

STP 7-11II-MQS

*Berthelotte*  
MILITARY QUALIFICATION STANDARDS II  
INFANTRY BRANCH (11)  
COMPANY GRADE OFFICER'S MANUAL



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

JULY 1991

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INFANTRY BRANCH (11)  
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## PREFACE

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This publication supports the Army's Military Qualification Standards (MQS) system of training in its effort to provide infantry officers the training and enrichment they need to pursue and enhance their military careers. Specifically, it covers the following: critical branch tasks with standardized task summaries that the infantry officer must know how to perform proficiently, tasks unique to each area of concentration, training site matrix, a bibliography of selected branch reading materials, and other related information.

HQDA will provide for the distribution of this publication to individual officers and to unit commanders. Officers will use this publication as a training instrument and as a self-development tool. Commanders will use this publication to formulate professional development programs for junior officers based on unit mission-essential task lists (METLs). Officers should seek to attain a level of proficiency in performing the tasks in this publication so their responses will become automatic whenever they are required to perform, even under the most stressful circumstances.

All tasks in this manual are infantry tasks. Appendix A provides a summary of duty positions and related training resources. The MQS training site matrix in Appendix B provides commanders with information on training that officers have received in officer basic course (OBC), officer advanced course (OAC), and the unit. In addition, the branch reading list is in Appendix C. Information officers gain from reading the publications listed will widen their horizons and give them deeper insight and appreciation for the leadership roles they have as Army officers.

In order to minimize safety hazards during training, trainers need to identify risks associated with mission operation. They need to follow guidance on the risk assessment process in FM 25-101.

Reserve officers in the Army National Guard and Army Reserve will also use this publication in the same training and self-evaluation mode as active Army officers.

This guide does not replace field manuals, technical manuals, nor other publications normally used by infantry officers. You are encouraged to use those publications in your day-to-day activities on your job.

The proponent of this publication is the U.S. Army Infantry School. Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-TDT-I, Fort Benning, Georgia 31905-5593.

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

## CHAPTER 1

**MILITARY QUALIFICATION STANDARDS SYSTEM**

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**REFERENCE**

See the Military Qualification Standards (MQS) II Manual of Common Tasks (STP 21-II-MQS) for an in-depth discussion of the MQS system.

**BACKGROUND**

MQS is the Army's primary system for integrating the officer leader development efforts of commandants, commanders, and individual officers. Its goal is to provide the Army with officers prepared to accomplish their wartime tasks and to be ready for promotion.

Under MQS, the Army school system, the unit commander, and the individual officer share leader development responsibility. The school must identify what tasks officers must be able to perform at a particular level, clearly define these branch requirements, and either train officers or provide training material that will enable them to perform their duties. Unit commanders must provide an environment in which young officers can refine their skills and grow professionally. Commanders use their unit's METL to focus their leader development programs. In the final analysis, however, the officer is ultimately responsible for his or her own development.

The MQS system uses manuals to convey its training strategy. The format of the manuals is tasks with battle-focused conditions, standards, and performance measures. The manuals also prescribe educational requirements to improve cognitive skills.

**STRUCTURE**

The MQS system currently addresses officer training from precommissioning to the rank of colonel. There are three levels - MQS I, MQS II, and MQS III. Each level builds upon the preceding one. All levels of MQS include two components—a military task and knowledge component (critical tasks and professional knowledges) and a professional military education component.

**MQS I**

MQS I training applies to all commissioning sources: the United States Military Academy (USMA), the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC), and the Federal and National Guard Officer Candidate Schools (OCS). MQS I establishes the common tasks on which cadets and candidates must gain proficiency before being commissioned. Although the nature, length, and conduct of training differ among the commissioning sources, MQS I represents the minimum military skills upon which branch qualifications build. MQS I supports the requirement of Army Regulation (AR) 351-1 that cadets or candidates earn a baccalaureate degree. The AR also requires that the degree include or be supplemented by one course in each of three fields of study: written communications, human behavior, and military history.

**MQS II**

MQS II training begins when officers are commissioned and continues until they attend Command and Staff College level schooling or are promoted to major. MQS II builds upon the common tasks trained in MQS I. A manual of common tasks and branch manuals support MQS II training. Each branch manual focuses on tasks that qualify the company-grade officer in a given branch. The MQS II manual of common tasks concentrates on those critical tasks that all company-grade officers must be able to perform to accomplish their wartime mission and survive on the battlefield.

Both the MQS II common and branch manuals present summaries of tasks trained during OBC, OAC, Combined Arms and Services Staff School (CAS<sup>3</sup>), and in the unit. The MQS tasks to be trained and sustained in the unit form the basis of the unit officer leader development program. This program also covers the MQS reading program—a part of the professional military education component. The reading program supports individual intellectual growth by fostering an interest in reading about military-related topics and by encouraging officers to exchange ideas on ethical and historical issues.

Branch-specific publications address topics of unique interest to a particular branch.

### **MQS III**

Currently the Combined Arms Center is formulating a concept for the development of MQS for field grade officers.

#### **LEADER DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES FOR COMPANY GRADE INFANTRY OFFICERS**

Infantry officers must be able to lead and fight under all conditions of weather, terrain, and warfare. To ensure that ability, infantry officers must possess leadership, tactical and technical skills, and they must develop in their soldiers the skills essential to the employment of all types of infantry. Leader development occurs throughout an infantry officer's career as a result of a diversity of assignments and exposure to a broad range of infantry operations. Such varied experience requires and breeds tough, aggressive commanders with exemplary leadership skills and physical stamina. To further the development of infantry officers able to meet the Army's needs, leader development objectives for infantry company grade officers include completion of the basic course, skill training for specific assignments, TOE platoon-level experience, company command, functional area designation and CAS<sup>3</sup>.

A fundamental objective for infantry company grade officers is branch qualification. This includes graduation from an advanced course, 12 months of duty in a combat unit as a company grade officer and successful command of a company (18 months, plus or minus 6 months). Experience in different types of infantry units is another important developmental objective for the infantry company grade officer. Specialized development in only one type of infantry unit should not occur until after promotion to field grade. The infantry officer developmental progression for company grade officers is outlined below:

### **INFANTRY LIEUTENANT**

The infantry lieutenant's initial assignment will be to complete the Infantry Officer Basic Course (IOBC). The course emphasizes leadership, tactics, maintenance, and weapons training. Following the basic course, most officers attend specialized courses such as airborne, ranger, and the Bradley fighting vehicle commander's course. Infantry lieutenants should seek positions in which they can improve their leadership skills and develop their tactical and technical skills associated with the infantry branch. Early experience as a table of organization and equipment (TOE) infantry platoon leader is critical because it gives the lieutenant the basic practical leadership experience in a tactical environment.

### **INFANTRY CAPTAIN**

Normally, officers attend the advanced course in their fourth year of service. The Infantry Officer Advanced Course (IOAC) prepares the officers to command at company level and to serve as battalion and brigade level staff officers in combined arms operations. Upon completion of the advanced course, captains who have not had the opportunity to command will be assigned to organizations that provide that opportunity, normally to a different type infantry unit (motorized, light, airborne, air assault, or ranger) than that to which they were initially assigned before the advanced course. Infantry captains should seek positions as primary brigade and battalion staff officers in order to develop an understanding of the staff preparation necessary to support combat operations. Following branch qualification, captains can look forward to either a branch immaterial functional area, or training base assignment. Infantry officers may pursue an advanced degree in support of their functional area while in these assignments.

Completion of the CAS<sup>3</sup> is a leader development goal for all officers between six and nine years of service. Officers scheduled to attend CAS<sup>3</sup> must have completed a nonresident phase before entering the nine-week resident phase at Fort Leavenworth. To be eligible, an officer must have completed the officer advanced course. Officers are scheduled to attend the resident phase before reaching the zone for consideration for major.

CHAPTER 2  
**GENERAL BRANCH TASKS – LIEUTENANTS**

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INTELLIGENCE TASK

**Conduct Reconnaissance of a Zone, Area, or Route**  
**04-3311.02-0001      OCTOBER 1990**

**CONDITIONS**

The platoon is required to reconnoiter a zone, area, or route. The platoon is operating separately and provides its own security. Enemy elements have indirect fire; nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC); and close air support (CAS) capabilities.

**STANDARDS**

Determine all priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and other intelligence requirements specified in the order for its assigned zone, area, or route. Reconnoiter without the enemy learning the strength, location, or intentions of the main element. Complete the reconnaissance and report all information by the time specified in the order.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

1. Conduct a zone reconnaissance.

a. Organize the platoon reconnaissance and security elements and prepare for combat.

b. Select a series of objective rally points (ORPs) or rendezvous points throughout the zone from which to operate.

c. Select the technique for the platoon to reconnoiter the zone: fan method, converging-routes method, or successive-sectors method.

d. Designate times for the reconnaissance elements to return to the ORP or to link up at the rendezvous point.

e. Move tactically to and occupy the ORP.

f. Control the reconnaissance elements from the ORP or lead a reconnaissance team, depending on the situation.

2. Conduct an area reconnaissance.

a. Organize the platoon into separate or combined reconnaissance and security elements, and prepare for combat.

b. Conduct a leader's reconnaissance to confirm the objective and the plan. Subordinate leaders and key personnel accompany the platoon leader on the reconnaissance. These actions occur:

(1) Issue a contingency plan before departure to include actions on contact and what to do if not back by a specified time.

(2) Maintain communications with the platoon throughout the reconnaissance.

(3) Designate at least two men to keep the objective under surveillance.

c. Return with the reconnaissance party to the ORP and –

(1) Confirm the plan or issue a fragmentary order (FRAGO) to change it.

(2) Allow subordinate leaders time to brief personnel.

d. Conduct one of the following:

(1) Long-range observation and surveillance by moving to an observation point (OP) that offers cover and concealment and that is far enough from the objective to be outside of enemy small-arms range and local security measures. Gather all PIR by using the keyword SALUTE (size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment). If information cannot be gathered from one OP, a series of OPs, occupied by one or more reconnaissance teams, may be used.

(2) Short-range observation and surveillance by moving to a point near the objective that is within the range of enemy small-arms fire and local security measures. Pass through any outposts, defensive wire, or minefields to get close enough to gain information. Gather all PIR by using the keyword SALUTE.

3. Conduct a route reconnaissance.

a. Organize and prepare the platoon for combat.

b. Collect and report information about the route and the adjacent terrain.

(1) Determine trafficability.

(2) Locate bridges, fords, and crossing sites near bridges.

(3) Locate underpasses, tunnels, and culverts.

(4) Identify restrictive curves, passages, and obstacles.

(5) Complete and confirm the map reconnaissance.

c. Identify all enemy forces that can influence the route.

(1) Determine enemy locations, strengths, composition, and activity.

(2) Locate enemy supporting units and weapons.

(3) Identify the possible avenues of approach.

d. Prepare a route classification overlay that shows-

(1) The beginning and end coordinates of the route.

(2) The trace of the route.

(3) All sharp curves and restrictions to traffic flow, to include bypass capability.

(4) Level and even crossings.

(5) The length and width of constrictions.

4. Return to the ORP undetected by the enemy.

5. Collect the information and disseminate it to all platoon members through subordinate leaders.

6. Account for all personnel.

7. Depart the ORP.

8. Forward all PIR and other intelligence information to higher headquarters as soon as possible.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-90-MTP	FM 7-70
ARTEP 7-92-MTP	TEC 010-071-6482-A (065)

FM 7-7 TEC 010-071-6484-A (065)

FM 7-7J TF 7-6176

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MANEUVER TASKS

**Conduct Assault by a Platoon, Mounted and Dismounted**  
**04-3312.02-0001 OCTOBER 1990**

**CONDITIONS**

An enemy squad has occupied defensive positions or is moving to the platoon front. The enemy has indirect fire, NBC, and CAS capabilities. The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger unit. The platoon is directed to attack the enemy. Plans, preparation, and movement to the objective have been accomplished.

b. Identify personnel in the support element consisting of one or two squads. The support element will normally consist of the personnel and equipment that can deliver the most suppressive fire upon the objective, such as gunners and assistant gunners of organic crew-served weapons, and crews for personnel carriers or the Bradley fighting vehicles.

**STANDARDS**

Prevent the platoon main body from being surprised or fixed by the enemy. Ensure the platoon kills, captures, or forces the withdrawal of all enemy, while sustaining no casualties from friendly fire and accomplishing its assigned tasks within the commander's intent.

c. Have the vehicle commanders move the vehicles into covered and concealed positions, if mechanized.

d. Have the dismount teams dismount, if mechanized.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

1. Organize the platoon for the assault.

a. Identify personnel in the assault element consisting of one, two, or all squads (dependent on the platoon acting alone or as part of a larger unit). The assault element is composed of a sufficient number of personnel to seize the objective, along with any equipment that will help the assault element perform its task, such as M203s, M249 machine guns, and light antitank weapons (LAWs) (for bunkers). Normally the platoon leader operates with the assault element; however, he may stay with the support element if he determines that he can better control the overall operation from that position.

2. Position the platoon for the assault.

a. Designate a support position and a primary direction of fire to the support element leader.

b. Ensure the support element delivers continuous, well-aimed fire with enough volume to suppress the enemy once the assault is initiated.

c. Move the assault element to the last covered and concealed position before the assault.

d. Use smoke (if available) to cover the assault element's movement.

e. Ensure the assault element moves without masking the support element's suppressive fires.

f. Call for preparatory smoke or indirect fire (if available) on the objective before the assault.

g. Ensure all elements are in position before the assault.

3. Conduct the assault.

a. Signal for lifting or shifting of suppressive fires (in accordance with the standing operating procedures (SOP) or as specified in the order).

b. Use smoke (if available) to conceal the final assault.

c. Direct the assault element to deliver a heavy volume of sustained, accurate fire while assaulting the objective.

d. Direct the members of the assault element to take advantage of cover and concealment, using three-to five-second rushes, as they move across the objective.

e. Have the assault element fight through the objective.

f. Seek to penetrate enemy defenses in a narrow sector if a flank is not open. Then, overcome remaining defenses or resistance from the flanks or rear.

g. Clear and secure the objective.

h. Move the support element to the objective.

4. Consolidate and reorganize in accordance with unit SOP.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	TF 7-3662
FM 7-7	ACCP IN0412
FM 7-7J	ACCP IN0413
FM 7-8	ACCP IN0414
FM 7-70	ACCP IN0478
TEC 010-071-7490-F (054)	

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## Conduct Platoon Overwatch and Support by Fire

04-3312.02-0002      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is overwatching or supporting by fire the movement of another platoon or element during movement or an assault on an enemy unit. The primary direction of fire and tentative support position have been designated to the overwatching/supporting by fire unit. Enemy contact is possible. Enemy has NBC capabilities. The enemy's indirect fire and CAS capabilities are unknown.

### STANDARDS

Conduct overwatch and support by fire so that the platoon can suppress the enemy, cause no friendly casualties in the assault element, and destroy or force the withdrawal of all of the enemy in the assigned engagement area.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Select the overwatch or fire support position, taking into account observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles and movement, key terrain, and avenues of approach. Ensure that the position—

a. Provides observation of the overwatch area and fields of fire.

b. Provides cover and concealment.

c. Allows effective use of natural or man-made obstacles.

d. Is key terrain for control of the overwatch area.

e. Has limited avenues of approach in terms of armor and infantry elements.

f. Has overwatch area within range of organic weapons from the overwatch positions.

2. Reconnoiter the tentative support position and the routes to it. (The leader should be accompanied by his squad leaders and a security element.)

a. Have the security element establish local security in the immediate platoon area.

b. Ensure the position provides observation of the objective and overwatch of the assault element.

c. Ensure support position enables the support element to place suppressive fire on the objective.

3. Move by a covered and concealed route to the support position.

4. Occupy the support position.

a. Assign sectors of fire, and target reference points to vehicles, squad leaders, and to crew-served weapons gunners.

b. Designate fire procedures, to include:

(1) Methods of engagement.

(2) Safety limits for fire near friendly units.

(3) Engagement priorities.

(4) Signal to open fire, cease fire, lift fire, and shift fire.

(5) Tasks for specific weapons.

c. Identify enemy positions.

d. Move the vehicles to covered and concealed positions.

e. Orient weapons on enemy positions.

5. Overwatch the assault element's movement.

a. Maintain continuous communications with and observation of the assault element, its route, and any terrain that can influence the route.

b. Do not block the assault element's route by fire.

c. Alert the assault element and company commander of any detected enemy.

6. Suppress the objective with direct or indirect fire.

a. Engage or report targets in accordance with the unit standing operating procedure or operation order.

b. Engage the dismounted enemy with M60 and M249 machine guns.

c. Engage lightly armored vehicles and dismounted enemy with M203s and vehicle primary weapon systems.

d. Engage armored vehicles and tanks with Dragons and LAWs.

e. Fire only in assigned sectors of fire unless ordered by the leader to do otherwise.

f. Engage tanks with tubed-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided (TOW) missiles.

g. Engage automatic weapon systems anywhere within the platoon's sector with vehicle weapons systems, M60/M249 machine guns.

h. Direct the support element to reduce the volume of fire when enemy fires become ineffective through a prearranged means of communication (such as when enemy fire is insufficient to suppress the assault element).

i. Increase the volume of fire when the assault element nears the objective.

j. Report the situation throughout the engagement to your next higher headquarters.

7. Lift or shift fire on signal or when the assault begins (based on the SOP).

a. Lift fire and continue to observe the assigned sector, and prepare to engage any threat to the assault element.

b. Shift fire to another target.

c. Walk fire across the objective in front of the assault element.

8. Cease fire on the objective.

a. Order cease fire after the assault element is on the objective or when all enemy are destroyed or withdrawn from the engagement area.

b. Move to the objective on order.

c. Consolidate and reorganize.

d. Continue the mission.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-70
FM 7-7	TF 7-4945
FM 7-7J	

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## Conduct Disengagement of a Platoon

04-3312.02-0003      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger force. The platoon is moving and receives enemy fire; the platoon is occupying defensive positions that have become untenable. Both friendly and enemy elements have indirect fire, CAS, and NBC capabilities available.

### STANDARDS

Move the unit to where the enemy can neither observe nor place direct fire on it.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

### 1. Disengage the platoon while moving.

a. Order a direction and a distance to move if the platoon is dismounted, or issue the order for the platoon to move to a designated rally point.

(1) Have the soldiers immediately take up the nearest covered positions.

(2) Designate which element will be a support element, and which element will move to initiate disengagement.

(3) Have the disengaging element move along covered and concealed routes to a location where they can overwatch the support element, using individual movement techniques, and have the support element increase its rate of fire to suppress the enemy.

(4) Have the support element become the disengagement element, and begin its rearward movement to a covered location from which it can become the overwatch element. Continue this until the entire platoon is out of the range of enemy weapons.

(5) Move to the rally point, account for personnel, reorganize, and report the situation to higher headquarters, as required.

(6) Continue the mission.

b. Estimate the situation quickly, and determine what other vehicles can provide support by fire for a withdrawal if the platoon is mounted. Determine whether you will disengage the platoon as a unit, or by pairs of vehicles.

(1) Move the platoon into a position you designate as quickly as possible, when disengaging the platoon as a unit. Ensure the vehicle gunners deliver a high volume of suppressive fire, as well as smoke.

(2) Designate a base-of-fire element to support the withdrawal of the element breaking contact if

you disengage the platoon by pairs of vehicles. Keep the primary weapon systems oriented in the direction of the enemy. When the element initially breaking contact arrives at the next position, have it provide a base of fire to cover the rearward movement of the forward base-of-fire element.

### 2. Disengage while in a defensive position.

a. Give the signal to withdraw, based upon the withdrawal plan. This plan should include a signal to withdraw, as well as a route(s) of withdrawal.

b. Disengage the platoon by thinning the lines if enemy pressure is close and heavy.

(1) Have the squad leaders designate personnel to move to the rear and assume overwatch positions. (Based upon the armor threat, Dragons are usually removed first.)

(2) Have personnel remaining in position increase the rate of fire to keep the enemy from overrunning the position.

c. Withdraw the platoon by squads if enemy pressure is decreased.

(1) Have the designated squad(s) engage the enemy with a high volume of fire.

(2) Have the other squad(s) move to the rear and assume an overwatch position.

(3) Repeat this method of fire and movement to the rear until the platoon is disengaged.

d. Dismount teams if the platoon is mounted.

(1) Have the designated dismount team engage the enemy with a high volume of fire.

(2) Have your vehicles deliver a high volume of fire as they overwatch the withdrawal of the dismount element.

(3) Have the second dismount team move to the rear and assume an overwatch position.

(4) Continue this method of fire and movement until the dismount teams and vehicles link up at the remount point.

(5) Have the vehicles move to the remount point to pick up the dismounted element.

### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-70
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	TEC 0010-071-7491-F (054)
FM 7-7	TF 7-2868
FM 7-7J	TF 7-3661
FM 7-8	

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## Conduct Knocking Out a Bunker

04-3312.02-0004      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is ordered to secure and clear a portion of a bunker complex. The platoon and enemy have indirect fire available. The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger force. The enemy has NBC capability.

### STANDARDS

Conduct knocking out a bunker so that the platoon destroys the designated bunker by killing, capturing, or forcing the withdrawal of the enemy personnel in the bunker. The platoon sustains minimal casualties.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Designate a support element, a breach element if the bunker is protected by an obstacle, and an assault element. The platoon leader stays with the element from which he can control the action of the platoon.

2. Overwatch and support by fire the obstacle breach and bunker assault.

3. Breach the obstacle, when required. (See task O4-3315.02-0001, Conduct Obstacle Breaching.)

4. Provide security for the breach element. (See task O4-3312.02-0002, Conduct Platoon Overwatch and Support by Fire.)

a. Provide local security.

b. Use suppressive fire to protect the breach element from enemy fires (bunker and adjacent positions).

5. Assault the bunker through the obstacle breach.

a. On reaching the last covered and concealed position, use all weapons to engage the bunker while selected personnel prepare to use hand grenades or demolitions to destroy the bunker.

b. On signal, have the support element and assault element members, who are suppressing the bunker, shift fire to adjacent enemy positions or lift fire.

c. Designate the soldiers from the assault element to move to the blind side of the bunker.

d. Ensure that one soldier covers the exit while the other soldier "cooks off" and throws a grenade or demolition through the exit.

e. After the detonation, ensure that the soldier covering the exit enters the bunker firing short bursts.

f. Have the bunker marked after clearing.

6. Report the bunker destruction to the company commander.

7. Continue the mission to clear and secure the remainder of its assigned portion of the bunker complex.

8. Conduct consolidation procedures when the portion of the bunker complex is cleared.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-8
FM 7-7	FM 7-70
FM 7-7J	

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## Conduct Clearing a Trench Line

04-3312.02-0005      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon, acting alone or as part of a larger unit, is conducting an attack against a well-established defense and is ordered to clear all or a part of a trench line. Both friendly and enemy elements have indirect fire capability. The enemy also has NBC and CAS capabilities.

### STANDARDS

Organize and maneuver the platoon so that it kills, captures, or forces the withdrawal of the enemy in its assigned section of the trench. Ensure that the platoon main body is not surprised by an enemy counterattack, and it repels the counterattack.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Organize the platoon to clear the trench line:

a. Designate an assault element and a support element.

b. Designate an obstacle breaching element, if necessary.

(The breaching element is required when the trench line is protected by an obstacle.)

2. Organize the assault element into series of two-man (firer and grenade thrower) or three-man clearing teams (firer, grenade thrower, security), based on the size of the assault element.

3. Select a covered and concealed route to the trench line or to the point in the obstacle in which a breach is to be made.

4. Employ smoke on the objective to obscure the enemy's observation.

5. Breach the obstacle before the trench line:

a. The support element uses vehicle primary weapons systems or individual weapons to suppress the trench line and mutual supporting positions.

b. The breaching and assault elements use fire and movement to approach the trench line without masking the fires of the support element.

c. The assault element provides security for the breaching element.

d. The breaching element breaches the obstacle. (See task O4-3315.02-0001, Conduct Obstacle Breaching.)

e. The breaching element secures the breach in the obstacle.

f. The assault element moves through the breach.

6. Enter the trench line as follows:

a. Before entering the trench and while lying parallel (boot to boot) to it, each man in the first clearing team cooks off and throws a grenade into the trench.

b. After the grenades explode, the first clearing team rolls into the trench, landing on their feet, and firing their weapons down both directions of the trench.

c. The first clearing team secures and holds the entry point.

7. Clear the trench line in the following manner:

a. The clearing teams enter the trench and start clearing in one direction only and move along the straightaway until:

(1) On reaching a corner, fighting position, or bunker, the second member of the clearing team moves

with a grenade ready, cooks it off, and throws the grenade around the corner.

(2) After the grenade explodes, the other clearing team member rounds the corner firing.

(3) The third member (if three-man teams are used) guards the back of the other team members, and stands by to provide fire on point targets (bunker openings) with an M203 (if available).

b. The teams maintain intervals to prevent two teams from getting caught by the same enemy fires. Teams must continue to keep the momentum to avoid bottlenecking.

c. When low on ammunition, the clearing teams are replaced or resupplied.

d. The teams clear all bunkers by cooking off and throwing in a grenade or demolition. After detonation, the teams enter the bunker firing short bursts.

e. The teams continue clearing until their assigned sector is cleared.

f. The support element continues to suppress enemy positions, lifting and shifting fires, on signal, throughout the operation.

g. The clearing continues along the trench line toward the bulk of fortification, toward the command post emplacement, or as the platoon leader directs.

h. The team makes sure no trench sections are bypassed or left unsecured.

8. Reinforce the clearing of the trench line with the support element. On order or signal from the last clearing team, the breaching element enters the trench and carries out the following actions, as required:

a. Replaces clearing teams.

b. Resupplies clearing teams.

- c. Evacuates casualties.
- d. Provides internal fire support to clearing teams.

9. Clear the assigned trench to include connecting trench lines. When connecting trench lines are encountered the following occur:

a. The team leader moves forward, makes a quick estimate, and indicates the direction that the teams will continue to clear. If a connecting trench is not being cleared, the lead team secures the junction.

b. The team places a marker (in accordance with the unit standing operating procedures) at the top of each trench, indicating the direction of clearing.

c. The team places a marker (in accordance with the unit standing operating procedures) on cleared trenches and on each cleared bunker.

10. Consolidate and reorganize the platoon.

### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-8
FM 7-7	FM 7-70
FM 7-7J	FM 71-1

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## Conduct a Raid

04-3312.02-0006      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon has occupied an ORP and prepares to conduct a raid. The platoon is operating separately, or as part of a larger force. Enemy elements have indirect fire, NBC, and CAS capabilities.

### STANDARDS

Conduct the raid not later than the time specified in the order and surprise the enemy. Assault the objective and accomplish the assigned task within the commander's intent and force the enemy to withdraw from the objective. Capture specified personnel, destroy specified equipment or installation without becoming decisively engaged. Obtain all PIR from the raid site without sustaining any casualties from friendly fire.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Organize the platoon for the raid at the ORP, having previously designated the following:

- a. Security element.
- b. Support element.
- c. Assault element.

d. Special teams (for example—demolition, prisoner of war and search, and so forth).

2. Perform a leader's reconnaissance of the objective. The following actions will occur:

a. Issue a contingency plan to the platoon sergeant before the reconnaissance party departs.

b. Include the platoon forward observer (FO), element leaders, and security teams in the reconnaissance party.

c. Conduct a reconnaissance of the objective undetected.

d. Leave a surveillance team to observe the objective on completion of reconnaissance.

e. Return the reconnaissance party, minus the surveillance team undetected to the ORP.

3. Assign each element its position and withdrawal route back to the ORP.

4. Ensure the security element occupies the designated positions, undetected by the enemy, which are:

a. Positioned to the flanks and rear of the platoon.

b. Positioned on high-speed avenues of approach to the objective.

5. Move the support element to a covered and concealed position, positioning itself so that well-aimed fire may be placed on the objective and undetected by the enemy.

6. Move the assault element to the assault position that should be close enough for immediate assault, if detected before the planned assault.

7. Conduct the raid as follows:

a. Give the command or signal for the support element to initiate fire with the most casualty-producing weapon in the platoon.

b. Initiate planned indirect and suppressive fires on known or suspected enemy position(s).

c. Direct lift or shift of support element fire and indirect fire before the assault.

8. Order the assault and the following actions:

a. Ensure that once the assault has started, the security element prevents enemy entry into or escape from the objective area.

b. Ensure the assault element fights through, and consolidates and reorganizes on the far side of the objective.

c. Ensure special teams accomplish all assigned tasks.

9. Withdraw from the objective on order or signal of the platoon leader. Return to the ORP or designated rally point.

10. Account for all personnel, and call for indirect fire to cover the withdrawal of the platoon from the objective. These actions will follow:

a. Withdraw from the ORP to a rally point at least 1,000 meters or one terrain feature away from the objective.

b. Disseminate information about the objective and prepare for upcoming missions.

c. Report information to higher headquarters.

**NOTE:** Company commanders will execute this task in the same manner at company level with consideration given to the employment of organic antiarmor and mortar elements.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 7-70
FM 7-7	FM 71-1
FM 7-7J	TF 21-3906

## Conduct Occupation of an Assembly Area, Objective Rally Point, Patrol Base, or Observation Post 04-3312.02-0007      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is required to occupy an assembly area (AA), ORP, patrol base, or OPs. Enemy elements have indirect fire, NBC, and CAS capabilities.

### STANDARDS

Occupy the location specified by the company commander that is free of the enemy and provides cover and concealment. Ensure the platoon main body is not surprised by the enemy. Move the platoon into the AA, ORP, patrol base, or OPs undetected by the enemy.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Plan for the occupation.
  - a. Plan for the occupation of an AA by sending the platoon representatives of the company quartering party to reconnoiter and secure the AA for the platoon.
  - b. Plan for the occupation of an ORP or a patrol base by selecting a tentative site and an alternate site based on map reconnaissance.
  - c. Plan for the occupation of OPs.
    - (1) Select sites that have good fields of fire, and cover and concealment.
    - (2) Select sites that are away from landmarks and conspicuous areas.
    - (3) Overlap the OP field of view with the view of adjacent OPs.
2. Move to the vicinity of the occupation area.
  - a. Move to a location where a predetermined recognition signal links up the platoon with the guides for an assembly area.
  - b. Halt 200 to 400 meters (terrain dependent) from the tentative ORP or patrol base. Form a circle, crescent, triangle, or cigar-shaped perimeter with automatic weapons positioned to cover the most likely avenues of enemy approach.
  - c. Designate the areas where the teams will stop short of the tentative OP sites.
3. Reconnoiter the tentative site. The AA has been reconnoitered by members of the company quartering party.
  - a. Conduct a leader's reconnaissance of the tentative ORP or patrol base to—
    - (1) Confirm location.
    - (2) Ensure the area is free of enemy.
    - (3) Designate tentative positions and establish an occupation plan.
  - b. Brief the platoon members as to the number of personnel departing the area, equipment, and the number of personnel reentering the area so as to avoid possible casualties from friendly fire.
  - c. Issue a contingency plan.

d. Adjust the platoon perimeter as the reconnaissance party departs and reenters the platoon area.

e. Brief a security team in the ORP or patrol base and ensure they understand the contingency plans.

f. Reconnoiter the OPs to ensure the enemy is not near.

4. Occupy the assembly area, ORP, patrol base, or OPs.

**NOTE:** In order to avoid casualties from friendly fire, stationary members should know as much information about the moving element or main body as possible.

a. Occupy an assembly area. As the platoon clears the release point, quartering party members, waiting in covered and concealed positions, move out to guide the platoon to selected or designated areas without halting.

(1) Establish and maintain local security.

(2) Establish a priority of work.

(3) Coordinate, as a minimum, with the element on the left and right.

(4) Forward a sector sketch to the company and keep one for unit use.

b. Occupy an ORP.

(1) Bring the rest of the platoon forward to the ORP.

(2) Designate the perimeter positions and the sectors of fire to the squad leaders.

(3) Occupy designated positions quickly and silently without enemy detection.

c. Occupy a patrol base.

(1) Bring the rest of the platoon forward when he is satisfied that the area around the patrol base is cleared.

(2) Establish or modify standing operating procedures defensive work priorities to establish the defense of the patrol base.

(3) Designate withdrawal routes, rally points, alternate patrol base, and OP locations.

(4) Establish a security and alert plan.

(5) Establish communications with higher headquarters, OPs, and within the platoon.

d. Occupy an OP.

(1) Designate soldiers to act as observer, recorder, and security as a minimum. Rotate the soldiers for sustained operations, if the situation permits.

(2) Make a hasty visual search when beginning the OP operation.

(3) Make a quick overall search for obvious targets and unnatural colors, outlines, or movement.

(4) Orient the map to the OP field of view.

(5) Use the appropriate night vision devices during darkness.

(6) Establish and maintain communications with the platoon continuously.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-7J
ARTEP 7-90-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-70
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 71-1
FM 7-7	

## Conduct Tactical Movement

04-3312.02-0008    OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon must move along a prescribed route or to a destination specified in the operations order. This route can include movement through a built-up area. The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger unit. Both friendly and enemy forces have indirect fire and close air support available.

b. Moving directly forward from firing positions, and cross open areas quickly to avoid possible kill zones.

c. Wide open spaces (especially where high ground dominates or where the terrain covers and conceals the enemy).

d. Obvious avenues of approach.

### STANDARDS

Conduct tactical movement so that the unit moves on the specified route and arrives at the specified destination at the time specified in the order. Ensure the unit main body is not surprised by the enemy. Make initial contact with the enemy with a dismounted element no larger than a fire team, and with a mounted element with no more than one vehicle. Employ the movement formation or technique ordered by the leader. Select the movement technique based on the likelihood of enemy contact. Know the location of the unit and the adjacent units during movement.

NOTE: Cross open areas quickly to avoid creating kill zones.

3. Use the wedge formation during movement.

a. Have the squads form one or two wedges based on mission, enemy, terrain, troops and time available (METT-T).

b. Have the wedges close during limited visibility to maintain visibility between individuals, teams, and squads, and to maintain the rate of movement.

c. Have the wedges open as obstruction to movement and control diminish.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Assign an area of responsibility during movement.

a. Assign all squads or vehicles overlapping areas of responsibility. Assignment of individual areas is the responsibility of the squad leader.

b. Ensure there is all-round coverage of the platoon for observation and fire to include an air guard.

2. Choose a route for movement that offers concealment from ground and air observation. Avoid the following:

a. Skylining.

4. Designate the movement technique to be used based on METT-T.

a. Use traveling when enemy contact is not likely.

b. Use traveling overwatch when enemy contact is likely.

c. Use bounding overwatch when enemy contact is expected.

5. Perform the traveling movement technique.

a. Make sure the fire teams are about 20 meters apart.

b. Have the squads move on a column axis about 20 meters apart. Have the vehicles maintain 50- to 100-meter intervals and lateral dispersion.

c. Make sure the lead element reports obstacles, enemy contact, or danger area to the leader.

6. Perform the traveling overwatch movement technique.

a. Make sure the distance between the lead squad and the platoon main body increases 50 to 100 meters.

b. Make sure the lead squad uses traveling overwatch and the trailing squads use traveling.

c. Make sure the lead element reports obstacles, enemy contact, or danger areas to the leader.

d. If mechanized, make sure the lead vehicle increases the interval to 100 meters ahead of the second vehicle.

e. Make sure the lead pair of vehicles is 400 meters ahead of the trail pair when moving in pairs.

7. Perform the bounding overwatch movement technique.

a. Make sure the bounding squad moves in the wedge formation.

b. Ensure that while one squad moves, the other squad(s) with the leader remains in position to overwatch the bounding squad for its entire bound.

c. Designate the next overwatch position, the routes to be used, and the sector for the overwatch squads.

(1) Do not exceed the bounds visual overwatch.

(2) Make the bounds stay within the maximum effective range of the overwatch weapons and fields of fire.

d. Move by alternate or successive bounds. Have the bounding squad –

(1) Signal the beginning of its movement.

(2) Use a covered and concealed route, when available, for its bounds.

(3) Move as quickly as possible while maintaining operations security.

(4) Move so as not to mask the fire of the overwatching element.

(5) On completion of its bound, the squad establishes an overwatch position to overwatch the succeeding bound.

(6) Inform you that it has finished its bound and is ready to overwatch, and alerts you and the overwatch element of any enemy detected, obstacles encountered, or danger areas.

e. Ensure that the overwatching squad employs a point man or buddy team as far forward as visual contact will allow with the rest of the squad.

(1) The overwatch squad should occupy a position that allows observation and fire to cover the bounding squad's movement to the bounding squad's next position.

(2) For vehicles, the dismount team should provide close-in security. Position vehicles so that the forward observer has good observation. Orient weapons on likely enemy positions, maintain continuous observation of the bounding squad, its route, and any terrain that can influence that route.

(3) The overwatching team should –

(a) Suppress enemy units so that the bounding element is not fixed or detected, based on the standing operating procedures and the platoon leader's orders.

(b) Prepare to bound when the bounding team assumes the overwatch position.

8. Maintain security during movement.

a. Have the platoon personnel maintain visual contact at a normal interval of 10 meters (interval automatically expands and contracts based on terrain and visibility).

b. Ensure that the platoon maintains noise and light discipline.

c. Ensure that the sectors of responsibility are observed so the enemy cannot approach the platoon within 35 meters and no aircraft can attack the platoon without warning.

d. Ensure that the vehicle commanders use smoke, direct and indirect fire to suppress known or suspected enemy position.

9. Use control measures during movement.

a. Position the subordinate leaders where they can control movement.

b. Position key weapons area so that you can control them.

c. Have the platoon members react as their leaders do (for example, when the leaders get down, they get down) and have them react to their leader's visual signals or oral commands.

10. Control the platoon's movement.

a. Continuously assess the terrain for potential danger area.

b. Use arm-and-hand or flag signals until contact is made.

c. Once contact is made, use visual and audio signals, such as flares, whistles, or voice commands.

11. Maintain the unit location on map.

a. Express the platoon's location as a six-digit grid coordinate or by using the current operation graphics.

b. Show the location of all platoon elements and leading, flanking, or trailing company elements.

12. Move in built-up areas.

a. Halt in covered and concealed positions outside of the urban area.

(1) Seek cover and concealment and overwatch the urban area.

(2) Dismount the dismount teams and scan the urban area to determine the route through the urban area.

(3) Designate the movement and overwatch elements.

b. Move the unit as two elements, a movement element and an overwatch element.

(1) Have the movement element (one or two squads if the terrain is open [for example, a wide street]) move forward, scout the danger area, and also provide fire support.

(2) Have the remainder of the dismount team provide close-in security for the vehicles, and when necessary, these elements or part of them exchange roles.

c. Use covered and concealed routes whenever possible.

(1) Move along underground passages, through or behind buildings, along walls, and over rooftops.

(2) Avoid streets, alleys, and other open areas (use them only when necessary).

d. Make the best use of cover and concealment when moving.

(1) Move in single file along the side of the street, staying close to the buildings.

(2) The vehicles stay on the same side of the street to reduce exposure to antiarmor weapons.

(3) Move quickly and remain dispersed 3 to 5 meters apart.

(4) Assign each soldier an area to observe on the opposite side the of the street.

**NOTE:** When moving with two squads abreast, each squad overwatches the building across the street observing the stories above the opposite squad.

e. Cross the military operations on urban terrain danger areas, use –

(1) Maximum cover, concealment, speed, and overwatch.

(2) Smoke, rubble, and debris for protection.

(3) A dispersed group when crossing and at the same time (not soldier by soldier).

f. Move while maintaining security, clear the building, as necessary, to continue movement. Identify, report, mark, and bypass enemy obstacles and mines.

g. Clear the urban area. Report when the platoon is through the urban area.

h. Continue the mission, reestablish movement formation, and assume the proper intervals.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-7
ARTEP 7-90-MTP	FM 7-7J
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-92-MTP	FM 7-70
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 71-1

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## Conduct Crossing a Danger Area

04-3312.02-0009      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is moving dismounted and encounters a danger area. The platoon must provide its own security. The enemy has NBC weapons as well as indirect fire and CAS capabilities.

### STANDARDS

Conduct crossing a danger area so that the unit prevents the enemy from surprising the main body. Move all personnel and equipment across the danger area. Prevent decisive engagement by the enemy.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

### 1. Negotiate a large or small open danger area.

a. Move through the large danger area, if it cannot be bypassed using the traveling overwatch or bounding overwatch movement techniques. Implement the bounding overwatch when crossed, if there is any likelihood of enemy presence.

b. Bypass the danger area using the box-detour method or contour method, if the danger area is small.

### 2. Cross a linear danger area.

#### a. Take action on encountering a danger area.

(1) The point man signals "danger area" (relayed throughout the platoon).

(2) Halt and establish local security.

(3) The lead squad leader reconnoiters the danger area and makes an estimate.

#### b. Move forward to confirm the danger area.

(1) Direct the route for the platoon, if the area can be bypassed.

(2) Control the crossing of the danger area, if the area cannot be bypassed.

(a) Inform all squad leaders of the situation.

(b) Designate the near-side and far-side rally points.

(c) Direct the positioning of near-side security.

(d) Select the crossing point that provides cover and concealment.

#### (e) Assign far-side security.

c. Select the far-side clearing method based on observable terrain.

d. Have the near-side security provide security for the platoon by –

(1) Observing to the flanks.

(2) Overwatching crossing of far-side security team.

(3) Warning of enemy approach before the main body is engaged.

e. Have the far-side security team reconnoiter the far side.

(1) Direct the far-side security team to cross the danger area, once the near-side security is in place.

(2) Have the far-side team reconnoiter the far side and ensure that the terrain is large enough for the platoon to occupy it. Clear possible enemy positions by using one of the following: box method, zigzag method, heart method, or fan method.

(3) Have the far-side security team leader establish an observation post forward of the cleared area.

(4) Have the far-side security team leader signal to the squad leader that the area is clear (message relayed to platoon leader).

#### f. Cross the danger area.

(1) Select the method to use to cross the danger area (groups, wedge, file, or line).

(2) Have the near-side security overwatch the crossing of the platoon.

(3) Cross the danger area quickly and quietly.

(4) React in accordance with task O4-3312.02-0001, Conduct Assault by a Platoon, Mounted and Dismounted, if contact is made.

(5) Establish local security, once across the danger area.

(6) Have the near-side security team cross the danger area, overwatched by the main body and regain their positions in the formation.

3. Continue the mission.

a. Account for all members.

b. Resume tactical movement.

c. Maintain proper formation and personnel intervals.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-70
FM 7-7	ACCP IN0405
FM 7-7J	

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## Conduct a Passage of Lines by a Platoon O4-3312.02-0010      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is required to conduct a passage of lines. The platoon is operating separately. The passage of lines is either forward or rearward. The stationary unit provides security out to the friendly direct-fire range. The platoon leader is assigned lanes or routes through the stationary unit. The enemy has NBC weapons as well as indirect fire and CAS capabilities.

### STANDARDS

Move all personnel and equipment through the stationary unit not later than the time specified in the order. Conduct passage of lines so that neither unit main body is surprised by the enemy or sustains casualties from friendly fire or obstacles.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Coordinate with the stationary unit and attain the following:

- a. Information on terrain.
- b. Known or suspected enemy positions.
- c. Likely enemy ambush sites.
- c. Latest enemy activity.
- e. Detailed information on friendly positions.
- f. Obstacle locations.
- g. Fire plan.

h. Support unit can provide—fire support, litter teams, guides, communications, and reaction force.

i. Signal operation instructions information, signal plan, reentry signal, running password, and procedures to be used by the platoon and guide during departure and reentry.

j. Command relationship, if the enemy should attack during passage. (Who is in charge? Who controls the battle?)

k. Location(s) of the dismounting point, platoon assembly area, and contact and passage points.

l. Mutual recognition and reply signals.

m. Routes (primary and alternate).

n. Contact points and passage points.

o. Contingency plans.

p. Guides, if needed.

q. Fire support plans.

r. Schemes of maneuver.

2. Coordinate passage through and reentry of line with the forward unit company commander or his authorized representative and give him the following information:

a. Identification of unit.

b. Size of unit.

c. Times of departure and return.

d. Area of the unit's operation.

e. Any special information.

3. Check with other leaders operating in the same or adjacent areas. Exchange any information to assist them with operations.

4. Make a departure from the lines.

a. Make contact with the unit guide at the contact point at the prescribed time.

b. Move the unit into the coordinated initial rally point as directed by the guide.

c. Issue a contingency plan to subordinate leaders before moving out to make final coordination.

d. Complete the final coordination with the forward unit commander to learn of recent enemy activity or changes in the situation that may require adjustment of the plan.

e. Return with the guide to the platoon at the initial rally point.

f. Move the platoon to a covered and concealed position near the passage point as directed by the guide.

g. Have the security element clear the area forward of the release point to the first covered and concealed position, and then signal the platoon.

h. Move the platoon forward to the release points after the area is cleared.

i. Have the platoon sergeant count the members of the platoon and vehicles as they pass through the passage point by the time specified in the operation order (OPORD).

j. Move the platoon quickly and silently to the security halt position beyond the friendly unit's protective fires.

k. Adjust to the sights and sounds of the battlefield during the security halt.

5. Make a reentry through lines when not in contact with the enemy.

- a. Halt and establish the reentry rally point.
- b. Contact the forward unit by radio and tell them by use of a prearranged codeword that the platoon is ready to reenter.
- c. When the message is acknowledged, issue a contingency plan, and move with a security team to the contact point.
- d. Establish contact with the guide using far and near recognition signals.
- e. Signal the platoon forward, or go back and lead the platoon to the passage point.
- f. Have the platoon sergeant count and identify each platoon member and vehicle as they pass through the passage point.
- g. Ensure that the guide leads the platoon, without halting, to an assembly area behind the friendly unit.
- h. Maintain continuous movement. Report to the command post (CP) of the forward unit. Tell the commander anything of tactical value concerning the commander's area of responsibility.
- i. Link up with the platoon in the assembly area. Lead the platoon back to a secure area for debriefing.

6. Make a reentry through lines while in contact with the enemy.

- a. Contact the forward unit by radio and tell them by use of a prearranged codeword that the unit is ready to reenter.

b. Inform the stationary unit of the enemy situation.

c. Initiate far recognition signal to stationary unit in accordance with coordination.

d. Acknowledge the far recognition signal from the stationary unit in accordance with coordination.

e. Identify the last element or vehicle to the stationary unit.

f. Move the platoon through the marked passage point to a covered and concealed position without halting, as directed by stationary unit guides.

g. Have subordinate leaders account for all personnel or vehicles.

h. Report to the CP of the forward unit. Tell the commander anything of tactical value concerning the commander's area of responsibility.

i. Use a running password in accordance with unit standing operating procedure or OPORD in case a moving unit is being pursued by the enemy.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-7J
ARTEP 7-90-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-70
FM 7-7	

## Conduct Clearing a Building

04-3312.02-0011      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is required to clear a building.

### STANDARDS

Conduct clearing a building so that the unit kills, captures, or forces the withdrawal of all enemy in the building and repels the enemy counterattack.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Organize the unit into a support element and an assault element.

a. Organize the assault element into room clearing teams, consisting of a minimum of three soldiers (a fire team maximum). The exact number of clearing teams is based on the METT-T factors available.

b. Ensure that the assault team carries as much ammunition as possible, especially extra grenades.

2. Provide fire support for the assault force with the support element. (Vehicles and M60 or M249 machine guns are positioned with the support element.)

a. Assign each soldier and key weapon a target or area to cover.

b. Suppress or impair enemy gunners within the objective building and adjacent buildings.

c. Ensure that the objective building is isolated with direct and indirect fire to prevent enemy withdrawal, reinforcement, or counterattack.

d. Use direct fire weapons to destroy enemy positions.

3. Minimize enemy defensive fire during movement to the objective with fire from the assault element.

a. Use covered and concealed routes (to include rooftops); exploit limited visibility conditions, whenever possible.

b. Conduct movement only after enemy defensive fire is suppressed or obscured.

c. Move along routes that do not mask friendly suppressive fire.

d. Cross open areas rapidly under the concealment of smoke and the suppression of enemy targets provided by the support force.

4. Direct the assault on the objective building.

a. Have the assault element enter the building at the highest level possible.

b. Have the assault element enter the first floor only when forced to do so, ensuring that they do the following:

(1) Approach from enemy flank or rear.

(2) Blow an entrance through a wall.

(3) Throw "cooked off" grenade through the doors or windows.

c. Have the support element increase the rate of fire just before the assault element enters the objective building and until masked by the assault element.

d. Have the support element shift supporting fire to the objective's upper windows, and then to adjacent

buildings as the assault element enters the building from ground level. (Then shift to lower windows when entering through an upper story.)

c. Have the assault element secure the entry point and cover staircases and other routes leading to upper and lower stories as the first priority.

f. Have the assault element clear the rooms that overlook approaches to the building first.

5. Direct the clearing of each room in the objective building. The team should conduct the following:

a. Position itself on both sides of the entry point into the room.

b. "Cook off" and throw a grenade into the room.

c. Enter the room after the grenade detonates, entering one man at a time, overwatched by the rest. (The first man rushes in firing two- or three-round bursts. The other men enter the room and make a quick but thorough search.)

d. Mark the cleared rooms in accordance with the unit SOP.

e. Consolidate the team and continue the attack.

f. Position teams to secure entry points, hallways, stairs, and cleared rooms from enemy infiltration.

6. Consolidate and reorganize the assault and support elements in the cleared building to repel enemy counterattack.

a. Position soldiers to cover enemy routes of counterattack and infiltration into the building.

b. Redistribute ammunition and request resupply, as required.

c. Mark the building to show that it has been cleared. (Also mark entry points in accordance with the unit SOP.)

d. Ensure casualties are treated and evacuated.

e. Establish hasty defensive positions, if required.

f. Continue the mission.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	TF 7-6230
FM 7-7	TEC 010-071-6412-F (065)
FM 7-7J	TEC 010-071-6413-F (065)
FM 7-8	TEC 010-071-7474-A (054)
FM 7-70	ACCP IN0431

## Conduct Defense of a Built-Up Area 04-3312.02-0012      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is ordered to occupy a defensive position in a built-up area. The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger force. Both friendly and enemy units have indirect fire available and nuclear, biological, and chemical capabilities.

### STANDARDS

Complete all specified defensive preparations not later than the time specified in the order. Do not be surprised by the enemy. Accomplish the assigned task. Destroy, block, or delay an enemy attack, or deny enemy penetration of a specified boundary or terrain.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Prepare for the occupation of a defensive position.
  - a. Develop a tentative plan
  - b. Conduct a reconnaissance of the position with the squad leaders, radiotelephone operator, FO, and security element.
  - c. Assign squad sectors and OP locations, and position key weapons.
2. Set up platoon security.
  - a. Emplace at least one OP with communications to the platoon CP.
  - b. Emplace the platoon early warning system or warning devices before dark or other limited visibility.
  - c. Set up the chemical alarm system for monitoring.
  - d. Establish security patrols to provide early warning in the areas that cannot be covered by observation.
3. Position crew-served and antitank weapons.
  - a. Have the M60 and M249 machine guns cover dismantled avenues of approach. (If ground rubble obstructs grazing fires, M60s and M249s are placed in the upper stories of the buildings.)
  - b. Have the antiarmor weapons cover armored avenues of approach. Position weapons inside buildings with adequate space and ventilation for backblast (on upper floors, if possible, for long-range top shots.)
  - c. Ensure that the weapons are mutually supporting and are tied in with adjacent units.
4. Establish fighting positions.
  - a. Place the platoon CP in a covered and concealed position.
  - b. Have the squad leaders occupy positions with their squads.
  - c. Assign each member a position with primary and secondary sectors of fire.
  - d. Ensure that the squads improve positions as time permits, to include:
    - (1) Sandbags for overhead and all-round protection.
    - (2) Wire mesh over windows (open at the bottom to allow grenades to be dropped out).

- (3) Fire prevention measures.
5. Coordinate with adjacent units.
  - a. Establish responsibility for overlapping enemy avenues of approach between adjacent squads and platoons.
  - b. Exchange information on OP locations, unit signals, and passage points.
6. Establish wire communications.
  - a. Lay wire between the platoon CP and the squads.
  - b. Employ switchboards or hot loops as appropriate.
7. Construct barriers and obstacles.
  - a. Integrate barriers and or obstacles with the platoon's key weapons.
  - b. Cover all barriers and obstacles by observation and fire (both direct and indirect), mines, and booby traps.
8. Develop an indirect fire plan. The platoon leader and FO plan and coordinate indirect fires to support the platoon defense on likely avenues of approach, to cover obstacles, and to support counterattacks.
9. Designate alternate and supplementary positions.
  - a. Ensure that each soldier and key weapon has an alternate and supplementary position.
  - b. Designate and, when appropriate, mark routes between primary, alternate, and supplementary positions.
10. Improve movement routes between positions. Ensure that squad leaders –

- a. Improve movement between positions by such measures as digging trenches, using sewers and tunnels, creating mouseholes, and emplacing ropes for climbing and rappelling.

- b. Mark routes between positions.

11. Develop and rehearse the platoon counterattack plan.

- a. Make sure that the counterattack force is allocated demolitions, antiarmor assets, and extra grenades.

- b. Designate and, if appropriate, mark routes for the counterattack.

- c. Make sure that the counterattack plan is rehearsed during the day and at night.

12. Prepare and rehearse the withdrawal plan.

- a. Designate and, if appropriate, mark the withdrawal route.

- b. Have the leaders plan and disseminate primary and alternate withdrawal signals.

- c. Make sure the withdrawal plan is rehearsed during the day and at night.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	TF 7-6231
FM 7-7	TEC 010-071-6424-A (065)
FM 7-7J	TEC 010-071-7483-A (054)
FM 7-8	ACCP IN0410
FM 90-10-1	

## Conduct an Ambush

04-3312.02-0013      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is ordered to conduct an area or antiarmor ambush, or the platoon is moving when the enemy is seen moving near the platoon's route. The platoon must provide its own security. Enemy units have indirect fire, NBC, and CAS capability.

### STANDARDS

Emplace the ambush no later than the time specified in the order. Conduct an ambush so that the platoon surprises the enemy; kills or captures all enemy, or destroys all specified vehicles in the kill zone. Withdraw all personnel and equipment from the objective on order. No friendly casualties occur from friendly fire. Report all PIR and intelligence information from the ambush.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Plan and organize for the operations based on the commander's intent.

a. Area ambush:

(1) Task organize the platoon and attachments, and request additional assets (forward observer, special equipment, medics, demolitions).

(2) Designate sectors or tentative ambush sites to subordinate elements based on map reconnaissance and knowledge of the area.

(3) Issue specific guidance on contingency plans, rally points, control measures, and coordinating instructions.

(4) Develop the initial fire plan to support the occupation of the ambush with the fire support officer.

b. Antiarmor ambush:

(1) Designate an assault element, a security element, and a support element.

(2) Organize the squad(s) into armor-killer teams.

2. Occupy the site for the ambush.

a. Area ambush.

(1) Conduct a detailed reconnaissance of the sectors or tentative ambush sites and identify likely avenues of approach, choke points, kill zones, obstacle sites, patrol bases, and cache sites.

(2) Confirm all ambush positions and incorporate them into the concept of the operation and scheme of maneuver that sequences the ambushes to accomplish the commander's intent.

(3) Establish all point ambush sites undetected by the enemy.

(4) Position yourself and the platoon sergeant with the ambushes that are the most critical or with those providing the best control.

(5) Designate alternate and supplementary positions for all elements.

b. Antiarmor ambush.

(1) Perform a leader's reconnaissance and select a kill zone.

(2) Position the platoon for the ambush and take the following actions:

(a) Move the security teams from the ORP and occupy designated positions on both flanks of the kill zone so as to provide early warning.

(b) Move the security teams undetected to positions where they can protect other elements and cover the withdrawal of the assault and support elements.

(c) Move the support element from the ORP to its designated position, where they can provide supporting fires for the armor-killer team(s) and cover their withdrawal.

**NOTE:** The support element can be positioned with the assault element.

(d) Assign armor-killer team positions that have good fields of fire into the kill zone, cover and concealment, an obstacle between the team and the kill zone, and covered and concealed withdrawal routes.

(e) Designate platoon members to emplace obstacles to canalize the enemy, stop him in the kill zone, or protect the ambush elements.

(f) Emplace Claymore mines to cover the kill zone and the platoon's withdrawal routes.

(g) Position leaders so they can control their units and weapons.

### 3. Conduct the ambush.

#### a. Conduct a hasty ambush.

(1) Alert platoon members that the enemy is in sight and give the enemy location and direction of movement.

(2) Halt and remain motionless.

(3) Give the signal to conduct a hasty ambush in accordance with the unit SOP.

(4) Relay the signals.

(5) Dismount the mounted personnel.

(6) Move silently to covered and concealed positions.

(7) Position flank security, if possible.

(8) Assess the situation and adopt a course of action based on the platoon mission and the relative size of the enemy force.

(a) If the enemy force is too large, the platoon leader signals that the ambush is not initiated unless the platoon is detected. If the enemy does not detect the platoon, the enemy is allowed to pass and the platoon leader calls in a SALUTE report and continues the mission. If any member of the platoon is detected, the detected soldier(s) initiates the ambush by firing and notifies the rest of the platoon; for example, "Enemy right, front."

(b) If the enemy force is not too large, the platoon leader initiates the ambush when the largest percentage of enemy is in the kill zone.

(9) Withdraw from the ambush site, consolidate and reorganize, and report enemy intelligence and PIR to higher headquarters.

#### b. Conduct an area ambush.

(1) Transmit information on enemy movement to the platoon checkpoint.

(2) Initiate ambushes in the sequence that accomplishes the commander's intent expressed in the platoon leader's order, according to contingency plans or based on coordinating instructions.

(3) Ensure elements do not become decisively engaged by the enemy.

(4) Employ the reserve or reaction force (if needed) to accomplish the task.

(5) Move the elements to alternate or supplementary positions to complete the task or to continue the operation.

(6) Withdraw from the area, consolidate, reorganize, and report enemy intelligence and PIR to higher headquarters.

c. Conduct an antiarmor ambush.

(1) Alert the platoon of the enemy approach. Report the direction of movement, size, numbers of vehicles, and special weapons and equipment carried.

(2) Assess the situation on enemy arrival. Execute actions in the same manner as a hasty ambush, if the enemy force is too large.

(3) Initiate the ambush with an antiarmor weapon(s) available when the largest percentage of enemy are in the kill zone, if the enemy force is not too large.

(4) Employ well-aimed, interlocking fire with Dragons, M60 or M249 machine guns, AT4s, M16s, and grenade launchers throughout the kill zone, to its flanks, and beyond it, once the ambush is initiated.

(5) Impact indirect fire in the kill zone as soon as possible after the initiation of the ambush.

(6) Destroy the enemy without becoming decisively engaged.

(7) Signal cease fire when resistance has stopped.

(8) Provide overwatch for the ambush site clearing team, if the platoon is to assault the kill zone.

(9) Notify the security element when the assault element is ready to withdraw.

(10) Withdraw to the ORP or designated rally point on command.

(11) Report PIR and intelligence to higher headquarters.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-71
ARTEP 7-10-MTP	TF 7-6091
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	TEC 010-071-1080-F (065)
FM 7-7	TEC 010-071-1081-F (065)
FM 7-7J	TEC 010-071-7475-A (054)
FM 7-8	TEC 010-071-7476-A (054)
FM 7-10	TEC 951-071-0248-F (038)
FM 7-70	

## Conduct a Linkup

04-3312.02-0014      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon leader receives orders for the platoon to link up with a unit. Platoon-size enemy elements are operating in the area. The enemy has indirect fire support, NBC, and CAS capabilities.

### STANDARDS

Conduct a linkup at the time and place specified in the order. Conduct a linkup so that the main bodies of the units are not surprised by the enemy. Establish a consolidated chain of command. The units receive no casualties from friendly fire.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Identify and select a linkup site. Identify the tentative linkup site by map reconnaissance or a linkup site is designated by higher headquarters. The linkup site should have the following characteristics:

- a. Easy to locate.
- b. Provide cover and concealment.
- c. Away from natural lines of drift.
- d. Defensible.
- e. Provide multiple access and escape routes.

f. Not located on terrain the enemy is likely to occupy (key terrain, possible enemy objectives).

2. Coordinate with the linkup unit. Coordinate or obtain the following information from the unit that the platoon will link up with:

- a. Frequencies.

b. Call signs.

c. Codes.

d. Visual signals and alternatives (near and far recognition signals).

e. Fire coordination measures (for example, restrictive fire lines and indirect fire support plans).

f. Command relationship with linkup unit. Who will be in charge if the enemy attacks during linkup? Who will be in charge after the linkup?

g. Actions following linkup.

h. Control measures (contact points, checkpoints, phase lines and others as required). Establish how long the linkup site will be occupied (that is, length of time percentage of the unit arrives).

3. Perform as the stationary unit during the linkup.

a. Occupy the linkup rally point before the time stated in the platoon order.

b. Establish all-round security.

c. Establish communications with the other unit.

d. Clear and mark the immediate area using the previously coordinated recognition signal.

4. Perform as the moving unit during the linkup.

a. Stop a safe distance from the linkup point in a covered and concealed position (linkup rally point), and establish local security.

b. Establish communications with the stationary unit.

c. Issue contingency plans to the contact team and to the platoon sergeant, who remains with the main body of the platoon in the linkup rally point.

d. Depart the platoon position with the contact team (security element with communications).

e. Ensure the contact team maintains communications with the platoon.

f. Position the security element in a covered and concealed position that overwatches the linkup point.

g. Verify far and near recognition signals of the stationary unit.

h. Do not block the security element's observation and fields of fire while approaching the linkup point.

i. Link up with the members from the stationary unit and exchange oral authentication.

j. Conduct the final coordination with the stationary unit.

k. Guide the stationary unit contact team to the platoon linkup rally point.

l. Have the stationary unit contact team then guide the moving unit from its linkup rally point to the stationary unit linkup rally point to complete the linkup by the time specified in the operation order. The stationary unit contact team alerts its main body before bringing the moving unit to the stationary unit linkup rally point.

5. Execute this task in the same manner at company level with consideration given to the element size.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-7J
ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-90-MTP	FM 7-70
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 7-71
FM 7-7	FM 71-1

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## Conduct Infiltration and Exfiltration

04-3312.02-0015      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger force and has received orders to infiltrate. The platoon must provide its own security. Both friendly and enemy units have indirect fire available. The platoon must move through an enemy area that has positions with gaps and weakly held areas. The enemy has NBC and CAS capability.

### STANDARDS

Move the unit through the enemy area without the enemy determining the size, composition, destination, or intention of the unit. Link up sufficient leaders, personnel, and equipment to accomplish the assigned task at the time and location specified in the order.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

### 1. Plan the infiltration and exfiltration.

**NOTE:** Infiltrations are conducted to put units where they can get information, destroy key positions, disrupt enemy rear areas, capture prisoners, or seize key terrain in support of other operations. Exfiltrations are the removal of personnel or units from areas under enemy control by stealth, deception, surprise, or clandestine means.

a. Conduct reconnaissance to find gaps, weaknesses, routes, and positions in the enemy area.

b. Coordinate for passage of lines with the forward unit, if necessary. Also coordinate with flank units.

c. Task-organize to facilitate control of the infiltration with the largest element that can move undetected.

d. Assign the lanes to subordinate elements and squad release points (RPs). Subordinate leaders decide on specific routes, RPs, and which of the following methods to use:

(1) Individual lanes.

(2) Staggered elements.

(3) Unit movement

e. Rehearse infiltration actions.

f. Tailor the soldier's load to the minimum required for the operation.

g. Make contingency plans for enemy contact (before, during, and after infiltration) with all or part of the infiltrating unit.

h. Designate primary and alternate linkup points for elements.

i. Develop contingency plans for encountering obstacles or enemy early warning devices.

### 2. Conduct infiltration and exfiltration.

a. Conduct passage of lines, as needed.

b. Break down into infiltrating elements at designated RPs.

c. Take maximum advantage of gaps and weaknesses in enemy positions, limited visibility, bad weather, and broken terrain affording cover and concealment.

d. Avoid enemy contact.

e. Record and report effective/ineffective enemy direct or indirect fire.

f. Maintain dispersion and strict noise, light, and camouflage discipline.

g. Enforce radio silence until either the objective or the ORP is reached by the entire unit.

h. Use the method of infiltration determined during planning.

### 3. Consolidate the unit.

a. Move the infiltrating elements to the linkup points at the enemy's rear or on his flanks.

b. Conduct linkup of all elements by the specified time.

c. Move to an ORP or assembly area.

d. Report to higher headquarters, if required, and continue the operation.

4. Company commanders will execute this task in the same manner at company level with consideration given to element size.

ARTEP 7-10-MTP FM 7-70

ARTEP 71-1-MTP FM 7-71

### REFERENCES

FM 7-7 FM 71-1

ARTEP 7-8-MTP FM 7-8

FM 7-7J

### FIRE SUPPORT TASK

## Conduct Fire Support Employment 04-3313.02-0001 OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon has received an offensive or defensive operation order. The company commander, company fire support officer (FSO), platoon leader, and FO begin the fire support planning process.

c. Likely enemy locations (along the platoon route).

d. Prominent terrain features.

e. Enemy counterattack routes.

f. Unit positions (to prevent enemy from overrunning the unit position).

### STANDARDS

Suppress the enemy direct fire weapons with fire support. Use fire support to hinder or stop a counterattack. Use indirect fire to cover friendly movement, enemy avenues of approach, key terrain, and friendly obstacles. Use indirect final protective fires (FPFs) to stop the enemy forward of the defensive positions. Plan indirect fire targets on friendly positions that will assist the withdrawal and counterattack. Cause no friendly casualties from friendly indirect fire.

2. Plan for preparatory and or screening fires with the platoon FO.

3. Consider the use of close air support (if available) in planning all missions.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Conduct reconnaissance. The platoon leader and the platoon FO conduct a reconnaissance and plan for fires on the following:

4. Coordinate with the company commander, mortar section/platoon leaders, and company FSO to plan for the type of ammunition needed to accomplish the desired results. Consider as a minimum:

a. Known enemy positions.

a. Types of fuzes and ammunition available.

b. Suspected enemy positions.

b. Types and sources of smoke rounds available.

- c. Artillery support.
  - d. Effects required (for example, illumination or screening).
  - e. Request for mortars.
  - f. Priority of fires.
  - g. Priority targets.
  - h. Close air support.
  - i. Ammunition restrictions.
  - j. Naval gunfire.
5. Develop a platoon target list.
- a. Develop with the FO the platoon target list based on guidance from the company commander, company FSO, and the intent of the tactical plan.
  - b. Forward the target list to the company commander and company FSO.
  - c. Provide target priority FPFs in the defense and to the objective in the offense.
6. Control fire requests.
- a. Maintain coordination with the FSO as to no-fire areas.
  - b. Keep the company and squad elements informed of the location of friendly units.
  - c. Inform assigned and attached elements of the situation.
  - d. Request lifting and shifting of friendly fires.
  - e. Coordinate, redesignate, or request redesignation of priority of fires.
  - f. Relay the squad's calls for indirect fire.

#### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-7J
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-8
FM 6-20	FM 7-70
FM 7-7	ACCP IN0406

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#### MOBILITY AND SURVIVABILITY TASKS

### Conduct Obstacle Breaching

04-3315.02-0001    OCTOBER 1990

#### CONDITIONS

The platoon is performing tactical operations when it is stopped by a mined wire obstacle that it cannot bypass. The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger

force. The platoon provides its own security when operating separately. Both friendly and enemy elements have indirect fire and NBC weapons capabilities.

## STANDARDS

Have the platoon make a breach in the obstacle and move all effective personnel and equipment through the breach. Move the platoon support element or follow-on forces through the breach without casualties from the obstacle or friendly fire.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#### 1. React to the obstacle when encountered.

a. Have the lead squad (dismounts vehicle, if applicable) occupy the best available position to overwatch the obstacle.

b. Have the lead squad members conduct a visual search for possible enemy positions.

c. Have the remainder of the platoon (dismount vehicles, if applicable) take up covered and concealed positions.

#### 2. Prepare the platoon for the breach.

a. Conduct a leader's reconnaissance and designate a breach point.

b. Organize the platoon into a breach element and a support element. (The breach element may consist of more or less than one squad).

c. Remain with the element from which you can control the actions of the platoon.

#### 3. Provide support.

a. Take up a covered and concealed overwatch position, securing the near side of the obstacle.

b. Have the support squads orient weapons on known or likely enemy positions.

c. Assign specific sectors of fire to each squad.

d. Have the supporting squad leaders position vehicles, M60/M249 machine guns, and antiarmor weapons, and assign sectors of fire and principal directions of fire.

e. Ensure that each squad member knows the location of the breach point and breach squad.

f. Check the positioning of vehicle, crew-served weapons, and antiarmor weapons.

g. Ensure all-round security is maintained throughout the breaching operation.

4. Organize the squad. (The organization of each element varies with the technique selected to breach the obstacle.) Ensure that –

a. One element conducts the breach.

b. One element provides support.

#### 5. Prepare for the breach.

a. Have each member wear body armor, roll up their sleeves, and remove all rings, watches, and other jewelry from their bodies.

b. Have the members conducting the breach wear protective masks.

c. Ensure members carry wire cutters as needed and wear gloves, if available, if wire obstacles need to be cut during the breach of the obstacle.

d. Ensure that each member of the breach element has the equipment required for the breach (for example, probes, markers).

#### 6. Breach the obstacle.

a. Have the breaching personnel move to the breach point using available cover and concealment.

b. Ensure that personnel selected to breach the obstacle probe up to and conduct an inspection of the obstacle, looking and feeling for pressure prongs and trip wires.

c. Execute demolitions to perform the breach (if applicable).

d. Have all mines marked in accordance with company SOP.

e. Have the breach element trace trip wires to their origin, cut slack wires, and mark taut trip wires in accordance with the company SOP.

f. Have the breach element mark the footpath in accordance with the company SOP.

7. Suppress the enemy (if needed).

a. Request suppressive or obscuration indirect fires on known or likely enemy positions.

b. Suppress the enemy with organic and or supporting fires.

c. Use organic smoke (grenades, smoke pots) to mask the area surrounding the breach point.

8. Have the remaining members of the breach squad support breach personnel by doing the following:

a. Provide close-in security to members conducting the breach.

b. Carry additional obstacle breaching material required for the breach.

c. Provide first aid to members conducting the breach (if needed).

d. Evacuate casualties from the breach squad to the overwatch squad's position.

e. Replace members conducting the breach, as required.

9. Support the breach elements.

a. Remove casualties.

b. Replace members in the breach element, as required.

10. Remove, destroy, or bypass all mines.

11. Complete the breach.

a. Have the breach element move through the breach and secure the far side of the obstacle.

b. Have on order, the support element move through the breach and take covered and concealed positions on the far side of the obstacle.

12. Widen the breach.

a. Have the breach element move back through the obstacle and widen the initial breach with the support elements providing security.

b. Have the breach element mark the boundaries of the lane.

c. Have the breach element rejoin the platoon.

d. Report to the company commander and continue the mission.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP

FM 7-8

FM 5-101

FM 7-70

FM 7-7

TEC 947-071-0071-F (001)

FM 7-7J

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## Conduct Helicopter Movement of a Platoon

04-3315.02-0002      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon is required to conduct movement by helicopter. The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger force. The platoon must provide their own security. Enemy units have indirect fire support, NBC, and CAS available.

### STANDARDS

Conduct helicopter movement so that the unit main body is not surprised at the landing zone (LZ) or pickup zone (PZ). Ensure that all unit personnel and equipment are prepared for movement at the time and place specified. Ensure that each helicopter is loaded within 30 seconds and unloaded within 10 seconds of the crew chief's signal. Ensure that sufficient leaders, personnel, and key equipment are moved to the LZ to accomplish the mission.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Organize the platoon load based on allowable cargo load (ACL) and execute the following:

**NOTE:** The ACL is usually given in the company order. If not, it is coordinated with S3 air.

- a. Designate chalks and chalk leaders.
- b. Maintain tactical integrity (keep teams and squads together on the same aircraft).
- c. Maintain self-sufficiency (keep machine guns, Dragons, and their crews on the same aircraft with ammunition and components).
- d. Cross-load key personnel and weapons among the aircraft.
- e. Establish a bump plan.

2. Prepare equipment for loading.
  - a. Designate ground crews.
  - b. Select personnel to load and unload vehicles or cargo.
    - c. Make a complete inventory of the unit's equipment with consideration on how it is loaded internally or externally.
    - d. Acquire tie-down equipment, if needed.
    - e. Consider the capacities and limitations of the aircraft available.
    - f. Take the necessary safety precautions such as –
      - (1) Ensure the ground crew has protective equipment, and enforce safety procedures.
      - (2) Clear the area of operations.
3. Select helicopter LZ/PZ. Consider the following:
  - a. Size of landing site (depends on type of helicopter).
  - b. Number of helicopters and landing formation.
  - c. Surface and ground conditions (for example, loose debris, slope).
  - d. Approach and departure directions and prevailing winds.
  - e. Atmospheric conditions.

f. Loads and their effect on ascending or descending.

g. Obstacles (10 to 1 ratio for clearance).

4. Mark helicopter LZ/PZ. Consider the following:

a. Not normally marked during daylight.

b. Use bean bags or field-expedient lights at night.

c. Mark the touchdown point (inverted Y). Mark only the touchdown point of lead aircraft.

d. Mark all obstacles (for example, trees, stumps, holes).

e. Remove all markings after the aircraft depart.

5. Secure designated sector of LZ/PZ.

a. Maintain all-round security when soldiers are extracted.

b. Adjust security as soldiers depart or arrive.

c. Use deception operations to ensure the success of the mission, if necessary. Examples are—

(1) Fire false artillery preparations.

(2) Make false insertions.

(3) Maneuver forces to other areas away from LZ/PZ.

6. Use helicopter arm-and-hand signals. Consider the following:

a. Position the signal man directly to the right front of the aircraft where he can be seen by the pilot.

b. Use lighted batons or flashlights at night.

c. Indicate the desired speed of the aircraft's compliance with the signal by the speed of the arm movement.

d. Know the following signals:

(1) HOVER.

(2) MOVE FORWARD.

(3) MOVE BACKWARD.

(4) MOVE TO RIGHT.

(5) MOVE TO LEFT.

(6) MOVE UPWARD.

(7) MOVE DOWNWARD.

(8) HOOKUP.

(9) RELEASE SLING LOAD.

(10) LAND.

7. Supervise loading of personnel and supplies on board helicopters.

a. Load personnel in accordance with the following:

(1) Wear helmets at all times.

(2) Collapse bipod on M16s, M249s, and M60s.

(3) Clear all weapons; ensure safety is on SAFE and muzzles are pointed downward.

(4) Tie down all loose equipment.

(5) Unfix bayonets, and ensure soldiers are wearing dog tags and carplugs.

(6) Ensure short antennas are bent down when using radios near helicopters and when loading helicopters.

(7) Roll down sleeves.

(8) Wear seat belts.

b. Strictly enforce safety procedures.

b. Have personnel move about 20 meters from the side of the aircraft and assume a prone firing position—facing outward.

c. Watch for enemy and wait for all aircraft to leave.

d. Move to assigned positions to provide all-round security.

e. If casualties occur, evacuate them on departing aircraft.

f. Proceed with the mission in accordance with the operation order.

### **DANGER**

**Never approach UH-1H or UH-60 aircraft from the rear. To do so will cause death or injury.**

e. Do not allow passengers to move around until the signal has been given by the aircraft commander.

8. Supervise unloading of personnel.

a. Ensure personnel do not jump from a hovering helicopter until directed to do so by a member of the aircraft crew.

### **REFERENCES**

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 21-60
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 55-450-1
FM 7-7	FM 55-450-2
FM 7-7J	FM 57-38
FM 7-8	FM 90-4

## **Conduct Crossing a Chemical or Nuclear Contaminated Area**

**04-3315.02-0003      OCTOBER 1990**

### **CONDITIONS**

The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger force in a tactical environment. The platoon either detects or is provided an NBC 5 report (overlay) indicating a contaminated area. The tactical situation requires the platoon to cross the contaminated area. The platoon must provide its own security. Enemy units have indirect fire, NBC, and CAS available.

### **STANDARDS**

Cross the contaminated area without loss of personnel or equipment. Do not allow the contaminated area to delay or stop execution of the platoon mission. Submit NBC 4 and 5 reports by the time specified in the company OPORD or SOP.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Prepare to cross the contaminated area.
  - a. Cross the contaminated area only when the tactical situation does not permit a bypass.
  - b. Report actions and the situation to battalion.
  - c. Use the NBC 5 (overlay) or the NBC 4 and personal reconnaissance of the area to select a route through the contaminated area.
  - d. Ensure all drivers, vehicle commanders, and leaders know the route of march or have strip maps.
  - e. Specify for chemical environment. See task Supervise Unit Response to Chemical or Biological Attack, STP 21-II-MQS.
    - (1) Halt at least 500 meters short of the contaminated area and adjust the mission-oriented protection posture (MOPP) level based on contamination and the situation. See task Implement MOPP Based on Threat or Direction, STP 21-II-MQS.
    - (2) Place externally stored equipment inside or cover it with available material.
    - (3) Position detector paper to provide warning. See tasks Use M8 Paper; Use M9 Paper; STP 21-II-MQS.
    - (4) Ensure the vehicles are buttoned up or closed, consistent with the tactical situation (mounted crossing).
    - f. Specify for nuclear environment. See task Supervise Unit Response to Nuclear Attack or Radiological Hazard, STP 21-II-MQS.
      - (1) Halt at least 500 meters short of the contaminated area.
      - (2) Identify extra shielding requirements and take action to provide the necessary items; for example, light wheeled vehicles use sandbags on the floor. See task Describe Mitigation Techniques for Nuclear Weapons Effects, STP 21-II-MQS.
      - (3) Direct individuals who may be exposed to radioactive dust particles to wear protective masks or cover their noses and mouths with handkerchiefs or clean rags.
      - (4) Establish operational exposure guidance and ensure all leaders and radiac equipment operators know it.
      - (5) Check (platoon members') radiac instruments.
2. Cross the contaminated area.
  - a. Report movement to the company.
  - b. Adjust formations to increase intervals between individuals and units as the tactical situation permits.
  - c. Maintain security while moving through the contaminated area.
  - d. Move as rapidly as the tactical situation permits.
  - e. Avoid puddles, overhanging branches, and bushes.
  - f. Drop expendable covering at the edge of the contaminated area.
  - g. Avoid stirring up dust and keep out of the dust cloud to the greatest extent possible.
  - h. Conduct movement buttoned up, if consistent with the tactical situation.

3. Conduct (platoon survey team) NBC surveys as directed by the company or the unit SOP.

a. Follow the routes or surveys areas, as directed.

b. Submit reports in accordance with the unit SOP.

c. Maintain team security.

d. Record and report dose readings in accordance with unit SOP. See task Supervise Radiation Monitoring, STP 21-II-MQS.

4. Exit the contaminated area.

a. Move at least 500 meters past the contaminated area before halting.

b. Establish security.

c. Check for contamination.

d. Have platoon medics-

(1) Administer first aid.

(2) Assist the platoon personnel in administering first aid.

(3) Report the situation to their leader.

e. Complete radiological decontamination, if the mission permits.

5. Update the NBC 5 report with the new information obtained during the crossing. If the contaminated area was detected by the unit, submit an NBC 4 report to battalion.

6. Execute (company commander) this task in the same manner at company level with considerations given to vehicle operations and recovery.

#### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-7
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-7J
FM 3-4	FM 7-8
FM 3-100	FM 7-70

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## Conduct Water Obstacle Crossing by a Platoon

04-3315.02-0004      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon must cross a water obstacle. The platoon is operating separately or as part of a larger force. The platoon must provide its own security. Both friendly and enemy units have indirect fire, NBC, and CAS available.

### STANDARDS

Move all personnel and equipment across the water obstacle without loss or damage. Prevent decisive engagement by the enemy. Prevent the enemy from surprising the main body.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Halt the platoon short of the tentative crossing site and set up security.
2. Assign responsibilities for near-side and far-side security.
3. Reconnoiter and select the crossing site (at the narrowest point), with the reconnaissance team (platoon leader, radiotelephone operator, squad leaders, and security element). The crossing site should have –
  - a. At least one strong, well-rooted tree or similar anchor point on each side of the obstacle, 4 to 6 feet from the bank (for bridging).
  - b. Low banks and shallow enough at the bank to permit a soldier to wade into or out of the water.
  - c. Good positions for security on each flank that provide cover, concealment, observation, and fields of fire.
4. Maintain noise, light, and camouflage discipline throughout the crossing. Have personnel in the security area prepare for the water crossing under the supervision of the platoon sergeant.
5. Prepare for the water crossing.
  - a. Waterproof all water sensitive items.
  - b. Unblouse trousers.
  - c. Unbuckle chin straps on helmets.
6. Move the platoon to and secure the near side of the crossing site.
7. Plan indirect fire targets on the far side.
8. Make an estimate of the situation and determine a method for crossing the water obstacle.
  - a. Organize the platoon into the required teams and elements (if not previously designated).
  - b. Prepare the necessary crossing equipment.
- c. Move crossing teams to the crossing site.
- d. Cross using one of the following techniques:
  - One-rope bridge.
  - Two-rope bridge.
  - Poncho rafts.
  - Waterproof bags.
  - Empty canteens.
  - Water wings (made from extra trousers).
  - Boats (military or civilian).
9. Have the far-side security team cross the water obstacle, using the selected technique.
10. Have the far-side security team set up far-side security.
11. Have the remainder of the platoon cross the obstacle and take up security positions on the far side.
12. Once the entire platoon is across and equipment is gathered, have the far-side security team rejoin the platoon.
13. Account for all personnel and equipment.
14. Move out of the area of the water obstacle as soon as possible and continue the mission.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-70
FM 7-7	TF 7-4647
FM 7-7J	ACCP IN0523
FM 7-8	

COMMAND AND CONTROL TASKS

**Conduct Preparation for Combat**  
**04-3317.02-0001    OCTOBER 1990**

**CONDITIONS**

The platoon is ordered to conduct combat operations. The platoon has received a company warning order, operation order, or fragmentary order.

**STANDARDS**

Move the unit by the time specified in the order. Ensure that each soldier has all required equipment through spot checking of selected items, or a full inspection, if time allows. Perform all preventive maintenance checks and services on all weapons, vehicles, and equipment. Ensure that all personnel understand the unit's mission, the mission of their element, and their assigned tasks and duties for the mission. Complete coordination with higher, adjacent, and supporting units. Receive, brief, and inspect all attachments. Develop soldier load guidance based upon instructions from higher headquarters, the tactical situation, the unit mission, and the availability of resupply.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

1. Receive the mission from the company commander.
2. Perform a mission analysis to identify constraints, limitations, and purpose. See task Prepare Platoon Combat Orders, STP 21-II-MQS.
3. Produce a restated mission statement that contains the unit's mission-essential tasks and the purpose for which they were assigned, to include a tentative time schedule.
4. Issue a warning order to the platoon sergeant and squad leaders.

5. Have the platoon personnel perform readiness, maintenance, and functional checks under the supervision of their leader.

6. Ensure that vehicles are combat-loaded in accordance with the SOP or warning order.

7. Have all personnel test-fire weapons, if the situation permits.

8. Make a tentative plan; as a minimum:

a. Use the estimate of the situation to analyze METT-T information.

b. Develop courses of action.

9. Initiate movement as required, for the quartering party, selected elements, or the entire platoon.

10. Conduct reconnaissance to determine the following:

a. Capability, strength, disposition, activity of the enemy.

b. Accurate information on the terrain (observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles and movement, key terrain, and avenues of approach).

11. Complete the plan based on METT-T considerations, intelligence from the reconnaissance, and other sources. Ensure that the plan includes-

a. A clear expression of the company commander's intent, which addresses the unit's mission-essential tasks and the purpose of those tasks.

b. A scheme of maneuver that exploits enemy weaknesses and friendly strengths.

c. The appropriate operational framework to synchronize the effort.

d. Organization of the unit to accomplish assigned tasks (task organization), including all attachments and supporting elements.

e. Specific tasks to all subelements. Each task must have a purpose that relates to the assigned subtask to the overall task.

f. Control measures.

g. Fire support.

h. Combat load guidance.

i. Deception actions.

12. Issue the order to subordinate leaders.

13. Coordinate for the mission.

a. Request combat support assets to aid the mission.

b. Coordinate plans and actions with higher, adjacent, and supporting units.

c. Receive attachments as time permits, and brief them on recent platoon activities, the company mission, and the commander's intent. (The platoon sergeant or a squad leader may also do this.)

d. Check the attachments for mission readiness. (The platoon sergeant may also do this.)

e. Link up the attachments with the individuals who will be their point of contact within the platoon. (The platoon sergeant may also perform this task.)

14. Supervise mission preparation.

a. Conduct briefbacks with subordinate leaders of their plan to ensure the intent is accomplished.

b. Rehearse the key platoon actions as the situation permits.

c. Ensure the elements prepare all field-expedient equipment needed for their tasks.

d. Ensure that key leaders supervise, inspect, conduct briefback, rehearse, and continue coordination.

15. Plan sustainment of combat operations.

a. Analyze the mission with input from key noncommissioned officers and attachment leaders. Determine anticipated ammunition, supply, and service requirements.

b. Issue guidance on soldier's loads, and redistribute the loads accordingly.

c. Determine the transportation needed to support the operation, and request it.

d. Have the platoon sergeant coordinate with the company supply sergeant, executive officer, or first sergeant for supply techniques to support the tactical plan. The selected techniques must provide adequate supplies when and where needed, and not compromise the platoon's security.

e. Have the platoon sergeant request, receive, and distribute special equipment and supplies that you and other leaders have determined are needed.

f. Establish and execute a rest plan for the platoon members (particularly key personnel and leaders) based on the unit's SOP, mission analysis, and current orders.

16. Issue fragmentary orders, or modify the original plan. All subordinate leaders must receive and acknowledge the changes. The new order must explain changes in –

- a. Current platoon mission.
- b. Higher commander's intent.
- e. Enemy situation.
- d. Friendly situation.
- e. Terrain.
- f. Troops available.

17. React to orders from higher headquarters that may impact on the impending mission.

- a. Acknowledge receipt in accordance with the unit SOP.
- b. Execute changes in task organization as required or directed.
- e. Initiate maneuver, fires, or other actions, as directed by higher headquarters.

d. Report execution of orders to higher headquarters and to adjacent units in accordance with unit SOP.

e. Coordinate actions with friendly units during the operation.

18. Monitor actions of higher, adjacent, and supporting units that may impact upon the upcoming mission. Inform the commander of –

- a. Enemy contact (size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment).
- b. Friendly locations, actions, and movement.
- e. Call for fire.
- d. Orders from higher headquarters to other units.

#### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-7
ARTEP 7-90-MTP	FM 7-7J
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-94-MTP	FM 7-70

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## Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization of a Platoon

04-3317.02-0002      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The platoon has completed a combat operation or has become too dispersed to continue its task. As a result, you decide to consolidate your platoon, or your company commander has ordered you to consolidate. The platoon

is operating separately or as part of a larger unit. The platoon must provide its own security. The enemy has the capability to counterattack. Both friendly and enemy units have indirect fire, NBC, and CAS available.

## STANDARDS

Conduct consolidation and reorganization so that the unit can establish security and prevent surprise of the main body.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Position or reposition the OP forward to provide security.

a. Ensure that members are alert for possible counterattack.

b. Ensure that the platoon main body is not engaged without warning.

2. Occupy or reoccupy hasty fighting positions near the objective and establish security.

3. Adjust positions and position crew-served weapons:

a. To cover likely avenues of approach.

b. To ensure mutual support between squads and adjacent units.

4. Search the area to be sure it is free of the enemy.

5. Assign or reassign all squads temporary sectors of fire.

6. Make sure squad and team leaders adjust positions to cover likely avenues of approach.

7. Prepare, replace, or repair fighting positions and obstacles, as needed.

8. Reestablish the chain of command and communication nets.

a. Ensure that each element has a leader.

b. Make sure all leaders understand the chain of command.

c. Make sure the platoon can communicate with all squads and company headquarters.

d. Make sure the platoon forward observer can communicate with fire support assets.

9. Fill key positions to include –

a. Leaders.

b. Drivers.

c. Primary vehicle weapon gunners.

d. M60 and M249 machine gun gunners.

e. Dragon gunners.

f. M203 grenadiers.

g. Radiotelephone operators.

10. Supervise redistribution of ammunition and equipment.

11. Have squad leaders report ammunition, personnel, enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), and equipment status; and request medical assistance.

12. Report status of and request replacements for personnel, weapons, ammunition, and equipment and vehicle evacuation or repair.

13. Collect and disseminate information about the complete operation.

14. Make sure the platoon medic, squad combat lifesaver, or soldier's buddy administers first aid to casualties. If no medic is near, the buddy or combat lifesaver calls a medic, who stabilizes the casualty.

15. Evacuate the casualties to the company casualty collection point, without causing further injury to the casualty.

16. Request helicopter evacuation of the casualty(s), when the tactical situation permits. See task Request Aeromedical Evacuation, STP 21-II-MQS.

a. Select, secure, and mark a suitable landing zone.

b. Ensure that the casualties are moved to the landing zone, and continue treatment.

c. Ensure that the flight crew is assisted to load the casualties.

17. Designate soldiers to gather personal effects and classified documents (signal operation instructions, maps, orders, overlays, key lists, and other equipment) of killed in action and wounded in action.

**NOTE:** Personal effects stay with wounded in action.

18. Evacuate the killed in action to company collection points. Transport them separately from the wounded.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-8-MTP	FM 7-7J
ARTEP 7-90-MTP	FM 7-8
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 7-70
ARTEP 7-94-MTP	TEC 010-071-1085-F (065)
FM 7-7	TEC 010-071-1086-F (065)

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CHAPTER 3  
**GENERAL BRANCH TASKS – CAPTAINS**

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MANEUVER TASKS

**Conduct Actions on Contact**  
**04-3312.03-0016      OCTOBER 1990**

**CONDITIONS**

The company is operating independently or as part of a battalion operation and makes contact with the enemy. The enemy can engage the company with indirect fire, air support, or NBC weapons or company-size or smaller (mounted or dismounted) ground forces.

**STANDARDS**

Conduct actions on contact to identify the enemy unit or position before the enemy fires on the company main body. Make initial contact with no more than one platoon. Maintain contact with the enemy until ordered to break contact. Destroy or force the withdrawal of platoon-size or smaller elements if ordered by the commander to attack.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

1. Move tactically, using the techniques and formations directed by the commander.

a. Have the security element alert the company of enemy contact before the enemy can engage the company main body by direct fire.

b. Have the element in contact suppress the enemy to prevent the company main body from being fixed.

c. Have the element report the contact to the company commander.

2. Report enemy contact to battalion CP, by using SALUTE (size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment) format.

3. Request indirect fire support. The company mortars establish firing positions to provide indirect fire support.

4. Develop the situation, determine the enemy's disposition, and report. Locate the following:

a. The flanks of the enemy position.

b. Routes around the enemy position.

c. Positions from which to suppress the enemy.

d. Obstacles.

e. Enemy support elements.

f. Covered and concealed routes to enemy's flank and rear.

5. Make an estimate of the situation and select a company course of action based on METT-T assessment, battalion commander's intent, and mission critical tasks.

a. Hasty attack.

- b. Bypass.
  - c. Defend.
  - d. Fix.
6. Report to the battalion CP.
- a. Alert the battalion CP on enemy contact per SOP or order.
  - b. Alert the battalion CP on company courses of action.
  - c. Request assistance.
  - d. Recommend a battalion course of action if enemy contact exceeds company capabilities.

7. Execute the course of action directed by the battalion commander if one is provided.

8. Inform the battalion command post of progress and the results of the course of action, in accordance with unit standing operating procedure or battalion orders.

9. Consolidate and reorganize.

10. Continue the mission in accordance with orders or the commander's intent.

### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 7-71
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 71-1
FM 7-10	TF 7-3662

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## Conduct Assault by a Company, Mounted and Dismounted

04-3312.03-0017      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The company assaults an enemy force to accomplish its mission. The enemy platoon is moving tactically, or the enemy platoon or smaller element is in prepared positions protected by obstacles. The enemy has crew-served weapons, indirect fire support, NBC, and CAS capabilities. The battalion has issued its order.

### STANDARDS

Ensure that the company main body is not surprised or fixed by the enemy. Kill, capture, or force the withdrawal of all the enemy. Ensure that the company accomplishes its assigned task within the commander's intent and sustains no casualties from friendly fire.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Develop an attack plan.
  - a. A scheme of maneuver that exploits enemy flanks, gaps, and weaknesses that incorporates one of the following:
    - (1) Envelopment.
    - (2) Infiltration.
    - (3) Turning movement.
    - (4) Penetration.

(5) Frontal attack (least desired).

b. Use of the offensive framework to synchronize the company's effort.

(1) Reconnaissance and security.

(2) Main attack.

(3) Supporting attack(s).

(4) Reserves.

2. Conduct the assault.

a. Initiate the assault by the time specified in the battalion order.

b. Move tactically toward the enemy force.

c. Use covered and concealed routes to approach the enemy's flanks, rear, gaps, or weakly held areas.

d. Employ reconnaissance elements and security elements to detect enemy forces, positions, and obstacles, and prevent them from interfering with the company.

(1) Obstacles are bypassed or breached.

(2) Enemy elements are destroyed or forced to withdraw by subordinate company elements.

e. Position organic direct and indirect fire elements to support the assault.

f. Employ operational security to deceive the enemy as to the time, location, and strength of the assault.

g. Employ support element(s) to support the assault element by using direct and indirect fire to –

(1) Suppress and kill the enemy force.

(2) Screen the assault element's movement.

(3) Protect breaching actions.

(4) Isolate the enemy force by blocking reinforcement and counterattacks.

h. Employ the assault element to kill, capture, or force the withdrawal of the enemy as required by the commander's intent. The assault element –

(1) Defeats the enemy.

(2) Breaches obstacles, if needed.

(3) Clears fortifications, if needed.

3. Lift and shift supporting fires when they endanger the assault element.

4. Commit the reserve when needed to –

a. Exploit success or an enemy weakness.

b. Support a forward element with fire and movement.

c. Maintain the momentum of the assault.

d. Hold ground seized by another element.

e. Defeat or block counterattacks.

5. Position yourself and your key subordinates (executive officer and first sergeant) where they can control the assault.

6. Continue the assault until all organized enemy resistance is defeated.

a. Search the area to eliminate any remaining enemy elements.

b. Move to exploit the assault based on the commander's intent (orient on the enemy, terrain, or friendly forces).

c. Have all company elements report their status and tactical situation throughout the assault.

7. Keep the battalion command post informed of the company status and tactical situation.

8. Consolidate and reorganize.

a. Reestablish the chain of command.

b. Perform logistical support.

c. Establish a hasty defense and prepare to repel enemy counterattacks, if consistent with the commander's intent.

d. Continue with the mission.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 71-1
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	TF 7-3662
FM 7-10	ACCP IN0721
FM 7-77	ACCP IN0810

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## Conduct Company Overwatch and Support by Fire 04-3312.03-0018    OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The company is required to provide overwatch or support by fire. An element of the company is either in contact, or contact is expected and can request suppressive fire on the enemy. The enemy force is defending with a company-size element and is supported by indirect fire and air support.

### STANDARDS

Conduct overwatch and support by fire so that the company can prevent the enemy from surprising the element; cause no casualties in either the assault element or the overwatch element, and receive no more than 10 percent casualties; deliver suppressive fires to prevent enemy direct fire from fixing the maneuver element.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Select the overwatch or fire support position in accordance with the principles of observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles and movement, key terrain, and avenues of approach.
2. Reconnoiter a tentative overwatch or support position and route to it.
3. Move the company to an overwatch or support position.
4. Designate fire procedures and control measures.
5. Establish local, all-round security on the position.

6. Maintain observation.
7. Position machine guns, antiarmor weapons, and personnel to cover sectors of fire and targets assigned by the commander.
8. Ensure fire does not block the moving element's route.
9. Place an accurate volume of fire on the objective, on signal by the commander.
10. Lift or shift fire on signal from the maneuver unit. Platoons lift or shift fire in accordance with task O4-3312.02-0002, Conduct Platoon Overwatch and Support by Fire.
11. Order cease fire on signal.
12. Move the company to the objective or next overwatch position on order.
13. Move, consolidate, and reorganize. Refer to task O4-3317.03-0003, Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization of a Company.
14. Continue the mission.

### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 7-71
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 71-1
FM 7-10	

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## Conduct a Withdrawal

04-3312.03-0019      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The battalion orders the company to conduct a withdrawal from its position, or the enemy forces the company from its position. The enemy has the ability to attack mounted or dismounted up to battalion strength, supported by indirect fire and close air support. The enemy has NBC capabilities.

that all casualties and EPWs are evacuated and all supplies and equipment that cannot be evacuated are destroyed.

### STANDARDS

Ensure that the company moves all personnel and essential equipment to the designated position not later than the specified time. Ensure that the company sustains no more than 10 percent casualties. Ensure that the main body is not engaged by the enemy, and that the enemy does not detect the withdrawal until a majority of the company has withdrawn, (if not under pressure). Ensure

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Issue an order to the company to withdraw upon receipt of the battalion order, or a specified event (time, phase line crossing, friendly or enemy action), or when the present position becomes untenable.

- a. If under pressure, make a quick estimate of the situation and issue a fragmentary order to the company. The new order must explain changes in -

- Current mission.
- Higher commander's intent.
- Enemy situation.
- Friendly situation.
- Terrain.
- Troops available.

b. If not under pressure, develop a plan for the withdrawal. The plan should include the following key items:

(1) Time for the start of the withdrawal (make use of limited visibility). If available and weather permits, use smoke.

(2) Location of company assembly area, platoon assembly areas, and actions of platoons in assembly area.

(3) Size, composition, and commander of detachment left in contact (DLIC).

(4) Specific tasks to subordinate units.

(5) Contingency plan if the enemy should attack during withdrawal.

2. Execute the mission under pressure.

a. Request projected smoke, if available and weather and METT-T considerations are favorable.

b. Disengage by subunits (normally the least heavily engaged first). Evacuate casualties and nonessential elements with the first subunit. The disengaged element takes up an overwatch position.

c. Call for indirect fires to suppress the enemy and mask the withdrawal of the elements.

d. Continue process until withdrawal is complete.

3. Execute the mission not under pressure.

a. Ensure that the quartering party secures the company or battalion assembly area.

b. Ensure that the DLIC covers the withdrawal of the main body, deceiving the enemy by giving the appearance of normal operations throughout the company position.

c. Ensure that the mortars reposition to where they can support the withdrawal.

d. Have the platoons move to the company assembly area when they are accounted for.

4. Consolidate and reorganize in the assembly area.

a. Account for all personnel and equipment.

b. Receive status reports from its elements.

c. Move as directed by the battalion commander, when all personnel are accounted for.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 7-71
ARTEP 7-91-MTP	FM 71-1
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	TF 7-3661
FM 7-10	ACCP IN0732

## Conduct a Relief in Place 04-3312.03-0020    OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The company is ordered to relieve another unit in place or is relieved by another unit. The enemy can attack with indirect fire, air support, or ground force of up to company-size.

### STANDARDS

Start the relief not later than (NLT) the time specified in the order. Defeat the enemy if he attacks during the relief. Ensure that the enemy does not detect the relief. Ensure that the relief is completed NLT the time specified. Ensure that the company sustains no casualties from friendly fire.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Issue a warning order to include:
  - a. Situation.
  - b. Mission.
  - c. Time of operation.
  - d. Specific instructions:
    - (1) Depth or lateral sequence of relief.
    - (2) Exchange of information.
    - (3) Reconnaissance.
    - (4) Use of guides.
    - (5) Equipment to be left in position.
    - (6) Control measures.
2. Coordinate with the relieved commander.
  - a. Arrange a specific time and place for coordination.
  - b. Include the following key personnel in the coordination element:
    - (1) Executive officers.
    - (2) Platoon leaders.
    - (3) Fire support officers.
    - (4) Antiarmor and mortar leaders.
  - c. Coordinate the following:
    - (1) Exchange of enemy information.
    - (2) Reconnaissance of relieved unit area.
    - (3) Exchange communication information.
    - (4) Use of guides and liaison personnel.
    - (5) Control measures.
    - (6) Fire support plan.
    - (7) Sequence and method of relief
    - (8) Transfer of responsibility:
3. (7) Fire support.
4. e. Time and place for the operation order.

(a) Contingency plan for control when attacked during the relief.

(b) Criteria for battle handover, such as the crossing of handover lines.

(9) Transfer and exchange of equipment, range cards, tripods, supplies, ammunition, and minefields, as stated in the SOPs or relief order.

(10) Subsequent missions for both units.

(11) Contingency plans for enemy contact.

3. Reconnoiter the terrain and routes used during the relief with the key personnel. Consider the following:

a. All unit positions, to include observation posts, platoon sectors, mortars, command posts, aid station, and supply point (if established).

b. All obstacles.

c. Assembly areas.

(1) Relieved company commander designates company and platoon assembly areas for his unit.

(2) Relieved platoon leaders designate squad assembly areas.

d. Primary and alternate contact points.

e. Release points. The relieved commander designates platoon RP for the relieving company.

f. Routes.

(1) The relieved commander designates a route for the relieving company from the contact point to the platoon RP and for each relieving platoon from the platoon RP to the squad RPs.

(2) The relieved platoon leaders designate route for the relieving squads from the squads RP to the defensive positions.

(3) The relieved platoon leaders select routes for their squads from its squad assembly area to the platoon assembly area to the company assembly area.

(4) The relieved commander coordinates all routes and establishes proper movement control.

4. Develop a plan for the relief in place and include the following key items:

a. Task organization. Should conform as closely as possible to the relieved unit to aid in deception.

b. Task to subordinate elements.

(1) Sequence of relief. The sequence in which the relief is conducted in two ways.

(a) Laterally. The lateral sequence of relief refers to the method in which a relieved commander relieves his subordinate units.

(b) In depth. The sequence of relief that refers to the order of the relief of the forward units and the reserve.

(2) Method of relief.

(a) By elements.

(b) Simultaneously.

(3) Control measures.

(a) Sectors and positions for subordinate element.

(b) Assembly areas.

(c) Contact point, primary and alternate.

(4) Release points.

(5) Routes.

- c. Contingency plan for enemy contact.
- d. Criteria for transfer of command.
- 5. Exchange liaison personnel.
- 6. Execute the relief.
  - a. Start at the time specified in the order.
  - b. Ensure that the relieving company moves to the contact point.
  - c. Ensure that guides from the relieved unit meet the relieving unit at the contact point.
  - d. Locate yourself with the other commanders, executive officers, FSOs, and forward observers during the relief.
  - e. Ensure that both units operate on the relieved unit's radio net.
  - f. Ensure that the relieved unit maintains its normal level of radio traffic.
  - g. Ensure that the relieving company maintains radio-listening silence during the relief.
  - h. Have the guides lead the company to the platoon RP, using the route designated by the relieved commander.
  - i. Ensure that platoon and section guides meet the company at the platoon RP.
    - (1) Release control of the platoons.
    - (2) Have platoon guides lead the platoons to the squad RPs using the designated routes.
    - (3) Ensure that section guides lead the sections into position using the designated routes.
  - j. Ensure that the squad guides meet the squads at the squad RPs.
  - k. Ensure that the units are relieved in the prescribed sequence.
    - (1) Ensure that the platoon leaders release control of their squads.
    - (2) Ensure that the squad guide leads the squad to the location to the immediate rear of the relieved squad's position.
    - (3) Have the two squad leaders relieve a position at a time until the relief is complete.
    - (4) Ensure that the relieving soldiers are thoroughly oriented to the position, and the area around it, and know the enemy situation, before the relieved personnel depart.
    - (5) Have the elements exchange equipment, supplies, and weapons left in place, as coordinated.
  - l. Ensure that the relieved unit withdraws from the area.
    - (1) Have each soldier move to the squad assembly area as he is relieved.
    - (2) Have the platoon move to the platoon assembly area on the designated route when each squad is assembled.
    - (3) Have each platoon move to the company assembly area on the designated route when each platoon is assembled and its leader is relieved of defensive responsibility.
    - (4) Move the relieved unit from the company assembly area, as directed by the battalion commander, when the company is assembled and the transfer of responsibility is complete.
  - m. Maintain communication with higher and lower units throughout the relief.

n. Exchange unit fire plans, minefield records, barrier plans, sector sketches, and range cards.

o. Ensure that the relieved unit continues normal activities, including patrolling, until the affected element is relieved, then the relieving unit conducts the activity.

p. Conduct the relief as rapidly as possible, ensuring that there are no interruptions to the relief, and dispersion is maintained to prevent massing of troops.

q. Prevent enemy detection of the relief through deception and operations security.

7. Respond to enemy attack.

a. Assume operational control of the other unit's elements that are in the area and fight the defense if you are the commander responsible for the defense.

b. Direct resumption of the relief after consolidation and reorganization.

8. Transfer command.

a. Ensure that the defense and conduct of the relief is under the control of the relieved commander until two-thirds of the relieving unit is in position and communications have been established.

b. Ensure that the relieving unit switches to its own radio frequency by an arranged signal, and that the company conducts normal radio traffic to mask the relief.

9. Complete the relief.

a. Have the relieving unit depart the area.

b. Ensure that both units report completion of the relief to their higher command posts.

c. Complete the relief by the time specified in the order.

d. Ensure that the relieving unit has communication with the higher command post, all subordinate units and elements, and all fire support.

**REFERENCES**

ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 71-1
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 90-4
FM 7-10	TF 7-3661
FM 7-71	ACCP IN0731

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**Conduct a Passage of Lines by a Company**  
**04-3312.03-0021      OCTOBER 1990**

**CONDITIONS**

The company has received an operation order requiring it to conduct a passage of lines. The enemy can attack with indirect fire, aircraft, or company-size mounted or dismounted forces.

**STANDARDS**

Conduct passage of lines so that personnel and equipment move through the stationary unit not later than the time specified in the order. The unit main body is not surprised by the enemy during departure of friendly

lines. Sustain no casualties from friendly obstacles or from friendly fire. Sustain no more than 10 percent losses during rearward passage and no more than 20 percent during forward passage.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Receive the battalion operation order and initiate planning and coordination for the operation.

2. Meet with the stationary unit commander and arrange for a specific time and location for coordinating the passage of your company (include platoon leaders and mortar section leader).

3. Coordinate the passage through and reentry of lines with the forward unit commander, or his authorized representative, and give him the following information:

- a. Unit identification.
- b. Size of unit.
- c. Time(s) of departure and return.
- d. Area of the unit's operation.

4. Coordinate with the stationary commander and plan for the following:

- a. Exchange of enemy intelligence.
- b. Reconnaissance of the position.
- c. Passing unit's scheme of maneuver.
- d. Exchange of communication information.
- e. Recognition signals for the passage, both near and far.
- f. Guides (down to squad level) and traffic control measures.
- g. Security measures for the passage.

h. Specific control measures for the passage.

(1) Contact points.

(2) Passage lanes.

(3) Release points.

(4) Assembly areas (rearward passage).

i. Fire support responsibilities and fire plans.

j. Transfer of responsibility or action on enemy contact during passage of lines.

k. Combat service support items left on the position.

5. Exchange call signs, frequencies, code words, signals, challenge and password.

6. Locate the following during the reconnaissance:

a. Passage of lines.

b. Passage point.

c. Obstacle locations and safety lanes.

d. RPs.

e. Assembly areas (for rearward passage).

f. Contact points.

g. Position of the stationary force during the passage.

h. Combat support and CSS elements (command posts, observation posts, and antiarmor positions).

7. Ensure the reconnaissance and other activities do not reveal the operation to the enemy.

8. Check with other leaders who will be operating in the same area or adjacent area, and exchange any information that will assist with their operation.

9. Move into a secure position as designated in the primary coordination meeting by the stationary commander.

10. Issue a contingency plan before moving out to make final coordination. The following should take place:

a. Brief elements on what is happening and what is going to happen.

b. Confirm chain of command.

c. Discuss actions to be taken on contact.

d. Discuss actions to be taken in the absence of the leader.

e. Provide time schedule, suspenses, and any limits on action.

11. Complete the final coordination with the stationary unit commander at the CP.

12. Move to covered and concealed positions near the contact points at the designated time.

13. Link up with guides that lead the security element from the contact point(s) through the passage lane(s) and passage point(s) to the RPs.

NOTE: Movement techniques used may make the clearing team unnecessary; for example, bounding overwatch.

14. Clear the area forward of the RPs to the first covered and concealed position.

15. Move the company forward to the RPs when the area is cleared.

16. Identify and account for all personnel passing through the passage point(s), contact point(s), and RPs.

17. Count the company and platoon members as they go through the RP using the executive officer, first sergeant, platoon sergeant to tell the guide the following:

a. The number of men in the company or platoon.

b. How long to wait at the RPs.

c. Confirm the running password.

18. Ensure that the platoons move continuously throughout the passage. Both commanders are collocated to observe critical areas, to make timely decisions, and to facilitate battle handover.

19. Execute a security halt after the company has moved beyond the friendly unit's final protective fire.

20. Ensure that the executive officer, first sergeant, and platoon sergeant does not move forward from the RP until you are sure that he will not have to withdraw through the passage point.

21. Make a reentry through lines.

a. Halt the company and establish the reentry rally points.

NOTE: If in contact with the enemy, the company does not halt.

(1) Make contact with party or guides from the stationary unit to lead the unit through the passage points.

(2) Use long-range recognition signals to keep moving.

b. Contact the forward unit by radio and tell them, by use of arranged code word, that the unit is ready to reenter.

(1) Have a reconnaissance and security team use the challenge and password to contact an OP before reentry, if radio communications are possible. Direct the OP to contact the friendly unit commander.

(2) Direct a small security team to reconnoiter for the contact point if no communications can be established and no OPs can be found.

c. Direct a security team by azimuth and pace to the contact point when the message is acknowledged.

d. Have the security team establish contact with the guide (using far and near recognition signals).

e. Have the security team signal the company forward, or go back and lead the company to the passage point.

f. Have the first sergeant or executive officer and each platoon sergeant count and identify each platoon as they pass through the passage point.

g. Have the guide lead the unit, without halting, to an assembly area behind the friendly unit.

h. Report to the CP of the forward unit. Give the commander the tactical information concerning the commander's area of responsibility.

i. Link up with the company in the assembly area. Lead the company back to a secure area for debriefing.

### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 7-71
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 71-1
FM 7-10	

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### FIRE SUPPORT TASK

## Plan Fire Support Employment 04-3313.03-0002      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The company has received an attack or defend operation order. The company commander, company FSO, platoon leaders, and FOs begin the fire support planning process.

### STANDARDS

Plan fire support employment by planning offensive fire to suppress enemy direct fire weapons and hinder or stop any counterattack. Develop defensive fire to cover avenues of approach, key terrain, friendly obstacles, and FPF to stop the enemy forward of the position. Plan targets on friendly positions to assist the withdrawal and counterattack.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Conduct reconnaissance and plan fire for the offense with platoon leaders, mortar section leader, and FSO on-

a. Known, suspected, or likely enemy locations.

b. Dominant, key terrain (prominent terrain features).

c. Enemy counterattack routes.

d. Targets of concern.

e. Obstacles and choke points.

NOTE: These targets must be planned without regard to weapon capabilities or unit boundaries.

2. Plan fire for the defense with platoon leaders, mortar section leader(s), and FSO; such as –

- a. Final protective fire.
- b. Fire forward, to the flanks, to the rear, and on top of the platoon positions.
- c. Fire on enemy avenues of approach.
- d. Fire on possible enemy hull-down firing positions in the engagement area.
- e. Fire in the front and rear of planned obstacles.
- f. Fire on enemy defensive routes.

3. Plan the type of munitions needed to accomplish the desired results (high-explosive, types of fuzes, smoke, dual-purpose improved conventional munition (DPICM), family of scatterable mines (FASCAM), with platoon leaders, mortar section leader, and FSO.

4. Coordinate fire with the scheme of maneuver and plan with platoon leaders and FSO. Consider the following:

- a. Artillery to support the scheme of maneuver.
- b. Graphical fire control measures (for example, restrictive fire line, no fire areas).
- c. Targets of concern.
- d. Effects required.
- e. Requests for mortars.

- f. Priority of fire and priority targets.
- g. Close air support.
- h. Ammunition restrictions.
- i. Dismount areas.
- j. Group targets.

5. Discuss the following with the FSO:

- a. Levels of target effect (suppression, neutralization, and destruction).
- b. Who receives priority of fire and priority targets.
- c. How many planned and immediate sorties are available.
- d. Whether the use of smoke, FASCAM, and DPICM are restricted and who controls their release.

6. Approve company fire support plan before submission to battalion command post/fire support element.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 71-1
ARTEP 71-1-MTP	FM 90-4
FM 6-20	ACCP IN0801
FM 7-10	ACCP IN0802
FM 7-71	

MOBILITY AND SURVIVABILITY TASKS

**Conduct Helicopter Movement of a Company**  
**04-3315.03-0005      OCTOBER 1990**

**CONDITIONS**

The company is ordered to conduct a helicopter movement. The battalion operations order includes information on the number and type of aircraft available. The enemy is capable of engaging the unit with NBC weapons, CAS, indirect fire, and small (squad-size) elements.

**STANDARDS**

Ensure that the company main body is not surprised at the PZ or LZ. Ensure that all company personnel and equipment are prepared for movement at the time and place specified, and that each helicopter is loaded in accordance with the time plan designated in the OPORD. Move sufficient leaders, personnel, and key equipment to the LZ to accomplish the mission.

**PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

1. Develop the ground tactical plan.

2. Develop the plan, with the S3 Air or air mission commander (AMC), that supports the ground tactical plan and include:

- a. Landing times.
- b. Landing formations.
- c. Assembly instructions.
- d. Security tasks.
- e. Landing zone locations--

(1) Easy to identify from the air.

(2) Near the objective area.

(3) Adequate size to land the company according to the types of aircraft and the situation.

(4) Have surface conditions that will support the helicopters and not interfere with their operations.

(5) Free of obstacles on the flight paths and landing points.

(6) Ground slopes of less than 8 degrees.

(7) Available cover and concealment.

(8) Prevent enemy from interfering with the landing.

f. Alternate LZ, with the same considerations as primary LZ.

3. Develop an air movement plan, in coordination with the AMC, that supports the landing plan. The plan--

a. Provides for the movement of all elements, equipment, and supplies from the PZ to the LZ that are needed to accomplish and to sustain the operation.

b. Contains any coordinating instructions on air routes, checkpoints, speeds, altitudes, formations, contingency plans for downed aircraft, and lift tables for multiple lifts.

c. Avoids overflight of known or suspected enemy positions.

4. Develop a loading plan with input from subordinate elements. The plan includes—

a. Location of PZs.

b. Lift and chalk assignments for subordinate elements that provide for —

(1) Cross-loading. (Platoon leader on one aircraft, platoon sergeant on another, key weapons and equipment.)

(2) Tactical integrity. (Keep squads and fire teams intact.)

(3) Self-sufficiency. (Dragon tracker and Dragon round on same aircraft.)

c. PZ control measures and responsibilities.

d. Aircraft landing formations (given in the order) and locations of company elements on the PZ.

e. Sequence of aircraft loading (air loading table).

f. Bump plan.

g. Straggler control.

h. PZ security responsibilities.

i. Movement of the company to the PZ.

5. Develop a staging plan, in coordination with the AMC, that links the aviation and maneuver unit by prescribing—

a. Arrival time of troops, equipment, and supplies at the PZ(s) in the order specified for movement.

b. PZ(s) organization, flight routes, and aerial linkup of aviation units.

c. Arrival of the unit before the aircraft at the PZ(s).

6. Issue an OPORD to all assigned and attached elements for the mission, including the AMC.

a. Clarify any questions.

b. Use no more than one-third of the available planning time.

c. Have subordinate leaders briefback their plans.

7. Move to the PZ.

a. Move tactically.

b. Position platoons, elements, and weapons around the PZ in defensive positions and in accordance with the loading plan.

8. Load aircraft in accordance with the loading plan.

a. Execute the bump plan and straggler control if multiple lifts are used.

b. Adjust to changes in numbers or types of aircraft.

c. Maintain security during loading. Adjust unit and weapons positions, if needed, for multiple lifts.

9. Land at the LZ.

a. Have platoons, sections, and elements move to their assigned sectors and locations and establish local security.

b. Account for all personnel and equipment.

10. Conduct combat operations in accordance with the ground tactical plan, as modified, and based on the situation.

a. Keep battalion headquarters informed of the unit status and situation throughout the assault and combat operations.

b. Resupply, if needed.

c. Prepare for future combat operations.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP	FM 55-450-1
FM 7-10	FM 55-450-2
FM 7-71	FM 57-38
FM 21-60	FM 90-4

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## Conduct Water Obstacle Crossing by a Company

04-3315.03-0006      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

The company must cross a water obstacle. Enemy platoon-size elements have been sighted in the area of operation.

### STANDARDS

Conduct water obstacle crossing without a surprise attack from the enemy. Move all personnel and equipment across the water obstacle without loss or damage. Ensure the enemy does not decisively engage the unit.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Plan the water obstacle crossing during planning of the combat operation.

a. Select primary and alternate crossing sites that support the tactical plan based on map reconnaissance, reconnaissance patrols, or information from units or civilians who have operated in the area.

b. Designate subelement tasks for the crossing such as security, bridging, reconnaissance, or boat preparation.

c. Plan indirect fires (organic and supporting) to support the crossing.

d. Plan for both suppressive and obscuration fires.

e. Select a tentative method for crossing.

f. Have special teams rehearse their actions, as needed.

g. Plan for contingencies such as enemy at tentative crossing site or enemy contact during crossing.

2. Stop short of the crossing location and set up a hasty defensive perimeter.

a. Emplace mortars to provide fire support for the crossing.

b. Position the antiarmor weapons to cover any armor avenues of approach.

3. Reconnoiter and select the crossing site(s) (at the narrowest point). The site should have –

a. Covered and concealed approach and departure routes.

b. At least one strong, well-rooted tree or similar anchor point on each side of the obstacle, 4 to 6 feet from the bank (for bridging only).

c. Low banks and shallow enough at the bank to permit a soldier to wade into and out of the water.

d. Positions for security on each flank that provide cover, concealment, observation, and fields of fire.

e. Sufficient area for the company to conduct preparation for the crossing while maintaining dispersion.

4. Maintain noise, light, and camouflage discipline throughout the crossing. Personnel in the security area prepare for water crossing under the supervision of their leaders.

5. Supervise preparation for the crossing, members waterproof all water sensitive items, secure all weapons and equipment, unblouse trousers, and unbuckle chin straps.

6. Move the security element to secure the near side of the crossing location, maintaining all-round security (to include air guards, if the threat requires it).

7. Make an estimate of the situation and confirm or modify the method for crossing the water obstacle.

a. Confirm the crossing organization or reorganize the company into the required teams and elements.

b. Prepare the necessary crossing equipment.

c. Have crossing teams move to the crossing site.

d. Have the teams cross using one of the following techniques:

(1) One-rope bridge (single or multiple sites).

(2) Two-rope bridge bridge (single or multiple sites).

(3) Poncho rafts.

(4) Waterproof bags.

(5) Empty canteens.

(6) Water wings (made from extra trousers).

(7) Forging.

8. Have the far-side security element move across the water obstacle first, using the selected technique. Set up far-side security. Ensure that the far-side security element does the following:

a. Reconnoiter the far side out to a distance sufficient for the company based on METT-T.

b. Signal the company when the area is cleared.

9. Move the remainder of the company across the obstacle and take up a hasty defensive position on the far side, or continue to move, based on the commander's plan.

a. Ensure that the far-side security element rejoins the company once the entire company is across and equipment is gathered.

b. Account for all personnel and equipment and report to the commander.

c. Have the company move out of the water obstacle area as soon as possible, and continue the mission.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP            FM 71-1  
FM 5-101                    TF 7-4647  
FM 7-10                     ACCP IN0727  
FM 7-71

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## COMMAND AND CONTROL TASKS

# Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization of a Company

04-3317.03-0003    OCTOBER 1990

## CONDITIONS

The company is conducting a tactical operation and must consolidate and reorganize to continue the mission. The enemy can counterattack with battalion strength.

## STANDARDS

Conduct consolidation and reorganization in accordance with the company SOPs so that the company is prepared to begin tactical operations following consolidation and reorganization.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Ensure that platoons and other subordinate units conduct consolidation and reorganization.

2. Eliminate organized enemy resistance and destroy, capture, or force the withdrawal of remaining enemy forces within the company positions.

3. Maintain pressure on withdrawing enemy with company indirect and direct fires on last known or suspected positions.

a. Force the enemy to where it cannot place direct fire on the company.

b. Suppress enemy so that it does not fix the company or halt consolidation.

4. Ensure that platoons place security elements forward of the perimeter to provide early warning.

5. Ensure that support elements (direct and indirect fire) are moved forward and integrated into the defense.

6. Ensure that chemical-agent alarms are emplaced.

7. Ensure that combat service support elements are moved forward.

8. Treat and evacuate casualties as quickly as possible.

9. Report the company status to the battalion to include -

a. Situation.

b. Position.

c. Casualties.

d. Ammunition.

10. Conduct resupply activities and perform logistical support.

11. Replace key leaders and reestablish the company chain of command.

12. Continue the mission.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-10-MTP                      FM 7-71

ARTEP 71-1-MTP                      FM 71-1

FM 7-10

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## Plan Offensive Operations at the Battalion Level

01-3317.04-0004      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

You are a battalion S3 Air or assistant S3. The battalion S3 receives the order from brigade to conduct offensive operations in zone. The battalion commander provides guidance and the commander, executive officer, and S3 provide necessary supervision of the process. Required maps, overlays, manuals, and SOPs are available.

### STANDARDS

Develop a plan that accomplishes the mission while following the battalion commander's guidance and meeting the commander's intent.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

NOTE: See MQS II common task O1-3303.03-0013, Prepare Battalion Combat Orders.

1. Receive and analyze the mission and obtain guidance from the commander, executive officer, and S3, as appropriate.

2. Prepare a warning order for issue as directed by the commander, executive officer, or S3.

3. Analyze the situation using METT-T and develop an estimate of the situation.

4. Make a tentative plan.

a. If planning a movement to contact include –

(1) Continuous and extensive reconnaissance and security.

(2) Plan to make contact with the smallest force possible.

(3) Organize the force into an advance guard, flank guard, main body, and rear guard.

(4) Artillery fire along the axis of advance and mortars to be able to support the lead elements.

- (5) Synchronization of fires and movement.

**NOTE:** Planning for the hasty attack that will result from your movement to contact is basically the same as for a deliberate attack except you normally have less time available for planning and collecting information.

- b. If planning a deliberate attack include –

- (1) Approach march.
- (2) Attack position.
- (3) Assault position.
- (4) Assault.
- (5) Suppression of the enemy.
- (6) Fire and movement.
- (7) Use of the reserve force.
- (8) Exploitation of a successful attack.

- c. Plan for the counterattack as in all offensive operations.

- d. If planning an exploitation or pursuit operation include a –

- (1) Plan to locate the engineer support well forward.

- (2) Plan to handle additional EPW.

- (3) Plan for extra stocks of fuel, spare parts, ammunition, protective clothing, decontaminants, medical supplies, and food to prevent a slowdown in the momentum.

- 5. Plan for the preparation for fire and movement.

- 6. Accompany the commander on the reconnaissance or obtain input from the reconnaissance party upon its return.

- 7. Seek guidance from the commander, executive officer, or S3 to prepare to complete the plan.

- 8. Complete the plan.

- a. Finalize the concept of the operation.

- b. Designate units for specific tasks.

- c. Prepare fire support guidance.

- d. Integrate air defense support.

- e. Integrate engineer support.

- f. Organize the plan in the operation order format ensuring that the following are covered:

- (1) Fire support plan.

- (2) Obstacle plan.

- (3) Coordinating instructions.

- (a) Chemical protective measures.

- (b) Adjacent units.

- (c) Higher headquarters.

- (d) Brigade for additional support, if needed.

- (e) Attached units.

- (4) Combat service support.

- (5) Communications.

- (6) Command and control measures.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-20-MTP	FM 71-2
ARTEP 71-2-MTP	FM 101-5
FM 7-20	ACCP IN0711
FM 7-72	ACCP IN0711
FM 7-85	ACCP IN0724

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## Plan Defensive Operations at the Battalion Level 01-3317.04-0005    OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

You are a battalion S3 Air or assistant S3. The battalion S3 receives the order from brigade to conduct defensive operations in zone. The battalion commander provides guidance and the commander, executive officer, and S3 provide necessary supervision of the process. Required maps, overlays, manuals, and SOPs are available.

### STANDARDS

Develop a plan that accomplishes the mission while following the battalion commander's guidance and meeting the commander's intent.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

NOTE: See MQS II common task O1-3303.03-0013, Prepare Battalion Combat Orders.

1. Receive and analyze the mission and obtain guidance from the commander, executive officer, and S3, as appropriate.

2. Prepare a warning order for issue as directed by the commander, executive officer, or S3.
3. Analyze the situation using METT-T and develop an estimate of the situation.
4. Make a tentative plan to include –
  - a. Active and passive security.
  - b. Counterattack.
  - c. Fire support.
  - d. Use of obstacles.
  - e. Supplementary and alternate positions.
  - f. Use of time and resources to prepare positions.
  - g. Use of vehicles to support the defense.

- h. Defense during limited visibility.
  - 5. Preparation for fire and movement.
  - 6. Accompany the commander on the reconnaissance or obtain input from the reconnaissance party upon its return.
  - 7. Seek guidance from the commander, executive officer, or S3 in preparation to complete the plan.
  - 8. Complete the plan.
    - a. Finalize the concept of the operation.
    - b. Designate units for specific tasks.
    - c. Prepare fire support guidance.
    - d. Integrate air defense support.
    - e. Integrate engineer support.
    - f. Organize the plan in the operation order format ensuring that the following are covered:
      - (1) Fire support plan.
      - (2) Obstacle plan.
      - (3) Coordinating instructions.
- (a) Chemical protective measures.
  - (b) Adjacent units.
  - (c) Higher headquarters.
  - (d) Brigade for additional support, if needed.
  - (e) Attached units.
  - (4) Combat service support.
  - (5) Communications.
  - (6) Command and control measures.

#### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-20-MTP	FM 101-5
ARTEP 71-2-MTP	ACCP IN0711
FM 7-20	ACCP IN0733
FM 7-72	ACCP IN0734
FM 7-85	ACCP IN0735
FM 71-2	

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## Perform Duties as a Tactical Operations Center Shift Officer 01-3317.04-0006 OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

Given a tactical operation center (TOC), your unit's TOC SOP, and the mission of supervising the TOC operations.

### STANDARDS

Operate the TOC in accordance with the unit SOP and ensure that all activity is recorded in the journal, S3 workbook, and the situation map.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Coordinate the activities of the staff sections.
2. Receive and prepare situation reports. Ensure that the estimate is correct and current, and contains friendly status impacting on the operation from –
  - a. Brigade-higher situation.
  - b. Combat trains.
  - c. Fire support status.
  - d. Supporting combat support elements' combat status.
  - e. Adjacent, forward, and supporting combat units' overall situation and status.
  - f. S2 enemy, terrain, and weather information.
3. Maintain the S3 workbook.
4. Maintain the daily staff journal.
5. Post information to the situation map.
6. Monitor operations and movements of adjacent and subordinate units.
  - a. Ensure that forward, adjacent, supporting, and supported elements are kept abreast of any developments in the battalion impacting on their operations.
  - b. Ensure that any events impacting on the forward, adjacent, supporting, and supported elements that will impact on the battalion's operation on brigade command net are monitored and passed to the commander, or appropriate element.
7. Give update briefings to the commander, executive officer, and S3.
8. Coordinate required combat support and combat service support.
  - a. Coordinate with the battalion engineer platoon leader concerning mobility, countermobility, and survivability operations.
  - b. Coordinate with the battalion air defense officer to plan and coordinate air defense.
  - c. Coordinate with the NBC section to plan NBC defense and smoke operations.
9. Ensure that the unit SOP is followed in all activities.

### REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-20-MTP	FM 71-2
ARTEP 71-2-MTP	ACCP IN0409
FM 7-20	ACCP IN0710

## Plan a Tactical Road March at the Battalion Level

01-3317.04-0007      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

You are a battalion S3 Air or assistant S3 and under the supervision of the battalion S3, the executive officer, or the battalion commander and given the mission to conduct a tactical road march, compile a plan for the commander to use for the operation order.

### STANDARDS

Develop a plan that accomplishes the mission while following the battalion commander's guidance and meeting the commander's intent.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Receive the mission and initial planning guidance from the commander. (This mission should include as a minimum the march objective and the time at which that objective must be reached.)

2. Obtain staff estimates from each staff section and appropriate special staff officers. The battalion staff sections should perform a route reconnaissance that provides –

- a. Availability and conditions of routes.
- b. Start point (SP)/RP confirmation.
- c. Location of critical points.
- d. Location and suitability of holding/assembly areas.
- e. Distances between critical points, and total distance from start point and release point.
- f. Location of obstacles.

- g. Number of guides required and their locations.
- h. NBC monitoring of assembly area.
- i. Information on enemy activity along route.
- j. Alternate routes, if required.

3. Provide the commander with staff recommendations.

4. Obtain the commander's estimate, decision, and concept.

5. Assemble the various portions of the order as you receive them from the other staff sections.

6. Issue march order to subordinate units. The order should include –

- a. Routes to SP and RP.
- b. Route.
- c. Order of march.
- d. SP and RP locations and times.
- e. Designation of advance guard and quartering party.
- f. Intervals between units.
- g. Rate of march.
- h. Formations.
- i. Fire support and CAS.

j. Control measures.

k. Rest plan/actions at halts.

l. Actions on enemy contact.

m. Leaders location and communications plan.

n. Straggler control plan.

o. Casualty evacuation plan.

## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-20-MTP	FM 7-72
ARTEP 71-2-MTP	FM 71-2
FM 7-20	

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## Plan Assembly Area Activities at the Battalion Level

01-3317.04-0008      OCTOBER 1990

### CONDITIONS

You are the S3 Air or the Assistant S3 under the supervision of the S3, executive officer, or commander and given the requirement to occupy an assembly area, compile a plan for the commander to use for the operation order.

3. Provide the commander with staff recommendations. The battalion staff should select assembly areas that provide –

- a. Concealment and space for dispersion.
- b. Adequate entry and exit routes.
- c. Defense and security.

### STANDARDS

Plan the occupation of the assembly area so that the commander approves the order and the unit is able to make the necessary preparation for the upcoming mission.

4. Assemble the various portions of the order as you receive them from the other staff sections. The completed order should –

- a. Designate areas for each subordinate element.
- b. Designate a quartering party, quartering party instructions and a quartering party leader (normally the headquarters and headquarters company commander or S1). Quartering party includes enough personnel to select and mark routes, to guide main body into positions, and to secure the area.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Receive the mission and initial planning guidance from the commander.

2. Obtain staff estimates from each staff section and appropriate special staff officers.

c. Specify an order of march that allows rapid occupation.

d. Provide for defense.

e. Designate priority of work and provide for maintenance and resupply.

f. If possible, have the occupation accomplished during limited visibility.

5. Issue the order establishing an assembly area.

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## REFERENCES

ARTEP 7-20-MTP                      FM 7-72

ARTEP 71-2-MTP                      FM 71-2

FM 7-20                                      FM 101-5

## APPENDIX A

## SPECIFIC JOB SUMMARIES AND RESOURCES

## 1. Scout Platoon Leader.

## a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Makes recommendations on employment of the platoon.

(2) Assists in the development of the battalion security and reconnaissance plan.

(3) Anticipates requirements and plans for resources to accomplish the mission.

(4) Issues orders based upon operation orders and knowledge of the commander's intent.

(5) Keeps abreast of the tactical situation.

(6) Reconnoiters routes and positions.

(7) Supervises the execution of orders.

(8) Employs the platoon based on the commander's guidance.

(9) Communicates with the commander and platoon elements to keep them informed.

(10) Relays enemy information to the commander and S2.

(11) Ensures resupply and maintenance are conducted to sustain operations.

## b. References.

FM 3-4	NBC Protection
FM 5-25	Explosives and Demolitions
FM 7-10	The Infantry Rifle Company
FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, and Air Assault)
	Light Infantry Company
FM 7-71	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 7-72	Scout Platoon
FM 17-98	Field Hygiene and Sanitation
FM 21-10	Map Reading and Land Navigation
FM 21-26	Tank and Mechanized Infantry
FM 71-1	Company Team
	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry
FM 71-2	Battalion Task Force
	Operations
FM 100-5	Operational Terms and Symbols
FM 101-5-1	

## 2. Mortar Platoon Leader.

## a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Makes recommendations on mortar employment.

(2) Assists in development of the fire support plan.

(3) Anticipates requirements and plans for resources to accomplish the mission.

(4) Issues orders based upon operation orders and knowledge of the commander's intent.

(5) Keeps abreast of the tactical situation.

(6) Reconnoiters and selects specific mortar positions (primary and alternate) and routes that provide for security and protection.

(7) Supervises the execution of orders.

(8) Employs the platoon based on the commander's guidance.

(9) Communicates with the commander and platoon elements to keep them informed.

(10) Notifies the commander and fire support personnel of range and ammunition limits.

(11) Ensures resupply and maintenance are conducted to sustain operations.

(12) Coordinates and controls mortar fires.

(13) Advises the commander on the use of smoke, chemical, and illumination ammunition.

b. References.

FM 3-4	NBC Protection
FM 5-25	Explosives and Demolitions
FM 6-20	Fire Support in the AirLand Battle
FM 7-10	The Infantry Rifle Company
FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, and Air Assault)
FM 7-71	Light Infantry Company
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 7-90	Tactical Employment of Mortars
FM 21-10	Field Hygiene and Sanitation

FM 21-26	Map Reading and Land Navigation
FM 71-1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Symbols

- Resident training: Course No. 2E-SI3Z/010-F1, Infantry Mortar Platoon Course

3. Antiarmor Platoon Leader.

a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Makes recommendations on employment of the platoon.

(2) Anticipates requirements and plans for resources to accomplish the mission.

(3) Issues orders based upon operation orders and knowledge of the commander's intent.

(4) Keeps abreast of the tactical situation.

(5) Reconnoiters routes and positions.

(6) Supervises the execution of orders.

(7) Employs the platoon based on the commander's guidance.

(8) Communicates with the commander and platoon elements to keep them informed.

(9) Relays enemy information to the commander and S2.

(10) Ensures resupply and maintenance are conducted to sustain operations.

## b. References.

FM 3-4	NBC Protection
FM 5-25	Explosives and Demolitions
FM 7-10	The Infantry Rifle Company
FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger)
FM 7-71	Light Infantry Company
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 7-91	Tactical Employment of Antiarmor Platoons, Companies, and Battalions
FM 21-10	Field Hygiene and Sanitation
FM 21-26	Map Reading and Land Navigation
FM 71-1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Symbols

## 4. Support Platoon Leader.

## a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Monitors the battalion command net to stay abreast of the tactical situation.

(2) Plans and supervises the activities of the three sections of the platoon.

(3) Anticipate changes in demand based on the changes in the tactical situation and knowledge of upcoming missions.

## b. References.

FM 3-4	NBC Protection
FM 3-5	NBC Decontamination

FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger)
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 10-63-1	Graves Registration Handbook
FM 21-10	Field Hygiene and Sanitation
FM 21-26	Map Reading and Land Navigation
FM 71-1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Symbols

## 5. Executive Officer.

## a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Coordinates logistics, maintenance, medical, and food service support.

(2) Keeps abreast of the tactical situation.

(3) Assumes command in the absence of the commander.

(4) Supervises the operation, movement, security, internal arrangement, and organization of the company trains.

(5) Works closely with the first sergeant, supply sergeant, communications chief, and aidmen.

(6) Coordinates directly with the battalion executive officer, S4, support platoon leader, and battalion motor officer.

## b. References.

FM 7-10	The Infantry Rifle Company
FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger)

FM 7-71	Light Infantry Company
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 10-63-1	Graves Registration Handbook
FM 21-10	Field Hygiene and Sanitation
FM 71-1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Symbols

6. Liaison Officer.

a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Obtains briefing on the current situation of his own unit and the commander's intent to include details of the concept of operation, unit locations, front line trace, combat readiness factors, and a map overlay.

(2) Obtains briefing on the current status and mission of the unit to which he is being sent.

(3) Obtains information and liaison requirements from each staff section.

(4) Understands clearly his mission and responsibilities.

(5) Ensures that arrangements for communications and transportation will meet mission requirements (check radios, signal operation instructions, challenge and password, rations, and other supplies).

(6) Obtains necessary credentials for identification.

(7) Checks on language and interpreter requirements.

(8) Reports to the commander or his representative (S3 or executive officer) on arrival at the unit he is sent to.

(9) Establishes communication with his unit and receives updated information.

(10) Briefs his unit's situation.

(11) Provides each staff section information as required and obtains information to transmit to his unit.

(12) Furthers harmonious cooperation between his own headquarters and the one to which he is sent.

(13) Accomplishes his mission without interfering with the operations of the headquarters to which he is sent.

(14) Reports back to his own unit when required.

(15) Briefs his commander or his representative regarding all information received during his visit.

(16) Briefs all staff sections on matters of particular interest to their section.

(17) Keeps abreast of the tactical situation.

b. References.

FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger)
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Symbols
FM 101-10-1/1	Staff Officers' Field Manual – Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data (Volume 1)

FM 101-10-1/2 Staff Officers' Field Manual –  
Organizational, Technical, and  
Logistical Data Planning Factors  
(Volume 2)

## 7. S1 (Adjutant).

### a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Maintains unit strength by requesting replacements after coordination with the S3 and the commander.

(2) Assists the battalion and company commanders in the discharge of their responsibilities for personnel management through classification, assignment, appointment, reduction, promotion, reassignment, reclassification, transfer, elimination, separation, retirement, and rotation.

(3) Maintains battalion records, documents, correspondence, and personnel statistics.

(4) Keeps the commander informed on morale and esprit de corps within the battalion.

(5) Establishes personnel services program which includes leave, rest, recreation activities, character guidance, postal services, and religious activities.

(6) Assists with finance, welfare, legal assistance, and special services.

(7) Formulates plans and carries out policies relating to awards and decorations.

(8) Supervises health services in coordination with the medical platoon and brigade S1.

(9) Supervises law and order activities such as control and disposition of stragglers and the administration of military justice within the battalion.

(10) Procures and uses civilian labor in coordination with the S4.

(11) Oversees the efforts of the collection, safeguarding, and evacuation of enemy prisoners of war.

(12) Prepares personnel estimates.

### b. References.

FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger)
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 10-63-1	Graves Registration Handbook
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Symbols
FM 101-10-1/1	Staff Officers' Field Manual – Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data (Volume 1)
FM 101-10-1/2	Staff Officers' Field Manual – Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data Planning Factors (Volume 2)

## 8. S3 Air and Assistant S3.

### a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Prepares standing operating procedure for air and ground operations (in coordination with S2).

(2) Prepares the air support portion of the fire support plan.

(3) Prepares or processes requests for immediate and preplanned CAS.

(4) Recommends and disseminates information on the location of the fire support coordination line and other control measures used in coordinating employment of tactical air support.

(5) Provides assistance to the S2 in preparing immediate and preplanned requests for tactical air reconnaissance.

(6) Supervises the air and ground recognition and identification procedures within the battalion.

(7) Acts as the pickup zone control officer during an air assault operation.

b. References.

FM 3-4	NBC Protection
FM 3-5	NBC Decontamination
FM 7-10	The Infantry Rifle Company
FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger)
FM 7-71	Light Infantry Company
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 71-1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Symbols
FM 101-10-1/1	Staff Officers' Field Manual – Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data (Volume 1)
FM 101-10-1/2	Staff Officers' Field Manual – Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data Planning Factors (Volume 2)

9. S4 (Logistics Officer).

a. Duties and Responsibilities.

(1) Advises the commander on all logistical matters.

(2) Determines supply, maintenance, and other service support requirements.

(3) Prepares the logistics estimate and logistical administrative plans within the battalion.

(4) Exercises operational responsibility for the battalion trains.

(5) Determines composition and location of the battalion field and combat trains.

(6) Supervises the battalion maintenance program.

(7) Coordinates field feeding operations and requirements for clothing exchange and bath.

(8) Controls evacuation of salvage and captured enemy material.

(9) Requests mortuary items and transports deceased personnel to graves registration activities.

(10) Supervises the support platoon leader.

(11) Has staff responsibility for area damage control and security of the battalion trains.

(12) Collects and reports logistical data such as spot battle loss, daily logistical status, ammunition supply rates, and petroleum, oils and lubricants forecasts.

b. References.

FM 3-4	NBC Protection
FM 3-5	NBC Decontamination
FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger)
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 10-63-1	Graves Registration Handbook
FM 21-10	Field Hygiene and Sanitation

FM 71-1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations
FM 101-5-1	Operational Terms and Symbols
FM 101-10-1/1	Staff Officers' Field Manual – Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data (Volume 1)
FM 101-10-1/2	Staff Officers' Field Manual – Organizational, Technical, and Logistical Data Planning Factors (Volume 2)

#### 10. Motor Officer.

##### a. Duties and Responsibilities.

- (1) Prepares standing operating procedure for maintenance operations.
- (2) Supervises the efforts of the maintenance platoon.
- (3) Prepares loading plans.
- (4) Supervises the motor sergeant.
- (5) Determines the evacuation route for unit vehicles.

##### b. References.

AR 600-55	Motor Vehicle Driver and Equipment Operator, Training, Testing, and Licensing
AR 710-2	Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level
DA PAM 25-30	Consolidated Index to Army Publications and Blank Forms
DA PAM 738-750	The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)
FM 7-20	The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger)
FM 7-72	Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 21-17	Driver Selection, Training and Supervision, Track Combat Vehicles
FM 21-305	Manual for the Wheeled Vehicle Driver
FM 21-306	Manual for the Track Combat Vehicle Driver
FM 55-30	Army Motor Transport Units and Operations
FM 71-1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
FM 71-2	The Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 100-5	Operations

## APPENDIX B

## TRAINING SITE MATRIX

**Purpose.** This matrix is an aid for you and your supervisor in determining the tasks you must perform and in monitoring your progress.

**Matrix.** The matrix shows task titles, task numbers, training site, and a remarks section. The training location for a particular task is indicated in the training site column. A "1" means that training is received in resident training (IOBC or IOAC); a "2" means that training is received in the unit (depending on the unit's METL). The remarks column is used by you to record your progress toward learning each task throughout your first 10 years of commissioned service.

In addition to those tasks listed, all company grade officers are responsible for all tasks contained in the MQS II Manual of Common Tasks, STP 21-11-MQS, and the soldier's manuals of common tasks, STP 21-1-SMCT and STP 21-24-SMCT, and the soldier's manual for MOS 11B soldiers, STP 7-11BCHM14-SM-TG. Officers assigned to duty positions supervising soldiers other than MOS 11B are responsible for the tasks in the soldier's manual of the soldiers they supervise.

The following list gives the different TOE-duty positions an infantry officer can be assigned to:

Rifle Platoon Leader  
 Scout Platoon Leader  
 Antiarmor Platoon Leader  
 Mortar Platoon Leader  
 Support Platoon Leader  
 Executive Officer  
 Liaison Officer  
 Rifle Company Commander  
 Antiarmor Company Commander  
 Ranger Company Commander  
 Headquarters Company Commander  
 S1  
 S3 Air, or Assistant S3  
 S4  
 Battalion Motor Officer

## TRAINING SITE MATRIX

LIEUTENANT TASKS				
SUBJECT AREA		TASK TITLE	SITE	REMARKS
Intelligence	O4-3311.02-0001	Conduct Reconnaissance of a Zone, Area, or Route	1	
Maneuver	O4-3312.02-0001	Conduct Assault by a Platoon, Mounted and Dismounted	1	
	O4-3312.02-0002	Conduct Platoon Overwatch and Support by Fire	1	

LIEUTENANT TASK				
SUBJECT AREA		TASK TITLE	SITE	REMARKS
Maneuver	O4-3312.02-0003	Conduct Disengagement of a Platoon	1	
	O4-3312.02-0004	Conduct Knocking Out a Bunker	1	
	O4-3312.02-0005	Conduct Clearing a Trench Line	1	
	O4-3312.02-0006	Conduct a Raid	1	
	O4-3312.02-0007	Conduct Occupation of an Assembly Area, Objective Rally Point, Patrol Base, or Observation Post	1	
	O4-3312.02-0008	Conduct Tactical Movement	1	
	O4-3312.02-0009	Conduct Crossing a Danger Area	1	
	O4-3312.02-0010	Conduct a Passage of Lines by a Platoon	1	
	O4-3312.02-0011	Conduct Clearing a Building	1	
	O4-3312.02-0012	Conduct Defense of a Built-Up Area	1	
	O4-3312.02-0013	Conduct an Ambush	1	
	O4-3312.02-0014	Conduct a Linkup	1	
	O4-3312.02-0015	Conduct Infiltration and Exfiltration	2	
Fire Support	O4-3313.02-0001	Conduct Fire Support Employment	1	
Mobility and Survivability	O4-3315.02-0001	Conduct Obstacle Breaching	1	
	O4-3315.02-0002	Conduct Helicopter Movement of a Platoon	1	
	O4-3315.02-0003	Conduct Crossing a Chemical or Nuclear Contaminated Area	1	
	O4-3315.02-0004	Conduct Water Obstacle Crossing by a Platoon	2	
Command and Control	O4-3317.02-0001	Conduct Preparation for Combat	1	
	O4-3317.02-0002	Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization of a Platoon	1	

CAPTAIN TASKS				
SUBJECT AREA		TASK TITLE	SITE	REMARKS
Maneuver	O4-3312.03-0016	Conduct Actions on Contact	1	
	O4-3312.03-0017	Conduct Assault by a Company, Mounted and Dismounted	1	
	O4-3312.03-0018	Conduct Company Overwatch and Support by Fire	1	
	O4-3312.03-0019	Conduct a Withdrawal	1	
	O4-3312.03-0020	Conduct a Relief in Place	1	
	O4-3312.03-0021	Conduct a Passage of Lines by a Company	1	
Fire Support	O4-3313.03-0002	Plan Fire Support Employment	1	
Mobility and Survivability	O4-3315.03-0005	Conduct Helicopter Movement of a Company	1	
	O4-3315.03-0006	Conduct Water Obstacle Crossing by a Company	1	
Command and Control	O4-3317.03-0003	Conduct Consolidation and Reorganization of a Company	1	
	O1-3317.04-0004	Plan Offensive Operations at the Battalion Level	1	
	O1-3317.04-0005	Plan Defensive Operations at the Battalion Level	1	
	O1-3317.04-0006	Perform Duties as a Tactical Operations Center Shift Officer	1	
	O1-3317.04-0007	Plan a Tactical Road March at the Battalion Level	1	
	O1-3317.04-0008	Plan Assembly Area Activities at the Battalion Level	1	

## APPENDIX C

## INFANTRY BRANCH READING LIST

This list is designed to serve as the interface between the military tasks and professional military education components of the MQS System. In the former, you have acquired considerable depth in "hard" skills; in the latter, you have had the opportunity to broaden your understanding and perspective in the profession of arms in general and the place and roles of the military in the United States. The books on this list have been selected specifically to coincide with your particular branch. Nevertheless, a qualification is in order. No "magic" book or set of books will make you more professional or better in your branch. This reading program is only a part of your continuing professional education and development. You should not restrict yourself just to this program. In addition, you should also read your branch journal regularly to keep up with current trends and developments. See the MQS II Manual of Common Tasks for the foundation reading list and common reading

requirement. You should have these books read by the time you are promoted to major.

*On Infantry*, John A. English.

*Infantry in Battle*, Incorporated Infantry Journal.

*Small Unit Leadership: A Commonsense Approach*, Dandridge M. Malone.

*The Soldier's Load: The Mobility of a Nation*, S. L. A. Marshall.

*Brave Men*, Ernie Pyle.

*Battle Leadership*, Adolf Von Schell.

## GLOSSARY

AA	assembly area
ACCP	Army correspondence course program
ACL	allowable cargo load
AMC	air mission commander
AR	Army regulation
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program
ATTN	attention
CAS	close air support
CAS <sup>3</sup>	Combined Arms and Services Staff School
CP	command post
CSS	combat service support
DA	Department of the Army
DLIC	dctachment left in contact
DPICM	dual-purpose improved conventional munition
EPW	encmy prisoner of war
FASCAM	family of scatterable mincs
FM	field manual
FO	forward observer
FPF	final protective fire
FRAGO	fragmentary order
FSO	fire support officer
IOAC	infantry officer advanced course
IOBC	infantry officer basic course
LAW	light antitank weapon
LZ	landing zone
METL	mission essential task list
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available
MOPP	mission-oriented protective posture

MOS	military occupational specialty
MQS	military qualification standards
MTP	mission training plan
NBC	nuclear, biological, chemical
NLT	not later than
OAC	officer advanced course
OBC	officer basic course
OCS	officer candidate school
OP	observation post
OPORD	operation order
ORP	objective rally point
PAM	pamphlet
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
PZ	pickup zone
ROTC	reserve officer training corp
RP	release point
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, equipment
SM	soldier's manual
SMCT	soldier's manual of common tasks
SOP	standing operating procedure
SP	start point
STP	soldier's training publication
TAMMS	The Army Maintenance Management System
TEC	training extension course
TF	training film
TG	trainer's guide
TM	technical manual
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TOW	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided
USMA	United States Military Academy

## REFERENCES

### ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE PROGRAMS (ACCP)

ACCP	IN0404	Patrolling, Part I
ACCP	IN0405	Patrolling, Part II
ACCP	IN0409	Operations, Part II
ACCP	IN0410	Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (MOUT)
ACCP	IN0493	Fire Planning and Observer Procedures
ACCP	IN0431	Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain (Bradley)
ACCP	IN0478	Bradley Fighting Vehicle Commander (Offense)
ACCP	IN0500	Fundamentals of Offense
ACCP	IN0501	Infantry Platoon Offensive Operations
ACCP	IN0523	River Crossing
ACCP	IN0710	Staff Functions
ACCP	IN0711	Combat Orders
ACCP	IN0721	Infantry Company in Offensive Operations
ACCP	IN0723	Battalion Task Force in Offensive Operations, Part I
ACCP	IN0724	Battalion Task Force in Offensive Operations, Part II
ACCP	IN0731	Defensive Operations, Part II
ACCP	IN0733	Battalion/Task Force in Defensive Operations, Part I
ACCP	IN0734	Battalion/Task Force in Defensive Operations, Part II
ACCP	IN0735	Battalion/Task Force in Defensive Operations, Part III
ACCP	IN0801	Planning for Indirect Fire Support and Air Defense, Part I
ACCP	IN0802	Planning for Indirect Fire Support and Air Defense, Part II
ACCP	IN0810	Mechanized Company/Team in Offensive Operations
ACCP	IN0813	Company Team in Withdrawal/Delay Operations

### ARMY TRAINING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMS (ARTEP)

ARTEP	7-8-MTP	Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad
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- ARTEP 7-10-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Rifle Company
- ARTEP 7-20-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Battalion
- ARTEP 7-90-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Mortar Platoon, Section, and Squad
- ARTEP 7-91-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Antiarmor Company/Platoon/Section
- ARTEP 7-92-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Scout Platoon/Squad and Sniper Team
- ARTEP 7-94-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Combat Support/Combat Service Support Platoons
- ARTEP 71-1-MTP Mission Training Plan for Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
- ARTEP 71-2-MTP Mission Training Plan for the Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force

**FIELD MANUALS (FM)**

- FM 3-4 NBC Protection
- FM 3-100 NBC Operations
- FM 5-10 Mobility
- FM 6-20 Fire Support in AirLand Battle
- FM 7-7 The Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad (APC)
- FM 7-7J The Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad (Bradley)
- FM 7-8 The Infantry Platoon and Squad (Infantry, Airborne, Air Assault, Ranger) (How to Fight)
- FM 7-10 The Infantry Rifle Company
- FM 7-20 The Infantry Battalion (Infantry, Airborne, and Air Assault)
- FM 7-70 Light Infantry Platoon/Squad
- FM 7-71 Light Infantry Company
- FM 7-72 Light Infantry Battalion Task Force
- FM 7-85 Ranger Unit Operations
- FM 21-60 Visual Signals
- FM 25-101 Battle Focused Training
- FM 55-450-1 Army Helicopter External Load Operations
- FM 55-450-2 Army Helicopter Internal Load Operations

FM 57-38	Pathfinder Operations
FM 71-1	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Company Team
FM 71-2	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force
FM 90-4	Air Assault Operations
FM 90-8	Counter guerrilla Operations
FM 90-10-1	An Infantryman's Guide to Urban Combat (How to Fight)
FM 101-5	Staff Organization and Operations

#### TRAINING EXTENSION COURSES (TEC)

TEC 010-071-1080-F (065)	Organize an Anti-armor Ambush
TEC 010-071-1081-F (065)	Selecting an Antiarmor Ambush Site
TEC 010-071-1085-F (065)	Consolidate, Reorganize Following Enemy Contact in Offense
TEC 010-071-1086-F (065)	Reorganize Following Enemy Contact in Defense
TEC 010-071-6412-F (065)	Enter a Building
TEC 010-071-6413-F (065)	Clear a Building
TEC 010-071-6424-A (065)	Prepare a Building for a Platoon Defensive Position
TEC 010-071-6482-A (065)	Plan and Conduct an Area Reconnaissance Mission
TEC 010-071-6484-A (065)	Plan a Zone Reconnaissance
TEC 010-071-7474-A (054)	Secure a Building with an M2 Bradley Squad
TEC 010-071-7475-A (054)	Organize an Antiarmor Ambush with an M2 Bradley
TEC 010-071-7476-F (054)	Conduct an Antiarmor Ambush with an M2 Bradley
TEC 010-071-7483-A (054)	Conduct Defensive Military Operations in Urban Terrain with an M2 Bradley
TEC 010-071-7490-F (054)	Conduct a Dismounted Assault with an M2 Bradley Platoon
TEC 010-071-7491-F (054)	Conduct a Disengagement with an M2 Bradley Platoon
TEC 951-071-0248-F (038)	Ambushes

**TRAINING FILMS (TF)**

- TF 7-4647      Water Operations Safety Training - Part II - Crossing Streams and Swamps
- TF 7-4945      Rifle Platoon Dismounted - Movement Techniques
- TF 7-6091      Ambush
- TF 7-6176      Patrolling I: The Reconnaissance Patrol
- TF 7-6230      How to Fight - Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain - Part I - Offense
- TF 7-6231      How to Fight - Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain - Preparing a Village for Defense
- TF 21-3906      Raid Planning and Target Analysis

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army  
Chief of Staff

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Brigadier General, United States Army  
The Adjutant General

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