commanders. This force will be manned, equipped, and trained to conduct R&S as part of the Army force assigned to a JTF. The R&S BCT provides the joint force commander (JFC) an additional capability to acquire early, accurate intelligence while providing time and space for follow on forces. This formation provides the Army a unique capability that the BfSB and current and future BCTs are not manned, trained, equipped, or organized to provide.

In order for R&S BCT to be effective as a component of the early entry force, it must be capable of integrating or working in coordination with joint, interagency, intergovernmental and multinational elements to achieve unity of effort. If employed during Phases 0, I, and II, this formation must be manned, trained, and equipped to coordinate with and support joint, special operations, and interagency forces. A habitual training relationship with these forces will facilitate strategic and operational reconnaissance during all phases of the operation. The presence of this formation provides unified action partners an easily accessible formation with which to train.

The R&S BCT possesses the ability to seize the initiative through reconnaissance operations, maintain that initiative through effective security operations, and present joint and combined commanders with capabilities that can facilitate effective transitions to exploit success, consolidate tactical and operational gains and ultimately set conditions to achieve operational and strategic objectives.

E. Conclusion. Evolving to Meet the Emerging Fight.

The Army must develop the capability to conduct reconnaissance and security operations in close contact with the enemy and civilian populations. The constantly changing operating environment requires decentralized, combined arms formations capable of working with joint and interagency partners to defeat a variety of threats from state and non-state actors. The Army of 2020 R & S BCTs, through task organization of additional enabling capabilities, tailored personnel management, and leader development will satisfy EAB reconnaissance and security requirements as defined in the Army Capstone Concept and by division and corps commanders.

It is essential to continue assessment of improvements beyond this baseline, ensuring we maintain formations capable of meeting the requirements of our EAB and JTF commanders.

Section II. R&S BCT Organization

Background.

In support of the requirements identified in Section I and guidance from the Chief of Staff of the Army (CSA), the Maneuver Center of Excellence developed several options for the Reconnaissance and Security Brigade Combat Team (R&S BCT). The options included a purpose-built organization and a task organized Army 2020 (A2020) BCT based on an Armored or Stryker BCT (ABCT or SBCT). The BCT is designated at the start of an Army Force Generation (ARFORGEN) cycle and is task organized to execute R&S BCT tasks. The enabling capabilities consist of four elements:

Core Task Organization provides the minimum required capabilities to enable a baseline BCT to conduct R&S missions for the division or corps. These capabilities are attached or placed under the operational control (OPCON) of the R&S BCT at the start of the ARFORGEN cycle and establish habitual training and deployment relationships.

Supporting Enablers provide enabling capabilities with a support relationship to the R&S BCT. They are normally provided prior to or upon deployment based on requirements identified in the planning process. The R&S BCT must train with supporting enablers or similar units during major collective training events prior to deployment.

Staff Augmentation provides subject matter expertise to supplement planning for the employment of enablers. Staff augmentation occurs when units augment the R&S BCT, or upon deployment based on identified requirements. The R&S BCT must train with staff augmentation during major collective training events prior to deployment.

Additional Task Organization elements provide enablers upon or during deployment to address requirements identified during the planning process. The R&S BCT must train with additional task organized or similar units at the earliest opportunity.

The current focus is on the K-series Task Organized ABCT. The Task Organized SBCT is in Annex A.

R&S BCT - Task Organized ABCT.

Overview.

The R&S BCT – Task Organized ABCT is based on the Army 2020 (A2020) K-series table of organization and equipment (TO&E) of the ABCT. The ABCT includes a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, a Cavalry Squadron, two Armor Combined Arms Battalions (CAB), one Infantry CAB, a Field Artillery Battalion, a Brigade Engineer Battalion (BEB), and a Brigade Support Battalion (BSB). The ABCT is task organized with a core of required reconnaissance and security enablers on a habitual basis through either command or support relationships. There is no change to the ABCT TO&E.

The core task organization package are those enabling capabilities determined to be the minimum requirement to support the R&S BCT in all situations. They are attached to or placed under the

operational control (OPCON) of the R&S BCT. The current core enabling capabilities include a Long Range Surveillance Platoon, two Sapper Companies, a task organized Military Intelligence (MI) Collection and Exploitation (C&E) Company from an A2020 Expeditionary Military Intelligence Brigade (EMIB), an Aviation Task Force from a Combat Aviation Brigade, and a Logistics Task Force from a Combat Sustainment Support Battalion (CSSB).

The supporting enabler package are those critical enabling capabilities which generally have a support relationship to the R&S BCT. The supporting enabling capabilities could include but are not limited to: reinforcing (R) or general support – reinforcing (GS-R) indirect fires, direct support (DS) from Gray Eagle long endurance unmanned aerial systems (UAS), general support (GS) from an Aerial Exploitation Battalion, and Air Defense Artillery.

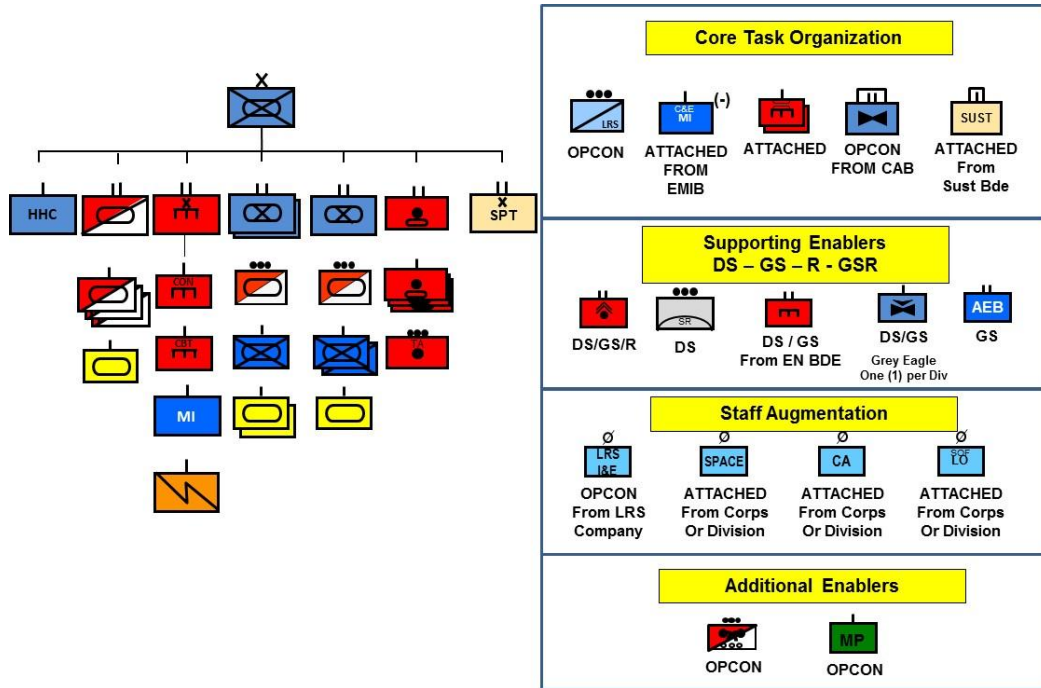
The R&S BCT receives staff augmentation to assist in the planning, preparation, and execution of reconnaissance and security tasks. Staff augmentation includes a Space Cell, LRS Insertion and Extraction Coordination Cell, Civil Affairs, and a SOF LNO. The R&S BCT may also receive a small attached brigade level staff augmentation detachment. An LNO from the Aviation Task Force ensures necessary Air/Ground integration in both reconnaissance and security operations. Lack of a LNO might lead to a more cumbersome staff coordination process. The AV TF LNO can provide immediate alerts and improve response times over a slower staff process used to pass information related to R&S BCT CDR's CCIRs.

Additional task organization is determined based on the situation and the mission analysis during the planning process. Additional enablers could include additional Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) reconnaissance or decontamination, Military Police support, or other capabilities such as Cyber reconnaissance, offense and defense capabilities.

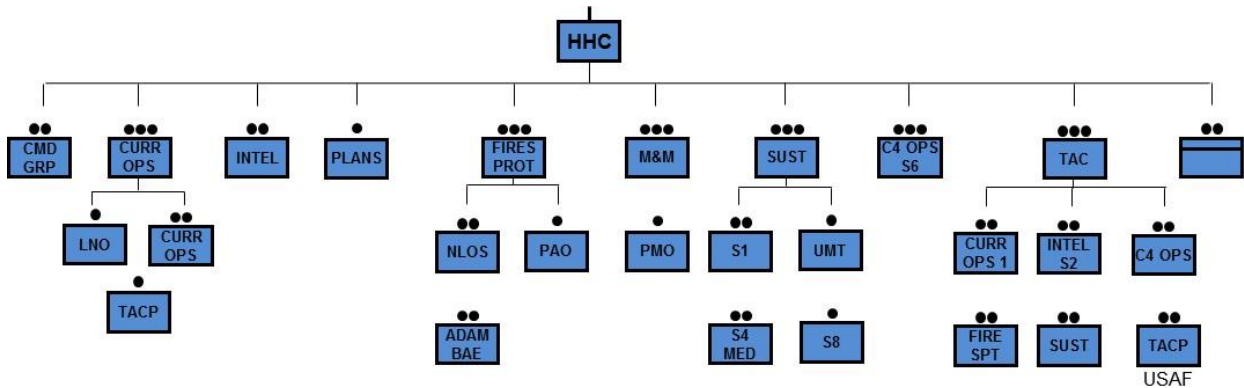
The intent under this organization design is to create habitual relationships between the R&S BCT (ABCT) and the enabling forces for both training and deployment. Initiation of the task organization is at the beginning of an ARFORGEN cycle. The R&S BCT retains its task organization through multiple ARFORGEN cycles to allow the unit to establish and retain essential capabilities, historical experience and the related culture within the organization needed to maintain the competency of the unit.

R&S BCT – ABCT Organization.

The A2020 K-series ABCT serves as the base organization for the R&S BCT without any changes to the TO&E.

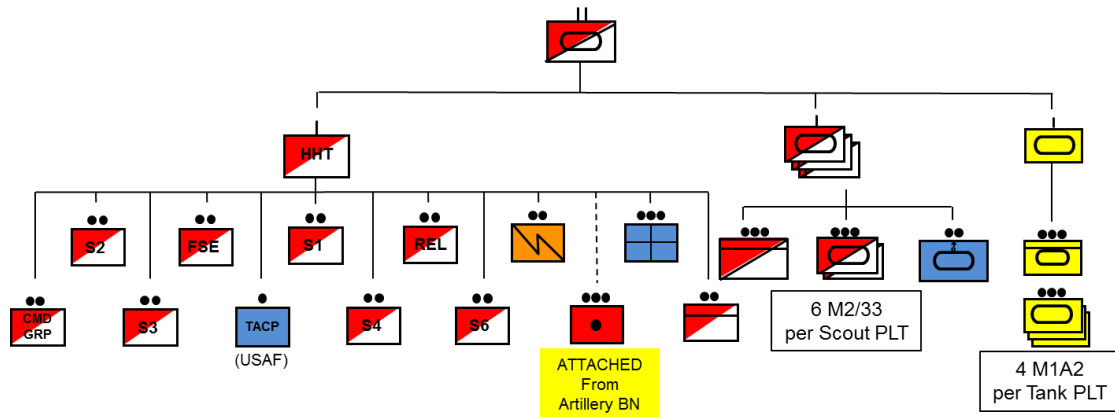


Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC): The Brigade HHC provides mission command for the R&S BCT. The TO&E remains unchanged from the current K-series ABCT HHC.



Cavalry Squadron: The A2020 K-series ABCT includes one Cavalry squadron consisting of a Headquarters and Headquarters Troop (HHT), three Cavalry troops, and one Tank company.

The mission of the R&S BCT Cavalry squadron is: Conduct reconnaissance (zone and area), screen, and area security over wide areas. The purpose is to answer The R&S BCT Commander’s PIR and support the R&S BCT’s reconnaissance and security missions.



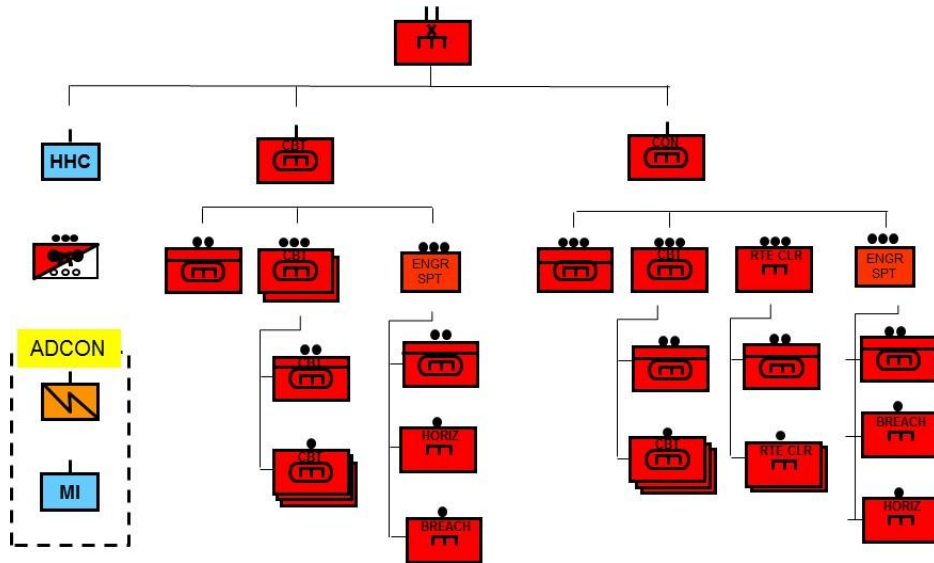
Each Cavalry troop includes a headquarters, two scout platoons and a mortar section with two self-propelled 120 mm mortars. Each scout platoon has 36 personnel and is equipped with six Bradley Fighting Vehicles (BFV). The tank company includes a headquarters and three tank platoons. Each tank platoon has 16 personnel and is equipped with four M1-series tanks.

Brigade Engineer Battalion (BEB): The ABCT includes one BEB. The BEB provides engineer reconnaissance, survivability, mobility and limited countermobility support to the R&S BCT. The BEB also provides battalion-level ADCON of the Brigade Signal company and organic and OPCON / Attached MI companies. One CBRN Reconnaissance Platoon is organic to the BEB.

BEB's mission is: Provide command and control and supervision of the tactical operations of the BEB and assigned and attached units. Plan, coordinate, synchronize, and execute geospatial and combat engineering, tactical gap crossing, route clearance, and general engineering. Provide administrative control over other enabling units such as signal, military intelligence, military police, and CBRN.

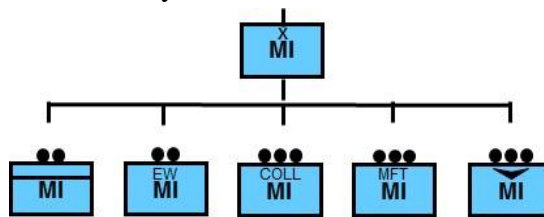
BEB dependencies for additional enablers not organic to BEB:

- Military Police: Security and mobility support (area security of BSA, route recon and security), detainee operations, and safeguarding displaced civilians.
- Engineers: Assault bridging; LOC bridging (for gaps greater than 15M); breaching, horizontal construction; vertical construction ; geospatial,
- CBRN: CBRN reconnaissance - Battlefield Obscuration (mechanized/wheeled) smoke for assets conducting gap crossings

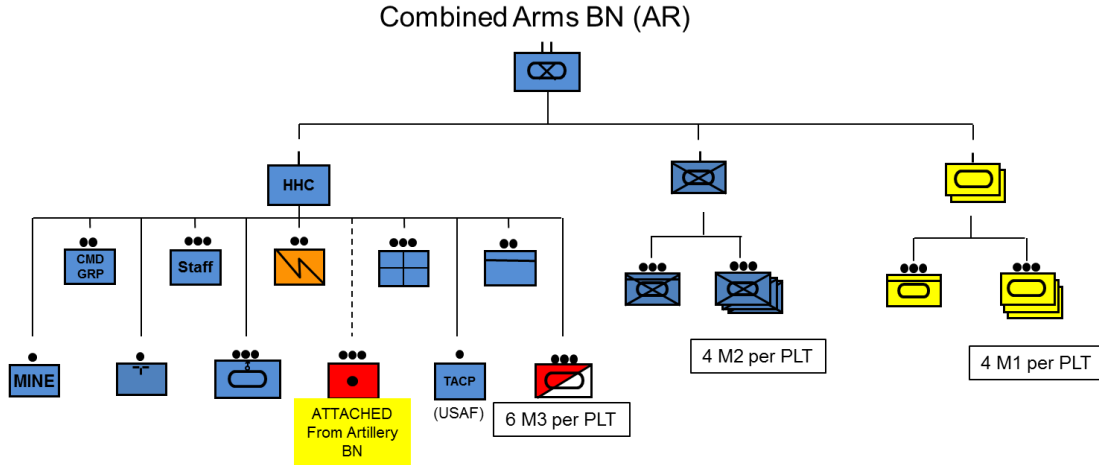


Military Intelligence Company: The R&S BCT MI Company is a standard BCT MI Company. The Company includes a company headquarters section, an Intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) maintenance and integration section, an information collection platoon, a multifunction platoon, the USAF staff weather section and the tactical unmanned aerial system (TUAS) platoon. The information collection platoon performs HUMINT operational management, cryptological support synchronization and collection management functions and provides the BCT Main with a Distributed Common Ground System – Army (DCGS-A) and a Relevant Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance to the Tactical Edge / Trojan Spirit. The multifunction platoon includes a platoon headquarters, an analysis team and three multi-function teams.

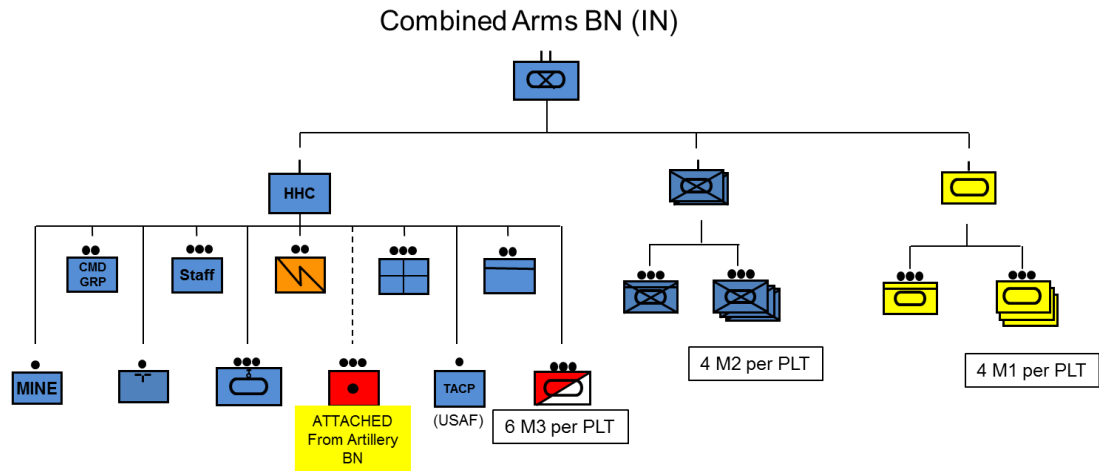
The BCT MI Company mission is: Conduct ISR analysis, intelligence synchronization, and multi-disciplined intelligence collection. Provide analysis and intelligence synchronization support to the BCT S-2. Support the BCT and its subordinate commands through collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information and products. Provide continual input for the commander through maintaining the threat portion of the COP in a timely and accurate manner. Collaborate with the BCT S-3 in integrating ISR tasks and coordinating requirements and intelligence operations as directed by the BCT S-3.



Combined Arms Battalion (CAB): There are two Armor CABs and one Infantry CAB in the ABCT. Each Armor CAB includes a HHC, one mechanized infantry company and two tank companies. The Infantry CAB includes a HHC, two mechanized infantry companies, and one tank company.

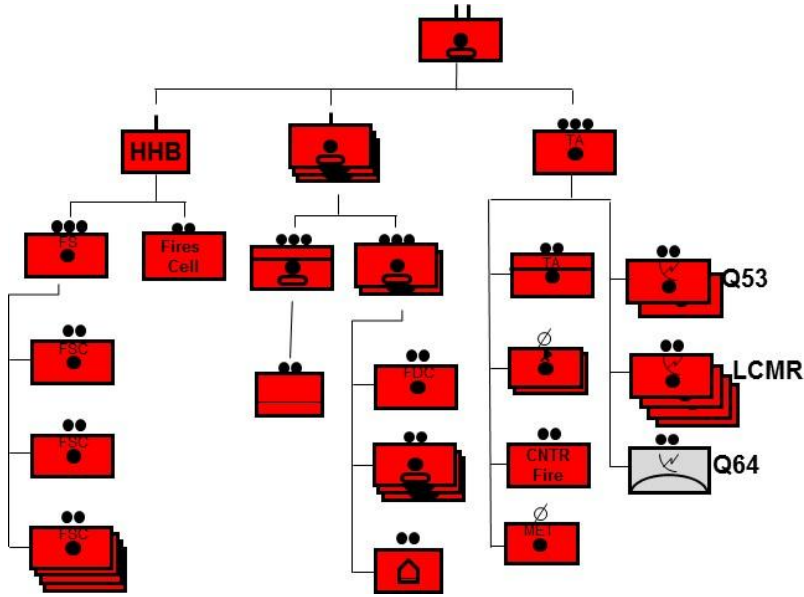


The mission of the R&S BCT CABs is different than the mission of the CABs in a traditional ABCT. The mission of these battalions is: Conduct reconnaissance (zone and area), security (screen, guard, area security over wide areas), and in an economy of force role – attack, defend and delay. The purpose is to answer division, corps or joint commander’s PIR and protect the supported command from surprise and premature employment.



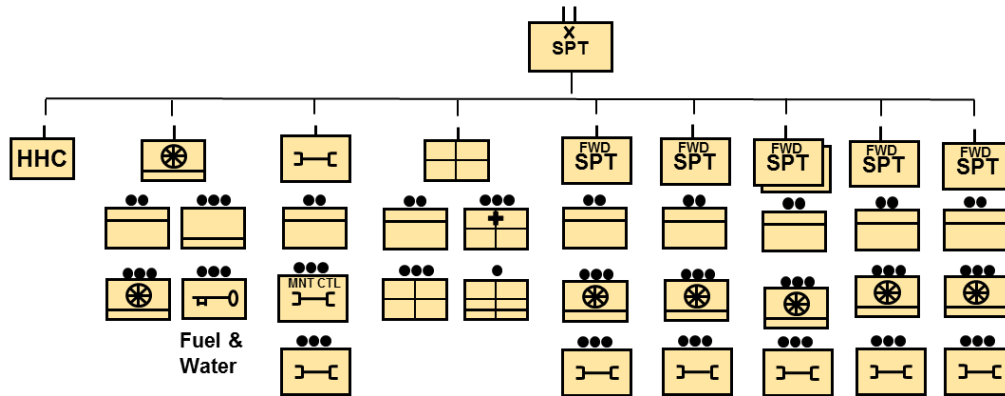
The HHC includes a fires support platoon attached from the brigade artillery battalion, a scout platoon, a retransmission team, a medical platoon, a sniper squad, a mortar platoon, and a mine roller section. Each mechanized infantry company is equipped with 14 BFV and has nine rifle squads. Each tank company is equipped with 14 M1 Abrams tanks.

Artillery Battalion: The Artillery battalion consists of the headquarters and headquarters battery (HHB), three artillery batteries, and a target acquisition platoon. Each artillery battery consists of two artillery platoons with three 155 mm self-propelled howitzers and an ammunition section. The battalion has a total of 18 howitzers. The target acquisition platoon consists of two Q53 target acquisition radar sections, a lightweight counter-mortar radar section, a meteorological team, two survey teams and a counter fire section.



Brigade Support Battalion (BSB): The Brigade Support Battalion consists of a battalion HHC, a distribution company, a maintenance company, a medical company, and a FSC for each battalion-sized element.

The mission of the BSB is: Plan, prepare, rapidly deploy, and execute the uninterrupted flow of tactical-level logistics and Army Health System support to the brigade it supports. The BSB is trained and equipped to support the brigade’s requirements for full spectrum operations which include offense, defense, stability operations, and civil support. The BSB and its subordinate units must be fully prepared to conduct any combination of these primary operations.

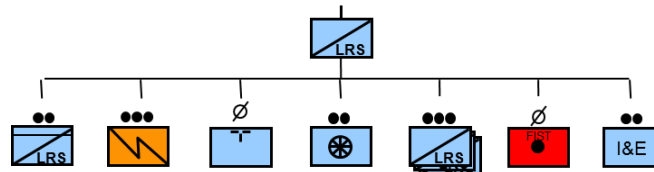


R&S BCT – Core Task Organization.

R&S BCT core task organization consists of the identified minimum critical enabling capabilities required to accomplish reconnaissance and security tasks assigned to the R&S BCT. The core enabling capabilities are task organized with the R&S BCT at the start of an ARFORGEN cycle to establish habitual training and deployment relationships. Core task organization includes as a minimum a LRS Company, an MI element from an EMIB, two Sapper Companies, and a Logistics Task Force.

Long Range Surveillance Company: The LRS Company is the Army approved force design and includes 15 LRS teams of six personnel each, a transportation section, a base radio section, and a fires support team. The LRS Company provides staff augmentation to the R&S BCT in the form of an Insertion and Extraction Cell to assist in the employment of LRS teams.

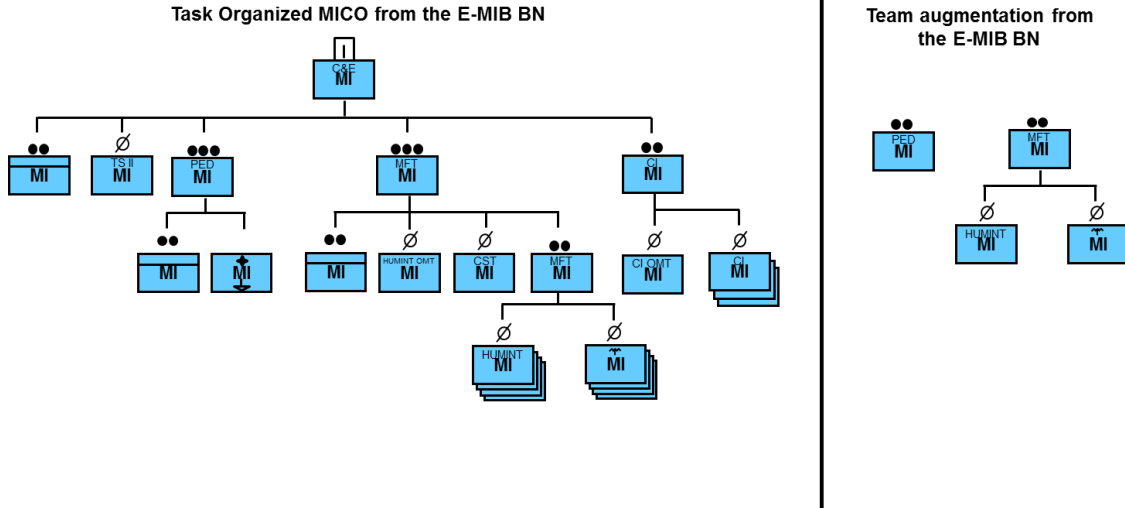
The mission of the LRS Company is: Conduct surveillance, zone and area reconnaissance, target acquisition and target interdiction in support of the commander's intelligence and targeting requirements at both the tactical and operational levels. In addition the LRS company when trained and equipped may conduct route reconnaissance, pathfinder operations, personnel recovery and combat search and rescue, chemical detection radiological surveillance and monitoring operations, as well as emplace and recover sensors.



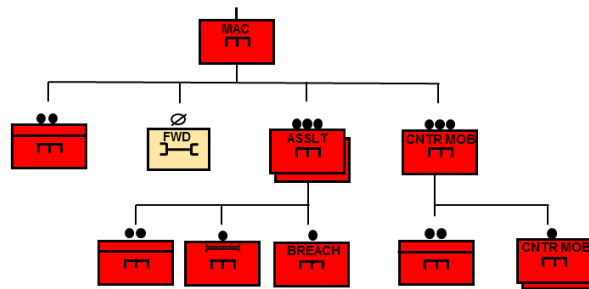
The LRS Company is assigned to the HHB, Corps Headquarters where it establishes habitual working relationship with the Corps G2 and G3, who will task it during combat operations. The LRS company conducts reconnaissance to answer the corps commander's PIR. In order to enable the R&S BCT with the long range, persistent reconnaissance and surveillance of the LRS Company the corps places teams OPCON to the R&S BCT and during training establishes a habitual relationship between the R&S BCT and one of the LRS platoons.

Military Intelligence Enablers: The R&S BCT MI Company is augmented by assets from an EMIB MI Battalion. The augmentation normally comes in the form of a reinforced C&E Company. Capabilities normally include Multifunction (MfT), and Cryptological Support Teams and Exploitation (Analysis) and Processing Exploitation and Dissemination (PED), counter intelligence and Relevant Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance to the Tactical Edge / Trojan Spirit. Each MfT includes both signal intelligence (SIGINT) and human intelligence (HUMINT) personnel and a Prophet. Depending upon the mission, the R&S BCT may receive one of the EMIB's three Collection and Exploitation Companies, task organized to provide additional capabilities such as counter intelligence and / or Relevant Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance to the Tactical Edge / Trojan Spirit.

The C&E Company mission is: Conduct multi-function team, analysis, and PED. Reinforce BCT MI Company analysis and intelligence synchronization support to the BCT S-2. Support the BCT and its subordinate commands through multi-discipline intelligence collection, analysis, and processing, exploitation and dissemination (PED) of intelligence information and products. Support the updating of the COP and collaborate with the BCT S-3 in integrating ISR tasks and coordinating requirements and intelligence collection operations as directed by the BCT S-3.

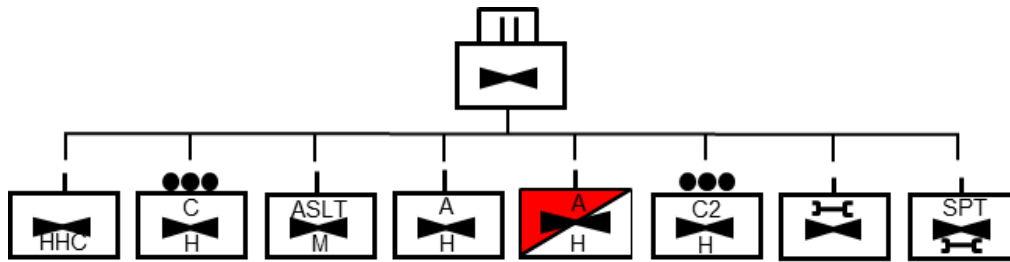


Engineer Task Organization: The R&S BCT is task organized with two Mobility Augmentation Companies (MAC) which are attached or OPCON to the BEB. Each Mobility Augmentation Company includes a headquarters, two Assault Platoons, a Countermobility Platoon, and a forward maintenance team (FMT). The additional engineer companies enable the R&S BCT to provide engineer support forward to each maneuver battalion, including the Cavalry squadron, specifically they provide the BEB with an additional three (3) assault bridges (AVLBs), two MICLICs, and two ACEs per MAC. Additionally, the MAC brings with it a countermobility capability (ground launched Volcano minefield) not resident in the BEB.



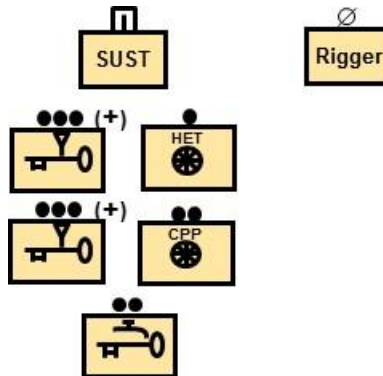
Aviation Support: The aviation task force is designed to support the R&S BCT mission. The task force depicted in the organization diagram below is an example of what the AVN TF may be. The organization includes a HHC, a heavy lift company, an assault company, an attack company, an attack / reconnaissance troop, and two maintenance companies. The Task Force includes four CH-47s, 10 UH-60s, 16 AH-64s, four RQ-7s, and three HH-60s. It can be tailored based on mission requirements.

The R&S Aviation TF mission is: Conduct reconnaissance and security to collect / develop actionable combat information; provide direct support of ground maneuver by employing fires to destroy, neutralize or suppress enemy forces; conduct air assault of ground maneuver forces to positions of advantage in relation to the enemy; provide air movement of personnel, equipment and supplies to points of need, and conducts air medical evacuation.



Sustainment Task Organization: The R&S BCT requires additional sustainment capabilities in the form of a Logistics Task Force attached to the BSB to enable it to operate over wide areas. Although this support is based on the factors of METT-TC, the core task organization will normally include: two reinforced POL platoons (35 M969 5000 gal tankers), a HET Squad (6 HETs), a Water Section, 28 PLS HEMMTs and 6 Convoy Protection Platforms. In addition, a Rigger Section is attached to the BSB to support LRS operations.

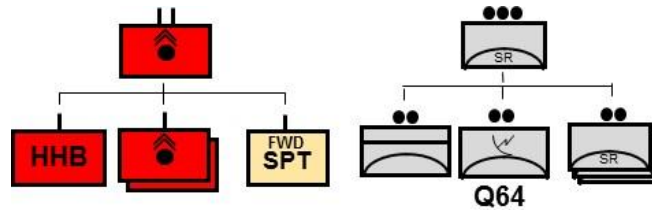
The mission of the Log TF is: Provide support to the BSB to increase the operation reach and provide prolonged endurance of the R&S BCT.



R&S BCT – Supporting Enablers.

The R&S BCT supporting enablers are those enabling assets which normally have a supporting relationship to the R&S BCT and are determined during the planning phases of an operation in the mission analysis. The R&S BCT must have a training relationship with the enabling capabilities or similar units during major training events such as command post exercises (CPX), combat training center (CTC) rotations, and pre-deployment exercises. This enables the R&S BCT to gain experience and understanding in the proper employment of these assets.

Fires Support: Fires support will normally include a Reinforcing or General Support Reinforcing Rocket battalion (HIMARS or MLRS) and a short Range ADA platoon (IFPC/Avenger) in direct support. The ADA Platoon may also be OPCON to the Brigade.



Engineer Support: The R&S BCT may receive additional engineer support in the form of a DS Engineer Battalion or possibly a DS Engineer Brigade.

Aerial Surveillance Support: The R&S BCT will normally receive long range / endurance UAS support in the form of DS Gray Eagle support to assist in answering higher headquarters priority information requirements. Currently the only Gray Eagle Companies planned for fielding are organic to the Combat Aviation Brigades aligned with Divisions. The R&S BCT will also receive general support from the Theater Aerial Exploitation Battalion (AEB). Although the R&S BCT will normally not have direct tasking authority over the AEB, it will have the capability to pull information from the AEB through the Intelligence Enterprise.

R&S BCT – Staff Augmentation.

The R&S BCT headquarters will receive staff augmentation based on the other capabilities it is assigned to assist in the planning and employment for those capabilities and based on mission analysis during planning. The LRS Insertion and Extraction (I&E) section and the Space section are critical enablers to accomplishing the R&S BCT mission. The LRS I&E is attached to the Brigade headquarters from the LRS Company. The Space section is normally attached from either the Division or Corps Space cell. Both sections facilitate planning and integration of unique capabilities that are essential to accomplishing reconnaissance and security tasks. Additional staff augmentation may come in the form of Civil Affairs, Special Operations Forces Liaison, or a small staff augmentation package to reinforce the ADAM / BAE or provide other subject matter expertise as required. The R&S BCT must have a training relationship with the staff augmentation capabilities or similar elements during major training events such as a CPX, CTC rotations and pre-deployment exercises. This enables the R&S BCT to gain experience and understanding in the proper employment of these assets.

R&S BCT – Additional Task Organization

Although the R&S BCT receives its core task organization at the start of the ARFORGEN cycle, every mission and operation has unique aspects that may require additional task organization to successfully accomplish the assigned tasks. Two capabilities in particular are CBRN and Military Police (MP). CBRN task organization could include a single CBRN Reconnaissance Platoon or a task organized CBRN Company which includes CBRN reconnaissance and deliberate decontamination capabilities. Additional CBRN reconnaissance capabilities enable the R&S BCT to conduct CBRN reconnaissance along multiple routes simultaneously or over large areas that exceed the brigade's organic capability. Additional decontamination assets enhance the organic operational decontamination capabilities or provide a thorough decontamination capability to enhance freedom of maneuver for the brigade. MP task organization may include a platoon up to a battalion to assist with support area security, route security, managing internally

displaced civilians (IDP) and enemy prisoners of war (EPW), or providing support to gap crossing operations. The R&S BCT must have a training relationship with the task organized capabilities or similar units during major training events such as a CPX, CTC, rotations and pre-deployment exercises. This enables the R&S BCT to gain experience and understanding in the proper employment of these assets.

The R&S BCT should be synchronized with other reconnaissance efforts in support of the DIV/ Corps so that efforts can be complimentary. Current structures align a SOF Liaison Element (SOFLE) with the DIV, with that liaison focused on the DIV staff / CDR. Recognizing the need for and utility of cooperation among reconnaissance efforts, the SOFLE should establish a working relationship and communications architecture with the R&S BCT when it supports a DIV. Additionally, the R&S BCT should prioritize LNO efforts at the DIV or Corps to facilitate working with elements like the SOFLE. The R&S BCT LNO participates in DIV recon and security integration efforts.

Section III. Representative R&S BCT Operations.

A. Introduction: This section introduces the operational concept for the R&S BCT. It utilizes a series of representative vignettes to describe the employment of the R&S BCT in each of the Joint phases of operations and how the R&S BCT will execute its core reconnaissance and security missions in support of a corps. Each vignette provides a description of the situation, the R&S BCT mission, and a concept of operations for an R&S BCT based on a task organized K-series ABCT.

Mission Statement: The R&S BCT conducts reconnaissance and security in support of a Corps or Joint force equivalent in order to answer the commander's priority information requirements and protect the force enabling the Corps or Joint commander to focus combat power on the decisive point.

General Concept: The R&S BCT is an ABCT assigned during the ARFORGEN cycle as a reconnaissance and security formation, trained and task organized to accomplish the four primary tasks or missions of reconnaissance, surveillance, security operations, and intelligence operations in support of a Corps. The R&S BCT is usually not the only information collection asset available to a Corps. It is employed when a brigade-sized combined arms formation is required to accomplish one or more of the primary information collection tasks or missions within the Corps or Joint Force information collection plan.

The R&S BCT is regionally aligned with a corps allowing it to focus training, education, language, and cultural awareness efforts within the potential theater of operations. It also allows the R&S BCT to employ its capabilities within the context of the theater security cooperation plan to train and conduct operations with other joint, inter-governmental and multinational partners.

The R&S BCT typically operates over wide areas, enabled by its mission command and sustainment capabilities, within a single area of operations (AO) assigned by its higher headquarters. This allows the R&S BCT to execute the full range of AO responsibilities as outlined in Army Doctrinal Reference Publication (ADRP) 3.0, Unified Land Operations. In some situations, the brigade may operate in a decentralized manner with multiple non-contiguous AOs assigned to subordinate battalion-level organizations.

At the brigade-level, the R&S BCT performs the primary tasks of reconnaissance and security operations as a portion of the Corps information collection plan. Surveillance and intelligence operations are integrated into these tasks to assist in answering priority information requirements (PIR). The R&S BCT staff, in conjunction with elements of the brigade MI Company (MICO) and the MI Collection and Exploitation (C&E) Company integrate and synchronize intelligence operations and analysis into brigade operations. The MICO and MI C&E Company provide processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED) of information and intelligence, both horizontally and vertically. They also provide access to the Intelligence Enterprise.

The R&S BCT employs a combination of stealth and maneuver to collect required information and survive and maintain enemy contact to answer PIR. It employs its organic and task

organized capabilities to defeat or penetrate enemy security forces to achieve the reconnaissance objective. It is also employed to prevent early deployment or provide security to the protected element. In addition to reconnaissance and security, the R&S BCT can execute operations in an economy of force role.

The brigade's maneuver units execute the primary tasks of reconnaissance and security. The maneuver units are generally task organized, based on the mission analysis, both internally and with brigade and higher level enablers to provide the maneuver units with the necessary capabilities to accomplish their assigned tasks. Task organization could include, but is not limited to, attached, operational control (OPCON), or tactical control (TACON) of engineer capabilities for mobility, countermobility, or reconnaissance; attached or OPCON CBRN reconnaissance capabilities; OPCON or TACON attack or reconnaissance aviation assets; OPCON or TACON tactical unmanned aviation systems (TUAS); and OPCON or TACON multifunctional teams (MfT) or other MI assets to include PED capabilities.

The DS aviation task force (AVN TF) generally remains under the control of the BCT either providing general support (GS) to subordinate units or executing independent missions. It may provide direct support to specific elements of the BCT such as lift and protection for insertion of LRS. In some cases portions of the AVN TF may be TACON to a maneuver unit. The AVN TF generally operates from a centralized location to assist in the sustainment and security of the TF. It may establish forward arming and refueling points (FARP) in BCT subordinate AOs to increase station time.

The artillery battalion will be reinforced by a fires battalion or larger unit that provides DS, GS, general support – reinforcing (GS-R), or reinforcing (R) fires to the brigade / artillery battalion. If a maneuver unit is operating beyond the range of the organic artillery battalion supporting the brigade main body, an artillery battery could be placed DS to the maneuver unit.

The BCT MI Company provides analytical support the R&S BCT headquarters while the MI C&E Company provides processing, analysis and dissemination (PED) support to the BCT. The BCT MI Company normally provides an MfT to each maneuver battalion while the MI C&E Company provides MfTs to the Cavalry squadron or employs them in a GS role. When providing GS to subordinate units, MI capabilities, such as MfTs, operate within subordinate unit AOs and are secured by the subordinate units. MI capabilities may be DS, OPCON, or TACON to brigade subordinate elements. An MfT may be placed OPCON to a Scout Platoon to assist in mapping an enemy network or to execute source operations.

The Brigade Support Battalion (-) generally operates from a centralized location where it can pull and push commodities more efficiently to sustain the pace of operations. In some situations it may conduct split-based operations to reduce the distance between the BSB and the supported units. It provides forward support companies (FSC) to each of the battalion-level organizations. The BSB can task organize FSCs to enable brigade subordinate units to operate independently.

The BCT Network support company provides NLOS and SATCOM based essential communications capabilities to the BCT main and tactical CPs, and in the future, an "on the move" capability to the BCT command group. Each subordinate battalion maintains its own NLOS / SATCOM based entry point into the tactical network.

B. Joint Phase 0 (Shape) and Phase I (Deter) Operations.

General: Activities occurring during Phase 0 and Phase I involve the full range of national power and their related agencies. These activities assist in building partner capacity, building and enhancing relations with other countries and their military, demonstrate US resolve and commitment, and set the stage for US access during peacetime and contingency operations. The R&S BCT retains the same capability as other BCTs to execute military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence missions, tasks, and actions during Phase 0 and Phase I. The R&S BCT is tasked to conduct these activities by its higher headquarters and, when operating in a host nation, conducts these activities under the control of the security cooperation organization (SCO) within the country team and the senior defense representative who normally serves as the chief of the SCO. In all instances, the R&S BCT reaches back through robust military intelligence systems to leverage information and analytical support.

Potential Activities:

- **Training Support:** The R&S BCT may provide training support to foreign security forces (FSF) within the context of security force assistance (SFA). Training support may include weapons training, and / or tactical training, and may also provide advisor teams, or mobile training teams. Training support missions may require task organized platoons, companies or a battalion tailored to the specific training requirements. A brigade or battalion mission command and sustainment element may accompany the training mission to perform administrative, planning, sustainment and coordination functions with the SCO on the country team in the host nation.
- **Joint and Multinational Exercises:** The R&S BCT may participate in Joint and Multinational exercises, depending on the size of the exercise, the BCT can deploy units from platoon up to the entire BCT. The BCT or its subordinate units plans and prepares for the exercise in conjunction with its designated higher headquarters, the SCO on the country team, and the host nation units. During the exercise the R&S BCT may conduct combined operations with multinational and joint forces. It is possible the R&S BCT may fall under the control of a multinational force or have control of multinational forces during the conduct of the exercise.
- **Foreign Humanitarian Assistance:** One possible contingency operation for the R&S BCT is the conduct of foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA). The R&S BCT may form the basis of a task force under a JTF to execute FHA. The force may include mission command, security, protection, sustainment, transportation, and aviation capabilities. When operating within the boundaries of a host nation, these forces are under the control of the SCO and the Chief of Mission (COM).
- **Show of Force:** A second contingency operation for the R&S BCT is a show of force. While training activities and multinational exercises provide a form of deterrence, a show of force demonstrates US resolve and commitment to the host nation (HN). When tasked, the R&S BCT forms and deploys a battalion-level task force and follows with the remainder of the BCT as directed. As forces arrive in the HN, the BCT plans for and participates in training

exercises in conjunction with the supported command and HN forces to demonstrate its capabilities and readiness to deter threat forces. The mere presence of the R&S BCT in the host nation demonstrates US resolve and commitment in a tangible way, and is one of the most effective forms of deterrence.

C. Joint Phase II (Seize the Initiative) and Phase III (Dominate) Operations.

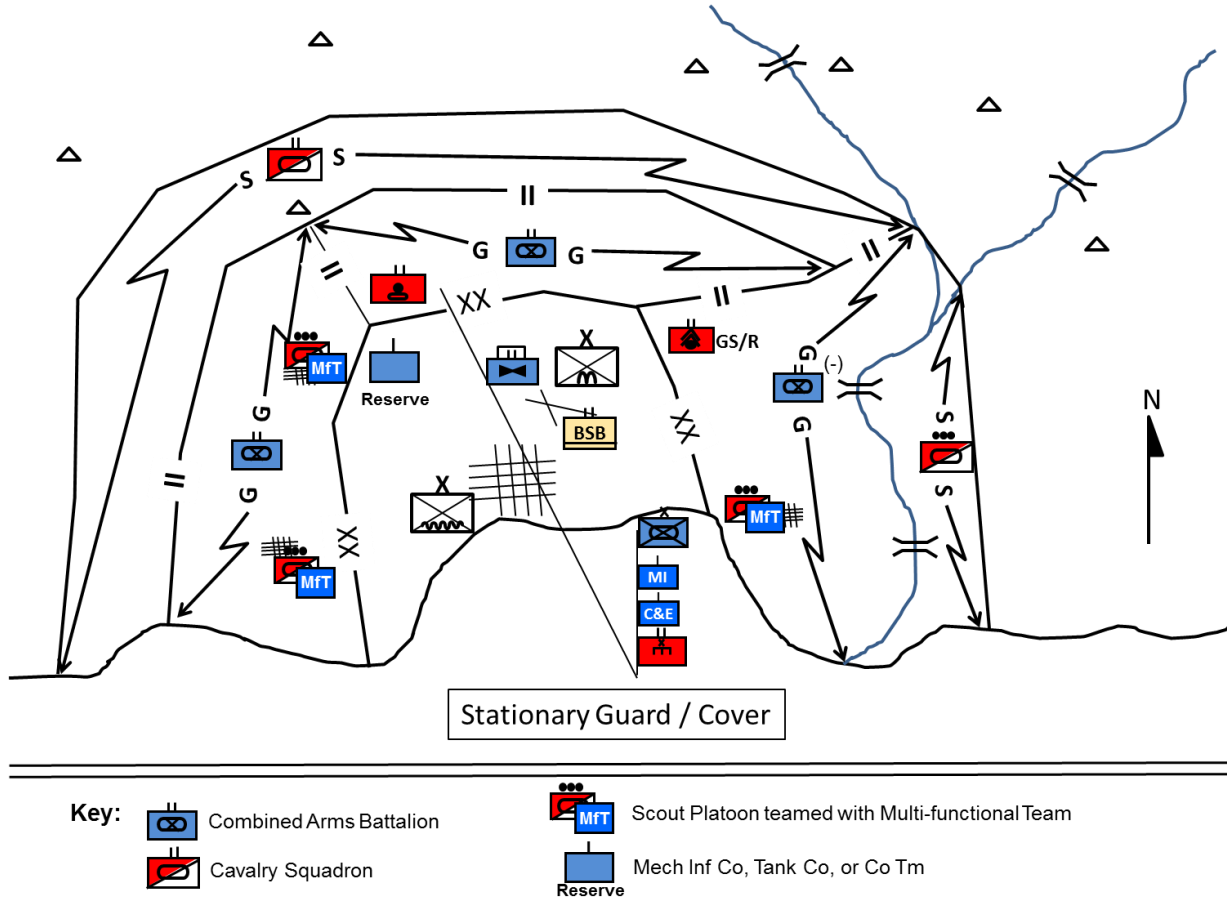
1. Stationary Guard.

Guard and cover missions are similar in that they prevent observation, direct fires, and early deployment of the protected element. A cover however is a more resource intensive operation usually requiring significant task organization or reinforcement of the covering force. Emerging insights from the Mission Command COE suggest the cover mission is assigned to a division or a heavily reinforced BCT. A covering force generally operates beyond the indirect fire range of the protected force and operates independently of the protected force. A covering force is usually expected to engage larger forces than a guard.

General Situation: United States Forces conduct a Joint Forcible Entry to establish a lodgment and continue the build-up of forces in preparation for decisive offensive operations. Initially an airborne Infantry Brigade Combat Team (IBCT) conducts an airborne attack to seize an airfield. Simultaneously, a Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) conducts a seaborne assault to seize a port facility. Once these two brigade-sized forces have seized their initial objectives and established a lodgment they fall under the control of an Army Division with an Army Corps controlling the overall operation ashore. The R&S BCT is among the first of the follow-on forces to debark within the lodgment. It enters the lodgment through a combination of air landing at the captured airfield, Joint Logistics Over the Shore (JLOTS) facilities, and the captured port facilities. The IBCT and the MEF continue to secure the immediate area around the airfield and / or the port to allow follow-on forces to flow into the lodgment unimpeded by local enemy forces and to control the local population. The R&S BCT's sequence within the Time Phased Force Deployment List is determined by the Joint Commander's need to expand the lodgment and provide security in depth to the lodgment. The initial assault has degraded the enemy's anti-access and area denial capabilities in the general vicinity of the port and the airfield. The enemy's initial reactions have been slow leaving only local militia and limited ground forces to defend the area. However, the enemy is expected to begin building forces for a potential counter attack to dislodge US forces and recapture the airfield and the port.

Stationary Guard CONOPS.

Mission: The R&S BCT conducts a zone reconnaissance to defeat local security forces and expand the lodgment and then conducts a stationary guard to enable the Corps to build combat power in preparation for offensive operations.



The R&S BCT initially conducts a zone reconnaissance and, as it reaches the limit of advance, transitions to a stationary guard. Each maneuver battalion / squadron is task organized with engineer support from the BEB to assist in reconnaissance and breaching obstacles during the zone reconnaissance. The eastern battalion has OPCON of tactical bridging assets from the BEB and the TUAS platoon from the BCT MI Company to support the zone reconnaissance and the guard. The northern and western battalions / squadrons have OPCON of aerial reconnaissance assets from the AVN TF or receive it in the form of DS. During the zone reconnaissance the battalions / squadrons maneuver with either two or three companies / troops forward depending on the width of the zone and the level of enemy threat out to the limit of advance. The lead companies / troops are tasked with identifying and defeating enemy security forces and conducting route reconnaissance of the main routes within their AO. As the zone reconnaissance transitions to the guard, the Cavalry squadron establishes a screen forward of the northern and western CABs. The eastern CAB establishes a screen with its scout platoon. Simultaneously the CABs prepare an area defense to prevent observation and direct fires on the main body. During

the zone reconnaissance and the guard, the R&S BCT may retain a mechanized infantry company, a tank company, or a company team in reserve.

The CABs task organize their reconnaissance platoons or mechanized infantry platoons with HUMINT teams or full MfTs. They operate within the CAB AOs to identify remnant militia units and stay behind special operations forces in the major towns within the brigade AO.

A LRS Platoon is under R&S BCT control. The insertion and extraction cell on the brigade staff assists in planning and execution of LRS insertions. LRS teams are inserted during the zone reconnaissance to provide reconnaissance and surveillance of named areas of interest (NAI) either within the R&S BCT AO or in the Corps area. Their tasks include observation of enemy avenues of approach and potential staging areas. Another task is to provide surveillance of gaps or seams in the screen line between the reconnaissance units. The LRS units are inserted using ground insertion / infiltration, aerial insertion using AVN TF assets, or air borne insertion using Joint assets.

There are several potential alternative employment options for the LRS Platoon. The R&S BCT may employ the LRS Company within the BCT AO in conjunction with MfTs to identify and defeat enemy insurgent, special operations, or small reconnaissance elements operating within the BCT AO. The LRS teams may also serve as a core maneuver component for site exploitation teams. In both cases lift support from the AVN TF provides the LRS teams with the ability to move and react quickly. Another option is to place the LRS Company under the mission command of the Corps. The insertion and extraction cell supports planning and provides expertise to the Corps staff. The Corps employs the LRS Company to conduct surveillance beyond the division and R&S BCT AO to observe NAIs, provide information to support targeting, and to call for Army and Joint fires to interdict enemy forces.

The attached MI C&E company (+) provides GS to the reconnaissance units with MfTs. The battalions / squadrons are tasked to secure the MfTs during both missions. The C&E Company (+) establishes a SIGINT baseline in support of the guard, screens enemy prisoners of war (EPW) and identifies enemy networks in the brigade AO. In addition, elements of the C&E Company provide analysis and PED in support of the brigade HQ. The C&E Company headquarters is co-located with the brigade main tactical operations center (TOC).

The BEB is tasked with clearing and maintaining the main supply routes (MSR) within the brigade AO. During establishment of the guard the BEB provides survivability and counter-mobility capabilities to units based on the brigade priorities. The BEB HQ is co-located with the brigade TOC.

The R&S BCT artillery battalion provides direct fire support to the BCT. It is positioned to support the brigade as a whole. In addition, a Corps MLRS battalion is GS, GSR-R or reinforcing to the artillery battalion. In some cases the Corps MLRS battalion may be DS to the brigade. The R&S BCT artillery battalion also provides radar coverage for the brigade. The radar coverage enables counter fires, providing protection for the brigade, and feeds the information into the general information collection system to assist in developing intelligence on the enemy. Joint fires are integrated into both the brigade and battalion level fires plans using organic fires support teams and the tactical air control parties at the brigade and battalion levels.

In this vignette, there is a possibility the R&S BCT could receive support from an air naval gunfire liaison company (ANGLICO) team.

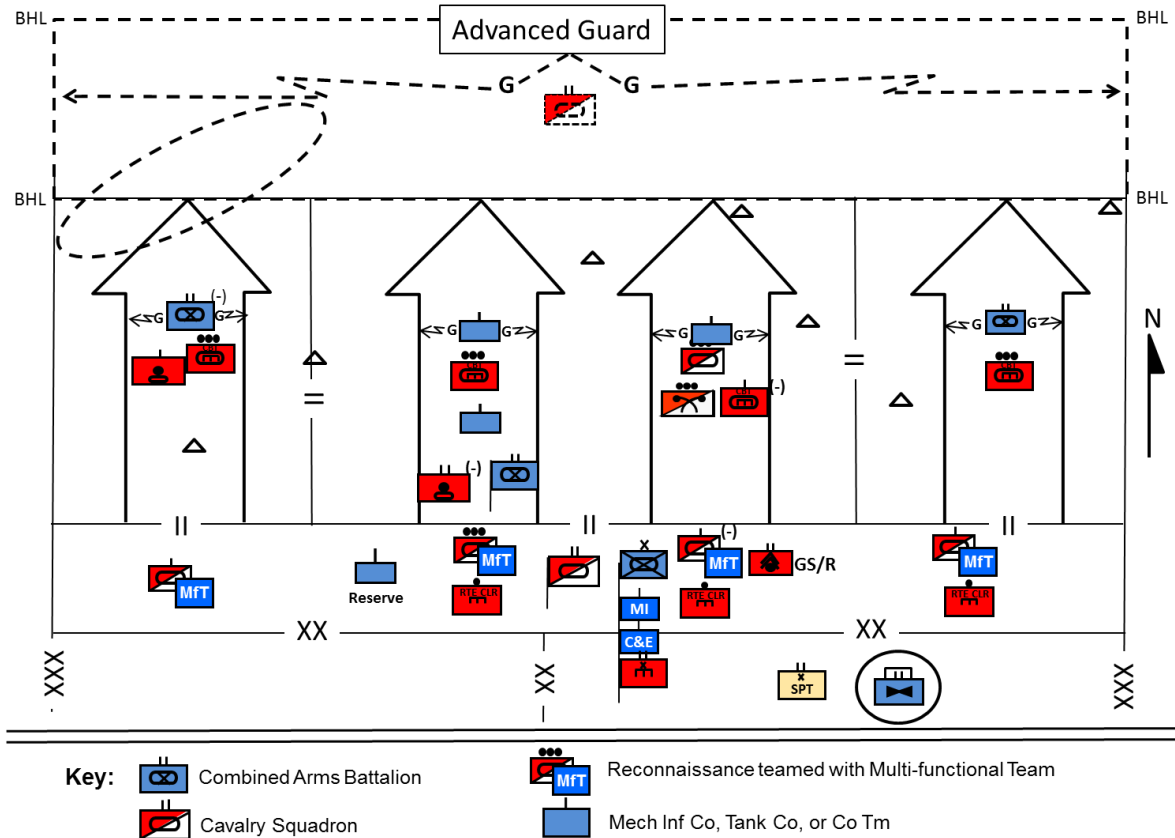
The AVN TF is positioned in the vicinity of the airfield within the division AO. If required, FARPs are positioned within the reconnaissance unit AOs to extend the time on station of the aircraft and reduce response time. The TF provides aerial reconnaissance to the western and northern units in support of the zone reconnaissance and their screen line. The aerial reconnaissance support is either TACON to the reconnaissance units or provided as DS. The TF retains attack helicopters as a brigade reserve for both missions. The TF also provides support to LRS insertion as required using lift aircraft with attack helicopters in support. Additionally, the lift aircraft can facilitate the distribution of sustainment support. The R&S BCT also has two DS Gray Eagles. These are tasked to conduct long duration surveillance of NAIs in conjunction with LRS teams or separate NAIs.

The BSB is located near the airfield and the port facility within the division AO. This allows it ready access to supplies for easy distribution to the FSCs at the battalion-level.

2. Advance Guard.

The primary purpose of an advance guard is to prevent the premature deployment of the main body. It protects the main body by identifying and defeating security zone forces that seek to disrupt and delay the main body. The advance guard conducts continuous reconnaissance and provides the information to its higher headquarters and to follow-on formations. Depending on the tempo of the operation the boundary between the advance guard and the main body may move forward as the advance guard moves forward. This could result in elements of the advance guard, such as the BSB or the AVN TF, operating in the main body's AO. In addition, at a predetermined point or once predetermined conditions are met, the main body will probably conduct a forward passage of lines through the advance guard.

General Situation: Following the successful forcible entry and subsequent breakout from the lodgment, the Corps is continuing its attack north. The R&S BCT serves as the advance guard for a two division attack. In general there are multiple north – south routes with supporting lateral routes the divisions could take in the center and eastern portions of the AO. Although there are numerous north – south routes in the west, the terrain and the limited lateral routes isolate the western avenue of approach. The enemy has established a disruption zone in depth with numerous obstacles and ambush sites along the major avenues of approach. Enemy militia and special operations forces are used to report troop movements, call for indirect fires, and slow the Corps' movements.



Mission: The R&S BCT conducts a forward passage of lines through the lead divisions and then conducts an advance guard to enable the unimpeded movement of the Corps main body; at the battle handover line or on order, the R&S BCT establishes a hasty defense and facilitates the forward passage of lines of the Corps main body.

Each CAB / squadron is task organized with engineers to assist in reconnaissance of the routes and to breach obstacles within their capabilities. Due to the compartmentalization of the terrain in the west, the western battalion has a DS artillery battery from the organic artillery battalion. It has OPCON of the TUAS platoon to perform air – ground teaming as part of the reconnaissance effort. Its FSC is reinforced to meet the increased requirements of the supported unit’s task organization and the increased factors of time and space.

Each CAB conducts an advance guard along an axis of attack which enables them to focus their combat power and reconnaissance efforts along the possible routes of the main body. Focusing on the center battalion there are two primary routes the follow-on divisions could use. Lead companies are assigned a zone reconnaissance mission each encompassing one priority route. In addition to identifying enemy disruption zone forces each company has a specified task to conduct a route reconnaissance. The engineers with each company assist in the route reconnaissance and breaching obstacles within their capabilities. If the company cannot breach the obstacles they maintain contact with the obstacle and seek a bypass or alternative route around the obstacle. The information collected is disseminated horizontally and vertically to assist the Corps and Division commanders determine the most suitable routes for the attack. It

also enables BCT commanders to push forward necessary capabilities if there are obstacles beyond the ability of the R&S BCT to breach or clear. The center CAB uses a trail company on the left to follow and support the lead company. The brigade's CBRN reconnaissance platoon, from the BEB, maneuvers with a lead company where the enemy is most likely employ chemicals. As an alternative the CBRN platoon could centrally locate to support reconnaissance along either route.

During the zone recon and guard, the R&S BCT may retain a mechanized infantry company, a tank company, or a company team in reserve. As the R&S BCT reaches the battle handover line there are several options. Based on the information collected from the R&S BCT and other sources, the Corps commander can order the R&S BCT to continue the advance guard or order them to establish a hasty defense and pass through the Corps main body.

The R&S BCT employs the Cavalry Squadron, task organized with MfTs and engineer support, to conduct route reconnaissance along the major routes behind the lead CABs. As an alternative, the R&S BCT may designate a company / troop OPCON to the BEB. It is task organized with an MfT and a route clearance squad with each platoon. Their task is to clear obstacles along the primary routes and identify enemy militia and special operations forces.

The LRS Platoon is under brigade control. LRS teams are inserted prior to and during the advance guard to conduct surveillance of NAIs which include key choke points or bridges, possible ambush sites along the routes, and possible enemy movement along lateral routes between the axes of advance. The LRS teams are inserted using ground infiltration or through the use of aviation assets from the AVN TF.

There are several potential alternative employment options for the LRS Platoon. The R&S BCT may employ it within the BCT AO in conjunction with MfTs or other capabilities for the pursuit and tracking of enemy insurgent, special operations, or small reconnaissance elements operating within the BCT AO. The LRS teams may also serve as a core maneuver component for a focused targeting force or in the execution of personnel recovery. In all cases lift support from the AVN TF provides the LRS teams with the ability to move and react quickly. Another option is to place the LRS platoon back under the mission command of the Corps. The insertion and extraction cell in total would support planning and provide expertise to the Corps staff. The Corps employs the LRS Company to conduct surveillance beyond the division and R&S BCT AO to observe NAIs, provide information to support targeting, and to call for Army and Joint fires to interdict enemy forces.

The MI C&E Company provides GS to the reconnaissance battalions with MfTs. The battalions are tasked to secure the MfTs. The C&E Company provides SIGINT and HUMINT support, screens enemy prisoners of war (EPW) and identifies enemy networks in the brigade AO. In addition, elements of the C&E Company provide analysis and PED in support of the brigade HQ. The C&E Company headquarters is co-located with the brigade main tactical operations center (TOC).

The BEB is tasked with clearing the routes within the brigade AO. During establishment of the hasty defense the BEB provides survivability and countermobility assets to the maneuver units during the guard. The BEB HQ is co-located with the brigade TOC.

The R&S BCT artillery battalion provides direct fire support to the brigade. It positions to support the center and the eastern CABs and follows close behind the center CAB. If the Cavalry squadron is forward of the CABs, the artillery battalion positions to support the squadron. Because of the distance and the terrain, the artillery battalion provides a DS battery to the western CAB. In addition, a Corps fires battalion is GS, GSR-R or reinforcing to the fires battalion. In some cases the Corps fires battalion may be DS to the brigade. The R&S BCT artillery battalion also provides radar coverage for the brigade. The radar coverage enables counter fires, providing protection for the brigade, and feeds the information into the general information collection system to assist in developing intelligence on the enemy. Joint fires are integrated into both the brigade and the battalion level fires plans using organic fires support teams and the tactical air control parties at the brigade and battalion levels.

The AVN TF is initially positioned within a division AO. As the advance guard continues north the AVN TF establishes FARPs to support and moves the entire TF forward. The TF provides aerial reconnaissance to the center and eastern reconnaissance battalions in support of the advance guard. The aerial reconnaissance support is either TACON to the CABs or provided as DS. The TF retains attack helicopters on standby to support the advance guard either in FARPs or in the main assembly area depending on the time and distance required to provide the support. The TF also provides support to LRS insertion as required using lift aircraft with attack helicopters in support. Additionally, the lift aircraft assist in resupplying the western reconnaissance battalion. The R&S BCT also has two DS Gray Eagles. These are tasked to conduct long duration surveillance of NAIs in conjunction with LRS teams or tasked with separate NAIs.

The BSB is initially located in a division AO and remains there as long as possible to support the advance guard. It moves forward to support the brigade's mission as required.

CONOPS Alternatives: The Cavalry squadron provides several alternative CONOPS in this vignette. One alternative is to employ the Cavalry squadron and all three CABs abreast. This narrows the AO for each unit. Another alternative is to have the Cavalry squadron conduct reconnaissance forward of each of the maneuver battalions and report identified enemy forces in zone.

3. Flank Guard.

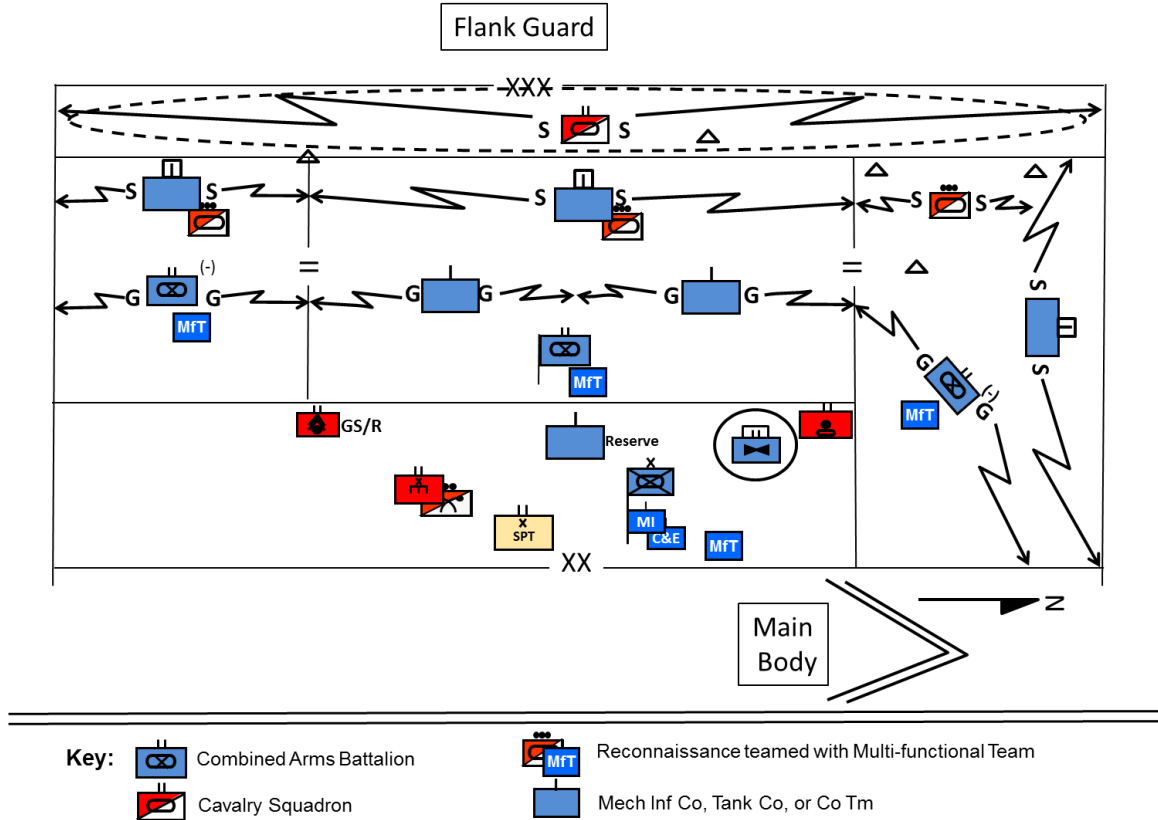
The flank guard provides early warning, and time and maneuver space for the protected element. It also prevents observation and direct fires on the protected element. A key consideration when planning a flank guard is whether it is a moving or stationary guard. A moving flank guard requires the security force to expand as the protected element advances. Another critical consideration is that both ends (flanks) of the flank guard must be tied in to another unit. The lead elements serve a dual role. They must protect the flank and must fight their way forward with the protected force.

General Situation: The Corps continues its attack north. The Corps commander is concerned about his exposed western flank and tasks the R&S BCT to conduct a flank guard on the decisive effort's west flank. The R&S BCT has been given a limit of advance to prevent decisive engagement in the enemy's main defensive belt. The R&S BCT must fight through the enemy's

disruption zone to keep pace with the division to the east. Enemy forces to the west can counterattack into the Corps flank.

Moving Flank Guard CONOPS.

Mission: R&S BCT conducts a moving flank guard to protect the Corps’ decisive effort.



The lead CAB has OPCON engineer support to assist with reconnaissance and mobility. It also has an attack platoon from the AVN TF TACON to assist in the fight forward. The other two CABs and the Cavalry squadron fight as pure organizations.

As the lead CAB advances the trail CABs follow in combat formation and as required establish hasty defensive positions oriented to the West. Each CAB establishes a screen with one company / troop to provide early warning, defeat enemy reconnaissance forces, and provide time for the battalions to establish a hasty defense. The R&S BCT maintains one company in reserve.

The Cavalry squadron provides additional maneuver space and early warning to the Flank Guard by conducting a flank screen to the west of the CAB guard positions.

The R&S BCT may designate one mechanized infantry company or company team to operate under BCT control. It is task organized with an MfT. The company’s task is to conduct reconnaissance to identify and defeat enemy militia and special operations forces.

The LRS Platoon is under brigade control. LRS teams are inserted west and north of the CAB

screen line to conduct surveillance of select NAIs to provide early warning of a possible enemy attack. This provides additional depth to the flank guard. The LRS teams are inserted using ground infiltration or through the use of aviation assets from the AVN TF.

There are several potential alternative employment options for the LRS Platoon. The R&S BCT may employ it to conduct surveillance at critical NAIs along its lines of communications. The LRS teams may also serve as a core maneuver component for a focused targeting force or in the execution of personnel recovery. In all cases lift support from the AVN TF provides the LRS teams with the ability to move and react quickly. Another option is to place the LRS Platoon back under the mission command of the Corps. The insertion and extraction cell in total would support planning and provide expertise to the Corps staff. The Corps employs the LRS Company to conduct surveillance beyond the division and R&S BCT AO to observe NAIs, provide information to support targeting, and to call for Army and Joint fires to interdict enemy forces.

The BCT MI Company and the MI C&E Company provide MfTs to the CABs in a general support role. The CABs are tasked to secure the MfTs. The MfTs provide SIGINT support to the guard by intercepting enemy signals, and supports targeting by triangulating critical enemy communications nodes. The HUMINT teams within the MfTs assist in screening enemy EPWs and identifying enemy networks within the brigade AO. In addition, elements of the MI C&E Company provide analysis and PED in support of the brigade HQ.

The BEB provides GS survivability and countermobility support to the reconnaissance battalions once they establish a stationary guard. The BEB is also responsible for maintaining the brigade MSR.

The R&S BCT artillery battalion provides direct fire support to the brigade. It positions to support the northern and center CABs and the Cavalry squadron. It follows close behind the lead CAB. A Corps fires battalion is GS, GSR-R or reinforcing to the fires battalion. In some cases the Corps fires battalion may be DS to the brigade. The R&S BCT fires battalion also provides radar coverage for the brigade. The radar coverage enables counter fires, providing protection for the brigade, and feeds the information into the general information collection system to assist in developing intelligence on the enemy. Joint fires are integrated into both the brigade and the battalion level fires plans using organic fires support teams and the tactical air control parties at the brigade and battalion levels.

The AVN TF positions as far forward as possible taking into account potential threats from enemy artillery and militia forces. It establishes FARPs as required to support brigade operations. The TF provides one attack platoon TACON to the lead CAB and maintains one platoon as part of the brigade reserve. The TF conducts an aerial screen in front of the lead CAB and along the western flank. The TF also provides support to LRS insertion as required using lift aircraft. Additionally, the lift aircraft facilitate the sustainment of the brigade. The two DS Gray Eagles provide continuous surveillance along the western flank focusing on NAIs along the most probable enemy avenues of approach.

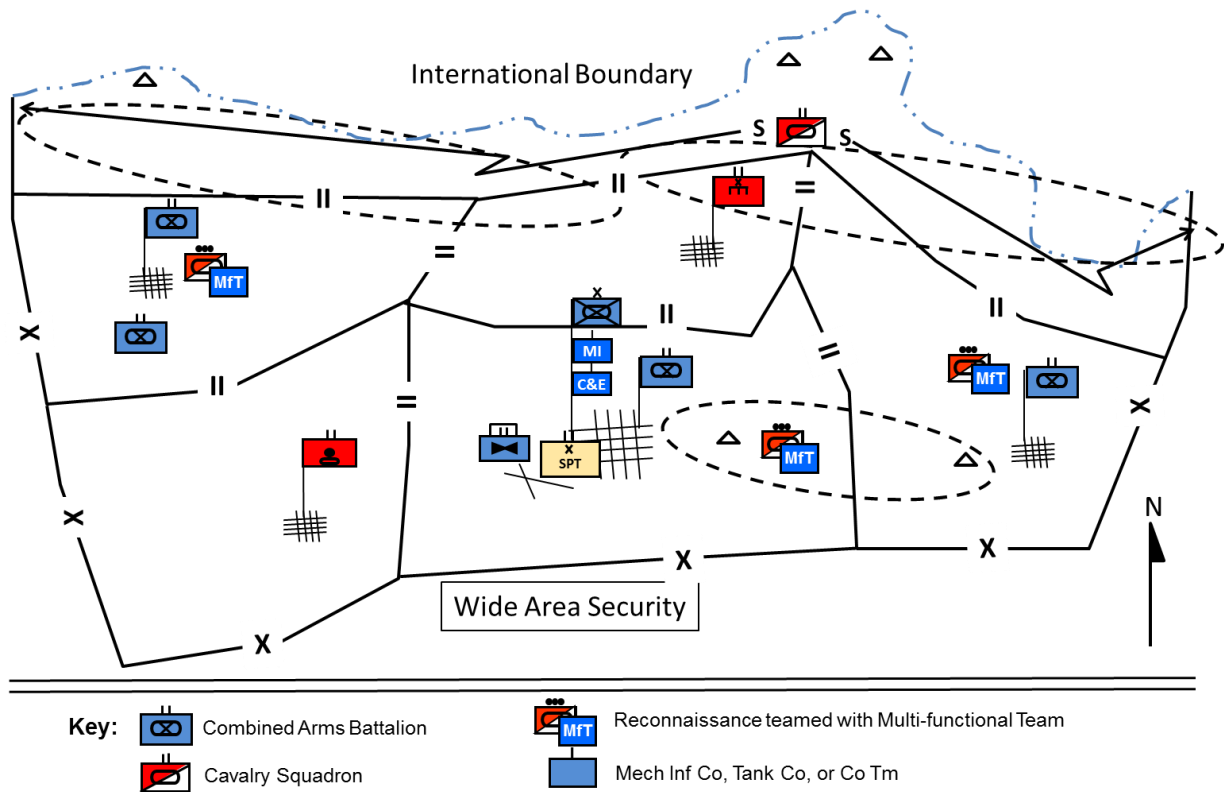
The BSB is located in the brigade support area and provides support to the brigade.

D. Joint Phase IV (Stabilize) and Phase V (Enable Civil Authority) Operations:

Security Over Wide Areas.

General Situation: The Corps offensive operations are complete and the major focus is on stability operations, restoring order, and defeating a growing insurgent threat. There is intelligence supporting a growing illicit smuggling trade, and insurgent movement across the border. The new host nation government is just standing up and the insurgents are attempting to disrupt and discredit the government and the fledgling security forces. The insurgents are capable of employing improvised explosive devices, small arms ambushes, complex ambushes, as well as hit and run indirect fires.

R&S BCT Mission: The R&S BCT conducts stability operations to defeat insurgent forces and assist in the establishment of the new host nation government and security forces; conducts border security to eliminate illicit cross-border activities.



Each battalion / squadron level unit is task organized with an MfT to assist in source operations and identifying insurgent networks within their AO. The BEB provides a company-sized route clearing task force under brigade control. The BEB is reinforced with one maneuver company / troop.

The R&S BCT Headquarters provides brigade level planning and direction in the form of lines of

effort, desired effects and endstate, priorities, and allocation of resources to subordinates. It also provides a common operational picture based on subordinate input and the analysis of gathered information. Each battalion is responsible for identifying host nation requirements within their AO, supporting the local government, providing training to and partnering with local military units, and identifying and defeating insurgent activity within their AO. The Cavalry squadron establishes a screen line along the border to identify and eliminate illicit cross-border activity.

The BCT designates one company as attached to the BEB. It supports the BEB during stability operations.

The LRS Platoon is under brigade control. LRS teams are deployed along the border to conduct covert surveillance of NAIs to assist in identifying illicit activity. LRS teams may be employed along critical MSRs in a counter ambush role. Additional alternatives to LRS employment include task organizing the teams with MI collection capabilities and other capabilities to execute pursuit and tracking of insurgents following an insurgent attack; employing the LRS teams as a core maneuver component for a focused targeting force or in the execution of personnel recovery. In all cases lift support from the AVN TF provides the LRS teams with the ability to move and react quickly.

The MI C&E Company's MFTs are GS to the R&S BCT. The MI C&E Company provides detainee screening, assists with site exploitation and provides TUAS surveillance of NAIs. The MI C&E Company also provides analysis and PED to the brigade.

The R&S BCT artillery battalion provides one fires section to each CAB and the Cavalry squadron to provide counter-fires support. The R&S BCT artillery battalion also provides radar coverage for the brigade. The radar coverage enables counter fires, providing protection for the brigade, and feeds the information into the general information collection system to assist in developing intelligence on the enemy. Joint fires are integrated into both the brigade and the battalion level fires plans using organic fires support teams and the tactical air control parties at the brigade and battalion levels.

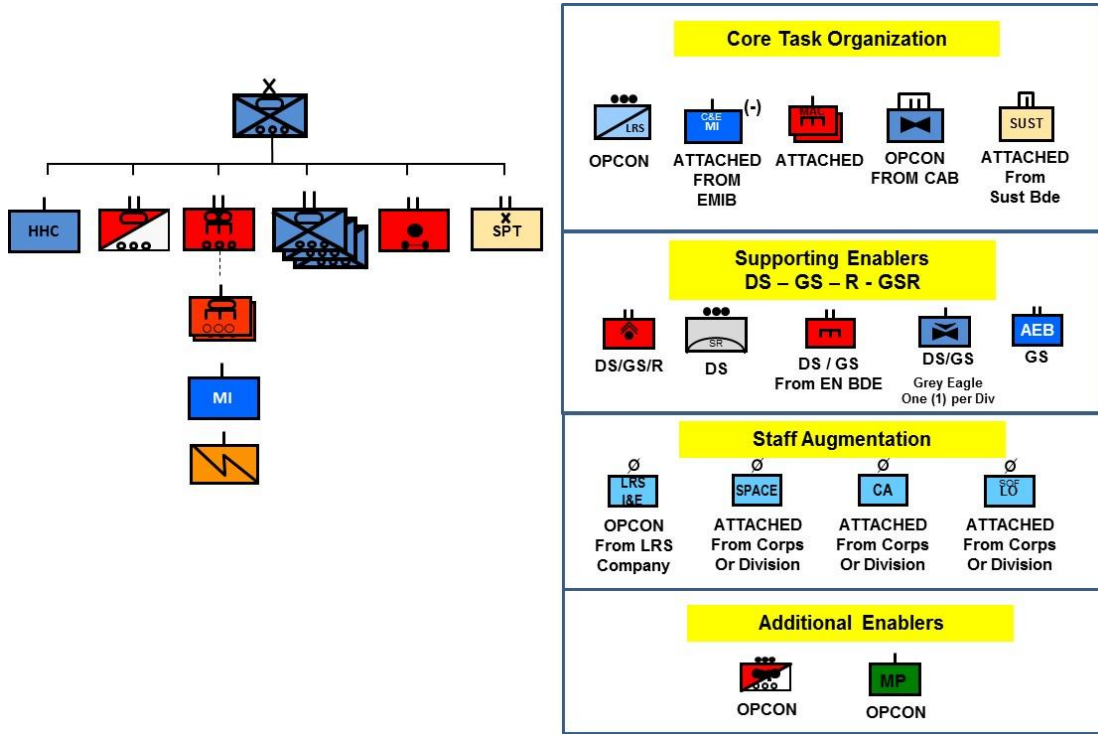
The AVN TF positions in the vicinity of the airfield. It provides general aerial reconnaissance and attack aviation support to the brigade. The lift aircraft support insertion of LRS teams and air assault operations for the battalions. The lift aircraft also provide support to the sustainment effort. The R&S BCT also has two DS Gray Eagles. These are tasked to conduct long duration surveillance of NAIs along the international border.

The BSB locates near the airfield and provides sustainment support to the brigade.

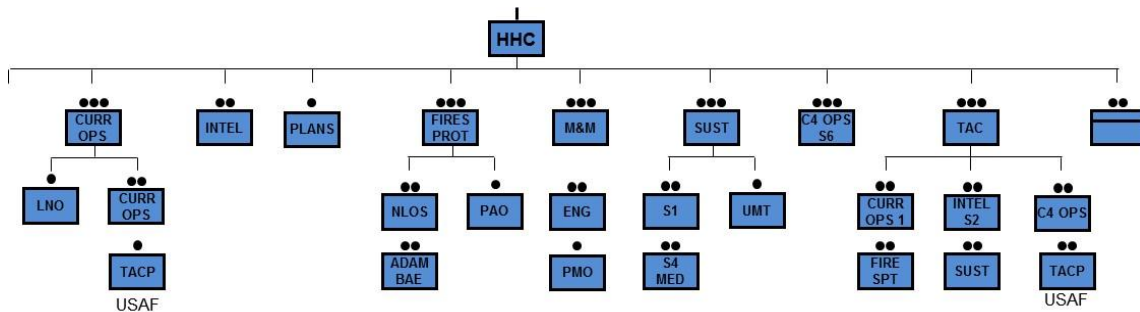
Appendix 1 to Annex B. R&S BCT – Task Organized SBCT

R&S BCT – Task Organized SBCT Organization

The A2020 K-series SBCT serves as the base organization for the R&S BCT without any changes to the TO&E.



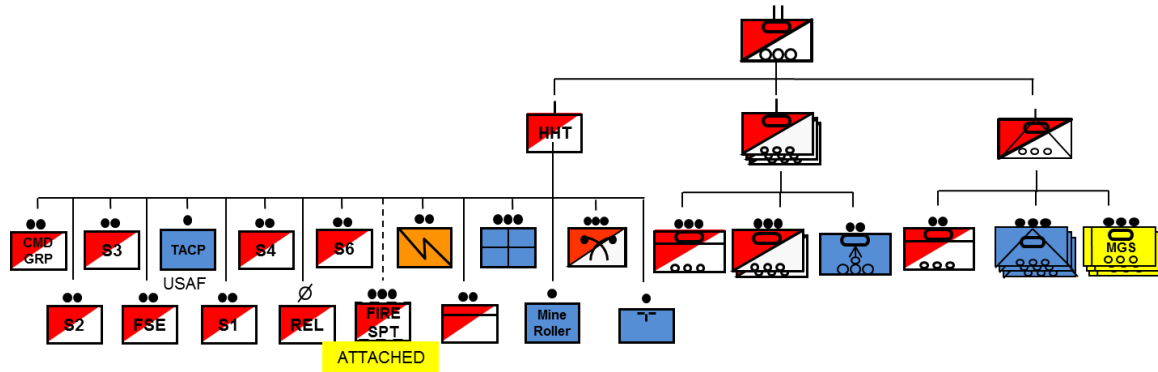
Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company (HHC): The Brigade HHC provides mission command for the R&S BCT. It remains unchanged from the A2020 K-series SBCT TO&E.



Cavalry Squadron: The A2020 K-series SBCT includes one Cavalry squadron. This squadron is a Stryker Cavalry squadron consisting of an HHT, three Cavalry troops, and a Weapons Company.

The mission of the R&S BCT Cavalry squadron is: Conduct reconnaissance (zone and area),

screen, and area security over wide areas. The purpose is to answer the R&S BCT Commander's PIR and support the R&S BCT's reconnaissance and security missions.



Each Cavalry troop includes a headquarters, two scout platoons and a mortar section with two Stryker mounted 120 mm mortars. Each organic scout platoon has 36 personnel and is equipped with six Stryker reconnaissance vehicles.

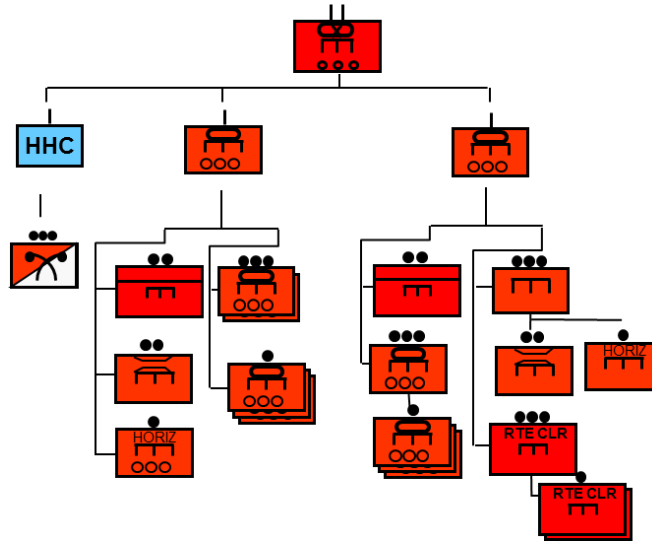
The Weapons company includes a headquarters, three anti-armor platoons with three Stryker ATGM variants each, and three mobile gun system (MGS) platoons with three Stryker MGS variants each.

Brigade Engineer Battalion (BEB): The BEB is a standard A2020 K-series SBCT BEB. The BEB provides engineer reconnaissance, survivability, mobility and limited countermobility support to the R&S BCT. The BEB also provides battalion-level ADCON of the Brigade Signal company and organic and OPCON / Attached MI companies.

The BEB's mission is: Provide command and control and supervision of the tactical operations of the BEB and assigned and attached units. Plan, coordinate, synchronize, and execute geospatial and combat engineering, tactical gap crossing, route clearance, and general engineering. Provide administrative control over other enabling units such as signal, military intelligence, and CBRN.

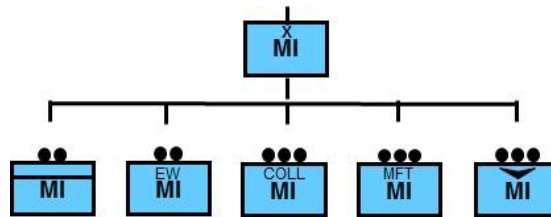
BEB dependencies for additional enablers not organic to BEB:

- Military Police for security and mobility support (area security of BSA, route recon and security), detainee operations, and safeguarding displaced civilians.
- Engineers: Assault bridging; LOC bridging (for gaps greater than 15M); breaching horizontal construction; vertical construction ; geospatial,
- CBRN: CBRN reconnaissance - Battlefield Obscuration (mechanized/wheeled) smoke for assets conducting gap crossings



Military Intelligence Company: The R&S BCT MI Company is a standard BCT MI Company. The Company includes a company headquarters section, a section that performs Intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) maintenance and integration and information collection platoon, a multifunction platoon, the USAF staff weather section and the tactical unmanned aerial system (TUAS) platoon. The information collection platoon performs HUMINT operational management, cryptological support synchronization and collection management functions and provides the BCT Main with a Distributed Common Ground System – Army (DCGS-A) and a Relevant Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance to the Tactical Edge / Trojan Spirit. The multifunction platoon includes a platoon headquarters, an analysis team and three multi-function teams.

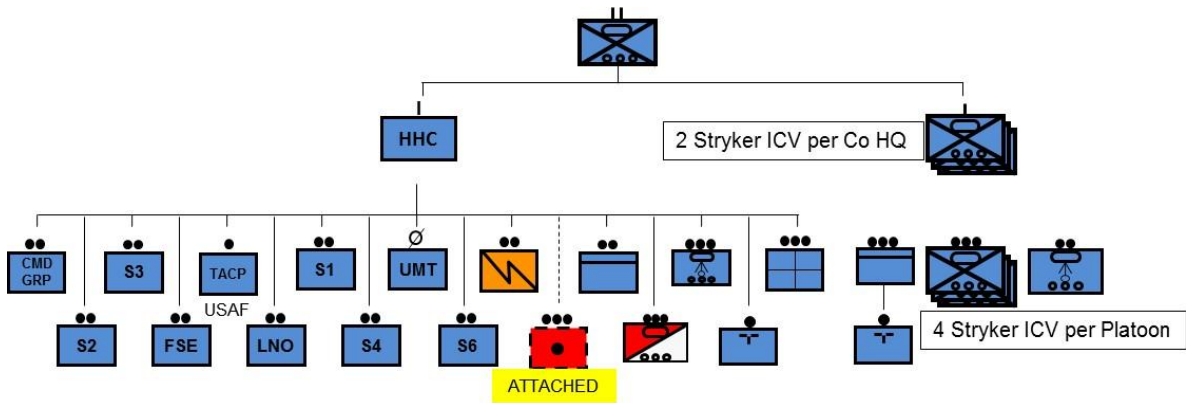
The MI Company mission is: The BCT MI Company mission is: Conduct ISR analysis, intelligence synchronization, and multi-disciplined intelligence collection. Provide analysis and intelligence synchronization support to the BCT S-2. Support the BCT and its subordinate commands through collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence information and products. Provide continual input for the commander through maintaining the threat portion of the COP in a timely and accurate manner. Collaborate with the BCT S-3 in integrating ISR tasks and coordinating requirements and intelligence operations as directed by the BCT S-3.



Stryker Infantry Battalion: There are three Stryker infantry battalions in this organization. Each battalion includes an HHC, and three Stryker Rifle Companies.

The mission of the R&S BCT Stryker Infantry battalion is different from a Stryker Infantry battalion in a traditional SBCT. The mission of this battalion is: Conduct reconnaissance (zone

and area), security (screen, guard, area security over wide areas), and in an economy of force role – attack, defend and delay. The purpose is to answer division, corps or joint commander’s PIR and protect the supported command from surprise and premature employment.

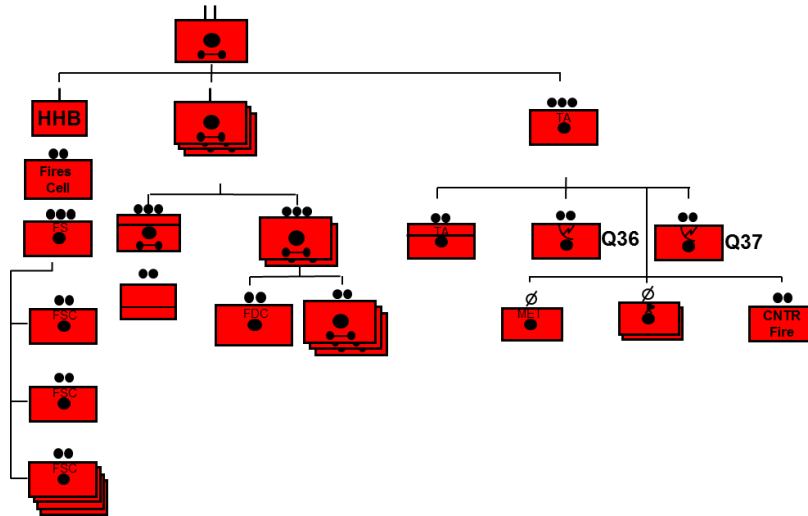


The HHC includes a fires support platoon attached from the artillery battalion, a scout platoon, a retransmission section, a medical platoon, a sniper squad, and a mortar platoon.

Each rifle company has a headquarters with a sniper squad. Each company is equipped with 14 Stryker infantry vehicles and has nine rifle squads and three weapons squads. It also includes a mortar section with 2 Stryker mounted 120 mm mortars.

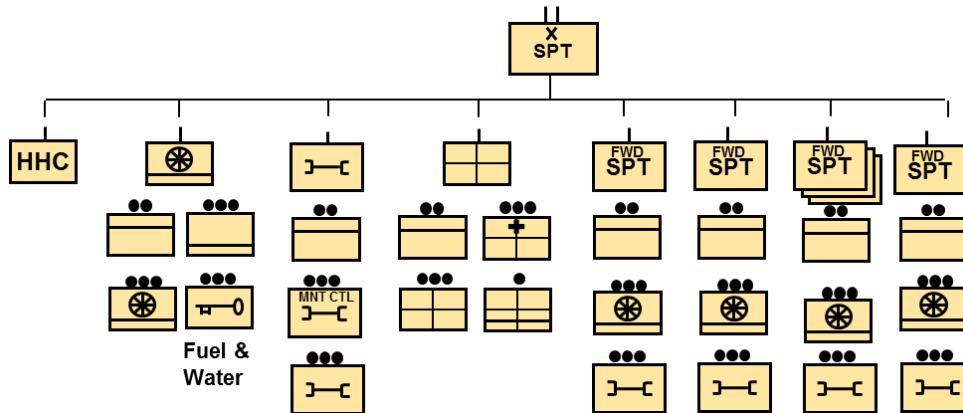
Artillery Battalion: The Artillery battalion includes an HHB, three artillery batteries, and a target acquisition platoon. Each artillery battery consists of two FDCs and six towed 155 mm howitzers and an ammunition section. This provides a total of 18 howitzers within the battalion. The target acquisition platoon consists of a Q64 Sentinel Radar Section, two Q53 target acquisition radar sections, four Q50 LCMRs, two survey teams and a counter fire section.

The Artillery battalion mission is: Provide organic close fires to the R&S brigade; Identify ground targets; Interdict enemy company size elements; Destroy/neutralize enemy FA and Anti-Tank assets; Destroy/suppress enemy air defense; and provides obscuration and or illumination as needed to support passage of lines and breaching operations, in order to facilitate freedom of maneuver of the R&S brigade maneuver and aviation assets.



Brigade Support Battalion (BSB): The BSB is an A2020 K-series SBCT BSB. It includes an HHC, a distribution company, a maintenance company, a medical company, and a FSC for each battalion-sized unit.

The mission of the BSB is: Plan, prepare, rapidly deploy, and execute the uninterrupted flow of tactical-level logistics and Army Health System support to the brigade it supports. The BSB is trained and equipped to support the brigade’s requirements for full spectrum operations which include offense, defense, stability operations, and civil support. The BSB and its subordinate units must be fully prepared to conduct any combination of these primary operations.



R&S BCT core task organization consists of the identified minimum critical enabling capabilities required to accomplish reconnaissance and security tasks assigned to the R&S BCT. The enabling capabilities are task organized with the R&S BCT at the start of an ARFORGEN cycle to establish habitual training and deployment relationships. Core task organization includes as a minimum a LRS Company, and MI element from an EMIB, two Sapper Companies, and a Logistics Task Force.

R&S BCT – Core Task Organization.

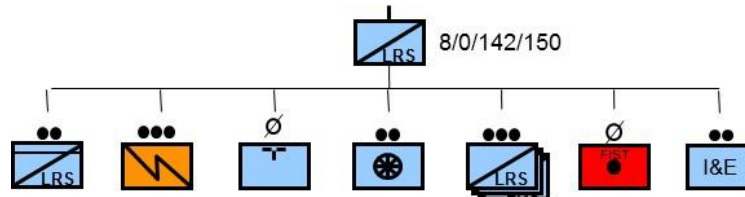
R&S BCT core task organization consists of the identified minimum critical enabling capabilities

required to accomplish reconnaissance and security tasks assigned to the R&S BCT. The core enabling capabilities are task organized with the R&S BCT at the start of an ARFORGEN cycle to establish habitual training and deployment relationships. Core task organization includes as a minimum a LRS Company, an MI element from an EMIB, two Sapper Companies, and a Logistics Task Force.

Long Range Surveillance Company: The LRS Company is the Army approved force design and includes 15 LRS teams of six personnel each, a transportation section, a base radio section, and a fires support team. The LRS Company provides staff augmentation to the R&S BCT in the form of an Insertion and Extraction Cell to assist in the employment of LRS teams.

The mission of the LRS Company is: Conduct surveillance, zone and area reconnaissance, target acquisition and target interdiction in support of the commander's intelligence and targeting requirements at both the tactical and operational levels. In addition the LRS company when trained and equipped may conduct route reconnaissance, pathfinder operations, personnel recovery and combat search and rescue, chemical detection radiological surveillance and monitoring operations, as well as emplace and recover sensors.

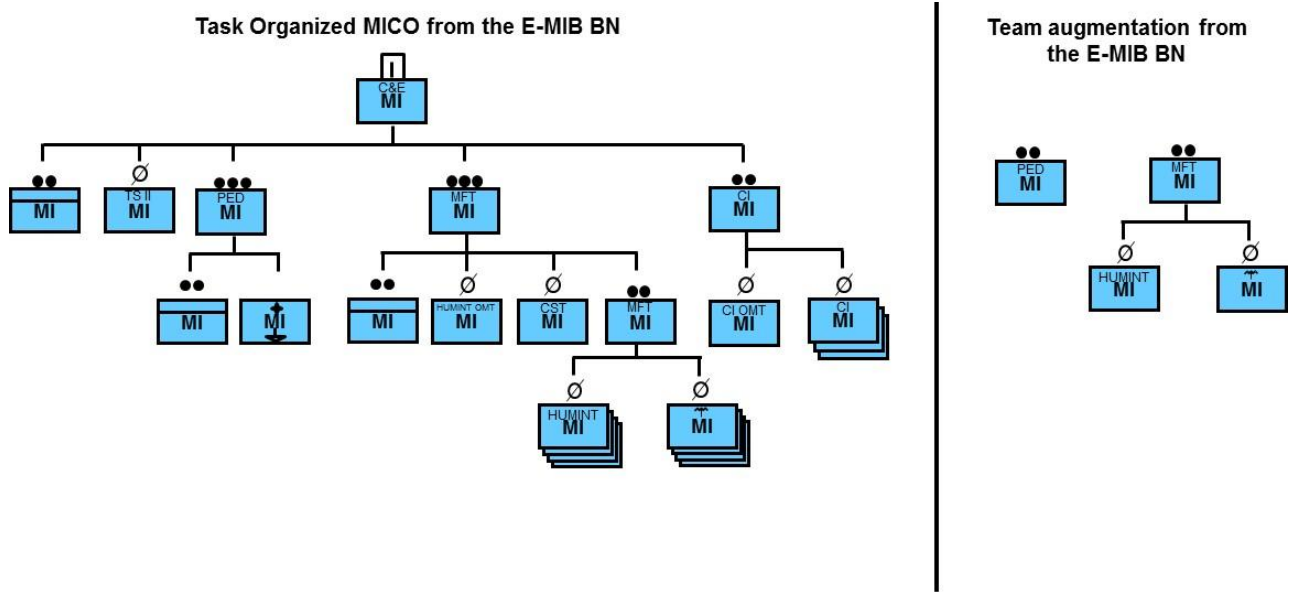
The LRS Company is assigned to the HHB, Corps Headquarters where it establishes habitual working relationship with the Corps G2 and G3, who will task it during combat operations. The LRS company conducts reconnaissance to answer the corps commander's PIR. In order to enable the R&S BCT with the long range, persistent reconnaissance and surveillance of the LRS Company the corps places teams OPCON to the R&S BCT and during training establishes a habitual relationship between the R&S BCT and one of the LRS platoons.



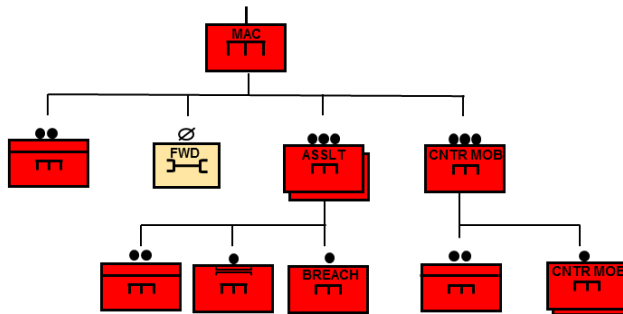
Military Intelligence Enablers: The R&S BCT MI Company is augmented by assets from an EMIB MI Battalion. The augmentation normally comes in the form of a reinforced C&E Company. Capabilities normally include Multifunction (MfT), and Cryptological Support Teams and Exploitation (Analysis) and Processing Exploitation and Dissemination (PED), counterintelligence and Relevant Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance to the Tactical Edge / Trojan Spirit. Each MfT includes both signal intelligence (SIGINT) and human intelligence (HUMINT) personnel and a Prophet. Depending upon the mission the R&S BCT may receive one of the EMIB's three Collection and Exploitation Companies, task organized to provide additional capabilities such as counter intelligence and / or Relevant Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance to the Tactical Edge / Trojan Spirit.

The C&E Company mission is: Conduct multi-function team, analysis, and PED. Reinforce BCT MI Company analysis and intelligence synchronization support to the BCT S-2. Support the BCT and its subordinate commands through multi-discipline intelligence collection, analysis, and processing, exploitation and dissemination (PED) of intelligence information and products. Support the updating of the COP and collaborate with the BCT S-3 in integrating ISR tasks and

coordinating requirements and intelligence collection operations as directed by the BCT S-3.



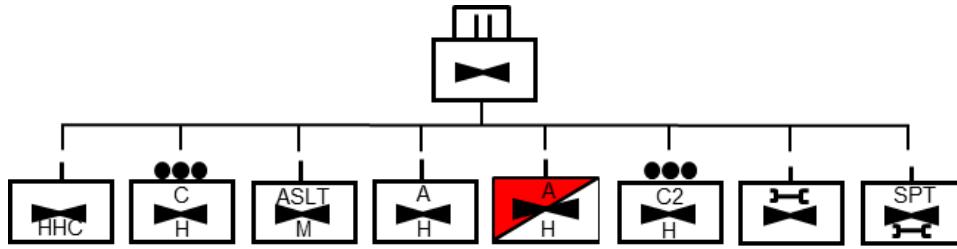
Engineer Task Organization: The R&S BCT is task organized with two Mobility Augmentation Companies (MAC) which are attached or OPCON to the BEB. Each Mobility Augmentation Company includes a headquarters, two Assault Platoons, a Countermobility Platoon, and a forward maintenance team (FMT). The additional engineer companies enable the R&S BCT to provide engineer support forward to each maneuver battalion, including the Cavalry Squadron, specifically they provide the BEB with an additional three (3) assault bridges (AVLBs), two MICLICs, and two ACEs per MAC. Additionally, the MAC brings with it a countermobility capability (ground launched Volcano minefield) not resident in the BEB.



Aviation Support: The aviation task force is designed to support the R&S BCT mission. The task force depicted in the organization diagram below is an example of what the AVN TF may be. The organization includes an HHC, a heavy lift company, an assault company, an attack company, a heavy attack / reconnaissance troop, and two maintenance companies. The Task Force includes four CH-47's, 10 UH-60's, 16 AH-64's, four RQ-7s, and three HH-60s. It can be tailored based on mission requirements.

The R&S Aviation TF mission is: Conduct reconnaissance and security to collect / develop actionable combat information; provide direct support of ground maneuver by employing fires to

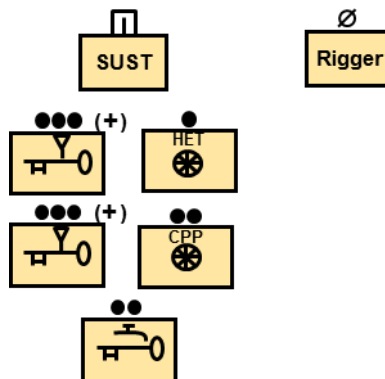
destroy, neutralize or suppress enemy forces; conduct air assault of ground maneuver forces to positions of advantage in relation to the enemy; provide air movement of personnel, equipment and supplies to points of need, and conducts air medical evacuation.



The Aviation Task Force will be task organized to support the R&S BCT based on mission requirements. When the R&S BCT role is filled by an SBCT, and dependent upon the threat, the R&S BCT's reconnaissance tempo may be tied to the availability of attack reconnaissance aircraft. Given the Stryker vehicle's vulnerabilities it is prudent to work in tandem with air recon formations that can identify threats ahead of mounted Stryker forces, giving them reaction time to deploy appropriately. Second, given this dependency, an SBCT perhaps should be weighted with additional AH-64s platoons beyond the allocation given to an ABCT. The ABCT's optics and added armor give it both standoff and protection. This consideration is particularly important when Stryker equipped R&S BCT is on the move; this does not dictate a wholesale difference in the size of the standing AVN TF that is DS or attached to the BCT but may simply drive a short duration increase in number of AWTs or SWTs supporting their mission.

Sustainment Task Organization: The R&S BCT requires additional sustainment capabilities in the form of a Logistics Task Force attached to the BSB to enable it to operate over wide areas. Although this support is based on the factors of METT-TC, the core task organization will normally include: two reinforced POL platoons (35 M969 5000 gal tankers), a HET Squad (6 HETs), a Water Section, 28 PLS HEMMTs and six Convoy Protection Platforms. In addition, a Rigger Section is attached to the BSB to support LRS operations.

The mission of the Log TF is: Provide support to the BSB to increase the operation reach and provide prolonged endurance of the R&S BCT.

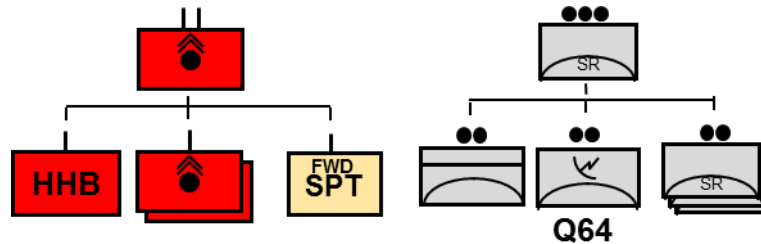


R&S BCT – Supporting Enablers.

The R&S BCT supporting enablers are those enabling assets which normally have a supporting

relationship to the R&S BCT and are determined during the planning phases of an operation in the mission analysis. The R&S BCT must have a training relationship with the enabling capabilities or similar units during major training events such as command post exercises (CPX), combat training center (CTC) rotations, and pre-deployment exercises. This enables the R&S BCT to gain experience and understanding in the proper employment of these assets.

Fires Support: Fires support will normally include a Reinforcing or General Support Reinforcing Rocket battalion (HIMARS or MLRS) and a short Range ADA platoon (IFPC/Avenger) in direct support. The ADA Platoon may also be OPCON to the Brigade.



Engineer Support: The R&S BC may receive additional engineer support in the form of a DS Engineer Battalion or possibly a DS Engineer Brigade.

Aerial Surveillance Support: The R&S BCT will normally receive long range / endurance UAS support in the form of DS Gray Eagle support to assist in answering higher headquarters priority information requirements. Currently the only Gray Eagle Companies planned for fielding are organic to the Combat Aviation Brigades aligned with Divisions. The R&S BCT will also receive general support from the Theater Aerial Exploitation Battalion (AEB). Although the R&S BCT will normally not have direct tasking authority over the AEB, it will have the capability to pull information from the AEB through the Intelligence Enterprise.

R&S BCT – Staff Augmentation.

The R&S BCT headquarters will receive staff augmentation based on the other capabilities it is assigned to assist in the planning and employment for those capabilities and based on mission analysis during planning. The LRS Insertion and Extraction (I&E) section and the Space section are critical enablers to accomplishing the R&S BCT mission. The LRS I&E is attached to the Brigade headquarters from the LRS Company. The Space section is normally attached from either the Division or Corps Space cell. Both sections facilitate planning and integration of unique capabilities that are essential to accomplishing reconnaissance and security tasks. Additional staff augmentation may come in the form of Civil Affairs, Special Operations Forces Liaison, or a small staff augmentation package to reinforce the ADAM / BAE or provide other subject matter expertise as required. The R&S BCT must have a training relationship with the staff augmentation capabilities or similar elements during major training events such as a CPX, CTC, rotations and pre-deployment exercises. This enables the R&S BCT to gain experience and understanding in the proper employment of these assets.

R&S BCT – Additional Task Organization

Although the R&S BCT receives its core task organization at the start of the ARFORGEN cycle,

every mission and operation has unique aspects that may require additional task organization to successfully accomplish the assigned tasks. Two capabilities in particular are CBRN and Military Police (MP). CBRN task organization could include a single CBRN Reconnaissance Platoon or a task organized CBRN Company which includes CBRN reconnaissance and deliberate decontamination capabilities. Additional CBRN reconnaissance capabilities enable the R&S BCT to conduct CBRN reconnaissance along multiple routes simultaneously or over large areas that exceed the brigade's organic capability. Additional decontamination assets enhance the organic operational decontamination capabilities or provide a thorough decontamination capability to enhance freedom of maneuver for the brigade. MP support may include a platoon up to a battalion to assist with support area security, route security, managing internally displaced civilians (IDP) and enemy prisoners of war (EPW), or providing support to gap crossing operations. The R&S BCT must have a training relationship with the task organized capabilities or similar units during major training events such as a CPX, CTC, rotations and pre- deployment exercises. This enables the R&S BCT to gain experience and understanding in the proper employment of these assets.

R&S BCT – Task Organized SBCT Operational Concept

The R&S BCT – Task Organized SBCT conducts operations in a similar manner to the Task Organized ABCT. Stryker Infantry battalions and Stryker Companies replace the mechanized Infantry and Tank units. See Section III for details for employment in the sample vignettes.