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SCOUT PLATOON SOP

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PREFACE

The purpose of this supplemental material is to provide you, the scout platoon leader, with a standardized means by which to operate your platoon effectively. It is the responsibility of each leader to improve the combat readiness of his unit. Fundamental to achieving this goal are thorough knowledge and complete understanding of the unit's standing operating procedures (SOP).

This SOP will assist you in improving and maintaining the readiness of your platoon. You may adapt any part of it as needed to fit your unit's mission requirements. The SOP, however, is not a substitute for good tactical training. Use it to supplement and enhance your training program as you prepare the scout platoon for combat.

This publication is provided for resident and nonresident instruction at the US Army Armor School. It reflects the current thought of the school and conforms to published Department of the Army doctrine.

The scout platoon SOP is available on computer disk in Microsoft Word for Windows and ASCII formats. Commanders and platoon leaders are authorized to modify the SOP and publish their own versions, incorporating tactics, techniques, and procedures to reflect the unique SOP requirements of their platoons and higher headquarters.

NOTE: Users are requested to inform the Armor School of changes they make to the electronic scout platoon SOP. This will help the school's doctrine developers and instructors to stay current on SOP requirements in the field and will aid in future doctrine and training development. Annotate any modifications and send a copy of those pages to Commandant, US Army Armor School, ATTN: ATSB-SBB-D, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5200.

Information on obtaining this publication, including the computer disk version, is available from Commander, US Army Armor Center, ATTN: ATZK-IMO-RS, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5000. Phone numbers are (502) 624-2987/5848 and DSN 464-2987/5848.

Unless otherwise stated, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

This publication supersedes FKSM 17-98-3, May 1988.

I. GENERAL.

a. Purpose. This SOP standardizes routine procedures for combat operations, combat support (CS), and combat service support (CSS) within the platoon. It applies in all situations except when modified by platoon or higher orders.

b. Scope. All platoon soldiers will read and comply with the provisions of this SOP.

c. Distribution. This SOP will be issued to and maintained by all members of the scout platoon.

II. COMMAND AND CONTROL.

Command involves directing combat and support elements. Control entails the measures taken to ensure these directions are carried out. To be effective, command and control must be kept as simple as possible. Key elements are leadership, training, a sound and thoroughly understood SOP, effective use of communications and control measures, and constant situational awareness.

a. Organization.

(1) A CFV scout platoon may be organized into a two-team, three-team, or six-vehicle organization based on the factors of mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops, and time available (METT-T). The platoon leader positions himself where he can best control the platoon.

(2) A HMMWV scout platoon may be organized into a two-team, three-team, four-team, or eight-squad organization based on METT-T. The platoon leader positions himself where he can best control the platoon; he and the platoon sergeant (PSG) should never be in the same team.

(3) The platoon leader's key organizational challenge is to use the minimum degree of control required to synchronize operations while allowing his subordinates to execute decentralized decision-making as required by the mission. These considerations apply:

(a) The platoon leader organizes the platoon based on the mission received from the commander.

(b) The platoon leader should weigh each organizational option against the essential tasks of the mission to ensure he allocates sufficient soldiers and equipment for success.

(c) The two critical considerations in organizing the scout platoon are the number of scouts and amount of equipment required to execute dismounted reconnaissance tasks and the number and amount required for surveillance tasks.

(d) Scouts conduct hasty patrols during mission execution to develop visual contact, provide local security, clear danger areas, or man outposts. This type of patrol is not usually preplanned. It requires minimal assets and can be accomplished from any organization.

(e) When the platoon leader is tasked to collect battlefield information that requires detailed reconnaissance, he must organize the platoon to put enough scouts on the ground to conduct deliberate reconnaissance patrols. This requires, as a minimum, a team of two CFVs or three HMMWVs.

(f) When the platoon leader is tasked to execute surveillance operations to collect battlefield information, he must organize the platoon to maximize either the number or duration of OPs the platoon can employ.

(g) Most scout missions involve both reconnaissance and surveillance tasks. Successful accomplishment of these missions may require the platoon leader to select a nonstandard task organization, often coupled with the use of additional assets.

b. Succession of Command. During combat, any member of the platoon may be required to assume command. Under normal conditions, platoon succession of command will be as follows:

(1) In the CFV scout platoon, the succession is platoon leader, PSG, A Section leader, B Section leader, A Section squad leader, B Section squad leader. The commander or the command post (CP) will be notified immediately of succession of command.

(2) In the HMMWV scout platoon, succession is platoon leader, PSG, A Section leader, B Section leader, C Section leader, D Section leader, A Section squad leader, B Section squad leader, C Section squad leader, D Section squad leader. The commander or tactical operations center (TOC) is notified immediately of succession of command.

(3) When it is necessary for a new leader to assume command of the platoon, he will accomplish the following tasks as the situation allows:

(a) Inform higher headquarters of the change.

(b) Reestablish the chain of command and make subordinates aware of the change.

(c) Check the platoon's equipment and personnel status.

(d) Confirm all elements' positions.

(e) Assess the platoon's ability to continue the mission.

(f) Report results of the assessment to higher headquarters.

(g) Continue the mission.

(h) The bottom line: When in charge, TAKE CHARGE!!

c. <u>Troop-Leading Procedures</u>. The following are the eight steps in troop-leading procedures. This listing includes the various conditions, events, and procedures that constitute each step.

(1) Receive and analyze the mission.

(a) Task identification (specified, implied, and essential).
(b) Limitations and constraints.
(c) Additional resources required.
(d) Coordination requirements.
(e) Reverse planning schedule.

(2) Issue the warning order.

(a) Enemy situation (with a copy of the situational template).
(b) Restated mission.

(c) Changes to task organization.
(d) Delegation of critical tasks.
(e) Coordination requirements.
(f) REDCON level and conditions under which it will change. To relieve soldiers for preparation tasks, use the lowest REDCON level that will provide adequate security.
(g) Reverse planning schedule.
(h) Time and place the OPORD will be issued.
(i) Service support requirements.
(j) Begin graphics production.
(k) Begin the terrain model.

(3) Make a tentative plan.

(a) Mission essestial task list (METL).
(b) METT-T analysis.
(c) Integration of the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).
(d) Analysis of courses of action.
(e) Contingencies.

(4) Initiate movement.

(a) Time the route to the start point (SP).
(b) Determine why/when to move.
(c) Position the platoon at a location advantageous to preparation for the mission.

(5) Conduct reconnaissance.

(a) Map/air/ground reconnaissance.
(b) Leader reconnaissance.

(6) Complete the plan.

(a) Complete the details of how the platoon/team will accomplish each task.
(b) Develop platoon graphics.
(c) Integrate the fire support (FS) plan.
(d) Develop the communications plan.
(e) Integrate CS.
(f) Execute CSS.

(7) Issue the order.

(a) PSG checks graphics.
(b) Use the terrain model.
(c) End with brief-backs.

(8) Supervise and refine.

(a) Conduct precombat checks (PCC) and precombat inspections (PCI).
(b) Supervise section/team orders.
(c) Conduct a platoon-level back-brief.
(d) Conduct platoon-level rehearsals:

1. MAPEX (talk-through).
2. Sand table (walk-through).
3. Full dress (run-through).

(e) Check and conduct training on mission-critical tasks.
(f) If time is available, plan for as many contingencies as possible at this point.

d. Orders.

(1) Orders group. When the situation permits, the platoon leader assembles subordinate leaders for detailed oral orders and rehearsals. The orders group consists of all team and squad leaders, the gunners from the platoon leader's and PSG's vehicles, and the leaders from any attached or operational control (OPCON) elements.

(2) Warning order. Refer to the requirements for a warning order, listed previously under troop-leading procedures in paragraph 2c(2).

(3) Operation order. The following discussion of OPORD requirements is organized according to the five-paragraph format for field orders. The discussion is in outline format and does not conform with the remainder of the publication. The regular format for the SOP resumes with paragraph 2d(4), covering fragmentary orders (FRAGO), on page 10.

1. SITUATION.

a. Enemy forces (brief from the situational template). Ensure this subparagraph contains information that describes the most probable course of action the enemy will adopt. Include identification, activity, location, disposition, strength, composition, and other information critical to the operation. List all enemy forces that can influence the platoon's mission, including enemy FS weapons and aircraft. This subparagraph also covers the following:

(1) Weather. Include light data, weather forecast for the operation, and effects of weather and light conditions on operations (trafficability, visibility, effect on lasers and thermal sights, effect on air operations).

(2) Terrain (brief from the map). Identify the effect of terrain on operations. Include the aspects of OCOKA (observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, key terrain, and avenues of approach) as well as specific features such as hills, valleys, road types and conditions, streams, rivers, bridges, towns, and engagement areas.

b. Friendly forces (brief from operations graphics). This subparagraph includes the following:

(1) Mission of the higher unit and a clear statement of the higher commander's intent.

(2) Any additional subparagraphs to state the mission of units to the immediate left, right, front, and rear and of FS, air, and other critical units.

c. Attachments and detachments. Do not repeat information already listed under task organization. State when the attachment or detachment is to be effective (if different from the full duration of the operation); examples include on order, on commitment of the reserve, and so forth.

2. MISSION. (Brief this paragraph from operations graphics.) Ensure the mission is a clear, concise statement of WHO does WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, and WHY. This should be the result of the essential tasks stated in the battle sequence developed during mission analysis. Do not include "be prepared" missions in the mission statement. This paragraph has no subparagraphs.

3. EXECUTION. (Brief this paragraph from operations graphics.) This paragraph begins with a brief statement of the commander's intent, his vision of the mission. The intent is optional at platoon level; it describes the WHY of the entire mission, but it does not summarize the concept of the operation or describe subunit missions. The remainder of the execution paragraph is made up of the following elements:

a. Concept of the operation.

(1) Maneuver. Provide a clear, concise narrative of the scheme of maneuver from the beginning of the mission to its successful completion.

(2) Fires. Describe the "scheme of fire" to support the overall concept of the mission. Establish priority of fire support. Include the fire support execution matrix. Explain specific use of fire support assets such as combat observation lasing teams (COLT).

(3) Engineer. Describe the effort needed to support the overall concept. Indicate priority of support and priority by type of engineer mission (mobility, countermobility, and/or survivability). Explain specific uses of engineer assets.

(4) Other operational functions as needed.

b. Tasks to teams. State missions or specific tasks to be accomplished by each team. Do not list tasks that affect two or more teams; these should be in the coordinating instructions. Platoons should have subparagraphs for the following teams, to include who is in the team and what equipment is to be used:

(1) Deliberate dismounted patrol teams.

(2) Search and enemy prisoner of war (EPW) teams.

(3) Nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) teams.

(4) Obstacle reconnaissance and/or breaching teams.

(5) Route evaluation teams.

c. Coordinating instructions. These cover the following areas:

(1) Movement instructions, including SP time, formation and movement technique, order of march, route of march, and alternate route(s).

(2) Operational exposure guidance (OEG).

(3) Air defense weapons status and warning status.

(4) Mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) status.

(5) Rally points.

(6) Time or conditions when a plan becomes effective.

(7) Passage of lines information, including contact points, passage points, passage lanes, and identification procedures.

(8) Debriefing procedures.

(9) Priority of targets for organic weapon systems.

(10) Uniform and equipment, to include weapon and ammunition.

(11) Actions on the objective.

(12) Actions on contact.

(13) Actions at danger areas.

(14) Rehearsals, including time and place.

(15) Inspections, including time and place.

(16) Rules of engagement (ROE).

(17) Any instructions not provided in the concept of the operation or tasks to teams subparagraphs.

(18) Entire reverse planning schedule.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT.

a. General. This portion includes organization of trains (combat, field), location of trains (initial location), and movement of trains (movement instructions).

b. Material and services.

(1) Supply. This covers Class I (ration cycle), Classes II and IV, Class III, and Class V (including what is to be taken and where it is to be picked up) It also covers logistics package (LOGPAC) instructions, including the location of the logistic release point (LRP).

(2) Transportation. Identify the main supply route (MSR).

(3) Services (if available). This covers clothing exchange and bath; mortuary affairs, including handling of personnel killed in action (KIA); and locations of water points and deliberate decontamination sites.

(4) Maintenance. List such information as repair time criteria, repair/evacuation procedures, location of unit maintenance collection points (UMCP), priority of support, authorization for cannibalization, priority of support for recovery/evacuation, and repair/recovery of contaminated vehicles.

c. Medical evacuation and hospitalization. This includes location of the aid station, displacement procedures for the aid station, location of the clearance station, aeromedical evacuation (MEDEVAC) information, handling of contaminated wounded in action (WIA) personnel, and evacuation procedures for WIAs.

d. Personnel. This covers EPW handling and disposition instructions, EPW guard instructions, location of the unit EPW collection point, location of next higher headquarters' EPW collection point, number of expected personnel replacements, and cross-leveling procedures.

e. Miscellaneous. This covers any other CSS requirements not included in previous subparagraphs.

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Command. This portion covers the location of the platoon leader and PSG throughout the mission; location and composition of command groups; location of the CP; location of next higher headquarters' CP; succession of command; and axis of displacement of the CP, to include primary and alternate locations.

b. Signal. This subparagraph lists signal instructions, such as codes words, procedures if jamming occurs, call signs and hand-and-arm signals within the unit, challenge and password procedures, use of pyrotechnics, and edition of the signal operation instructions (SOI) to be used and days it is in effect. The order should cover all communications contingencies.

NOTE: This concludes the outline of the five-paragraph OPORD format.

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(4) Fragmentary order. The FRAGO contains new information of immediate concern to subordinate elements when there is inadequate time to prepare a new OPORD. A FRAGO is the normal method of issuing orders once an operation begins. All elements of the current OPORD remain in effect except those specifically changed by the FRAGO. A FRAGO follows the standard five-paragraph format but deletes the unchanged information; it also contains a miscellaneous paragraph for items that are not found in the original OPORD but that are pertinent to the success of the mission. Acknowledgment is required from addressees, as is a "time is now..." statement. Platoon leaders may use the preformatted FRAGOs on pages 11 through 19 as tools to quickly and efficiently disseminate information as needed.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR
ROAD MARCH

PROWORD: **"Z-1"**

LINE:

A - Start point _____

B - Start point time _____
(encoded)

C - Release point _____

D - Release point time _____
(encoded)

E - Checkpoints 1 _____

2 _____
(continue as necessary)

F - Order of march (call signs) _____

G - Authentication _____

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR ATTACK

PROWORD: **"Z-2"**
LINE:
A - Task organization _____

B - Attacking unit (call sign) _____

C - Attack position _____

D - Line of departure (LD) FROM _____ TO _____

E - LD time _____
(encoded)

F - Left boundary FROM _____ TO _____

TO_____

G - Left contact point/name _____/(codeword)

H - Right boundary FROM _____ TO _____

TO _____

I - Right contact point/name _____/(codeword)

J - Objective FROM _____ TO _____

TO _____

K - Overwatch unit _____

L - Overwatch position _____

M - Effective time for overwatch _____
(encoded)

N - Codeword to lift lines _____

O - Codeword to shift lines _____

P - Authentication _____

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR
DEFENSE/BLOCKING POSITIONS

PROWORD: **"Z-3"**

LINE:

A - Left boundary FROM _____ TO _____

TO _____

B - Right boundary FROM _____ TO _____

TO _____

C - Position FROM _____ TO _____

D - Time to occupy position _____
(encoded)

E - Contact points 1 _____

2 _____
(continue as necessary)

F - Left unit (call sign) _____

G - Right unit (call sign) _____

H - Orders group "report-to" location _____

I - Orders group "report-to" time _____
(encoded)

J - Authentication _____

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR
PASSAGE OF LINES

PROWORD: **"Z-4"**

LINE:

A - Contact point 1 _____

2 _____
(continue as necessary)

B - Contact point time _____
(encoded)

C - Unit to coordinate with (call sign) _____

D - Frequency of unit to coordinate with _____

E - Passage point 1 _____

2 _____
(continue as necessary)

F - Passage point time 1 _____

2 _____
(continue as necessary)

G - Passage lane description _____

H - Recognition signal(s) _____
(encoded)

I - Authentication _____

NOTE: The "Z-1" road march FRAGO may also be used.

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR
ROUTE RECONNAISSANCE

PROWORD: **"Z-5"**

LINE:

A - Route location FROM _____ TO _____

TO _____

B - Start point location _____

C - Start point time _____
(encoded)

D - Phase lines (PL) FROM _____ TO _____

FROM _____ TO _____
(continue as necessary)

E - Checkpoint locations _____

F - Release point location _____

G - Orders group "report-to" location _____

H - Orders group "report-to" time _____
(encoded)

I - Authentication _____

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR
ADVANCE GUARD/ZONE RECONNAISSANCE

PROWORD: **"Z-6"**

LINE:

A - Left boundary FROM _____ TO _____

B - Right boundary FROM _____ TO _____

C - Phase lines (PL) FROM _____ TO _____

FROM _____ TO _____
(Repeat this step as often as needed; enter code name for each PL following location)

D - Contact points 1 _____

2 _____
(continue as necessary)

E - Unit to the left (call sign) _____

F - Unit to the right (call sign) _____

G - Start time _____
(encoded)

H - Orders group "report-to" location _____

I - Orders group "report-to" time _____
(encoded)

J - Authentication _____

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR
AREA RECONNAISSANCE

PROWORD: **"Z-7"**

LINE:

A - Objective location _____

B - Start point time _____
(encoded)

C - Route to objective FROM _____ TO _____

D - Time reconnaissance must be completed _____
(encoded)

E - Orders group "report-to" location _____

F - Orders group "report-to" time _____
(encoded)

G - Authentication _____

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR
SCREEN

PROWORD: **"Z-8"**

LINE:

A - Left boundary FROM _____ TO _____

B - Right boundary FROM _____ TO _____

C - Time to occupy screen line _____
(encoded)

D - Contact points 1 _____

2 _____
(continue as necessary)

E - Unit to the left (call sign) _____

F - Unit to the right (call sign) _____

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

FRAGO FORMAT FOR
DELAY

PROWORD: **"Z-9"**

LINE:

A - Left boundary FROM _____ TO _____

B - Right boundary FROM _____ TO _____

C - Initial positions FROM _____ TO _____

D - Subsequent positions _____

E - Time to occupy initial positions _____ (encoded)

F - Contact points 1 _____

2 _____ (continue as necessary)

G - Phase lines (PL) and not-later-than times _____ (encoded)

H - Unit to the left (call sign) _____

I - Unit to the right (call sign) _____

NOTE: All locations are sent by graphic control measure or TIRS or are encoded when using a nonsecure net.

e. Communications.

(1) Communications security.

(a) Make maximum use of hand-and-arm signals and face-to-face communications.

(b) A stationary element's radio transmissions must not exceed 8 to 10 seconds; the proword "BREAK" is used. Transmit long messages and FRAGOs while on the move.

(c) By secure means, immediately report loss of SOI to the commander or executive officer (XO).

(d) Authentication is required under these conditions:

1. When opening, entering, or leaving the net.
2. When challenged by a net control station (NCS).
3. When lifting or imposing radio listening silence.
4. When receiving suspicious instructions from an unknown source.
5. When a change of mission is ordered.
6. When permission to unmask is given.

(e) Reports and information about the unit or other friendly elements will always be transmitted by secure means.

(f) When using wire communications, use the vehicle number on the hot loop.

(g) Electronic warfare considerations include the following:

1. Interference or imitative deception will be reported in meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) format.

2. On FM radios, use the lowest power necessary to get the call through.

3. If jamming is suspected, take these actions:

a. Disconnect the antenna to determine if interference is coming from within the vehicle, then reconnect the antenna.
b. Shift to maximum power.
c. Continue operations.
d. Attempt to relocate or use terrain masking.
e. Change frequency only if authorized.

(h) During tactical operations, the platoon leader and PSG will ensure that communications are maintained with the NCS and/or commander at all times using whatever means are necessary.

(i) FM frequencies and call signs will normally be changed daily as required by SOI.

(2) Radio net organization and responsibility.

(a) The HMMWV scout platoon uses these nets:

1. Platoon. This net is used to conduct all platoon operations.

2. Battalion command. As a key maneuver element of the battalion, the scout platoon must monitor this net continuously. The platoon leader and PSG should have the capability to monitor and transmit on this net when the battalion is conducting tactical operations.

3. Operations and intelligence (OI). This net may be used to control reconnaissance and surveillance operations. Many battalions use it to handle routine reports.

4. Fires. This usually is the battalion mortar net. It is used to rapidly coordinate for and adjust indirect fires, the key to success for all reconnaissance and security (R&S) operations. All scouts must have the ability to quickly change to this net to coordinate and call for indirect fire.

5. Company team. This net is used to conduct coordination for handing off enemy targets once the scouts make contact or to let the company team know where scouts are located.

6. Administrative/logistics (A/L). The PSG uses the A/L net to send routine logistics and administrative reports.

7. Retrans. This net may be used to facilitate effective communications between the scout platoon leader and the TOC during all missions requiring FM transmissions over extended ranges.

(b) The CFV scout platoon uses these nets:

1. Platoon. This net is used to conduct all platoon operations.

2. Troop command. The scout platoon leader or PSG uses this net to send all routine reports to the troop XO. Scout and tank platoon leaders use it to coordinate tactical actions of their platoons.

3. Troop fires. This net is used to send calls for fire, either to the troop FSO or directly to the troop mortars.

f. Terrain Index Reference System.

(1) The parent unit will usually provide the TIRS index points to be used for the operation. If it does not, the platoon leader should establish his own TIRS points. TIRS is used for these purposes:

(a) To identify friendly positions; quickly pass out control measures such as the LD, PLs, or boundaries; and provide orientation for an OP.

(b) To report friendly unit locations.

(2) Shifts from an index point will be done from that point in grid squares. East-west shifts will be given first, followed by north-south shifts. On a 1:50,000 scale map, the shifts will be in

thousands of meters (kilometers); for example, a shift of "ONE POINT ZERO (1.0)" equals 1,000 meters (1 kilometer).

(3) These procedures help to maintain TIRS security while providing the simplicity needed for fast-paced operations:

(a) Line ALPHA (A) from authentication tables is used to encode/decode TIRS.

(b) Letters in TIRS coordinates are sent in the clear.

(c) The two-digit numerical designator for the index point will be encoded.

(d) A shift from a TIRS index point is sent in the clear.

(e) To decode a TIRS point, reverse the process.

(4) For example, the platoon must call for a shift from a TIRS point, designated A23, to a position 800 meters to the east and 1,200 meters to the south. The letter designator remains the same; the numbers come from line A of the correct authentication table. In this case, A23 becomes ARU. The shift is then sent in the clear: "FROM ARU, EAST ZERO POINT EIGHT, SOUTH ONE POINT TWO."

(5) TIRS should never be used to report enemy locations, to send spot reports (SPOTREP), or to call for indirect fires.

g. <u>Security Readiness Conditions</u>. Security readiness conditions (REDCON) provide the leader with the information he needs to prepare for the upcoming mission while allowing him to maintain necessary security. Conditions within each REDCON level provide the leader with preparation guidelines, which he may modify as METT-T dictates. He then prioritizes tasks to complete preparations for the mission and reports to higher headquarters as the platoon achieves the prescribed REDCON level. As time of execution nears, the REDCON level increases in accordance with mission requirements. The following paragraphs outline preparation criteria for each REDCON level.

(1) REDCON-1 (full alert):

(a) Platoon prepared to move immediately.
(b) Vehicles loaded and secured, and weapons manned.

(c) Vehicle engines running.

(2) REDCON-2 (full alert; engines off):

(a) Platoon prepared to move in 15 minutes.
(b) Precombat checks completed (if increasing readiness from REDCON-3 to REDCON-2)
(c) Equipment stowed except as needed for local security.
(d) Vehicles and weapons manned.
(e) Local security established.
(f) Status reports submitted to platoon leader.
(g) Sensitive items (Green 2) report submitted to higher headquarters.
(h) Engines off to conserve fuel.

(3) REDCON-3 (reduced security):

(a) Platoon prepared to move in 1 hour.
(b) Fifty percent of the platoon standing down for mission planning and preparation.
(c) Remaining soldiers providing security.

(4) REDCON-4 (preparation phase/minimum security):

(a) Platoon prepared to move in 2 hours.
(b) Seventy-five percent of the platoon standing down for mission planning and preparation.
(c) Remaining soldiers providing security.

h. <u>Attachments and Detachments</u>.

(1) Platoon attachments. When additional assets are attached to the platoon, the platoon leader takes the following actions:

(a) Briefs incoming element leaders on these subjects:

1. Platoon organization.
2. OPORD.
3. Overlay and graphic control measures.
4. Logistics and maintenance status.
5. Command and control items, such as call signs, fires, and SOI.
6. SOP.

(b) To ensure effective support, assists the element leaders in their planning process.

(c) Assigns each element to the team that is tasked to help the element accomplish missions within its specialty or capability.

(2) Platoon detached as a whole. These actions occur when the entire platoon is attached to another unit:

(a) If time allows, the PSG ensures that all vehicles are refueled and rearmed before attachment to the new unit.

(b) The platoon leader physically reports to the gaining CP or TOC as soon as possible to coordinate the following:

1. Maps and overlays.
2. Tactical SOP (TSOP).
3. Logistical and personnel information.
4. OPORD.
5. SOI information.

III. TACTICAL OPERATIONS.

a. Precombat Operations. The platoon leader takes the following actions to prepare for tactical operations:

(1) To ensure combat readiness of the platoon or team, conducts precombat inspections and checks of soldiers, equipment, and vehicles in accordance with the unit SOP.

(2) Back-briefs key leaders and soldiers to ensure they understand their critical tasks and have developed a sound plan to accomplish their missions in compliance with the platoon plan.

(3) Conducts a rehearsal to ensure all soldiers thoroughly understand the mission and know how to accomplish all critical tasks.

(4) Conducts necessary training on mission-critical tasks.

(5) Conducts LOGPAC operations.

(6) Refines the plan as new information or instructions become available; issues new orders to keep soldiers informed of changes.

(7) Develops and rehearses contingencies as required.

(8) Conducts necessary coordination with higher, adjacent, attached, OPCON, and supporting units.

(9) Executes specified REDCON levels at specified times to ensure that security is maintained as mission readiness is achieved.

(10) Reports unit readiness to conduct the mission.

b. Quartering Parties. The scout platoon may have to assume quartering party duties as part of its parent unit or on its own. The following considerations apply:

(1) Personnel. Composition of the quartering party should be determined based on current METT-T factors.

(2) Equipment. The quartering party requires these items:

(a) DR-8/RL-39.
(b) WD-1 communications wire.
(c) TA-1 or TA-312 (two pieces).
(d) Signal flags.
(e) Engineer tape.
(e) U-shaped pickets.
(g) Flashlights with colored lenses.
(h) Chemical lights.
(i) NBC monitoring equipment.

NOTE: Duties and tasks in the following paragraph should be performed in MOPP 4 if the contamination situation is unknown.

(3) Duties. The quartering party performs these duties:

(a) Reconnoiters and secures the assembly area.

(b) If an assembly area site is unacceptable, seeks further guidance from the commander or platoon leader immediately.

(c) Organizes the area (platoon positions, TOC).

(d) Improves and marks entrances, exits, and internal routes.

(e) Marks or removes obstacles.

(f) Marks vehicle positions. At night, uses chemical lights, if available.

(g) Links up with the unit at the release point (RP); ensures that all elements clear the RP without stopping.

(h) Serves as ground guides for lead vehicles of each element and points out exact vehicle locations.

(i) Ensures that vehicles move into their assigned positions as quickly as possible without halting on the route into the position. Positions may be adjusted after the unit occupies the assembly area.

(j) Briefs vehicle commanders on adjacent vehicle locations, location of PLs, and routes in and out of the assembly area and unit positions.

(k) Accomplishes any special assigned tasks.

(4) Nighttime occupation. The quartering party leader meets the lead vehicle of the element occupying the assembly area and signals it based on the movement order. The quartering party's ground guides then meet and guide individual elements (sections, platoons, troops, companies) to assigned, marked positions using flashlights with colored lenses or shielded chemical lights.

c. <u>Assembly Areas</u>.

(1) Units use assembly areas to prepare for future operations or to regroup. Scout platoons are often directed to find, clear, and occupy these areas. Scouts should look for these characteristics when selecting an assembly area:

(a) Concealment from overhead observation.
(b) Cover from direct fire.
(c) Good drainage; ground surface to support unit vehicles.
(d) Adequate exits, entrances, and road networks.
(e) Enough space for adequate dispersion.

(2) All vehicle traffic within the assembly area is directed by ground guides, who use filtered flashlights during periods of limited visibility.

(3) These factors affect communications in the assembly area:

(a) Radio listening silence is ordinarily in effect in the assembly area.

(b) Platoons establish hot loops within 30 minutes of arrival. Platoon OPs and higher CPs may, if appropriate, be connected to the hot loop.

(4) All vehicle commanders report vehicle status to the platoon leader, who forwards a situation report (SITREP), BLUE 2, to the TOC or commander within 30 minutes.

(5) The platoon leader or PSG checks the positioning of each vehicle and OP in the platoon area of responsibility and assigns sectors of fire and observation. Vehicle commanders develop sketch/range cards and bring them to the platoon leader within 30 minutes.

(6) The platoon leader develops a platoon fire plan and brings it to the TOC or commander within 60 minutes.

(7) Personnel remain in complete uniform at all times, to include possession of personal weapon, mask (carried), load-bearing equipment (LBE), and helmet (CVC helmet, if applicable).

(8) The priority of tasks is as follows:

(a) Position vehicles.
(b) Establish local security.
(c) Establish OPs.
(d) Develop range cards and fire plans.
(e) Establish wire communications.
(f) Camouflage positions.
(g) Develop the obstacle plan.
(h) Select alternate and supplementary positions.
(i) Reconnoiter routes of withdrawal.

(j) Perform preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS).
(k) Emplace M8 or M8A1 alarms.
(l) Emplace the platoon early warning system (PEWS).
(m) Conduct resupply.
(n) Rest as necessary and as time permits.

(9) Field sanitation measures are enforced to keep the area clean and safe and include use of the following:

(a) Cat holes.
(b) Field latrines.
(c) Plastic bags.
(d) War-burying procedures for garbage.

e. Tactical Road Marches.

(1) The platoon conducts tactical road marches alone or as part of a larger unit. The order of march is determined by SOP unless changed by the platoon leader, who positions himself where he can best control the platoon.

(2) March speeds and intervals are maintained based on the following conditions:

Conditions	Interval (meters) (day/night)	Catchup Speed (mph) (day/night)	Speed (mph) (day/night)
Open Road	100/50	40/25	45/30
Built-Up Areas	25/25	25/20	25/25
Interstate/Autobahn	100/50	40/35	45/40

(3) March columns are used based on the following criteria:

(a) Close column is normal at night and in limited visibility. Vehicle distance depends on visual contact with the vehicle ahead.

(b) Open column is normal for daylight. Vehicles are spaced 100 meters apart or at a safe "dust distance," if applicable.

(c) Infiltration, in which vehicles are dispatched at irregular intervals, is used as announced in the OPORD.

(4) Normally, night road marches are conducted in total blackout. For movement in assembly areas, guides use filtered flashlights. Every soldier must learn how to read the blackout markers of the vehicle in front of him.

(5) Scheduled halts are executed based on these factors:

(a) They are announced in the OPORD.

(b) They normally last 15 minutes at the end of the first hour of movement and then 10 minutes every two hours thereafter.

(c) Once the march is stopped, the platoon leader and PSG post left and right flank security, with a two-man team on each flank.

(d) Crews maintain security at all times; the vehicle commander or gunner mans turret weapons.

(e) Vehicle commanders send an observer forward to the next vehicle when operating completely blacked out.

(f) The driver conducts during-operation maintenance.

(g) Refueling is conducted, if required or scheduled.

(h) The platoon reports the halt if not under radio listening silence.

(6) During unscheduled halts , the platoon takes these actions:

(a) Assumes a herringbone formation.
(b) Establishes security.
(c) Determines the cause of the halt.
(d) Platoon leader notifies the battalion or troop commander.

(7) When moving, each vehicle designates an air guard (scout observer). Vehicles alternate turret orientation within the column; the last vehicle orients its weapons to the rear.

(8) The following contingency plan is used in case of a vehicle breakdown: Clear the road, if possible, and notify the PSG of vehicle status. Post an observer for local security; place warning indicators behind the vehicle. Have the observer wave other vehicles past. Attempt to repair the vehicle; when it is repaired, rejoin the column. If repairs cannot be made, wait for recovery by unit trains. When the vehicle is repaired, rejoin the end of the column.

(9) This contingency plan is used to correct a break in column: The vehicle commander noticing a break behind him informs the platoon leader and slows down to 10 mph for 1 minute. If he has not sighted trailing vehicles, he stops and clears the road. The lead vehicle commander starts moving again once the gap is closed; he reports the situation to the platoon leader.

e. <u>Reconnaissance Missions</u>.

(1) As tasked by their commander, scouts conduct reconnaissance forward of other friendly forces to provide current, accurate information about terrain, resources, and enemy elements within a specified area of operations. This information allows follow-on forces to maneuver freely and rapidly to their objective. It prevents follow-on forces from being surprised or interrupted and helps them to avoid losing men and equipment along the way to the objective.

(2) Fundamentals of reconnaissance include the following:

(a) Use maximum reconnaissance force forward.
(b) Orient on the reconnaissance objective.
(c) Report all information rapidly and accurately.
(d) Retain freedom to maneuver.
(e) Gain and maintain enemy contact.
(f) Develop the situation rapidly.

(3) Planning for a reconnaissance mission comprises the following procedures and considerations:

(a) Conduct all required troop-leading procedures during planning and preparation for the mission.

(b) Develop a reverse planning schedule; execute troop-leading procedures using one-third/two-thirds time allocation rule.

(c) Ensure the plan complies with the commander's OPORD/FRAGO; specify all critical reconnaissance tasks required to accomplish the mission based on the factors of METT-T.

(d) Ensure the plan includes all critical information to be collected and reported regarding the reconnaissance objective as specified by the OPORD/FRAGO, commander's intent, and specified orders and requests (SOR).

(e) Ensure strict adherence to reconnaissance fundamentals.

(f) Ensure the plan specifies an adequate task organization to accomplish the mission.

(g) Ensure the plan specifies the scheme of maneuver the platoon will execute to accomplish the mission.

(h) Ensure the plan specifies actions on contact against all expected enemy contacts.

(i) Ensure the plan specifies use of indirect fires to support the scheme of maneuver.

(j) Ensure the operations overlay has sufficient and accurate graphic control measures to effectively control movement and fires of the platoon/team and accomplish the mission. Ensure subordinate leaders have posted graphics before the OPORD is issued.

(k) Use a terrain board or model while issuing the OPORD to ensure clarity and understanding of the mission.

(l) Conduct back-briefs to ensure that subordinates understand the mission and specific tasks they must accomplish.

(4) Successful conduct of a reconnaissance mission requires the platoon to execute the following actions:

(a) Move and deploy using the specified formations, movement techniques, and routes and at specified times.

(b) Conduct reconnaissance of the defined area, ensuring that all critical information (SOR) specified in orders is collected and reported rapidly and accurately. Accomplish these tasks:

1. Locate all enemy forces and activity.
2. Evaluate terrain information.
3. Evaluate all bridges, tunnels, underpasses, overpasses, and culverts.
4. Locate suitable fording or crossing sites near all bridges.
5. Evaluate all primary and lateral routes.
6. Locate and evaluate all obstacles.
7. Determine the existence and extent of all NBC contaminated areas and mark them.
8. Locate/mark bypasses around obstacles, obstructions, and contaminated areas.

(c) Remain focused on the reconnaissance objective specified in orders, commander's intent, and SOR.

(d) Dismount scouts to conduct detailed reconnaissance and to maintain security and stealth.

(e) Retain stealth and freedom of maneuver by executing correct movement techniques and actions on contact and by remaining aware of the tactical situation.

(f) Maintain contact with all enemy forces as specified in orders and the commander's intent.

(g) Develop the situation rapidly in each instance of enemy contact by executing correct actions on contact and specified courses of action based on the factors of METT-T.

(h) Maintain command and control of the platoon/team to ensure mission accomplishment. Track the battle, remain aware of the tactical situation, and retain the initiative.

(i) Report all specified control measures/activities. Keep the commander and/or platoon/team leader informed at all times.

(j) Meet all time requirements as specified in orders and the commander's intent.

f. Screen Missions.

(1) A CFV scout platoon can conduct screening operations independently or as part of a larger force such as a cavalry troop. It may also be called upon to work as part of a larger unit, such as a regiment, to conduct screening or reconnaissance missions in support of guard or cover missions. The HMMWV scout platoon is not equipped to conduct all critical tasks of the screen mission against an armored enemy force and therefore cannot screen independently. The HMMWV platoon can be employed as part of a larger force, ideally a company team, to conduct the screen mission.

(2) Fundamentals of screen missions are the following:

(a) Orient on the main body.
(b) Perform continuous reconnaissance.
(c) Provide early and accurate warning.
(d) Provide reaction time and maneuver space.
(e) Maintain enemy contact.

(3) Screen missions comprise the following critical tasks:

(a) Maintaining continuous surveillance of all named areas of interest (NAI) or avenues of approach into the sector, of reconnaissance avenues during the enemy's reconnaissance phase, and of main body avenues during the enemy's main attack phase.

(b) Providing early warning of enemy approach.

(c) Gaining and maintaining enemy contact and reporting enemy activity (visual contact is preferred).

(d) Identifying and, in coordination with other combat elements, destroying enemy reconnaissance units. In most situations, scouts will not attempt to engage combat units on their own.

(e) Impeding and harassing the enemy by controlled use of long-range indirect fires.

(4) Planning for a screen mission entails these steps:

(a) Conduct troop-leading procedures during planning and preparation for the mission.

(b) Develop a reverse planning schedule and execute troop-leading procedures in accordance with the one-third/two-thirds rule of time allocation.

(c) Based on METT-T factors, ensure the plan provides continuous reconnaissance of specified enemy avenues of approach or NAIs to identify and maintain contact with enemy forces.

(d) Ensure the plan specifies critical information that must be collected and reported to provide early and accurate warning of enemy activity to the commander.

(e) Ensure the plan specifies how the platoon, based on the main body's scheme of maneuver, will orient the screen to provide continuous security for the main body.

(f) Ensure the plan positions the screen with sufficient depth to provide the main body commander with required reaction time and maneuver space.

(g) Ensure the plan specifies how and where to identify enemy reconnaissance forces and how and where to destroy these forces (in conjunction with other combat forces).

(h) Ensure the plan specifies an adequate task organization to accomplish the mission.

(i) Ensure the plan specifies the scheme of maneuver the platoon will execute to accomplish the mission.

(j) Ensure the plan specifies actions on contact to be executed for all expected enemy contacts.

(k) Ensure the plan specifies use of indirect fires to support the scheme of maneuver and to engage enemy forces as directed in orders and the commander's intent.

(l) Ensure the operations overlay includes sufficient and accurate graphic control measures to effectively control movement and fires of the platoon/team. Ensure subordinate leaders have posted graphics before the OPORD is issued.

(m) Issue the OPORD, ensuring it contains sufficient detail to allow elements at platoon/team level to accomplish their missions. Use a terrain board or model while issuing the OPORD to ensure clarity and understanding of the mission.

(n) Conduct back-briefs to ensure that subordinates understand the mission and the specific tasks they must accomplish.

(5) Successful conduct of a screen mission requires the platoon to execute the following actions:

(a) Move and deploy using the specified formations, movement techniques, and routes at the specified times.

(b) Conduct reconnaissance of the area of operations between main body forces and the screen to provide security for the main body, as specified in orders and based on METT-T factors.

(c) Remain oriented on the main body and its scheme of maneuver to provide continuous security for the main body.

(d) Establish the screen to provide continuous reconnaissance of all enemy avenues of approach or NAIs as specified in orders and commander's guidance.

(e) Establish the screen with sufficient depth, based on METT-T factors, to provide continuous reconnaissance and to give the main body commander adequate reaction time and maneuver space.

(f) Establish OPs to provide required surveillance of designated enemy avenues of approach/NAIs.

(g) Conduct patrols to provide additional surveillance of avenues of approach/NAIs, to reconnoiter dead space, to provide security, and to facilitate coordination internally and with adjacent units.

(h) Emplace early warning devices and obstacles to alert the platoon/team of enemy activity along avenues of approach and in dead space.

(i) Collect and report all critical information (SOR) to provide early and accurate warning of enemy activity to the main body commander.

(j) Identify and, in coordination with other combat elements, destroy enemy reconnaissance forces before they can collect and report intelligence on friendly forces.

(k) Employ indirect fires to engage enemy forces as directed in orders and commander's guidance.

(l) Identify and maintain contact with all enemy forces until each enemy force is destroyed or handed off to another friendly force or until directed by the commander to break contact.

(m) Maintain command and control of the platoon/team, directing actions that ensure mission accomplishment. Track the battle, remain aware of the situation, and retain the initiative.

(n) Report all specified control measures and activities; keep the commander and platoon/team leader informed.

(o) Meet all time requirements as specified in orders and commander's guidance.

(6) Establishment of an OP comprises these steps:

(a) Secure the OP site, using these procedures:

1. Vehicles stop short of the OP site; the leader places them in an overwatch position.

2. The leader dismounts with scouts and prepares to move forward to reconnoiter the OP site.

3. The leader briefs the scouts on the dismounted mission and ensures they have the following equipment:

a. Personal weapons and ammunition, protective masks, and seasonal uniform.
b. Radio.

c. M249 SAW or M60 machine gun with ammunition.
d. M256 kit, or chemical agent monitor (CAM) and M8 paper.

4. Scouts establish 360-degree local security.

5. Scouts check for mines, booby traps, chemical contamination, and enemy activity.

(b) Determine suitability of OP sites based on these criteria:

1. OPs must allow maximum surveillance of assigned sectors, enemy avenues of approach, and/or NAIs. The dismounted party leader adjusts OP sites accordingly and reports any changes to the platoon leader.

2. OPs must provide adequate cover and concealment for the observers.

3. OPs must have access to covered and concealed routes back to the vehicle positions.

4. OP locations must not attract attention.

5. OPs must be within visual contact and small arms range of the vehicle positions.

6. Dead space around the OPs must be covered using patrols, obstacles, and/or early warning devices.

(c) Select and occupy vehicle fighting positions, taking these steps:

1. Vehicles occupy positions.

2. Vehicle commanders develop range cards and stake in their positions.

3. Leader checks positions and range cards.

4. Vehicles back into hide positions.

(d) Establish the OP, taking these steps:

1. To maintain continuous surveillance, assign a minimum of 2 observers to man the OP at all times.

2. Brief observers on the mission from the OP, covering the following points:

a. The sector of responsibility, target reference points (TRP), avenues of approach, NAIs, and areas of special concern (such as dead space and high-use areas).
b. When and how to report, call for fire, and use challenge procedures.
c. Actions on enemy contact.
d. Call signs, frequencies, sign/countersign procedures, challenges and passwords, and signals.
e. Relief time.
f. Control measures and indirect fire targets.

3. Check equipment and other operational items, including the following:

a. Map with posted graphics.
b. Compass.
c. Communications equipment (radio with directional antenna). Paragraph IIIf(7) of this SOP covers use of field expedient unidirectional antennas.
d. Observation devices (as a minimum, binoculars and night vision devices).
e. Report formats based on the SOP.
f. Personal weapons and ammunition.
g. Seasonal uniform, LBE, and protective mask.
h. "A" bag (ALICE pack).

i. M249 SAW or M60 machine gun.
j. Flashlight with filter(s).
k. Pyrotechnics (if required).
l. SOI extract.
m. MOPP gear.

4. Under leader supervision, observers make a sector sketch, including the following information:

a. OP positions.
b. Vehicle hide and fighting positions.
c. Sector boundaries and TRPs.
d. Small arms fields of fire.
e. All dead space (outlined).
f. Dominant/key terrain features.
g. Location of obstacles and early warning devices.
h. Patrol routes.
i. Indirect fire targets, trigger lines, and final protective fires (FPF).

5. Leaders report occupation of the OP to the platoon leader.

(e) Improve the survivability of the OP for long-term occupation, taking these steps:

1. Establish wire communications.

2. Camouflage the OP, routes, vehicles, and equipment as follows:

a. Maximize use of all natural and artificial materials.

b. Break up the outline of the position with camouflage nets or natural foliage. Do not cut natural materials in the immediate OP area; get the materials at least 500 meters away.

c. Direct dismounted soldiers to camouflage their faces, hands, and helmets.

3. Dig in the OP as a 2-man fighting position with 18 inches of overhead cover.

4. Emplace early warning devices and/or obstacles in dead space and on enemy avenues of approach near the OP.

5. Emplace M8/M8A1 chemical agent alert system.

6. Emplace M9 paper.

7. Plan indirect fires and FPF. Report these to the platoon leader for inclusion in the platoon fire plan.

8. Enforce strict noise, light, and litter discipline.

9. Restrict movement in and around the OP and keep vehicles in hide positions.

(f) Operate the OP, following these guidelines:

1. Conduct continuous surveillance of the assigned sector. Scouts use their physical senses and all other means to detect enemy activity. Observers rotate duties every 20 to 30 minutes to reduce eye fatigue.

2. Conduct communications checks every 2 hours or more often as required.

3. Set up and inspect night vision devices before dark to ensure proper operation.

4. Ensure observers immediately report tactical information to give the section/squad early warning of enemy approach.

5. Challenge any person approaching the OP whose identity is unknown.

6. Leave the OP only on order, when relieved, or to avoid capture.

(g) Plan and occupy alternate and subsequent OPs as required, taking these steps:

1. Reconnoiter and prepare additional OPs as time and mission permit.

2. Plan and rehearse routes to each new position.

3. Report locations and movement times to the platoon leader.

4. Occupy OPs as required by the mission.

(7) Dismounted patrols and units of company size and smaller can significantly enhance communications by using field expedient unidirectional antennas. While moving, you are generally restricted to using the short and long whip antennas that come with your radios. When you are not moving, however, expedient antennas allow you to broadcast farther and to receive more clearly. They also allow you to broadcast only in the direction you need, thereby reducing your electronic signature and the chance of detection by the enemy.

NOTE: An antenna that is not tuned or cut to the correct operating frequency is not as effective as the whips that are supplied with your radio. Circuits inside the radio load the whips properly so that they are tuned to give maximum output. Whips are not as effective as a tuned doublet or tuned ground-plane (specifically, the OF-254 type), but the doublet or ground-plane must be tuned to the correct operating frequency. This is especially critical with low-power radios such as the AN/PRC-77.

(a) The vertical half-rhombic antenna (VHR) and the long-wire antenna consist of a single wire, ideally two or more wavelengths long, supported on poles 3 to 7 meters (about 10 to 20 feet) above the ground. These antennas will, however, operate satisfactorily as low as 1 meter (about 3 feet) above the ground. The far end of the wire is connected to a ground source through a resistor of 620 ohms. To ensure the resistor is not burned out by the output power of your transmitter, use a resistor that is rated at least one-half the wattage output of your transmitter. A reasonably good ground, such as a number of ground rods or a counterpoise, should be used at both

ends of the antenna. The radiation pattern is directional. These antennas are used primarily for transmitting or receiving high-frequency signals. Because they can operate so low above the ground, they are especially effective during occupation of OPs, when both directivity and low signature are critical to mission requirements.

(b) If you need more distance and directivity than your whip antenna will give you, you can construct a VHR antenna. Before building the antenna, determine the direction of the station you need to reach and line up the antenna. Plan all work in that direction. Use the following steps to build a field-expedient VHR:

STEP 1: Cut 100 feet of wire for the antenna.

STEP 2: Cut 91 feet of wire for a counterpoise. This wire, stretched across the bottom of the antenna, serves as an artificial ground that helps to produce the required radiation pattern. You will need a longer counterpoise if your antenna center support is less than 30 feet.

STEP 3: Connect an insulator to each end of the antenna wire and one at the middle. Add a tie-down wire outside the insulators on each end of the antenna wire.

STEP 4: Connect the counterpoise to the insulators at the same point as the tie-down wire.

STEP 5: Select or erect a middle support (a tree, a pole, or a wire or rope suspended between two trees or structures). To maximize transmission strength, the midpoint must be at least 30 feet high.

STEP 6: Stretch the counterpoise out in the direction of the target station, with the middle of the counterpoise at the center support. Drive stakes next to each tie-down wire, stretch the counterpoise tight, and tie it to the stake. Elevate the center of the antenna until it is tight.

STEP 7: Run a wire from the antenna terminal and connect it to the antenna above the insulator. Run a second wire from a screwhead on your radio case to the bottom of the insulator, or use a connecting adapter to attach both the antenna wire and ground wire to the radio.

STEP 8: A 620-ohm carbon resistor placed at the end toward the desired station will make this antenna transmit in the direction of the desired station only. Make sure the resistor is carbon and is not wire-wound. A 2-watt resistor will work for the AN/PRC-77 and the AN/PRC-119. For higher-power radios, a resistor with a wattage rating of half the power output is needed. In the field, you would not be able to get a carbon resistor large enough to terminate the higher-power radios.

(c) The VHR antenna has the following advantages:

1. It extends the range of the radio considerably.
2. It provides some degree of protection against electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM).
3. It can change azimuth direction within 1 minute.
4. It is lightweight and easy to erect.
5. It is transportable by manpack or tactical vehicle.
6. It has a small visual signature.

NOTE: Because of its versatility and capability enhancement, the VHR antenna is ideal for scouts. Each scout vehicle should have two configurations of antennas (one of them a VHR); these should be built prior to tactical employment and stored as part of the vehicle's basic issue items (BII).

NOTE: The VHR antenna can be used without a counterpoise, but it will not work as well as it does with the counterpoise.

NOTE: When erecting a long-wire antenna, do not forget to follow basic procedures. Use the proper formula to determine the correct wire length for the frequency on which you are operating. If you use the 620-ohm, 2-watt carbon resistor, this antenna is unidirectional for lower-power very high frequency (VHF) transmissions.

(d) The data below show the power output of radios commonly used by scouts:

RADIO SETS	POWER OUTPUT
SINCGARS Series	
PA	50 watts
HI	4 watts
MED	160 milliwatts
LO	500 microwatts
AN/VRC-12 Series	
HI	30 watts
LO	8 watts
AN/VRC-64	2 watts
AN/PRC-77	2 watts

g. Fire Support.

(1) The plan specifies the use of indirect fires to support the scheme of maneuver.

(2) Mortars and field artillery (FA) are the primary means of indirect fire support available to scout platoons.

(3) Fire support planning is the continuous process of analyzing, allocating, and scheduling fire support. The platoon leader's goal is to effectively integrate and synchronize fire support with the maneuver plan to optimize combat power.

(4) Fire planning is the continuous process of selecting targets on which fires are prearranged to support the scheme of maneuver. Targets such as personnel, equipment, material, or terrain are designated and numbered for future reference and firing. They are allocated by the commander.

(5) The fire support team (FIST) at troop level and the fire support officer (FSO) at battalion/squadron level assist the platoon leader in planning and coordinating indirect fires.

(6) The platoon leader must plan targets for the use of fires, smoke, and illumination to support his scheme of maneuver.

(7) The platoon leader should plan fire targets on all known or suspected enemy forces and avenues of approach with which he intends to make contact as the platoon or enemy moves through the sector.

(8) The platoon leader must determine what effect is required on these targets. There are three types of fire: destruction, neutralization, and suppression.

(9) The platoon leader should plan smoke targets for both day and night operations to assist in concealing movement of the platoon into the sector. He should plan these targets when scout teams may be required to move within observation range of known or suspected enemy forces and have limited or no natural concealment. The platoon leader designates these targets based on weather and terrain considerations.

(10) The platoon leader should plan illumination targets during limited visibility missions to enhance the capabilities of his own surveillance optics. He should plan these targets on NAIs and on known or suspected enemy forces that the platoon is tasked to locate. Additionally, the platoon leader should plan illumination on prominent terrain or manmade features as a contingency to reorient elements of the platoon as required. He can also use illumination fires at ground level to augment his smoke targets by "washing out" the enemy's passive and IR sights.

(11) Targets can be a point or linear, rectangular, or circular in shape as required to ensure success of the attack.

(12) As a general guideline, the CFV scout platoon can normally plan 3 to 5 targets and the HMMWV scout platoon 10 to 12 targets.

(13) The FIST or FSO allocates target numbers to the platoon.

(14) The platoon leader must plan which teams have priority of fires, which teams are responsible for executing targets, and what triggers each target (an event or time).

(15) The platoon leader should produce a fire support execution matrix that includes all pertinent information. An example of the types of information that can be included in this matrix is shown below:

TABLE	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	TRIGGER	RESP

(16) Platoon leaders can decentralize fire planning to team leaders.

(17) The platoon leader must plan for the use of supporting or attached fire support assets such as COLTs.

(18) The platoon leader must determine all fire support coordination measures that are in effect during the conduct of the mission and determine how they affect scout operations.

(19) The platoon leader should coordinate for any restrictive fire measures required to protect the platoon; these include restrictive fire areas (RFA), restrictive fire lines (RFL), and no-fire areas (NFA).

h. <u>Air Defense</u>.

(1) Report all enemy air activity.

(2) Use the following warnings:

(a) White (attack not probable). Use passive air defense measures, such as camouflage and concealment.

(b) Yellow (attack probable). Post air guards; scout observers are air guards for their respective vehicles. Position M2, M249 SAW and M60 machine guns to fire into assigned sectors of coverage.

(c) Red (attack imminent or in progress). Man all weapons and be prepared to engage.

(3) Use the following weapon control status levels:

(a) Weapons free. This is the least restrictive level; elements may fire at any aircraft not positively identified as friendly.

(b) Weapons tight. Elements may fire at aircraft that are positively identified as hostile.

(c) Weapons hold. This is the most restrictive level, with fire authorized only in self-defense.

i. NBC Operations.

(1) These general considerations apply in preparing a unit for an NBC attack:

(a) All required NBC teams will be designated and trained to perform their duties in an NBC environment.

(b) Perform preoperational checks of NBC detection equipment as prescribed in appropriate technical manuals (TM).

(2) Chemical detection teams are equipped with the following:

(a) M8 or M8A1 alarm, which consists of an M43(A1) detector and an M42(A1) alarm unit.
(b) M229 refill kit or M273 maintenance kit for seven days of continuous operation.
(c) A minimum of 400 feet of WD-1/TT wire for remote operation of the alarm.
(d) One BA-3517 battery and four BA-3030 batteries.
(e) M256/M256A1 chemical agent detector kit with a minimum of six sampler detectors.
(f) M8/M9 detector paper.

(3) Radiological survey/monitoring teams are equipped with the following:

(a) IM-93 dosimeters.
(b) IM-174 radiacmeter.

(c) Watch.

(4) The following considerations apply in the employment of radiological survey/monitoring teams:

(a) Radiological survey/monitoring teams will conduct periodic monitoring once an hour after intelligence warns of imminent use of nuclear weapons. Automatic chemical agent alarms will be placed a minimum of 150 meters upwind of the platoon's position to provide advance warning of a downwind vapor hazard.

(b) Leaders ensure that all personnel know their total radiation dose. NBC monitoring teams provide daily data to the PSG, who averages the figures and ensures subordinates keep their men informed of the dose situation.

(c) When chemical agents are detected, chemical agent detection teams shut down automatic chemical agent alarms and determine the type of agent using the M256 chemical agent detector kit and M8 detector paper.

(d) Survey/monitoring teams work with leaders to determine when an area is safe for personnel to unmask.

(e) Radiological survey/monitoring teams will initiate continuous monitoring under these conditions:

1. When periodic monitoring detects a dose rate of 1 centigray per hour (cGy/hr).
2. On receipt of an NBC-3 nuclear report.
3. After a nuclear attack has been seen, heard, or reported.
4. When a unit is on the move.
5. During reconnaissance.
6. Five minutes before a friendly nuclear attack.
7. On order.

(f) Continuous monitoring will cease and periodic monitoring will begin under these conditions:

1. When a dose rate falls below 1cGy/hr.
2. When the dose rate has remained below 1 cGy/hr for 2 hours after a nuclear strike.
3. When a friendly strike is canceled.

(g) The actions in the following paragraphs will take place after an NBC attack is confirmed.

1. Radiological survey/monitoring teams report dose rate measurements and locations/times of measurements under these conditions:

a. When the dose rate reaches 1 cGy/hr.
b. When the peak dose rate is measured.
c. When the unshielded dose rate exceeds 30 cGy/hr.

2. Radiological survey/monitoring teams will measure radiation doses using the IM-93 dosimeter and report them once a day after a nuclear strike; whenever possible, these measurements will not be taken in a contaminated area. In a contaminated area, the teams will read radiation doses once an hour and report them once the dose exceeds 30 cGy.

(5) The following considerations apply when an element is preparing for a nuclear attack.

(a) The best defense in a nuclear attack is to be buttoned up. Use defensive positions if the tactical situation permits. Tunnels, caves, and buildings provide shelter. Armored personnel carriers give some protection.

(b) Weapons, individual equipment, clothing, and other items issued to individuals should be secured inside vehicles. Remember that a nuclear blast wave can turn unsecured items into lethal missiles. Supplies, explosives, and flammables should be dispersed and protected or shielded.

(c) When operating in or crossing radiologically contaminated areas, vehicles should be buttoned up and cargo should be covered. If the mission permits, personnel, equipment, and cargo should be decontaminated as soon as possible after exiting a contaminated area. Dose rates should be closely monitored to ensure compliance with the applicable OEG. Radiation exposure status should be updated daily.

(d) The charts on the following pages outline the defensive actions that should be taken before a nuclear attack. These protective measures vary depending on the nuclear defense level in effect. Level A applies when an attack is considered possible, level B when an attack is likely, and level C when an attack is imminent.

NUCLEAR DEFENSE LEVELS
LEVEL A - ATTACK POSSIBLE

OFFENSE	DEFENSE
PERSONNEL	
Inform personnel and continue with mission.	Inform personnel.
	Increase priority of preparing fighting positions with at least 18 inches of dirt overhead cover.
	Remain near fighting positions or vehicles.
RADIOS	
Turn off all nonessential radios.	Turn off all nonessential radios.
Disconnect antennas and matching unit cables of unused radios.	Disconnect antennas and matching unit cables of unused radios.
	Use wire or messenger whenever possible.
EQUIPMENT	
Secure all loose equipment.	Secure equipment by tying it down or placing it inside the vehicle or fighting position.
Close and latch all hatches not required to be open.	Close and latch all hatches not required to be open.
Turn off all electrical equipment when not in use.	Turn off all electrical equipment when not in use.

NUCLEAR DEFENSE LEVELS
LEVEL B - ATTACK LIKELY

OFFENSE	DEFENSE
PERSONNEL	
Inform personnel.	Inform personnel.
Restrict movement away from fighting position or vehicle except for mission-essential tasks.	Complete fighting positions with at least 18 inches of dirt overhead cover.
	Initiate periodic monitoring with radiacmeter.
	Remain near fighting positions or vehicles.
RADIOS	
Use one radio per scout squad; turn off other radios.	Use no more than two radios per platoon.
Remove unused antennas, disconnect lead-ins, and stow in vehicle.	Remove unused antennas, disconnect lead-ins, and stow in vehicle.
	Use wire or messenger whenever possible.
EQUIPMENT	
Secure all loose equipment.	Secure equipment by tying it down or placing it inside vehicle or fighting position.
Move in defilade and avoid forests and urban areas if possible.	Move in defilade.
Close and latch all hatches not required to be open.	Close and latch all hatches not required to be open.

NUCLEAR DEFENSE LEVELS
LEVEL C - ATTACK IMMINENT

OFFENSE	DEFENSE
PERSONNEL	
Inform personnel.	Inform personnel.
Prepare to cover face with cloth or handkerchief (do not use protective mask).	Prepare to cover face with cloth or handkerchief (do not use protective mask).
Place all personnel in armored vehicles.	Have all personnel in fighting positions or vehicles.
RADIOS	
Use visual signals to control movement.	Turn off all radios.
Use one vehicle radio per squad.	Use wire communications.
	Remove unused antennas, disconnect lead-ins, and stow in vehicle.
EQUIPMENT	
Secure all loose equipment.	Secure equipment by tying it down or placing it inside vehicle or fighting position.
Move in defilade.	Move to a defilade position, avoiding forests and urban areas if possible.
Close and latch all hatches not required to be open.	Close and latch all hatches.
Turn off all electrical equipment when not in use.	Turn off all electrical equipment.
	Traverse turrets to rear and lock.

(6) Leaders must inspect all protective masks daily. They ensure that each crewman has his mask on hand and check each mask for serviceability and fit. They must report any deficiencies to the PSG immediately.

(7) MOPP levels and the appropriate clothing for each level are as follows:

MOPP LEVEL	SUIT	BOOTS	MASK/ HOOD	GLOVES
0	carried	carried	carried	carried
1	worn *	carried	carried	carried
2	worn *	worn	carried	carried
3	worn *	worn	worn **	carried
4	worn	worn	worn	worn

* Suit is worn open or closed based on temperature.
** Hood is worn open or closed based on temperature.

(8) Without being ordered to do so, troops will automatically mask under these conditions:

(a) When sprayed by an overflying aircraft.

(b) When an alarm is activated.

(c) When smoke from an unknown source is detected.

(d) When any odor, liquid, solid, or dust of unknown or suspicious origin is detected.

(e) When the platoon enters a suspected contaminated area.

(f) When one or more of the following symptoms are present:

1. Unexplained runny nose.
2. Choking; tightness in chest/throat.
3. Dimming of vision.

(9) When the platoon must cross a contaminated area, the following actions take place:

(a) The platoon leader or PSG conducts a precombat inspection to ensure that all soldiers' chemical protective equipment is on hand, fitted properly, and functional. The following items are inspected:

1. Protective mask.
2. Complete MOPP gear.
3. Mark I nerve agent autoinjector kit (NAAK).
4. M258A1 decontamination kit.
5. M13/M11 decontamination apparatus.
6. M9 detection paper.

(b) The platoon takes these steps before crossing the area:

1. The platoon leader directs crews to mount the M8 or M8A1 alarm on each vehicle.

2. Crews stow external equipment inside vehicles or cover it with available materials.

3. The platoon leader directs crews to assume MOPP level 4 for crossing the area.

4. The platoon leader directs drivers and gunners to button up; he determines the position of the leader's hatch based on a risk assessment, taking into account how best to command and control the platoon.

(c) The platoon crosses the contaminated area, with the platoon leader directing these actions:

1. Extend the interval between vehicles to 125 meters and slow to 5 mph.

2. Monitor M8/M8A1 alarm and M9 paper.

3. Avoid low ground, overhanging branches, and brush to the extent allowed by the mission.

4. Conduct dismounted movement as rapidly and carefully as possible.

5. Cross the area as quickly and carefully as possible.

6. Soldiers watch each other for symptoms of chemical poisoning.

(d) The platoon exits the contaminated area, taking these actions:

1. Check for casualties and administer first aid as necessary.

2. Conduct necessary decontamination.

3. Continue the mission.

(e) The following apply when the platoon is crossing a nuclear contaminated area:

1. Speed up to 25 mph and extend the interval to a safe "dust distance."

2. Use the quickest, most direct route.

3. After clearing the area (500 to 1,000 meters beyond), request an unscheduled halt from the commander to check for radiation contamination and to conduct hasty decontamination.

(10) The following procedures are used to check for contamination after an artillery or air attack:

(a) Once the attack has ended, vehicles open hatches, but remain in MOPP 4. All crews continue to perform their missions.

(b) Chemical detection teams check for contamination using the M256 kit and M8 paper. If no contamination is found, they conduct proper unmasking procedures and report "ALL CLEAR" to the platoon leader by means of a negative NBC-1 report.

(c) The platoon leader reports the situation to the commander and obtains guidance on actions to take.

(d) If the platoon leader receives permission, he signals "ALL CLEAR" on the platoon net.

(e) When the "ALL CLEAR" is signaled, the platoon unmasks and continues the mission.

(11) Decontamination involves these steps:

(a) Begin decontamination of skin and/or eyes within 1 minute of contamination; then perform personal equipment decontamination.

(b) After personal decontamination, perform operator's spraydown with the M11 or M13 decontamination apparatus (DAP). DS2 should be left on the equipment for 30 minutes and scrubbed with brushes, if possible. The spraydown removes or neutralizes contaminants on the surfaces that operators must touch frequently to do their jobs, such as hatch handles, steering mechanisms, operator controls, engine covers, and tools.

NOTE: DS2 is highly flammable; a dangerous reaction may occur if it comes in contact with other decontamination substances. It should not be used on personnel, protective masks, or clothing.

(12) Hasty decontamination, conducted at squad level (and occasionally at platoon level), consists of two techniques: MOPP gear exchange and vehicle washdown. A squad can complete both techniques in 45 to 60 minutes. The company/troop supply section provides decontamination support and new overgarments. Vehicle washdown is most effective if started within an hour of contamination. The power-driven decontamination equipment (PDDE) crew or a chemical company decontamination squad supports the washdown. Optics are decontaminated with lens paper, soap, and water.

(13) Permission to unmask may be given only by the commander through the platoon leader. When he obtains permission to assume "ALL CLEAR" status, the platoon leader must always require authentication unless he has made face-to-face contact with the commander. The following unmasking procedures are used depending on whether or not a chemical agent detector kit is available.

(a) When M256A1/M256A2 kits are available, unmasking takes about 15 minutes. Use the kit to check for contamination. If readings are negative, begin the following unmasking procedures:

1. The leader or senior soldier selects one or two soldiers and directs them to do the following:

a. Move to a shady place.
b. Unmask for 5 minutes.
c. Clear and reseal their masks.

2. The leader observes the soldiers for 10 minutes.

3. If no symptoms appear, the leader gives the "ALL CLEAR."

4. All soldiers in the unit watch for delayed symptoms.

5. The leader ensures first aid is available.

(b) If M256A1/M256A2 kits are not available, unmasking takes about 35 minuntes. Use this procedure:

1. The leader or senior soldier selects one or two soldiers and directs them to do the following:

a. Move to a shady place.
b. Take a deep breath, hold it, and break the seals on their masks.
c. Keep their eyes open for 15 seconds.
d. Clear and reseal their masks.

2. The leader observes the soldiers for 10 minutes. If there are no symptoms, he directs them to do the following:

a. Break their mask seals and take two or three breaths.
b. Reseal and clear their masks.

3. The leader observes the soldiers for 10 more minutes.

4. If there are no symptoms, the soldiers unmask for 5 minutes and then remask.

5. If no symptoms appear after 10 minutes, the leader gives the "ALL CLEAR."

6. All soldiers watch for delayed symptoms.

(c) When personally directed by an unmasked member of the troop or battalion NBC team, the platoon leader can direct "ALL CLEAR" after a 5-minute buffer period has elapsed.

j. Passage of Lines.

(1) Unit commanders or their designated representatives (such as the XO, 1SG, platoon leader, or section leader) meet at a contact point designated by the headquarters ordering the passage to exchange information and to complete coordination.

(a) The following information is exchanged:

1. Enemy situation.
2. Friendly situation/dispositions.
3. Terrain analysis.
4. Supporting fires information, including available assets, smoke data, and target numbers/locations.
5. Locations of friendly obstacles and applicable breaching information.
6. Recognition signals.
7. SOI information.
8. CP location of stationary unit.
9. Passing unit designation.
10. Number/type of vehicles involved in the passage.
11. Estimated time of arrival (ETA) of vehicles and markings of the first and last vehicles.

(b) The following items are coordinated:

1. Contact points (primary, alternate).
2. Passage lane data, including the SP, RP, passage points, and checkpoints.
3. The LD.
4. Location and number of guides.
5. Routes through obstacles.
6. Alternate routes.
7. Battle handover line (BHL).
8. CSS information, including resupply of Classes III and V, medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) assets, handling of EPWs, and maintenance assets and requirements.
9. Traffic control, including number/type of vehicles.
10. Time of passage.
11. Rally points and assembly areas.
12. Actions on contact if enemy forces are encountered during the passage.

(c) The stationary unit commander must designate contact points, passage points, and routes if they are not specified in the higher headquarters order. As a minimum, he provides guides to meet the passing unit and lead it along the routes through passage points to the RP.

(d) The stationary unit maintains normal radio traffic. A representative of the passing unit headquarters collocates with the stationary unit headquarters. The passing unit maintains radio listening silence until the passage is completed and the passing unit assumes responsibility for the zone or sector.

(2) Vehicle commanders must observe the following considerations and procedures during the passage:

(a) Once the passage route has been entered, never stop. Quickly bypass broken-down vehicles; use alternate passage routes, if necessary.

(b) Make sure the vehicle is marked using methods as prescribed in the OPORD.

(c) If enemy contact is made during the passage, return fire and keep moving.

(3) The platoon will use the traveling technique during the passage, normally in column formation. All gun tubes are oriented toward known or suspected enemy positions.

k. Limited Visibility Operations.

(1) Leaders make sure adequate limited visibility security is provided to the front and flanks by taking the following measures:

(a) Use night observation devices (NOD) for navigation, map-reading, and close-in work.
(b) Use thermal sights.
(c) Plan illumination.
(d) Increase the number of OPs.
(e) Check range cards and sector sketches.
(f) Integrate NODs with other security measures.
(g) Use tracers to point out targets.
(h) Use early warning devices (electronic and pyrotechnic).
(i) Employ antipersonnel (AP) mines to cover dismounted approaches; their location must be recorded and reported to higher headquarters and other units that may be affected by the mines.

(2) Night vision devices and thermal imagery are helpful during periods of limited visibility. In addition, the scout can use the following information to assist in planning and executing limited visibility navigation:

(a) The scout should conduct a thorough map reconnaissance of his present location and of his destination. He must know his present location and be familiar with all identifiable terrain. He must also be able to locate his destination point on the map. If possible, he should conduct a daylight dismounted patrol to become familiar with the route to the objective and the objective itself and to identify all easily recognizable terrain.

(b) The following basic navigational methods can be used during periods of limited visibility:

1. Dead reckoning with a compass. This technique can be used in extreme limited visibility conditions and totally unfamiliar areas.

2. Terrain association with a map. Scouts can use checkpoints and terrain features to help them locate their objective. Terrain features serve as handrails to guide the scout. The advantages to this method are that it is quicker and usually provides concealment along the route to the objective. The disadvantages are that some areas may not provide handrails or terrain that offers recognizable checkpoints and that the technique cannot be used during extreme limited visibility conditions.

3. Odometer/azimuth method. The odometer/azimuth indicator method requires a working odometer in the vehicle and an azimuth for direction. The azimuth can be determined by using line of sight, a compass, field expedient methods, or the azimuth indicator inside the vehicle. Distance can be measured in tenths of a mile or in kilometers. Use conversion tables to convert miles to kilometers and vice versa. This method is most useful in terrain where no prominent terrain features exist and during periods of limited visibility. If a vehicle has a working odometer and an azimuth indicator, two crewman can navigate. The driver can determine distance traveled by watching the odometer, and the gunner can maintain the correct direction by watching the azimuth indicator and giving azimuth corrections to the driver. When set in the stabilization mode, the primary weapon system can be used as a pointer to keep the driver traveling in the correct direction.

(c) These hints make navigatation easier in limited visibility:

1. If available, use an easily identifiable handrail that runs along or parallel to the route or zone.

2. When guiding an attacking force, find an LD that is easy to recognize and allows the unit to deploy before reaching known or suspected enemy positions.

3. Scouts should avoid using NODs continuously. This can lead to eye fatigue and reduced target acquisition capability. To prevent overall "tunnel vision" during movement, squad leaders should ensure that at least one scout is observing the sector with eyes only.

4. Perform a map reconnaissance to locate points that will be easy to recognize during periods of limited visibility.

(d) The scout platoon can use the following items to mark routes for follow-on forces during limited visibility operations:

1. Paint on trees indicating the direction of travel. Different colors may be used for different units.
2. Filtered flashlights (this technique is limited by battery life).
3. Chemical lights.

NOTE: In all of these techniques, the marking device should be positioned so it can be seen by friendly forces only.

(e) Sketches are useful when maps are not available or when existing maps are not adequate. They can also be used to illustrate a reconnaissance or patrol report. Depending on the required degree of accuracy, sketches vary in complexity, detail, and time of preparation. Scouts can use sketches in a number of offensive and defensive situations to illustrate enemy positions and to guide follow-on forces. Examples include the following:

1. In the offense, scouts can sketch the enemy's defensive array, as well as obstacles, bypasses, company team/troop positions, and attack/counterattack routes. In periods of limited visibility, a good sketch of the route of advance to an attack position can be helpful in expediting movement.

2. In the defense, scouts can reconnoiter positions and provide follow-on forces with detailed sketches of the best covered and concealed routes they can use to approach their positions. Sketches can illustrate the fields of observation that exist at OPs and along dismounted patrol routes and withdrawal routes.

ANNEX A

ALARMS AND SIGNALS

1. AIR ATTACK.

a. Radio/Vocal. The alarm is "AIR ATTACK, (cardinal direction)." Example: "AIR ATTACK, WEST."

b. Visual. The hand-and-arm signal for an air attack is used.

2. CHEMICAL.

a. Radio/Vocal. The alarm is "GAS, GAS, GAS."

b. Visual. The hand-and-arm signal for a chemical or nuclear attack is used.

c. Audible. The alarm is rapid beating of metal on metal or sounding of the M8 alarm horn.

3. NUCLEAR (RADIATION ONLY).

a. Radio/Vocal. The alarm is "FALLOUT, FALLOUT, FALLOUT."

b. Visual. The hand-and-arm signal for a chemical or nuclear attack is used.

c. Audible. The alarm is rapid beating of metal on metal or sounding of the M8 alarm horn.

4. ALL CLEAR.

a. Radio/Vocal. The signal is "ALL CLEAR." The "ALL CLEAR" signal must be authenticated in all cases when given over an unsecure radio.

b. Visual. The signal is unmasking by an authorized individual.

5. ENEMY CONTACT (GROUND).

a. Radio/Vocal. The alert for contact is sent by SPOTREP or contact report.

b. Visual. The alert is given using a red flag or the hand-and-arm signal for contact.

A-1

ANNEX B

PRECOMBAT CHECKLIST

1. INDIVIDUAL PREPARATION.

a. Uniforms and Equipment. These preparation guidelines apply:

(1) BDUs/NOMEX are worn with appropriate name tags, US Army tab, rank insignia, and unit patch.

(2) The Kevlar helmet is worn with camouflage cover, rank (pinned or sewn on), camouflage band (cat eyes visible), and chin strap fastened with loose ends secured with black tape. The soldier's last name will be printed on the camouflage cover or band. Nothing else will be printed on the camouflage cover or band.

(3) The protective mask (with eyeglass inserts, if required) is prepared and placed in its carrier to ensure the soldier can mask in 9 seconds or less. Masks include the following equipment:

(a) The M17 series mask (with hood) includes:

1. M1 waterproof bag in lower outside pocket.
2. M8 detection paper in inside pocket.
3. M258A1 decontamination kit in lower outside pocket.
4. TM 3-4240-279-10 in inside pocket.
5. Mark I NAAK injectors in inside pocket.

(b) M24/M25 series masks (with hood) include:

1. Antifogging kit in small pocket in back of carrier.
2. Canister, stored in bottom of carrier; the two short straps fasten around the hose.
3. M8 detector paper in large pocket on the inside of the carrier, on the side next to the individual.
4. TM 3-4240-280-10 in same pocket as M8 paper.

5. M258A1 decontamination kit in small pocket on the inside of the carrier, on the side away from the individual.
6. Mark I NAAK injectors in same pocket with TM.

NOTE: As protection in case the injectors discharge, ensure the TM and M8 paper are between the injectors and the individual.

(4) MOPP gear preparation covers these considerations:

(a) Gear is on hand and serviceable, to include boots and gloves.
(b) Soldiers are in correct MOPP gear according to the prescribed MOPP level.
(c) Individuals must be able to get into MOPP 4 gear within 8 minutes.
(d) Rank is displayed on the colored tab.

(5) Individual weapons preparation covers the following:

(a) Weapons are clean and functional.
(b) The prescribed number of magazines are on hand (7 for the M16; 3 for the M1911 or M9).

(6) The seasonal or adverse weather uniform is on hand and serviceable, if required.

(7) The following identification items must be on hand:

(a) Valid ID tags (dog tags).
(b) Valid ID card.
(c) Current driver's license (all drivers and one other soldier per crew).

(8) The following load-bearing equipment is prepared:

(a) Individual equipment belt.
(b) One-quart canteen with cup and cover (one extra canteen is optional). Ensure that canteens are filled and that the NBC cap is on all canteens (M17 mask carriers only).
(c) First-aid case with bandages.

(d) Ammunition cases (2 for the M16; 1 for the M1911 or M9).
(e) Load-bearing suspenders.
(f) M1911 or M9 pistol holster with lanyard (as required).
(g) Flashlight (as required).
(h) Earplugs.

b. "A" Alert Bag. This bag (ALICE pack, field combat, medium) includes the following items:

(1) Wet weather suit.
(2) Boot overshoes (1 pair).
(3) Black gloves with liner.
(4) NBC protective suit, gloves, and booties.
(5) Towel (1 each).
(6) Shaving equipment.
(7) Underwear (cotton T-shirt, 1 each).
(8) Underwear (cotton drawers, 1 each).
(9) Socks (OD wool, 2 pair).
(10) Washcloth.
(11) Coveralls (summer, 1 each).
(12) Sleeping mat (rolled; tied on top flap of ALICE pack).
(13) Sweater (wool, 1 each).

c. Tanker's Roll. The tanker's roll, carried with the "A" alert bag and placed in a waterproof bag, includes the following equipment:

(1) Shelter half, tent.
(2) Sleeping bag (seasonal, with case).
(3) Tent pins (5 each).
(4) Tent poles (3 each).
(5) Tent rope.

d. "B" Alert Bag. The duffel bag is used to carry the following equipment:

(1) Barracks laundry bag (2 each).
(2) Waterproof bag (1 each).
(3) BDUs (3 sets)/NOMEX (2 sets).
(4) Blanket (OD wool, 1 each).
(5) Combat boots (1 pair).
(6) Cold-weather cap.

(7) Coveralls (winter, 2 each).
(8) Entrenching tool with cover.
(9) BDU field jacket; GORTEX coat and pants; NOMEX jacket.
(10) Hood (extreme cold weather).
(11) Field jacket liner.
(12) Parka liner.
(13) Trouser liner (cold weather).
(14) Mitten inserts (1 pair).
(15) Mitten shells (1 pair).
(16) Pan, mess kit, and utensils.
(17) Parka (cold weather).
(18) Poncho.
(19) Wool scarf.
(20) Socks (OD wool, 3 pair).
(21) Sweater (brown, 1 each).
(22) Underwear (cotton drawers, 4 each).
(23) Underwear (cotton T-shirt, 4 each).
(24) Underwear (wool/cotton bottoms).
(25) Underwear (wool/cotton tops).

e. "C" Alert Bag. The duffel bag or crew NBC ready bag is used to carry the following items:

(1) Roll of M9 detection paper (1 per "C" bag).

(2) Individual chemical equipment (ICE) pack (1 per crewman). An inventory sheet will be visible from the outside of each soldier's ICE pack. The list will show sizes, lot numbers, and expiration dates of the following items in the pack:

(a) Protective hood.
(b) M258A1 decontamination kits (2 each).
(c) Protective gloves.
(d) Protective overshoes.
(e) Protective overgarment.
(f) Filter element.

f. Individual Knowledge. This is a critical part of precombat preparations. To help ensure mission accomplishment, leaders must provide soldiers with effective training and accurate information. Individual preparations include the areas covered in the following paragraphs.

(1) A thorough briefing on the operation for each soldier. The following information will be covered:

(a) Mission.
(b) Enemy situation.
(c) SP/LD time and location.
(d) Formation and order of march.
(e) Actions on contact.
(f) Specific information requirements (SIR).

(2) First-aid procedures, including the following:

(a) Life-saving steps.
(b) Cold-weather injuries and treatment.
(c) Heat injuries and treatment.

(3) NBC procedures, including the following:

(a) MOPP levels 1 through 4.
(b) Use of Mark I NAAK injectors.
(c) Basic soldier skills for decontamination procedures.

(4) MOS-related subjects.

(5) Enemy and friendly vehicle identification.

(6) Basic map-reading and navigation.

(7) Weapon zeroing procedures.

g. Leader's Packet. Each vehicle must have a leader's packet, which will include the following items:

(1) Scout platoon leader's notebook (FKSM 17-98-2 or the unit's own notebook).
(2) Map with current overlay (enemy/friendly) posted and cased.
(3) Current SOI.
(4) Notebook with pen or pencil.
(5) Unit TSOP (FKSM 17-98-3 or unit SOP for platoon/troop/TF).
(6) Bridge classification card.

(7) Demolitions card.
(8) Mine card.
(9) Tags for EPWs and captured documents.
(10) Rigging card.
(11) Route classification card.
(12) Map marking pens.
(13) Watch and compass.
(14) Binoculars.
(15) PVS-5/PVS-7 night vision goggles with spare batteries.
(16) Cold weather card (GTA 8-6-8).
(17) Heat injuries card (GTA 8-6-10).
(18) Lifesaving steps card (GTA 8-6-9).
(19) Witness statement (DA Form 1155).
(20) Casualty feeder report (DA Form 1156).
(21) Vehicle identification cards or reference book.
(22) Protractor.
(23) FM 17-98 (*Scout Platoon*).
(24) FM 17-98-1 (*Scout Platoon Leader's Handbook*).

2. VEHICLE PREPARATIONS.

a. General. General preparation of scout vehicles focuses on ensuring that the following tasks and conditions are accomplished or attained:

(1) Vehicles loaded and cargo tied down in accordance with the unit load plan, with the load plan posted.
(2) Fuel tanks topped off.
(3) POL package products and weapons oil present.
(4) Water cans full.
(5) Markings legible.
(6) MREs stowed.
(7) Unit ID panels on hand and clean.
(8) Complete weapons cleaning kits on hand.
(9) PMCS and DA Form 2404 completed based on the appropriate TM.
(10) Prepare-to-fire checks completed based on the appropriate TM.
(11) Complete first-aid kits/combat lifesaver bags on hand.
(12) Vehicles properly dispatched.
(13) Operator's manuals present.
(14) Complete tool kit on hand.

(15) Basic load of maps on hand.
(16) BII/AAL/SOI complete and serviceable.
(17) Spare track blocks on hand.
(18) Vehicles camouflaged.

NOTE: Crewmen who prepare automotive systems as outlined in the following paragraph should adhere to this short-cut reminder during precombat operations: **CLEAN AIR, CLEAN OIL, CLEAN FUEL, WARM-UP AND COOL-DOWN.**

b. Automotive. Preparation of scout vehicle automotive systems focuses on ensuring that the following tasks and conditions are accomplished or attained:

(1) No fuel leaks detected.
(2) Fuel filters drained.
(3) Fire extinguishers (fixed/portable) sealed, tagged, and updated.
(4) The following fluid levels correct:

(a) Engine.
(b) Transmission.
(c) Final drives.
(d) Road wheels.
(e) Right angle fan drive.
(f) Power steering.
(g) Master cylinder.
(h) Radiator.

(5) Batteries serviceable and clean, with levels correct and cables secure.
(6) Air filters clean and serviceable.
(7) Suspension components serviceable.
(8) Track tension correct.
(9) Tires serviceable.
(10) Bilge pumps operational.
(11) Cold start system operational.
(12) Belts serviceable.
(13) U-joints and drive train components serviceable.
(14) All gauges operational.
(15) All access plates installed.
(16) Lights operational.
(17) Interior clean.

c. Armament. Preparation of scout vehicle armament systems focuses on ensuring that the following tasks/conditions are accomplished or attained:

(1) Firing circuits operational.
(2) All gunnery sights clean and operational.
(3) Covers off periscopes and weapons.
(4) Vision blocks clear.
(5) ISU operational.
(6) Traversing and elevating systems functional.
(7) Safeties functional.
(8) All ammunition serviceable.
(9) Crew-served weapons meet these conditions:

(a) Clean and functional.
(b) BII complete, clean, and serviceable.
(c) Guns properly mounted.

3. COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

a. Radios. Preparation of scout vehicle radios focuses on ensuring the following tasks and conditions are accomplished or attained:

(1) All radio units operational.
(2) All units properly mounted and secured.
(3) Proper frequencies set.
(4) Matching units functional.
(5) Hand mikes and CVC helmets operational and connected properly.
(6) Antennas tied down.
(7) Spare batteries on hand.
(8) AN/PRC-77/119/126 backpacks and accessories complete.
(9) Operator's manuals on hand.
(10) All connectors and receptacles clean.
(11) All required nets entered and operational.

b. Other Equipment. Preparation of other communications equipment focuses on ensuring that the following tasks and conditions are accomplished or attained:

(1) Secure equipment operational and proper fills set.
(2) Longwire and field expedient antenna kits on hand.

(3) TA-312/TA-1 meet these conditions:

(a) Complete and operational.
(b) Spare batteries on hand.

(4) AN/GRA-39 meets these conditions:

(a) Complete and operational.
(b) Spare batteries on hand.

(5) WD-1 wire and reeling equipment complete/operational.
(6) OE-254 antenna complete.
(7) VIC-1 operational.
(8) Pyrotechnics on hand as required for mission.

4. NBC EQUIPMENT. NBC preparations ensure that required equipment is on hand and that tasks and conditions are accomplished or attained as follows:

a. Serviceable M11 decontamination apparatus mounted in each vehicle.
b. Hasty decontamination kit (1 per M11) meets these conditions:

(1) Two 1-1/3-quart cans of DS2 on hand.
(2) Five nitrogen cylinders on hand.
(3) Holes drilled in container and packed correctly.

c. M8A1 chemical agent alarm meets these conditions:

(1) BA-3517/U on hand.
(2) M273 maintenance kit on hand.
(3) BA-3030 (4 per alarm) on hand.
(4) A 1/4-mile reel of WD-1 wire on hand.
(5) Appropriate TMs on hand.

d. M256 chemical detection kit (1 per squad) on hand.
e. Contamination marking sets (2 per platoon) on hand.
f. IM-93 or IM-147 dosimeters on hand.
g. P-1578A or PP-1578/PD radiac chargers on hand.
h. IM-174 radiacmeter on hand.
i. AN/PDR-27 or AN/VDR-2 radiac set (with serviceable batteries) on hand.
j. CAMs on hand.

5. ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT. Preparation of ancillary equipment focuses on ensuring that the following tasks/conditions are accomplished or attained:

a. Demolition kits complete.
b. Mine detectors complete and operational.
c. Mobility/countermobility kits complete.
d. Night vision devices (UAS-11/12A; AN/TVS-5; AN/PVS-4) complete and operational, with spare batteries on hand.
e. Command launch unit AAWS-M complete and operational.
f. PEWS complete and operational.
g. GVS-5/PVS-6 operational.
h. GPS operational.
i. Camouflage systems complete.
j. Vehicle power conditioner operational.
k. Chain saws on hand.
l. Tape measure on hand.

6. CLASS V. Precombat preparations focus on ensuring that basic loads of the following types of Class V are on hand and serviceable:

a. 25-mm.
b. 7.62-mm.
c. 5.56-mm.
d. 9-mm/caliber .45.
e. Caliber .50.
f. MK-19 40-mm.
g. M203 40-mm.
h. Hand grenades.
i. AT-4.
j. Demolitions.
k. Mines.
l. TOW missiles.
m. Javelin missiles.
n. Vehicle smoke grenades.
o. Pyrotechnics.

ANNEX C

REPORTS

1. GENERAL. Do not overload radio nets by repeating information. Send only the parts or lines of a report that contain new information or changes.

2. TYPES OF REPORTS AND CONTENTS. The following list is both an outline of the various reports available to the scout platoon and a table of contents for the discussion of these reports in paragraphs 5 through 9 of this annex.

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3. REPORT PROCEDURES. Though each report has a prescribed format to ensure the completeness of the information reported, users must remember that timely reporting, especially of enemy activity, is critical in fast-moving tactical situations. Do not delay reports only to assure correct format; **REPORT ACCURATE INFORMATION AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE!**

4. REPORT TIME ZONE. The local time zone is used for all reports unless otherwise specified.

5. BLUE REPORTS (OPERATIONS).

a. <u>Blue 1 - Spot Report (SPOTREP)</u>.

(1) When used. A SPOTREP is used when scouts observe any known or suspected enemy activity, when they observe any characteristic of the area of operations likely to affect accomplishment of the mission, or when required by the OPORD. Always send enemy information in the clear. A SPOTREP takes priority over all other routine radio traffic. The initial SPOTREP should follow no more than 1 minute after the contact report.

(2) Format. State "SPOTREP" or "UPDATED SPOTREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(a) Line ALPHA: Observer or source (omit if it is the calling station; use call signs or description otherwise).

(b) Line BRAVO: Activity or characteristic being observed. Use the SALUTE format as follows:

1. Size: The number of sighted personnel, vehicles, or other equipment.
2. Activity: What the enemy is doing.
3. Location: Grid coordinates.
4. Unit: Patches, signs, or markings.
5. Time: Time the activity was observed.
6. Equipment: Description or identification of all equipment associated with the activity.

(c) Line CHARLIE: Actions you have taken and your recommendations. Actions usually involve conducting additional reconnaissance to determine the complete enemy situation or recommending and executing a specific course of action.

(d) Line DELTA: Self-authentication (if required).

NOTE: Report the center of mass of identical, closely grouped items. Otherwise, report multiple grid coordinates of traces (from _____ to _____).

(3) Example. "YANKEE 27, THIS IS YANKEE 23. SPOTREP, OVER. ONE BRDM, STATIONARY, ORIENTED SOUTH AT GRID MS289546; 1725 HOURS. CONTINUING TO OBSERVE, OVER."

b. BLUE 2 - Situation Report (SITREP).

(1) When used. The SITREP is submitted by subordinate units to their higher headquarters to report their tactical situation and status. It is submitted daily at 0600 hours, after significant events, or as otherwise requested by the platoon leader or commander.

(2) Format. State "SITREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(a) Line 1: The as-of date-time group (DTG).

(b) Line 2: Brief summary of enemy activity, casualties inflicted, and prisoners captured.

(c) Line 3: Friendly locations (encoded using control measures or TIRS points). The following can be listed:

1. CP locations.
2. First subelement's center of mass.
3. Second subelement's center of mass.
4. Third subelement's center of mass.
5. Any additional elements as necessary.

(d) Line 4: Combat vehicles operational. The following types of vehicles can be listed:

1. Tanks.
2. CFVs.
3. APCs.
4. ITVs.
5. Mortar vehicles.
6. AVLBs.
7. HMMWVs.

(e) Line 5: Defensive obstacles (encoded using codes, control measures, or TIR points). The following can be listed:

1. Type and location of obstacles. Abbreviations can include MF (minefield), TD (tank ditch), AB (abatis), RC (road crater), and CW (concertina wire).
2. Type and location of executed demoliton targets.
3. Type and location of reserved demolition targets.

(f) Line 6: Personnel strength, classified using the following status levels:

1. GREEN: full strength; 90% or more fit for duty.
2. AMBER: reduced strength; 80 to 89% fit for duty.
3. RED: reduced strength; 60 to 79% fit for duty; the unit is mission-capable.
4. BLACK: reduced strength; 59% or less fit for duty.

(g) Line 7: Classes III and V supplies available for combat vehicles. Status levels for ammunition and fuel are the same (GREEN, AMBER, RED, OR BLACK) as for personnel strength, with percentages referring to the amount of basic load level available. Refer to subparagraph (f) on the preceding page.

NOTE: If an item is reported as status level BLACK on lines 6 or 7, the appropriate yellow report (logistics) must follow.

(h) Line 8: Summary of tactical intentions.

(3) Example: "YANKEE 21, THIS IS YANKEE 02, SITREP, OVER. LINE 1: 062230. LINE 2: NEGATIVE CONTACT. LINE 3: VISIT 7. LINE 4B: 2. LINE 5: ABATIS, FROM X19 EAST ZERO POINT THREE NORTH ONE POINT SEVEN. LINE 6: GREEN. LINE 7A: GREEN. LINE 7B: AMBER. LINE 8: CONTINUING MISSION."

c. Blue 4 - Report for Bridge, Overpass, Culvert, Underpass, or Tunnel (BRIDGEREP). To send this report, state "BRIDGEREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(1) Line ALPHA: Type and location (for a long tunnel, include both entrance and exit locations). Report location using a TIRS point or control measure if there is no enemy activity on or around the site; use grid coordinates if there is enemy activity in the area.

(2) Line BRAVO: Overall length.

(3) Line CHARLIE: Width of roadway.

(4) Line DELTA: Height restrictions.

(5) Line ECHO: Length and number of spans.

(6) Line FOXTROT: Computed classification.

(7) Line GOLF: Bypass locations and conditions. Use a Blue 5 report if necessary.

d. Blue 5 - Report for Ford, Ferry, or Other Crossing Site (CROSSREP). To submit this report, state "CROSSREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(1) Line ALPHA: Type and location. Report location using a TIRS point or control measure if there is no enemy activity on or around the site; use grid coordinates if there is enemy activity in the area.

(2) Line BRAVO: Length of crossing in meters.

(3) Line CHARLIE: Usable width.

(4) Line DELTA: Current speed in meters per second.

(5) Line ECHO: Maximum depth in meters.

(6) Line FOXTROT: Bottom material and condition.

(7) Line GOLF: Capacity classification of any existing ferry equipment.

(8) Line HOTEL: Slope of entry bank.

(9) Line INDIA: Slope of exit bank.

(10) Line KILO: Other comments as necessary.

e. Blue 7 - Route Reconnaissance Report (ROUTEREP).

(1) When used. To report the results of a route reconnaissance, scouts should send an initial report at the SP. As a minimum, the initial report should be followed by updates at any obstructions, at each phase line, and whenever a route change becomes necessary. These update reports should include only the line(s) that have changed from the initial ROUTEREP.

(2) Format. To send this report, state "ROUTEREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(a) Line ALPHA: "From" location, reported using a control measure or TIRS point.

(b) Line BRAVO: "To" location, reported using a control measure or TIRS point.

(c) Line CHARLIE: Type of route, reported using the following designations:

1. Highway, reported using the number "1."
2. Road, number "2."
3. Trail, number "3."
4. Cross-country, number "4."

(d) Line DELTA: Classification of route. Check for height, width, and weight restrictions to determine the appropriate class, and report what vehicles the route is capable of handling using the following designations:

1. All squadron/battalion vehicles (70 class minimum), reported using the number "1."
2. Tracked vehicles only, number "2."
3. CFVs only (35 class restriction), number "3."

(e) Line ECHO: Seasonal limitations of route based on weather-support capability, reported as follows:

1. All-weather (usable year-round), reported using the letter "X."
2. Limited all-weather (use limited during bad weather), letter "Y."
3. Fair weather (may be impassable during bad weather), letter "Z."

(f) Line FOXTROT: Rate of movement the route will support, reported as follows:

1. Fast, reported using the number "1."
2. Slow, number "2."

(g) Line GOLF: Location and type of any critical points (send the applicable report). Report the following obstructions in all cases: curves with a radius of 45 meters or less; uphill slopes with grades of 5% or greater; width restrictions of 6 meters or less for

one-way traffic, 10 meters or less for two-way traffic; and overhead clearance of 4.3 meters or less.

f. Blue 9 - Obstacle Report. Report all pertinent information using the following format:

(1) Line ALPHA: Type of obstacle or obstruction.

(2) Line BRAVO: Location, using grid coordinates. For large, complex obstacles, send the coordinates of the ends and of all turn points.

(3) Line CHARLIE: Dimensions and orientation.

(4) Line DELTA: Composition.

(5) Line ECHO: Enemy weapons influencing obstacle.

(6) Line FOXTROT: Observer's actions.

g. Blue 10 - Bypass Report. Report all pertinent information using the following format:

(1) Line ALPHA: Observer or source.

(2) Line BRAVO: Length; width; surface type; grade.

(3) Line CHARLIE: Coordinates of "from"/"to" locations.

(4) Line DELTA: Seasonal/weather limitations. Use letter designation (X, Y, or Z) as described in subparagraph e(2)(e) covering use of the Blue 7 report (ROUTEREP).

(5) Line ECHO: Bypass markings.

(6) Line FOXTROT: Observer's actions.

h. Blue 11 - Stand-to Report (STANREP).

(1) When used. The STANREP is sent to the platoon leader or TOC, as applicable, when stand-to is completed.

(2) Format. To send this report, state "STANREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(a) Line ALPHA: Time stand-to was completed.

(b) Line BRAVO: Weapons on hand and functional. Use the term "UP" for functional weapons on hand. Use "EXCEPTION" for weapons either not on hand or not functional.

(c) Line CHARLIE: Sensitive and accountable items on hand. Use "UP" or "EXCEPTION" as applicable.

(d) Line DELTA: Vehicles and radios on hand and functional. Use "UP" or "EXCEPTION" as applicable.

(e) Line ECHO: Report the on-hand/functional status of any other equipment using "UP" or "EXCEPTION."

NOTE: For lines B, C, D, and E, refer to the Yellow 1 report (equipment status) for equipment line numbers.

(3) Example. "BLACK 3, THIS IS RED 1; BLUE 11. LINE ALPHA: COMPLETE TIME 0600. LINE BRAVO: UP. LINE CHARLIE: ITEM 38, MISSING 1 EACH. LINE DELTA: RED 3 WILL NOT START."

6. GREEN REPORTS (INTELLIGENCE).

a. Green 2 - Sensitive Items Report (SENSEREP).

(1) When used. This report is sent daily at 0600 and 1800 hours or at other prescribed times (before and after significant movement, after significant events, and after any consolidation or reorganization). Items covered include machine guns, personal weapons, night vision devices, binoculars, NBC equipment, SOI materials, maps/graphics, and special equipment assigned to platoons for particular operations.

(2) Format. To send this report, state "SENSEREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(a) Line ALPHA: Reporting unit (use call sign).

(b) Line CHARLIE: Results of sensitive items check. Use the term "UP" for on-hand/functional items. For missing items, report the line description and serial number and provide an explanation. Use additional lines from the Yellow 1 report.

(c) Line ECHO: Initials of person sending report.

(3) Examples.

(a) "THIS IS RED 1. SENSEREP. LINE ALPHA: RED. LINE CHARLIE: ALL 'UP.' LINE ECHO: RWS."

(b) (When sent over a wire net.) "THIS IS RED ONE WITH A SENSEREP. LINE ALPHA: ONE. LINE CHARLIE: MISSING ONE IM-93 DOSIMETER, NUMBER 64, SEARCH IN PROGRESS. LINE ECHO: TDB."

b. Green 3 - Splash Report. To send this report, provide all pertinent information on these lines:

(1) Line 1: Call sign.

(2) Line 2: Aircraft data (type and status).

(3) Line 3: Pilot status, reported as follows:

(a) Recovered/good condition.
(b) Recovered/WIA.
(c) Recovered/KIA.
(d) Unknown or captured.

c. Green 4 - Patrol Report.

(1) When used. Information collected by combat units is normally submitted using SPOTREPs as events occur. The duration and activity of dismounted reconnaissance patrols make a debriefing desirable. In such cases, a debriefing report format helps ensure that the patrol reports all important information it has collected. The patrol report may be submitted by radio or wire when required.

(2) Format. The following debriefing format can be used to ensure all pertinent information is provided in the patrol report.

(a) Designation of patrol. Include these elements:

1. To: _____
2. From: _____
3. Maps: _____

(b) Size and composition of patrol.

(c) Task.

(d) Time of departure.

(e) Time of return.

(f) Routes (out and back).

(g) Terrain. This includes a description of terrain by type (dry, swampy, jungle, thickly wooded, high brush, rocky), depth of ravines and draws, condition of bridges (type, size, and strength), and effect of terrain on tracked and wheeled vehicles.

(h) Enemy. This includes details of enemy strength, disposition (including any shifts in disposition), defenses, equipment, weapons, attitude, morale, exact location, and movements. The report should include the time enemy activity was observed and coordinates of the location where activity occurred.

(i) Any map corrections.

(j) Miscellaneous information, including pertinent details of NBC warfare.

(k) Results of encounters with the enemy. This includes enemy prisoners and casualties, captured documents and equipment, identification of enemy elements, and enemy disposition after the contact.

(l) Condition of the patrol, including disposition arrangements for any dead or wounded.

(m) Conclusions and recommendations, including the extent to which the mission was accomplished and any recommendations as to patrol equipment and tactics.

(n) Additional remarks by the debriefer.

NOTE: The report should conclude with the name, rank/grade, and organization/unit of the patrol leader.

d. Green 5 - Meaconing, Intrusion, Jamming, and Interference (MIJI) Report.

(1) When used. MIJI are forms of electronic warfare (EW). Whenever the reception of radio signals is hindered, confused, or prevented by any type of disruption, the radio operator first follows the unit SOP to confirm that the disruption is the result of an external signal. Upon confirmation, the operator is responsible for reporting the incident immediately to the troop/battalion TOC; the TOC will forward the report to the S2 and the signal officer. The MIJI report also covers incidents in which imitative deception is suspected (especially when instructions are received from a source that cannot be authenticated).

(2) Format. Report all pertinent information in this format:

(a) Line 1: Unit identification.

(b) Line 2: Type of interference.

(c) Line 3: Location.

(d) Line 4: "On" time (DTG interference started).

(e) Line 5: "Off" time (DTG interference ended).

(f) Line 6: Effects of interference, including operations or equipment affected.

(g) Line 7: Frequency (or frequency range) of interference, if known.

(h) Line 8: Narrative or additional information.

(i) Line 9: Time (when required).

(j) Line 10: Authentication.

e. Green 6 - EPW/Captured Material Report.

(1) When used. Use this report only to inform the troop or battalion TOC of EPWs or captured material of immediate tactical value. Normally, EPWs and captured material are tagged immediately to show

the place, time, and circumstances of capture. This ensures information of intelligence value is not lost during evacuation of the EPW or material.

(2) Format for reporting EPW capture. Provide all pertinent information on the following lines (examples in parentheses):

(a) Line 1: State "GREEN 6."

(b) Line 2: Item captured (state "EPW").

(c) Line 3: DTG of capture ("260845SEP83").

(d) Line 4: Place of capture, using grid coordinates ("NS 621434").

(e) Line 5: Capturing unit (appropriate call sign).

(f) Line 6: Circumstances of capture, described as briefly as possible.

(3) Format for reporting captured material. Provide all pertinent information on the following lines (examples in parentheses):

(a) Line 1: State "GREEN 6."

(b) Line 2: Item captured (state "MATERIAL").

(c) Line 3: Type of document or equipment ("SOI").

(d) Line 4: DTG of capture ("160900JUN83").

(e) Line 5: Place of capture, using grid coordinates ("NE 824615").

(f) Line 6: Capturing unit (appropriate call sign).

(g) Line 7: Circumstances of capture, described as briefly as possible.

NOTE: After sending the report to the company team or troop commander, provide disposition instructions or recommendations, if necessary.

7. YELLOW REPORTS (LOGISTICS).

a. Yellow 1 - Equipment Status Report (ESTAT).

(1) When used. Each PSG sends this report by courier or FM radio to the troop/task force TOC between 1200 hours and 1300 hours daily. The information will be as of 1200 hours that same day.

(2) Format. Equipment status is recorded using one of these terms: operational, inoperative, or combat loss. Provide all pertinent information using the following categories and lines:

(a) Weapons.

Line 1: Bayonet knife, with scabbard, for M16A1.
Line 2: Pistol, 9-mm, automatic, M9, or caliber .45, M1911A1.
Line 3: Rifle, 5.56-mm, with equipment.
Line 4: Launcher, grenade, 40-mm, single shot, rifle mounted, detachable, with equipment.
Line 5: Machine gun, M2, caliber .50, heavy barrel (HB).
Line 6: Machine gun, 7.62-mm, light flexible.
Line 7: Squad automatic weapon, M249.
Line 8: Grenade launcher, 40-mm, MK19.
Line 9: Submachine gun.
Line 10: Machine gun, 7.62-mm, fixed M24OC RH feed F/FVS.
Line 11: Launcher, grenade, smoke, screening, RP M250.
Line 12: Mortar, 4.2-inch, on mount.
Line 13: Command launch unit, AAWS-M.

NOTE: Lines 14, 15, and 16 are used as needed for additional weapons assigned to the platoon.

(b) Vehicles and vehicle equipment.

Line 17: CFV, M3.

Line 18: Carrier, 107-mm mortar, self-propelled (less mortar), M106.

Line 19: Carrier, personnel, full-tracked, armored, M113.
Line 20: HMMWV, M1025/M1026.
Line 21: Tank, M1/M1A1/M1A2/M8-AGS.

NOTE: Lines 22, 23, and 24 are used as needed for additional vehicles and/or vehicle equipment assigned to the platoon.

(c) NBC equipment.

Line 25: Alarm, chemical agent, automatic, portable, for full-tracked APC and armored recovery vehicle (ARV).
Line 26: Alarm, chemical agent, automatic, portable, with power supply, for track, utility, 1/4-ton.
Line 27: Charger, radiac detector, PP-1570/PD.
Line 28: Mask, chemical-biological, multipurpose.
Line 29: Radiacmeter, IM-185/UD.
Line 30: Alarm, chemical agent, automatic, portable, manpack.
Line 31: Radiacmeter, IM-93/UD.
Line 32: Radiacmeter, IM-174/PD.
Line 33: Radiacmeter, AN/VDR-1.

NOTE: Lines 34, 35, and 36 are used as needed for additional NBC equipment assigned to the platoon.

(d) Radios.

Line 37: Radio set, AN/GRC-160.
Line 38: Radio set, AN/VRC-46.
Line 39: Radio set, AN/VRC-47.
Line 40: Radio set, AN/VRC-64.
Line 41: Radio set, AN/PRC-77.
Line 42: Radio set, AN/VRC-12.
Line 43: Secure set, AN/PRC-91.
Line 44 Secure set, AN/PRC-126.
Line 45: Secure set, KY-57.

NOTE: Lines 46, 47, and 48 are used as needed for additional radios assigned to the platoon.

(e) Miscellaneous equipment.

Line 49: Demolition set, explosive, initiating, nonelectric.
Line 50: Detecting set, mine, portable, metallic and non-metallic.
Line 51: Detecting set, mine, portable, metallic, AN/PSS-11.
Line 52: Night vision goggles, AN/PVS-5.
Line 53: Night vision sight, crew-served weapon, AN/TVS-5.
Line 54: Night vision sight, individual-served weapon, AN/PVS-4.
Line 55: Platoon early warning system (PEWS), AN/TRS-2(V).
Line 56: Binoculars, modular construction, military scale reticle, 7x50-mm, with equipment.
Line 57: Telescope, straight, military.
Line 58: Detector, radar signal, AN/PSS-10.
Line 59: Position locating reporting system, basic user unit.
Line 60: Position locating reporting system, surface vehicle installation kit.

NOTE: Lines 61, 62, and 63 are used as needed for any other equipment assigned to the platoon.

(3) Example. "THIS IS RED 3. YELLOW 1. LINE 12: ALPHA. LINE 33: BRAVO. LINE 38: CHARLIE. LINE 55: CHARLIE. OVER."

b. Yellow 1A - Battle Loss Spot Report.

(1) When used. The Yellow 1A report is transmitted by the platoon leader or PSG as soon as possible after items are lost or damaged in battle. Losses are reported using line numbers from the Yellow 1 report.

(2) Format. Provide pertinent information on the following lines:

(a) Line 1: Time of loss.

(b) Line 2: Number of pieces of equipment to be evacuated to troop/battalion or higher for maintenance. Refer to the appropriate line numbers from the Yellow 1 report.

(c) Line 3: Number of pieces of equipment destroyed and abandoned in pieces. Refer to the appropriate line numbers from the Yellow 1 report.

(d) Line 4: Location (encoded) of abandoned equipment.

(3) Example. "BLACK 3, THIS IS RED 4. YELLOW ONE ALPHA, BREAK. LINE 1: ONE FOUR THREE ZERO HOURS. LINE 2: REFERENCE SIX SLANT ONE; REFERENCE TWO-NINER SLANT THREE. LINE 3: REFERENCE TWO-NINER SLANT ONE. LINE 4: I SET VB, IDVRTG."

NOTE: Yellow 1A reports are not cumulative. A Yellow 1 report showing total unit status is sent daily not later than 1300 hours. It gives equipment status as of 1200 hours that day.

c. Yellow 2 - Ammunition Status Report. This report is transmitted once daily at 1300 hours or immediately upon completion of enemy contact. The following status codes are used:

(1) GREEN: 90% or more on hand, all ammunition types.
(2) AMBER: 80% to 89% on hand, all ammunition types.
(3) RED: 60% to 79% on hand, all ammunition types.
(4) BLACK: 59% or less on hand, all ammunition types.

NOTE: BLACK status in a Yellow 2 report requires immediate follow-up with a Yellow 2A report. GREEN, AMBER, or RED status does not require submission of a Yellow 2A.

d. Yellow 2A - Ammunition Request.

(1) Format. The required quantity of each type of ammunition will be requested using the following line numbers:

Line 1: Report as-of DTG.
Line 2: 105-mm/120-mm, HEAT.

Line 3: 105-mm/120-mm, HEP.
Line 4: 105-mm/120-mm, APERS.

Line 5: 105-mm/120-mm, WP.
Line 6: 105-mm/120-mm, APDS.
Line 7: 40-mm, HEDP.
Line 8: Caliber .50 (M85).
Line 9: Caliber .50 (M2).
Line 10: 25-mm.
Line 11: 7.62-mm (coax/M60).
Line 12: 4.2-inch HE with fuze.
Line 13: 4.2-inch WP with fuze.
Line 14: 4.2-inch illumination with fuze.
Line 15: 81-mm, HE with fuze.
Line 16: 81-mm, WP with fuze.
Line 17: 81-mm, illumination with fuze.
Line 18: Fuze, prox (4.2-inch).
Line 19: Fuze, PD (4.2-inch).
Line 20: Fuze, prox (81-mm).
Line 21: Fuze, PD (8l-mm).
Line 22: Fuze, blast, time.
Line 23: Blasting cap, nonelectric.
Line 24: Fuze, igniter.
Line 25: 5.56-mm ball.
Line 26: 5.56-mm tracer.
Line 27: Redeye, XM41E2.
Line 28: Grenade, fragmentation.
Line 29: Grenade, smoke.
Line 30: Grenade, thermite.
Line 31: Grenade, 40-mm, HE.
Line 32: Grenade, 40-mm, WP.
Line 33: Grenade, 40-mm, AP.
Line 34: Caliber .45, ball.
Line 35: M72 LAW.
Line 36: Dragon.
Line 37: TOW.
Line 38: Stinger missile.
Line 39: Mine, AT.
Line 40: Mine, AP.
Line 41: Mine, Claymore.
Line 42: 25-mm HE.
Line 43: 25-mm AP.
Line 44: 165-mm HE (CEV).

NOTE: All Yellow 2A requests will be for the quantity of ammunition required by the platoon unless otherwise specified.

NOTE: When sending a Yellow 2A report, use only the lines required for specific requests. Additional lines (beginning with Line 45) are used to request any other types of ammunition required by the platoon. Attached units should coordinate with the S4 for additional line numbers for their ammunition requirements.

(3) Example. "BLACK 3, THIS IS RED 4. YELLOW TWO ALPHA, BREAK. LINE 1: CVB GHJ. LINE 37: RTY UOL. LINE 42: ERF WDS QTR."

e. Yellow 3 - POL Status Report.

(1) When used. This report is sent twice daily or as required.

(2) Format. The following status codes are used:

(a) GREEN: 90% or more of the required quantity on hand.
(b) AMBER: 80% to 89% on hand.
(c) RED: 60% to 79% on hand.
(d) BLACK: 59% or less on hand.

(3) Example. "BLACK 3, THIS IS RED 4. YELLOW THREE, AMBER, OVER.

f. Yellow 3A - POL Request.

(1) Format. The required quantity of each type of POL product will be requested using the following line numbers:

Line 1: Report as-of DTG.
Line 2: MOGAS (gal).
Line 3: Diesel (gal).
Line 4: Oil, OE-10 (gal).
Line 5: Oil, OE-30 (gal).
Line 6: Oil, OE-50 (gal).
Line 7: Oil, OE-90 (gal).
Line 8: Antifreeze (gal).
Line 9: Brake fluid (gal).
Line 10: Hydraulic fluid, OHA (qt).
Line 11: Hydraulic fluid, OHT (qt).
Line 12: Hydraulic fluid, FRH (qt).

Line 13: Oil, penetrating (qt).
Line 14: Oil, PL-special (qt).
Line 15: Oil, PL-medium (qt).
Line 16: Bore cleaner (gal).
Line 17: Oil, LSA (qt).
Line 18: Grease, GAA (lb).
Line 19: Grease, wheel bearing (lb).
Line 20: Solvent (gal).

NOTE: Additional lines (beginning with Line 21) are used to request any other POL products required by the platoon or attached elements.

(2) Example. "BLACK 3, THIS IS RED 1. YELLOW THREE ALPHA, BREAK. LINE 1: 112000 NOV. LINE 3: 900. LINE l8: 15."

8. RED REPORTS (PERSONNEL).

a. Red 2 - Personnel Battle Loss Report.

(1) When used. A Red 2 report is transmitted to the troop/task force TOC as casualties occur. The unit must also complete DA Form 1156, with witness statements, and DA Form 1155 and submit them to the 1SG. Red 2 is an interim report to update information sent in the last Red 1 report.

(2) Format. Provide all pertinent information using the following lines:

(a) Line 1: Battle roster number.

(b) Line 2: DTG of the incident.

(c) Line 3: Location of the incident (encoded).

(d) Line 4: Type of casualties, encoded by letter as follows:

1. ALPHA: KIA, hostile action.
2. BRAVO: KIA, nonhostile action.
3. CHARLIE: Body recovered.
4. DELTA: Body not recovered.

5. ECHO: Body identified.
6. FOXTROT: Body not identified.
7. GOLF: MIA.
8. HOTEL: Captured.
9. INDIA: WIA, slight, hostile action.
10. JULIET: WIA, serious, hostile action.
11. KILO: WIA, slight, nonhostile action.
12. LIMA: WIA, serious, nonhostile action.
13. MIKE: Accident.

(e) Line 5: Location to which casualties are evacuated.

b. Red 3 - Medical Evacuation Request.

(1) When used. A Red 3 report is sent to the medical team on the troop/company command net to request MEDEVAC support.

(2) Ground evacuation format. Provide pertinent information on the following lines:

(a) Line 1: State "EVAC."

(b) Line 2: Location for pickup (encoded).

(c) Line 3: Number of casualties.

(d) Line 4: Category of patient condition, encoded by letter designation as follows:

1. ALPHA: Urgent.
2. BRAVO: Priority.
3. CHARLIE: Routine.

NOTE: Use the letter designation with the number of patients in each category; for example, "TWO ALPHA" indicates that two patients require evacuation on an urgent basis.

(3) Air evacuation format. Use a format as prescribed in the appropriate SOI, or use the ground evacuation format as above, specifying air evacuation.

9. NBC REPORTS.

a. Purpose. The platoon uses NBC reports to provide the TOC with accurate and timely information on all shelling and NBC activity within the squadron or battalion area of operations. These reports are used for the following specific purposes:

(1) NBC-1: Used by the observing unit to report initial and subsequent data of an NBC attack.
(2) NBC-2: Used for passing evaluated data of an NBC attack.
(3) NBC-3: Used for immediate warning of expected NBC contamination.
(4) NBC-4: Used to report radiation dose rate measurements.
(5) NBC-5: Used to report locations of NBC contamination or hazards.

b. Responsibility. The squadron/battalion S3 is responsible for collecting, monitoring, and distributing shelling and NBC information. The chemical officer and chemical NCO are responsible for evaluating NBC reports, formulating NBC reports for lower and higher units, and recommending courses of action to the commander.

c. Reporting System. All shelling and NBC reports are forwarded to the TOC over the command net.

d. NBC-1 - Observer's Initial Report.

(1) Format. To send this report, state "NBC ONE" and give the type of NBC incident (nuclear, biological, or chemical). Other information that may be sent includes precedence of the report, date and time of the report (ZULU time), and security classification with "from" and "to" times the classification is applicable. Provide all pertinent information on the following lines:

(a) Line ALPHA: Strike serial number (if known).

(b) Line BRAVO: Position of observer (UTM coordinates or name of place).

(c) Line CHARLIE: Grid or magnetic bearing (specify which is used) or azimuth of attack from observer (in degrees or mils; specify which is used).

(d) Line DELTA: DTG attack started (ZULU).

(e) Line ECHO: Illumination time in seconds (for nuclear burst); time the attack ended (toxic agent attack only).

(f) Line FOXTROT: Location of attack (UTM coordinates) and/or vicinity of attack (actual or estimated; specify which is given).

(g) Line GOLF: Means of delivery (if known).

(h) Line HOTEL: Type of burst (air, surface, unknown), type of toxic agent, or type of attack.

(i) Line INDIA: Number of shells; other data (for toxic attack only).

(j) Line JULIET: Flash-to-bang time (in seconds).

(k) Line KILO: Crater present or absent; diameter in meters (if known).

(l) Line LIMA: Cloud width (degrees or mils; specify which) 5 minutes after burst.

(m) Line MIKE: Cloud height (top or bottom; specify which) 10 minutes after burst (degrees or mils; specify which).

(n) Line SIERRA: DTG of reading (local or ZULU time).

NOTE: **DO NOT DELAY REPORTS** in an attempt to provide complete format information. Omit information that is not applicable or available. Items that must always be reported are the type of report; lines D and H; and one of the following lines: B, C, F, or G.

NOTE: Carefully specify the units of measure used (such as degrees, mils, or grid azimuth).

(2) Examples.

(a) The following chart shows sample transmissions sent in NBC-1 reports for the three types of NBC attack. Note that some lines are omitted when information is not applicable or available.

LINE	NUCLEAR	CHEMICAL	BIOLOGICAL
B	"TU 440810"	"MARBERG"	
C	"GRID 242 DEGREES"	"MAGNETIC 2650 MILS"	
D	"270400 ZULU"	"270400 ZULU"	"270400 ZULU"
E		"270410 ZULU"	"270412 ZULU"
F		"TU459830, ESTIMATED"	"OBERG, ACTUAL"
G		"ROCKET"	"AERIAL"
H	"UNKNOWN"	"NERVE"	"BIOLOGICAL"
I		"135"	
J	"65"		
K			
L	"100 MILS"		
M			
S		"270445 ZULU"	"270430 ZULU"

(b) "THIS IS RED 1. NBC-1, NUCLEAR. LINE BRAVO: I SET DX, lMNUWS. LINE DELTA: 020945 ROMEO. LINE HOTEL: AIR. LINE LIMA: 100 MILS, ESTIMATED."

(c) "THIS IS RED 1. NBC-1, CHEMICAL. LINE DELTA: 261003 ROMEO. LINE FOXTROT: NB783089. LINE GOLF: ARTILLERY. LINE HOTEL: VAPOR."

e. <u>NBC-3 - Immediate Warning of Expected Contamination</u>.

(1) Format. This report is sent by radio. State "NBC THREE," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(a) Line ALPHA: Strike serial number (if known).

(b) Line DELTA: DTG when attack started.

(c) Line FOXTROT: Location of attack (actual or estimated; specify which).

(d) Line PAPA: Area of expected contamination.

(e) Line YANKEE: Bearing or azimuth of left, then right radial lines (specify degrees or mils; use 4 digits for each line).

(f) Line ZULU: Effective downwind speed (in kmph; use 3 digits), downwind effective distance of zone (in km; use 3 digits), and cloud radius (in km; use 2 digits).

(2) Examples. This chart shows sample transmissions sent in NBC-3 reports for nuclear and chemical/biological attacks. Note that lines are omitted whenever information is not applicable or available.

LINE	NUCLEAR	CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL
A	"54-1"	"23"
D	"270400 LOCAL"	"270400 ZULU"
F	"LB 187486, ESTIMATED"	"LB 206300, ACTUAL"
P		"LB 208320, LB 210320, LB 206310, LB 204310"
Y	"02700310"	
Z	"01902505" or "011"	

f. NBC-4 - Report of Radiation Dose-Rate Measurement.

(1) When used. The NBC-4 report, used for nuclear activity only, is submitted immediately after any radiation is detected and thereafter as required by the OPORD.

(2) Format. To send this report, state "NBC FOUR," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

(a) Line QUEBEC: Location of reading; use friendly graphics or encryption. Omit this line when transmitting on a wire net.

(b) Line ROMEO: Dose rate in cGy/hr (average total dose rounded to the nearest 10 cGy). Specify whether the dose rate is "INITIAL," "INCREASING," "PEAK," or "DECREASING"; specify "SHIELDED" if the dose rate was measured inside a vehicle.

(c) Line SIERRA: DTG of reading. Specify the time zone.

NOTE: Repeat lines Q, R, and S as often as necessary. Radiation dose rates ideally are measured in the open, one meter above the ground; if the rate must be measured in a shielded

location, it is converted (as accurately as possible) to a rate in the open.

(3) Examples.

(a) "THIS IS RED 1. NBC FOUR. LINE QUEBEC: LB 123987. LINE ROMEO: 1, INITIAL. LINE SIERRA: 201735 LOCAL."

(b) "THIS IS RED 1. NBC FOUR. LINE QUEBEC: LB 123987. LINE ROMEO: 60, PEAK. LINE SIERRA: 201805 LOCAL."

NOTE: Users of NBC-4 reports are not confined solely to the use of the letter items shown in these examples.

g. NBC-5 - Report of Areas of Contamination. To send this report, state "NBC FIVE." Other information that may be sent includes precedence of the report, date and time of the report (ZULU), and security classification with "from" and "to" times the classification is applicable. Provide all pertinent information on the following lines:

(1) Line ALPHA: Strike serial number, if known.

(2) Line OSCAR: Reference DTG for estimated contours of contaminated areas.

(3) Line SIERRA: DTG when contamination was initially detected.

(4) Line TANGO: H+1 DTG or DTG of latest reconnaissance of contamination in the area.

(5) Line UNIFORM: Coordinates of contour lines marking dose rate of 1,000 cGy/hr.

(6) Line VICTOR: Coordinates of contour lines marking dose rate of 300 cGy/hr.

(7) Line WHISKEY: Coordinates of contour lines marking dose rate of 100 cGy/hr.

(8) Line X-RAY: Coordinates of contour lines marking dose rate of 20 cGy/hr.

ANNEX D

OPERATIONAL TERMS

1. DEFINITIONS OF OPERATIONAL TERMS. The following operational terms are used to shorten the length of radio transmissions. Among other benefits, this helps to prevent confusion by eliminating the need for long transmissions on distorted radio nets.

ASSEMBLE	Call sign principals (orders group) report to specified location.
BANDITS	Enemy aircraft; observer announces the direction to bandit: "BANDITS, EAST."
BEADWINDOW	Radio check/vehicle status.
BENT	Equipment inoperative; report problem and location.
BLITZ	Move out now.
BOG	Area that will not support unit's heaviest vehicle.
BOGEY	Unidentified aircraft; observer announces direction to aircraft: "BOGEY, WEST."
CANDLES	Artificial illumination.
CHATTER	Communications jamming.
CINDERELLA	Change of frequency.
DISK	Conduct reconnaissance. Example: "EXECUTE DISK, A14, B63, B41, A33."
ESTABLISHED	Unit consolidated on designated control measure, ready to continue mission.
EAGLES	Obstacle reconnaissance.

FIX	Send me your location.
FLASH	Clear the net immediately; critical traffic follows. Repeated 3 times: "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH."
GAS	Chemical attack.
GEAR	Movement technique, designated as follows: Gear 1: Bounding overwatch. Gear 2: Traveling overwatch. Gear 3: Traveling.
GEIGER CHASE	Conduct radiological survey or monitoring.
GEIGER SOUR	Area monitored or surveyed is contaminated.
GEIGER SWEET	Area monitored or surveyed is clear of contamination.
GET	Put the person specified by call sign on the radio.
GUIDONS	Net call subordinates answer in order.
HOLD	Ground indicated will hold unit's heaviest vehicle.
HOMESTEAD	Establish an assembly area or OP to remain for more than 12 hours.
HUSH	Levels of signal security, designated as follows: Hush 1: Free net. Hush 2: Directed net. Hush 3: Directed net with silence imposed.
JINK	Movement involving abrupt and erratic changes of direction and speed to avoid direct fires.

LOW SKY	Hull down.
MIDDLEMAN	Radio relay.
MOVE	Move, movement, or move to.
NO ANSWER, OUT	Negative contact; net clear after 3 contact attempts.
NOTHING HEARD	Station called does not answer.
NOVEMBER, NOVEMBER, NOVEMBER	Actual emergency; cease fire and/or freeze; stay on radio.
ORDERS	Oral orders to follow, prepare to copy, and put call sign principal on the radio (GET).
PRESENT	Call sign principal report to specified location.
RACEHORSE	Displace; move is covered.
REDCON	Numerically graduated system to inform a commander of a subordinate's preparation and readiness (in terms of time) to perform an assigned mission (refer to paragraph IIg of this SOP for a detailed explanation of REDCON levels).
RV	Meet at.
SET	Used during maneuver to indicate that the sender (bounding unit) has completed its bound and is prepared to overwatch from its present position.
SIDE CAR	Displace; move not covered.
SPRINT	Rapid road movement in column formation or using traveling technique; speed is paramount.

STAND-TO	Alert condition with unit fully prepared to fight.
STATUS	General enemy/friendly summary or commander's assessment; a quick and informal exchange of information between commanders and operations officers; not a formatted report.
STIRRUP	Platoon.
STRIP	Route.
SWITCH	Change to alternate frequency; specify which frequency: "SWITCH ALPHA JULIET." Example of an antijamming switch: "SWITCH N5F32" (the frequency of the unit whose commander is N5F3).
TOP HAT	Turret down.
VISIT	Establish an assembly area or OP to remain 12 hours or less.
WEAPONS FREE	Engage targets not identified as friendly.
WEAPONS HOLD	Do not fire unless attacked.
WEAPONS TIGHT	Engage targets positively identified as enemy.
ZAP, ZAPPED	Not recoverable, combat loss, destroyed, or maintenance deadlined. Examples: "THREE SLANT BRAVO, ZAPPED." "TEN TANKS ENGAGED, ZAPPED EIGHT."
Z-1	Conduct road march.
Z-2	Conduct attack.
Z-3	Conduct defense or block.

Z-4	Conduct passage of lines.
Z-5	Conduct route reconnaissance.
Z-6	Conduct advance guard or zone reconnaissance.
Z-7	Conduct area reconnaissance.
Z-8	Conduct screen.
Z-9	Conduct delay.

2. USE OF SPARES. Preplanned terms, called spares and taken from the SOI, may be used if no other operational term will convey the desired message. For example, in the OPORD, the platoon leader says that "XBE" will signal the scouts to make lateral contact with adjacent units. During the operation, he transmits the following: "RED 2, THIS IS RED 1. XBE, CP 2, OVER." Scouts then make contact with units at contact point 2.

3. PURPOSE OF WARNING COLOR CODES. Color codes are used to indicate the likelihood of enemy contact or attack. Formerly associated with ADA, the following color codes now apply to all combat operations:

WHITE	Attack or contact is not likely.
YELLOW	Attack or contact is likely.
RED	Attack or contact is imminent or in progress.

ANNEX E

CONTINGENCY PLANS

1. GENERAL. Discipline, motivation, and initiative are the keys to effectively executing the mission in the absence of leaders' orders. Scout platoon members can use the contingency plans in this annex as guidelines for continuing tactical operations whenever they are unable to contact their leaders or higher headquarters.

2. FIVE-POINT CONTINGENCY PLAN. A leader must provide subordinates with a basic five-point contingency plan whenever he detaches elements from the platoon or team to conduct separate operations. These operations include outposting, clearing of danger areas, and obstacle reconnaissance. The contingency plan covers the following points:

- Personnel the leader will be taking with him.
- How long the leader will be gone.
- What to do if the leader fails to return.
- What to do if leader makes enemy contact.
- What to do if the second in command or another element makes enemy contact.

3. LOSS OF COMMUNICATIONS. Leaders and vehicle commanders must maintain communications at all times while conducting tactical operations. They must be prepared to inform the platoon leader or PSG whenever the tactical situation indicates that a change in the situation or unit status has occurred. If radio contact is lost, use the following procedures to reestablish communications:

a. Determine whether the interference or disruption is internal or external. Take these steps:

(1) Determine if electronic countermeasures (ECM) are being employed.

(2) Initiate prescribed operator's procedures or conduct troubleshooting procedures based on the appropriate TM. These basic steps will usually apply:

(a) Check the ground.

(b) Disconnect the antenna.

(c) Identify the type of noise or interference.

(d) Look for variations in the strength of the disturbance by moving the receiver or reorienting the antenna.

(e) Tune the receiver above or below the normal frequency.

(f) Identify jamming signals, if present.

(g) Employ antijamming measures, if applicable.

(h) Continue to operate; do not reveal in the clear the possibility or success of enemy jamming.

(3) Shift to higher power.

(4) Relocate to higher ground.

(5) Change to an alternate frequency only upon receipt of the prescribed code word.

(6) If necessary, go back to the location where the last successful communication occurred.

NOTE: An outpost may be used to maintain the reconnaissance effort or forward security.

b. Continue operations.

c. Report the tactical situation and communications disruption as soon as possible.

NOTE: If loss of communications results from operating outside normal ranges, construct a field expedient antenna to extend your range.

4. DESTRUCTION OF MATERIAL. Equipment and documents can be destroyed only by permission of the platoon leader or when there is imminent danger of enemy capture. The priority of destruction is as follows:

- Classified equipment and documents.
- Communications equipment.
- Weapons.
- Vehicles.

5. HANDLING OF DECEASED PERSONNEL. Use the following procedures to assist in the recovery, evacuation, and/or burial of KIA soldiers and other personnel:

a. Search the area for KIA soldiers. Pay special attention to these locations:

- Mounds
- Hedges and hedgerows.
- Trees.
- Fallen logs.
- Stream banks.
- Trenches.
- Fighting positions.
- Bunkers.
- Ruined structures.
- Wrecked vehicles.

b. Recover remains. Initiate these steps:

(1) Summon medical personnel (if available).

(2) Establish identity using all available means, including ID tags, ID cards, clothing, equipment, markings, or visual identification.

NOTE: Proceed with extreme caution, looking for booby traps or antipersonnel mines on, near, or under the remains. Request EOD support if required.

NOTE: Ensure all items used to establish identity are left with the remains.

c. Record the following data for each deceased soldier:

- Name.
- Unit.
- Weapon serial number.
- Eight-digit grid coordinates.

NOTE: Ensure this information is evacuated with the remains or given to the appropriate leader.

d. Shroud the remains.

e. Evacuate remains to a mortuary affairs collection point.

f. If necessary, request permission from the commander for burial when evacuation of the remains is not possible because of the tactical situation. Follow these procedures:

(1) Prepare remains and personal effects for emergency burial.

(2) Ensure graves are at least 3-1/2 feet deep.

(3) Report the location of the burial site to the leader or higher headquarters as soon as possible.

ANNEX F

COORDINATION CHECKLISTS

1. GENERAL. This section provides the scout leader with checklists to use when coordinating with other units.

2. CHECKLIST 1 - COORDINATION WITH ADJACENT UNITS.

a. General. These considerations and procedures apply:

(1) Establish the contact point and linkup time through the unit TOC.

(2) Current SOI information must be on hand and correct.

(3) Contact points should be covered, concealed, and easy to recognize; if a point is near a danger area, call higher to change it.

(4) Ensure tactical security of the contact point, keeping vehicles in overwatch. If possible, dismount a 4-or-5-man team 400 to 500 meters from the contact point to cover the linkup at close range.

b. Identity Check. Take these steps:

(1) Identify yourself, your platoon, and your unit.

(2) Request a mutual identity check.

(3) Request long-range (far) recognition via FM radio.

(4) Request short-range (near) recognition using hand-and-arm signal, flags, VS-17 panels, or other available means.

c. Information Exhange. Elements link up at the contact point and exchange the following information:

(1) Control measures:

(a) Location of contact points.
(b) Location of checkpoints.

(c) Location of OPs, battle positions (BP), and TOC.

(2) Friendly forces information:

(a) Unit designations.
(b) Locations of obstacles, mines, and contaminated areas.
(c) CP locations.
(d) Unit dispositions.
(e) Frequencies, call signs, authentication tables, and fills.
(f) Tactical plans and situations.

(3) Enemy information:

(a) Number and type of units.
(b) Specific locations of tanks, antitank weapons, automatic weapons, and obstacles.

(4) Time and place of next coordination.

(5) Information to be reported higher.

3. CHECKLIST 2 - ENGINEER TARGET TURNOVER LIST.

a. Identity Check. Refer to Checklist 1.

b. Briefing on the Tactical Situation.

(1) Request the following (by means of a map or sketch):

(a) Briefing on the terrain.
(b) Information on the enemy.
(c) Information on friendly troops, including:

1. Adjacent and/or nearby units.
2. Local security of obstacles.
3. Information on the last friendly forces that will pass through the obstacle.

(2) Determine who will give the order to close or execute the obstacle.

(3) Determine how the order to close or execute the obstacle will be given.

c. Briefing on a Minefield.

(1) Brief the minefield record in complete detail, covering the following:

(a) Type of minefield.
(b) Boundaries.
(c) Number of strips/rows/TOE.
(d) Landmarks and reference points.
(e) Type and number of mines laid.
(f) Width and marking of safe lanes.
(g) Type of fencing.
(h) Location of mines and fuzes required to close the safe lane.
(i) Location of packing material, safety pins, and similar items.
(j) Procedures required to close the obstacle.
(k) Traffic control.
(l) Maintenance procedures for the driving surface in the safe lane.

(2) Estimate the time required to accomplish the following:

(a) Close the lane.
(b) Remove the minefield marking.

d. Briefing on a Demolition Target.

(1) Brief the target folder in complete detail; cover the following:

(a) Type of target.
(b) Fixing the charges.
(c) Run of the firing circuits.
(d) Type of main firing circuit and reserve circuit.
(e) Firing point(s).
(f) Present state of readiness and procedures required to upgrade the state of readiness.
(g) Procedures required to fire the demolition.
(h) Traffic control.

(2) Brief orders to the demolition guard and the demolition firing party commander. Cover the demolition order form in complete detail.

(3) Estimate the time required to accomplish the following:

(a) Change the state of readiness.
(b) Fire the demolition.

e. Written Handover/Takeover.

(1) Confirm signatures of persons handing over and taking over the target (name, rank, unit, DTG). Check signatures in the following:

(a) The target folder and/or section order.
(b) The minefield record.

(2) If required by the unit handing over the target, an additional handwritten certificate may be produced.

(3) Execute handover/takeover of obstacle documentation.

f. Reports.

(1) Report the completion of handover/takeover to the following:

(a) The commander of the demolition guard.
(b) Your own unit.

(2) Report the firing/closing to the following:

(a) The commander of the demolition guard.
(b) Your own unit.

(3) Send additional reports to leaders or higher headquarters as warranted by the tactical situation.

4. CHECKLIST 3 - RELIEF IN PLACE. Scout leaders normally provide assistance to units of company size or larger when they conduct relief in place operations. Scouts can reconnoiter routes for the relieving unit and the relieved unit and can act as guides to expedite the relief process. They can also create a deception, keeping the enemy occupied while the relief is taking place. When one scout platoon must relieve another, the platoons should use the following procedures:

a. Linkup. The following steps take place:

(1) Collocate platoon headquarters.

(2) Exchange the following information:

(a) Location of all vehicles.
(b) Enemy situation.
(c) Friendly obstacles.
(d) Terrain analysis.
(e) Supporting fires.
(f) Fire plans and target numbers.
(g) NAIs and TAIs.
(h) Frequencies and call signs.

(3) Coordinate the following:

(a) Exchange of range cards.
(b) Fire support during the relief (normally supplied by the relieved platoon until units transfer responsibility for the area).
(c) Turnover of obstacles.
(d) Routes into and out of positions.
(e) Guides. The relieved platoon provides guides to each team of the relieving platoon.
(f) Transfer of CSS.
(g) Communications.
(h) Sequence of relief.
(i) When responsibility will be transferred.

b. Reconnaissance. The relieving platoon's team leaders must walk through each vehicle position.

c. Troop-Leading Procedures. All units involved in the relief complete troop-leading procedures before the operation begins.

d. Execution. These procedures and considerations apply:

(1) Ideally, the relief is executed during limited visibility.

(2) The relieving platoon moves to the assembly area behind the relieved platoon, but not so close that it will alert the enemy as to what is taking place.

(3) Relieving and relieved platoons use the same radio net.

(4) The relief is executed quickly and quietly, with both platoons maintaining the highest level of security.

(5) The area is turned over to the relieving platoon; the relieved platoon then moves to a rally point.

(6) The platoons report to higher headquarters as necessary. Completion of the relief is reported to the commander.

5. CHECKLIST 4 - ARMY AVIATION. Although face-to-face coordination between the ground commander and the aviation commander is preferred, a scout platoon may receive the mission to coordinate with Army aviation elements. If so, the platoon can use the following checklist:

a. Initial Contact. These procedures apply:

(1) Initial contact is established via secure FM radio from the supporting unit to the supported unit.

(2) Upon initial contact, the ground commander will provide the aviation commander with the following information:

(a) Rendezvous location.
(b) Known or suspected enemy locations in the vicinity of the rendezvous point.
(c) Known or suspected enemy ADA in the vicinity of the rendezvous.
(d) Recommended approach route to the redezvous point and any air passage points.
(e) Intensity of contact.
(f) Locations of aid stations.

(g) Agreed-upon recognition signals.

b. Face-to-Face Coordination. Whenever possible, scouts and aviation elements should conduct in-person coordination. This is the best way for them to obtain the specific details they need to accomplish their respective missions.

(1) The scouts provide aviation elements with information in these areas:

(a) Situation:

1. Enemy ADA units and their locations.
2. Friendly locations and FLOT.

(b) Mission.

(c) Execution:

1. Scheme of maneuver.
2. Available fire support assets and fire control measures in effect.
3. Overlay and target lists.
4. CAS available and/or requested.

(d) Signal. Call signs and frequencies of supported units and fire support elements.

(2) As a minimum, the aviation commander should provide the scouts with information in these areas:

(a) Capabilities and limitations:

1. Number of aircraft by type.
2. Armament.
3. Time available.
4. Turnaround time.

(b) Execution:

1. The scheme of maneuver, to include the approach direction into the sector.
2. Downed aircraft procedures.

(c) Command and signal:

1. The flight commander's frequency and call sign.
2. The call sign and number of aircraft (by type) of the subsequent aviation commander.

c. Coordination by Other Means. Face-to-face coordination between scouts and aviation elements is not always possible. In such a situation, the following considerations and procedures apply:

(1) The scouts obtain the following important tactical information from the ground commander and provide it to the aviation commander:

(a) Mission.
(b) Front-line trace.
(c) Type and locations of known or suspected enemy units, including ADA elements.
(d) Fire support available.
(e) Scheme of manuever.

(2) The aviation commander will provide, over the radio, the same information as in face-to-face coordination, outlined in paragraph 5b(2) of this annex.

(3) Scouts keep their commander informed at all times during the coordination process.

ANNEX G

PATROL DEBRIEFING

Immediately after a platoon or team returns from a patrol, the leader will conduct a thorough debriefing. This may include all members of the platoon/team and any attached personnel. Normally, the debriefing is conducted orally. If a written report is required, the following report format can be used.

1. GENERAL:

a. Destination of patrol: _____

b. DTG:_____

c. To:_____

d. From: _____

e. Map(s): _____ / _____

2. TYPE OF UNIT:_____

3. SIZE: _____

4. ORGANIZATION:_____

5. MISSION: _____

a. Were all assigned tasks completed (yes or no)? _____

b. If NOT completed, explain why: _____

_____

_____

6. TIME OF DEPARTURE: _____

7. TIME OF RETURN: _____

8. ROUTES (out and back):_____

_____

_____

9. TERRAIN (description of terrain, such as dry, swampy, jungle, thickly wooded, high brush, rocky; depth of ravines and draws; condition of bridges, including type, size, and strength; effect on tracked and wheeled vehicles):_____

_____

_____

_____

10. ENEMY (strength, disposition, condition of defenses, equipment, weapons, morale, exact locations, movements, and any shifts in disposition; time activity was observed; coordinates where activity occurred): _____

_____

_____

_____

11. MAP CORRECTIONS: _____

_____

_____

12. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION (such as contaminated areas, unusual enemy or civilian activity or events): _____

_____

_____

_____

13. RESULTS OF ENCOUNTERS WITH ENEMY (such as EPWs, KIAs, captured documents or equipment):_____

_____

_____

_____

14. PERSONNEL STATUS (at the conclusion of the patrol mission, including the disposition of casualties):_____

_____

_____

_____

15. CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS (such as tactics, methods):_____

_____

_____

16. INTERROGATOR REMARKS: _____

_____

_____

17. DISTRIBUTION: _____

18. CLASSIFICATION:_____

19. INSTRUCTIONS:_____

20. METHOD OF TRANSMISSION: _____

_____	_____	_____	_____
Signature	**Grade**	**Organization**	**Time**

GLOSSARY

A B

AAL	additional authorizations list
AB	abatis (in situation report)
ADA	air defense artillery
AGS	(M8) armored gun system
A/L	administrative and logistics
AP	antipersonnel
APC	armored personnel carrier
APDS	armor-piercing, discarding sabot (ammunition)
APERS	antipersonnel (ammunition)
ARV	armored recovery vehicle
AT	antitank
AVLB	armored vehicle launched bridge
BDU	battledress uniform
BHL	battle handover line
BII	basic issue items
BP	battle position
BRIDGEREP	report for bridge, overpass, culvert, or causeway

C

CAM	chemical agent monitor
CEV	combat engineer vehicle
CFV	cavalry fighting vehicle
cGy	centigray(s)
cGy/hr	centigray(s) per hour
coax	coaxially mounted (usually refers to machine gun)
COLT	combat observation lasing team
CP	command post
CROSSREP	report for ford, ferry, or other crossing site
CS	combat support
CSS	combat service support
CVC	combat vehicle crewman
CW	concertina wire (in situation report)

D E F

DA	Department of the Army
DAP	decontamination apparatus
DTG	date-time group
ECCM	electronic counter-countermeasures
ECM	electronic countermeasures
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
ETA	estimated time of arrival
EW	electronic warfare
1SG	first sergeant
FA	field artillery
FIST	fire support team
FKSM	Fort Knox supplementary material
FLOT	forward line of own troops
FM	field manual; frequency modulation (radio)
FPF	final protective fires
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FS	fire support
FSO	fire support officer

G H I

gal	gallon(s)
GPS	gunner's primary sight; global positioning system
GTA	graphic training aid
HB	heavy barrel
HE	high explosive
HEAT	high explosive antitank (ammunition)
HEDP	high explosive dual-purpose (ammunition)
HEP	high explosive plastic (ammunition)
HMMWV	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
hr	hour(s)
ICE	individual chemical equipment
ID	identification
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
ISU	integrated sight unit
ITV	improved TOW vehicle

K L M

km	kilometer(s)
kmph	kilometer(s) per hour
LAW	light antitank weapon
lb	pound(s)
LBE	load-bearing equipment
LD	line of departure
LOGPAC	logistics package
LRP	logistics release point
m	meter(s)
MAPEX	map exercise
MEDEVAC	medical evacuation
METL	mission-essential task list
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain (and weather), troops, and time available
MF	minefield (in situation report)
MG	machine gun
MIJI	meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference
mm	millimeter(s)
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture
mph	miles per hour
MRE	meals, ready to eat
MSR	main supply route

N O

NAAK	nerve agent autoinjector kit
NAI	named area(s) of interest
NBC	nuclear, biological, chemical
NCS	net control station
NFA	no-fire area
NOD	night observation device
OD	olive drab
OEG	operational exposure guidance
OI	operations and intelligence
O/O	on order
OP	observation post
OPCON	operational control
OPORD	operation order

P Q

PA	power amplified (radio mode)
PCC	precombat check
PCI	precombat inspection
PD	point detonating
PDDE	power-driven decontamination equipment
PEWS	platoon early warning system
PL	phase line
PMCS	preventive maintenance checks and services
prox	in proximity of
PSG	platoon sergeant
qt	quart(s)

R S

RC	road crater (in situation report)
REDCON	readiness condition
RFA	restrictive fire area
RFL	restrictive fire line
ROE	rules of engagement
ROUTEREP	route (reconnaissance) report
RP	release point
R&S	reconnaissance and security
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit identification, time, and equipment (format for reporting enemy information)
SAW	squad automatic weapon
SENSEREP	sensitive items report
SIR	specific information requirements
SITREP	situation report
SOI	signal operation instructions
SOP	standing operating procedures
SOR	specified orders and requests
SP	start point
SPOTREP	spot report
STANREP	stand-to report

T

TAI	target area(s) of interest
TD	tank ditch (in situation report)
TF	task force
TIRS	terrain index reference system
TM	technical manual
TOC	tactical operations center
TOE	table(s) of organization and equipment
TOW	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided (missile)
TRP	target reference point
TSOP	tactical standing operating procedures

U V W X

UMCP	unit maintenance collection point
US	United States
UTM	universal transverse mercator (grid)
VHR	vertical half-rhombic (antenna)
WIA	wounded in action
WP	white phosphorus
XO	executive officer