

Change 1

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 1 October 2009

The Combined Arms Battalion

1. Change FM 3-90.5, 7 April 2008, as follows:

Remove old pages:

Insert new pages:

iii through iv	iii through iv
ix through x.....	ix through x
8-5 through 8-25.....	8-5 through 8-19
Index-1 through Index-13.....	Index-1 through Index-13

2. New or changed material is identified by a vertical line (|) in the margin opposite the changed material.

3. File this transmittal sheet in front of the publication.

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Distribution authorized only to U.S. Government agencies and their contractors to protect technical or operational information that is for official government use. This determination was made on 15 November 2007. Other requests for this document must be referred to Commander, U.S. Army Armor Center, ATTN: ATZK-TDD-CA, Bldg. 1002, 204 1st Cavalry Regiment Rd., Ste 207, Fort Knox, KY 40121-5123; or to Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, ATTN: ATSH-ATD, 6571 Constitution Loop, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5593.

Destruction Notice: Destroy by any method that prevents disclosure of contents or reconstruction of the document.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GEORGE W. CASEY, Jr.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army
0925804

DISTRIBUTION: *Active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve:* To be distributed in accordance with the initial distribution number 115983, requirements for FM 3-90.5, Change 1.

This page intentionally left blank.

	Types of Guard Operations	5-7
	Formation and Movement Techniques	5-8
	Support for Guard Operations	5-9
	Section IV – Cover Operations	5-10
	Section V – Area and Route Security	5-10
	Area Security	5-10
	Section VI – Other Security Operations	5-17
	Local Security	5-17
	Convoy Security	5-17
Chapter 6	Offensive Operations	6-1
	Section I – Fundamentals of Offensive Operations	6-1
	Characteristics of Offensive Operations	6-1
	Forms of Maneuver	6-2
	Follow-On Missions	6-4
	Section II – Direct Fire Control in the Offense.....	6-4
	Principles of Fire Control	6-4
	Section III – Types of Offensive Operations	6-11
	Movement to Contact	6-11
	Attacks	6-22
	Section IV – Transitions.....	6-42
	Consolidation	6-42
	Reorganization	6-43
	Continuing Operations	6-43
	Stability Operations	6-43
Chapter 7	Defensive Operations.....	7-1
	Section I – Fundamentals of the Defense	7-1
	Purpose of the Defense	7-1
	Organization of Defensive Actions	7-2
	Planning.....	7-7
	Preparation	7-11
	Section II – Direct Fire Control in the Defense	7-13
	Principles of Fire Control	7-13
	Fire Control Measures	7-13
	Section III – Types of Defensive Operations.....	7-17
	Area Defense.....	7-18
	Mobile Defense.....	7-28
	Retrograde Operations	7-29
	Section IV – Sequence of the Defense	7-36
	Occupation and Establishment of Security.....	7-37
	Preparation and Continued Security Operations.....	7-37
	Security Area Engagement.....	7-38
	Main Battle Area Engagement	7-39
	Follow-On Missions	7-39

	Section V – Defensive Techniques.....	7-39
	Defense of an Area of Operations	7-39
	Defense from a Battle Position	7-41
	Defense of a Strong Point.....	7-43
	Perimeter Defense	7-45
	Reverse Slope Defense	7-47
	Nodal Defense	7-49
Chapter 8	Stability Operations and Civil Support Operations	8-1
	Section I – Stability Operations	8-2
	Characteristics	8-3
	Stability Tasks	8-5
	Considerations for Stability Missions	8-6
	Planning Stability Operations.....	8-9
	Executing Stability Operations	8-10
	Techniques for Stability Operations	8-10
	Section II – Civil Support Operations.....	8-17
	Characteristics	8-17
	The Combined Arms Battalion’s Role	8-18
	Types of Civil Support Operations	8-18
Chapter 9	Fire Support.....	9-1
	Section I – Army Fire Support	9-1
	Fire Support Organizations	9-2
	Fire Support Planning and Coordination.....	9-2
	Section II – Fire Support Planning	9-2
	Principles of Fire Support Planning.....	9-2
	Responsibilities	9-3
	Essential Tasks for Fire Support.....	9-5
	Scheme of Fires	9-5
	Kinds of Fire Support Plans	9-6
	The Targeting Process.....	9-9
	Battle Damage Assessment.....	9-9
	Section III – Fire Support Coordination	9-9
	Rehearsals	9-10
	Clearance of Fires.....	9-12
	Radar Zones	9-14
	Fire Support Assets.....	9-15
	Section IV – Close Air Support	9-16
	Missions	9-16
	Duties and Responsibilities of Key Personnel	9-18
	Close Air Support Execution Considerations	9-19
	Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses	9-20
	Weather.....	9-20
	Section V – Army Aviation	9-20
	General	9-20

Figure 7-10. CAB defense of an area of operations..... 7-40

Figure 7-11. CAB battle position defense..... 7-42

Figure 7-12. CAB strong point defense of two bridges 7-45

Figure 7-13. Base camp ISR sketch..... 7-46

Figure 7-14. Base camp sketch..... 7-47

Figure 7-15. CAB reverse slope defense 7-48

Figure 7-16. Nodal defense, different defensive techniques..... 7-49

Figure 8-1. Typical organization for cordon and search operations 8-12

Figure 8-2. Establishing the outer and inner cordon 8-13

Figure 8-3. Physical layout of a checkpoint..... 8-16

Figure 9-1. Immediate CAS request channels 9-17

Figure 9-2. Air ground integration planning considerations..... 9-22

Figure 9-3. Air ground integration target handover 9-23

Figure 9-4. Targeting life cycle 9-25

Figure 9-5. Sample IO synchronization matrix 9-30

Figure 10-1. HBCT combat engineer company..... 10-12

Figure 11-1. Breach reverse planning sequence 11-14

Figure 11-2. Force allocation and execution matrix 11-16

Figure 11-3. Sample route clearing organization 11-21

Figure 12-1. Forward support company 12-3

Figure 12-2. BSB organization 12-4

Figure 12-3a CAB trains during offensive or defensive operation..... 12-5

Figure 12-3b CAB trains during stability operation..... 12-5

Figure 12-4. Combat trains..... 12-6

Figure 12-5. Example of combat loads..... 12-20

Figure B-1. Typical biometrics automated toolset B-5

Figure B-2. Typical HIIDE displays..... B-5

Figure B-3. Notional CAB-level TSE organization with augmentation from higher headquarters..... B-7

Figure B-4. Notional company-level TSE organization B-7

Tables

Table 3-1. CAB Radio Networks..... 3-20

Table 3-2. Digital communications planning ranges..... 3-33

Table 6-1. Common offensive fire control measures..... 6-5

Table 6-2. Weapons safety posture levels 6-10

Table 6-3. Offensive urban operational framework 6-38

Table 7-1. Common defensive fire control measures 7-13

Table 7-2. Comparison of methods of delay 7-33

Contents

Table 9-1. CAB fire support sections	9-2
Table 9-2. Fire support planning responsibilities	9-5
Table 9-3. Example FIST employment options.....	9-7
Table 9-4. Close combat attack checklist for ground commander.....	9-24
Table 9-5. Targeting meeting responsibilities	9-27
Table 9-6. D3A assets.....	9-29
Table 10-1. Ammunition employed against aerial targets.....	10-8
Table 10-2. Typical potential engineer augmentation for a CAB	10-13
Table 11-1. Breaching organization	11-13
Table A-1. Sniper coordination requirements	A-4
Table A-2. Technical data for sniper weapons	A-8

8-19. The use of nonlethal weapons forms the basis of a response if force is required. The use of nonlethal weapons, backed by lethal force, can defuse or deter a potentially dangerous situation involving noncombatants.

Small Unit Leader Skills

8-20. Stability operations place great demands on small units and small unit leaders. Small unit leaders may be required to develop or improve interpersonal skills (such as cultural awareness, negotiating techniques, and critical language phrases) while maintaining warfighting skills. They must also remain calm and exercise good judgment under considerable pressure. Soldiers and units at every level must be flexible and adaptive. Often, stability operations require leaders with the mental and physical agility to shift from noncombat to combat operations, and back again.

Interpreters

8-21. Stability operations usually require the use of language interpreters to communicate effectively with the local government officials, police, armed forces, and civilian population. In many areas of the world, the availability of qualified Army interpreters is very limited. In areas where limited military interpreters exist, the Army may hire local interpreters to support units. When translating a message to a local, it may be more important to convey intent, rather than a word for word literal translation. Some considerations regarding the use of local interpreters are:

- Screen potential interpreters to ensure they are trustworthy.
- If possible, use multiple interpreters working independently of each other to ensure quality of translations.
- Do not use English slang or phrases that can easily be misinterpreted.
- If possible, select older interpreters (because in most cultures, age commands respect).
- The interpreters should come from the higher social class (because they command more respect in the community).
- If gender is a social issue, choose the interpreter whose gender carries the most respect.

STABILITY TASKS

8-22. This section provides an introductory discussion of stability operations; for more detailed information, refer to FM 3-0, FM 3-07, and FM 3-24. Although the CAB can be assigned missions within all of these categories, its firepower, protection, and maneuverability make it more suited for the following operations:

- Foreign internal defense.
- Security assistance.
- Show of force.

8-23. Stability operations require the absence of major threats to friendly forces and the populace. As offensive operations clear areas of hostile forces, the CAB (or follow-on forces) must ensure the security of critical infrastructure and provision of essential services. Commanders are legally obligated to minimize and relieve civilian suffering. Leaders must promptly inform their higher headquarters of civilian requirements and conditions that require attention. Unified action is crucial. Transitions to civil authority require the coordination and integration of both civilian and military organizations.

8-24. The combination of tasks conducted by the CAB during stability operations depends on METT-TC. In some operations, the host nation government can meet satisfy most of the needs of its population. Conversely, Army forces operating in a failed state may be responsible for the well-being of the local populace. That situation requires Army forces to work with civilian agencies to restore basic capabilities. There are five broad tasks associated with stability operations. (When revised, FM 3-07 will discuss these tasks in detail.)

PROVIDE CIVIL SECURITY

8-25. Civil security involves protecting the populace from external and internal threats. Ideally, the CAB defeats external threats posed by enemy forces that can attack population centers. Simultaneously, they assist host-nation police with internal security against criminals and small, hostile groups. Civil security is required for the other stability tasks to be effective.

PROVIDE CIVIL CONTROL

8-26. Civil control regulates selected behavior and activities of individuals and groups. This control reduces risk to individuals or groups and promotes security. Curfews and traffic checkpoints are examples of civil control.

RESTORE ESSENTIAL SERVICES

8-27. The CAB is capable of providing only the most essential services. Normally, the CAB supports other government, intergovernmental, and host-nation agencies. Essential services include the following:

- Emergency medical care and rescue.
- Providing food and water.
- Providing emergency shelter.

SUPPORT TO GOVERNANCE

8-28. Stability operations establish conditions that enable interagency and host-nation actions to succeed. The CAB commander focuses on transferring control to a legitimate civil authority according to the desired end state. Support to governance could include the following:

- Checkpoints to regulate traffic and searches for smuggled contraband.
- Security for indigenous authorities.
- Properly detaining suspected criminals and properly holding criminal evidence for the host-nation's civil administration of justice.
- Training host-nation security forces and police.
- Security at election sites and ballot transfers.

SUPPORT TO ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

8-29. Support to economic and infrastructure development helps a host nation develop capability and capacity in these areas. It may involve direct and indirect military assistance to local, regional, and national entities. CABs are capable of coordinating with local officials/elders to fund limited projects using a commander's emergency response program (CERP). These limited projects can support the local economy, and assist with rebuilding the local infrastructure.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR STABILITY MISSIONS

8-30. In stability operations, commanders must emphasize cooperating and communicating with joint headquarters, multinational units, civilian authorities, and NGOs. Additionally, commanders must empower subordinate leaders to develop, within the ROI, close associations with the populations of the AOs; this typifies many stability operations.

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT AND RULES OF INTERACTION

Rules Of Engagement

8-31. The ROE are directives issued by competent military authority that explain the circumstances and limitations under which US forces initiate and continue combat engagement with the opposition. The ROE reflect the requirements of the law of war, operational concerns, and political considerations when military force shifts from peace activities to combat operations and back to the peace phase of an operation. These

requirements are the primary means the commander uses to convey legal, political, diplomatic, and military guidance to the military force for handling the crisis in peacetime.

8-32. Tactical and legal channels cooperate closely when formulating ROE. The commander determines the desired intent of the ROE; the staff judge advocate (SJA) puts that intent into legal terms.

8-33. Generally, the commander permits a wider use of military force in wartime through ROE. The ROE restrict the use of military force in order to achieve the political objectives. In all operations, the commander is legally responsible for the care and treatment of civilians and property in the AO until transferred to proper authorities. The ROE assist the commander in fulfilling these responsibilities. They vary in different conflicts and often change during the respective phases from combat or crisis through peace building or nation assistance. Even during a single phase of operation, the rules can be amended at different levels of command; this can result in confusion.

8-34. The ROE must be consistent with training and equipment capabilities. When necessary, command guidance clarifies the ROE. While the rules must be tailored to the situation, commanders should observe that nothing in such rules negates their obligation to take all necessary and appropriate action in unit self-defense, allowing Soldiers to protect themselves from deadly threats. The ROE rule out the use of some weapons and impose special limitations on the use of weapons. Examples include the requirements for warning shots, single shot engagements, and efforts to wound rather than kill. A CAB deploying for stability operations trains its Soldiers to interpret and apply the ROE effectively. It is imperative for everyone to understand the ROE since small unit leaders and individual Soldiers must make ROE decisions promptly and independently.

8-35. The ROE usually are developed with political considerations in mind, and come from joint chief of staff- level decisions. Changes to the ROE can result from immediate tactical emergencies at the local level. The commander should be able to request changes to the ROE. Changes are requested through the operational chain of command and must be approved by the designated authority, usually division or higher-level command. Commanders at all levels need to know the request channels for ROE as well as the procedures to obtain approval for recommended changes to the ROE. Situations requiring an immediate change to the ROE could include introduction of combat forces from a hostile nation, attacks by sophisticated weapons systems including CBRN, or incidents resulting in loss of life. These situations should be wargamed and special instructions included in all OPORD and or FRAGOs that specifically state when and how commanders at all levels can adjust the ROE.

8-36. The ROE are established for, disseminated down to, and understood by individual Soldiers. However, the ROE cannot cover every situation. Soldiers at all levels must understand the intent of the ROE and act accordingly despite any military disadvantage that may occur. The commander responsible for ROE formulation should consider including an intent portion that describes the desired end state of the operation as well as conflict termination considerations. The intent portion should provide a framework for a proportionate response in the use of force. These considerations assist commanders and leaders at all levels in situations not clearly addressed in an OPORD. Further, ROE must be an integral part of all predeployment training.

Rules Of Interaction

8-37. The rules of interaction (ROI) embody the human dimension of stability operations; they lay the foundation for successful relationships with the many factions and individuals that play critical roles in these operations. The ROI encompass an array of interpersonal communication skills such as persuasion and negotiation. These skills are the tools that the individual Soldier needs to deal with the nontraditional threats that are prevalent in stability operations (e.g., political friction, unfamiliar cultures, and conflicting ideologies). In turn, ROI enhance the Soldier's survivability in such situations. The ROI are based on the applicable ROE for a certain operation. Therefore, ROI must be tailored to the specific regions, cultures, and populations affected by the operation. Like ROE, ROI can be effective only if every Soldier in the unit thoroughly understands and rehearses appropriate ROI.

LEVERAGE SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES, JOINT, INTERAGENCY, AND MULTINATIONAL COOPERATION

8-38. As with all operations, unity of effort is fundamental to success. SOF forces may have operated in the CAB AO prior to CAB deployment. The nature of SOF operations involves being familiar with the local culture and the abilities of host nation forces. Although SOF units might not directly operate with the CAB, they are an excellent source of intelligence. Similarly, the CAB's joint, interagency, and multinational partners may be able to provide valuable information on terrain, threats, and the local populace in the AO.

ENHANCE HOST NATION LEGITIMACY

8-39. Army forces consciously enhance HN credibility and legitimacy by demonstrating the proper respect for the HN's government, police, and military forces. Within the restrictions of international law and US policy, commanders use HN forces and personnel for all possible activities. Within its capabilities, a HN should take the lead in both developmental and security activities. When HN capabilities prove inadequate for the task, Army forces enhance those capabilities through training, advice, and assistance.

UNDERSTAND THE POTENTIAL FOR UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF ACTIONS

8-40. The actions of individuals and units can have consequences disproportionate to the level of command. When members of US units display a lack of discipline and/or participate in lawlessness, they can destroy weeks and months of effort and, in some cases, can have strategic consequences. On the other hand, Soldiers and leaders who are disciplined, proficient, and knowledgeable in stability operations can create the opportunity for disproportional positive consequences, while limiting the risk for negative consequences.

ACT DECISIVELY TO PREVENT ESCALATION

8-41. Decisiveness reassures allies and deters adversaries. Failure to act decisively can cause a loss of respect for the stability force. A loss of respect for the capabilities or will of the force to accomplish its mission can embolden adversaries, and therefore weaken the trust of the supported population; making the mission much more difficult. The nature of stability operations ordinarily constrains forces in the ways and means available to accomplish military objectives. However, when action is necessary, stability operations are characterized by initiative, speed, and determination. Units and individuals pursue military objectives energetically and apply military power forcefully, if required. Army forces may act decisively to dominate a situation by force, or negotiate to settle disputes. Without hesitation, they ensure mission accomplishment as well as protection of themselves, the people, and facilities under their charge.

APPLY FORCE SELECTIVELY AND DISCRIMINATELY

8-42. Forces apply combat power selectively in accordance with assigned missions and prescribed limitations. Commanders ensure that their units apply force consistent with assigned objectives, and not excessively. Excessive force can lead to the loss of sympathy and support from local and international populations. Inadequate force can jeopardize mission accomplishment, and adversely affect the local populace and domestic support. Ordinarily, the local commander is best qualified to estimate the degree of force that must be used, consistent with established ROE.

8-43. Army forces must be prepared for combat during stability operations. However, forces display that preparedness in ways that do not provoke potential adversaries. Consistent with mission constraints, units display preparedness by routinely conducting demanding combined arms training in the AO. The force demonstrates strength and resolve, without being threatening. The force should convey to all parties the breadth and depth of the resources available. To do so, it must be present in the communities and ensure (consistent with the demands of OPSEC) that the public knows the ROE and associated graduated response levels. The training should include challenging Soldiers to react to situations at all levels in the areas of weapons use, levels of force, and ROE.

PLANNING STABILITY OPERATIONS

8-44. Stability operations tend to be decentralized operations over extended distances, with the exception of specific actions undertaken in combating terrorism, support to counterdrug operations, and noncombatant evacuation operations. As decentralized operations, the units' activities consist largely of separated small unit operations conducted across an assigned sector or AO. To encourage cooperation from indigenous forces and gain popular support, the CAB must conduct these operations with consistency, impartiality, and discipline. During the transition from offense or defense to stability operations, commanders and staffs must quickly assess their civil considerations in terms of the relevant factors of ASCOPE.

UNIT INTEGRATION

8-45. When operating inside a multinational organization, commanders should expect to integrate units down to the company level for combat units and to the individual level for support units. Commanders should train with this reality in mind. Units operate under established procedures modified to agree with the standing operating procedures for the alliance or multinational coalition. It is accepted that effectiveness initially decreases when operating in a multinational force, but through training and understanding of standards and procedures, unit performance will improve.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

8-46. One factor that distinguishes stability operations from offensive and defensive operations is the requirement for interagency coordination at the battalion-level and below. In interagency operations, Army commanders have inherent responsibilities including the requirements to clarify the mission; to determine the controlling legal and policy authorities; and to task, organize, direct, sustain, and care for the organizations and individuals for whom they provide the interagency effort. They also assure seamless termination under conditions that ensure the identified objectives are met and can be sustained after the operation.

SUSTAINMENT REQUIREMENTS

8-47. The operational environment the CAB faces during stability operations has special logistics considerations. These can include:

- Reliance on local procurement of certain items.

Note: Local contracting might need to be split between belligerent parties.

- CL IV supplies for construction of fixed observation posts and checkpoints.
- Use of existing facilities or new construction for quarters; water, sewer, and power utilities; reinforced hardstand areas for maintenance.
- Barriers or berms to protect ammunition and fuel.
- Special CL V supply requirements, such as pepper spray.
- Reliance on bottled water and contracted food service.
- Use of female Soldiers in the FSC to assist with searching HN female suspects.

8-48. Special force health protection (FHP) considerations include:

- Extended operations in one location may require dedicated sanitation and personal hygiene facilities.
- Sustained exposure to possible threat attack might lead to exhaustion and increases the possibility of combat operational stress reaction.
- Care of detainees (e.g., EPWs and civilian internees).

EXECUTING STABILITY OPERATIONS

8-49. Leaders often plan and conduct stability operations in concert with those outside the US military. Army forces are often the supporting organization rather than the lead agency. However, the efforts of all involved must be coordinated toward a unified effort. Commanders use liaison elements and coordination centers to facilitate unity of effort. No single C2 option works best for all stability operations. Commanders should be flexible in modifying standard arrangements to meet specific requirements of each situation and to promote unity of effort.

ESTABLISHING A COMMON OPERATIONAL PICTURE

8-50. Commanders must achieve mass, concentration, and their objective. In addition, they must not become so decentralized as to piecemeal their efforts. The CAB creates and maintains a COP, utilizing both analog and digital systems, which give the commander improved situational understanding. This improved SU enables him to C2 dispersed elements of the CAB while retaining the flexibility to quickly mass forces at the decisive point on the battlefield.

MAINTAINING COMMUNICATIONS

8-51. During stability operations, communications are one of the most difficult challenges in exercising effective C2. In addition to problems of compatibility and security, many participants do not have enough communications equipment to meet mission requirements. Communication planners should play an active role in the initial operations planning process to identify the required communications architecture to interconnect the stability force. Liaison teams, with adequate communications gear, can reduce the severity of some of these problems. SATCOM are needed to provide communications between the higher-level headquarters. Other space-based services, such as weather reporting and use of global positioning systems, might also be needed. Communications planners must anticipate these requirements during initial deployment planning, evaluate HN communications resources, and integrate them into the overall communications structure. Continual centralized interfacing between key communications planners during planning, rehearsal, and operational phases helps alleviate interoperability issues. Planners should address issues of spectrum management and controls on access to INFOSYS early in planning.

CONDUCTING DECENTRALIZED OPERATIONS

8-52. Subordinate commanders need maximum flexibility in executing their missions. Their commander should give them specific responsibilities and ensure they understand his intent.

8-53. Given the volatile and politically charged nature of most stability operations, individual and small unit actions can have consequences disproportionate to the level of command or amount of force involved. In some cases, tactical operations and individual actions can have strategic consequences. Preventing these problems requires disciplined, knowledgeable leaders and Soldiers at every level who clearly understand the CAB commander's intent.

MISSION DEBRIEFINGS

8-54. During stability operations, the S-2 should plan for debriefing any missions that occur outside forward operating bases (FOB). Soldiers on convoys, patrols, and logistics packages (LOGPAC) have the capability to observe subtle changes in terrain, road conditions, civilian activity, and other indicators that are of intelligence value when reported. The use of digital cameras, along with mission prebriefings and debriefings should be standardized in the unit TACSOP.

TECHNIQUES FOR STABILITY OPERATIONS

8-55. During stability operations the CAB can conduct patrols, man OPs, guard officials, maintain static security posts, conduct searches and roadblocks, react to a civil disturbance, and conduct checkpoint

operations in order to accomplish the mission. Additionally, indigenous authorities or other high-ranking officials might require the protection of the CAB during movement through or within the AO.

PRESENCE PATROLS

8-56. The CAB can direct its subordinate company teams to conduct patrols, either mounted, dismounted, or by aircraft. Although the patrols are conducted overtly, the company teams take all precautions to protect the Soldiers on patrol. A patrol must be readily identifiable as such by all parties and must conduct movement openly. The patrol wears distinctive items of uniform, such as the American flag and non-subdued unit patches.

OBSERVATION POSTS

8-57. Observation posts (OP) are an especially important element of the CAB's effort to establish and maintain operational security. OPs provide protection when long-range observation from current positions is not possible. The CAB may task the company teams to employ OPs, either mounted or dismounted, as the situation dictates. The sniper squad can be especially effective by occupying covert OPs.

PROVIDING SECURITY FOR INDIGENOUS AUTHORITIES

8-58. Indigenous authorities or other high-ranking officials might require the protection of a military escort when moving within the area of operation. Before starting the move, the escort commander briefs the official(s) about what will be done in the event of an attack. Regardless of the official's seniority, the escort commander is in command of the move.

STATIC SECURITY POSTS

8-59. A static security post is any security system organized to protect critical fixed installations, and military or civil critical points along lines of communication such as terminals, tunnels, bridges, and road or railway junctions.

CORDON AND SEARCH

8-60. The most common tactical operation during a stability operation is a cordon and search. A cordon and search involves two potentially inflammatory processes: limiting freedom of movement and searching dwellings. These two actions provide a clear potential for negative consequences; therefore, organizing cordon and search elements requires extensive mission tailoring. Commanders must always be prepared for a civil disturbance.

8-61. Searches are an important aspect of populace and resource control. The need to conduct search operations or to employ search procedures is a continuous requirement. A search can orient on people, materiel, buildings, or terrain. A search usually involves both civil police and Soldiers.

Task Organization

8-62. In a built-up area, the CAB commander generally divides the area to be searched into zones, and assigns a search party to each zone. The cordon consists of two parts: an outer cordon and an inner cordon. The outer cordon is usually the responsibility of the CAB, as it requires a considerable amount of assets to control it effectively. The outer cordon consists of a security element that encircles the area to prevent entrance and exit, and to secure open areas. When necessary, the security element is augmented with the necessary combat multipliers (based on METT-TC) such as linguists and CA specialists. The inner cordon is established by the unit assigned the search mission. The higher headquarters must also establish a reaction force element to assist either element, as required (Figure 8-1).

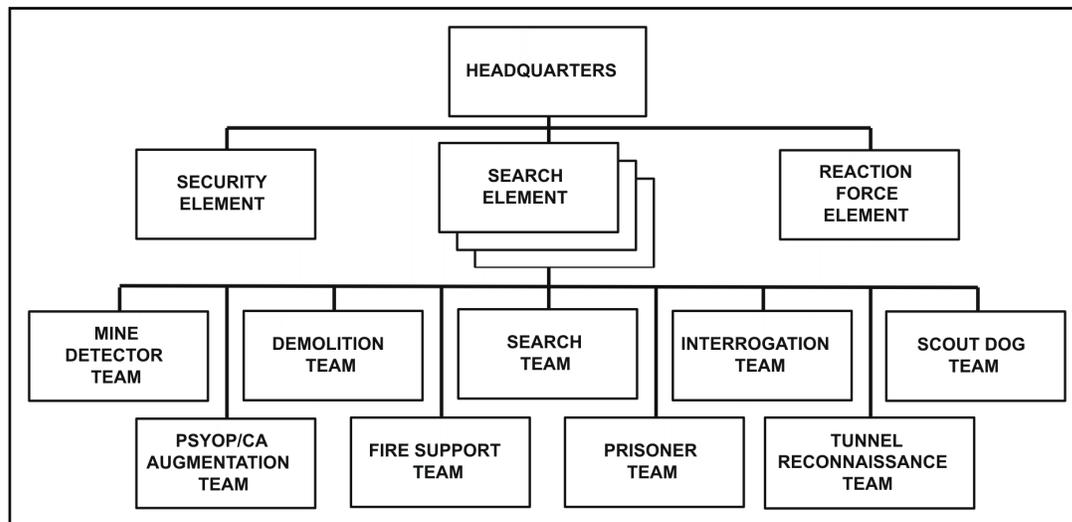


Figure 8-1. Typical organization for cordon and search operations

Note: These teams are examples only. Civilians may support any or all teams employed.

Typical Augmentation

8-63. When assigned a cordon and search mission, the CAB may receive the following assets from higher headquarters:

- ISR assets from the RS and the MI CO.
- Mine detection and/or demolition support from engineer units.
- Interrogation, translator, and/or HUMINT support from the MI CO.
- PSYOP (e.g., loudspeaker) and other CA support from attached CA units.
- Electronic warfare support (e.g., Prophet) from the MI CO.
- LNOs to assist with HN interaction.

Reaction Force

8-64. The reaction force is a mobile force positioned in a nearby area. Its mission is to help the search and security elements if they meet resistance beyond their ability to handle. The reaction force can replace or reinforce either of the other two elements if the need arises. Reaction force elements should maintain the same task organization as the cordon and search elements.

Establishing the Cordon

8-65. An effective inner and outer cordon is critical to the success of the search effort (Figure 8-2). Cordons are designed to isolate the area to be searched in order to protect the forces conducting the operation. Leaders should always plan for checkpoints and or roadblocks, patrols, aerial surveillance, engineers, PSYOP, search and entry teams, MPs, and documentation teams. Integration of all warfighting function is critical to success. In remote areas, the BN can establish the cordon without being detected. The use of limited visibility aids in the establishment and security of the cordon but makes it difficult to control.

8-66. Deployment for the search should be rapid, especially if the enemy is still in the area to be searched. Ideally, the entire area should be surrounded at once. Observed fire covers any gaps. The security element surrounds the area while the search element moves in. Members of the security element orient mainly on people evading the search in the populated area. The security element can also cut off any insurgents trying to reinforce others within the area, isolating the search area internally and externally. Checkpoints and roadblocks are established. Subsurface routes of escape in built-up areas, such as subways and sewers, should also be searched and blocked.

8-67. The CAB must enforce the ROE and should develop plans to handle detained personnel. Infantrymen accompany police and intelligence forces to identify, question, and detain suspects. Infantry can also conduct searches and assist in detaining suspects, under police supervision; their principal role, however, is to reduce any resistance that might develop and to provide security for the operation. Use of force is kept to a minimum.

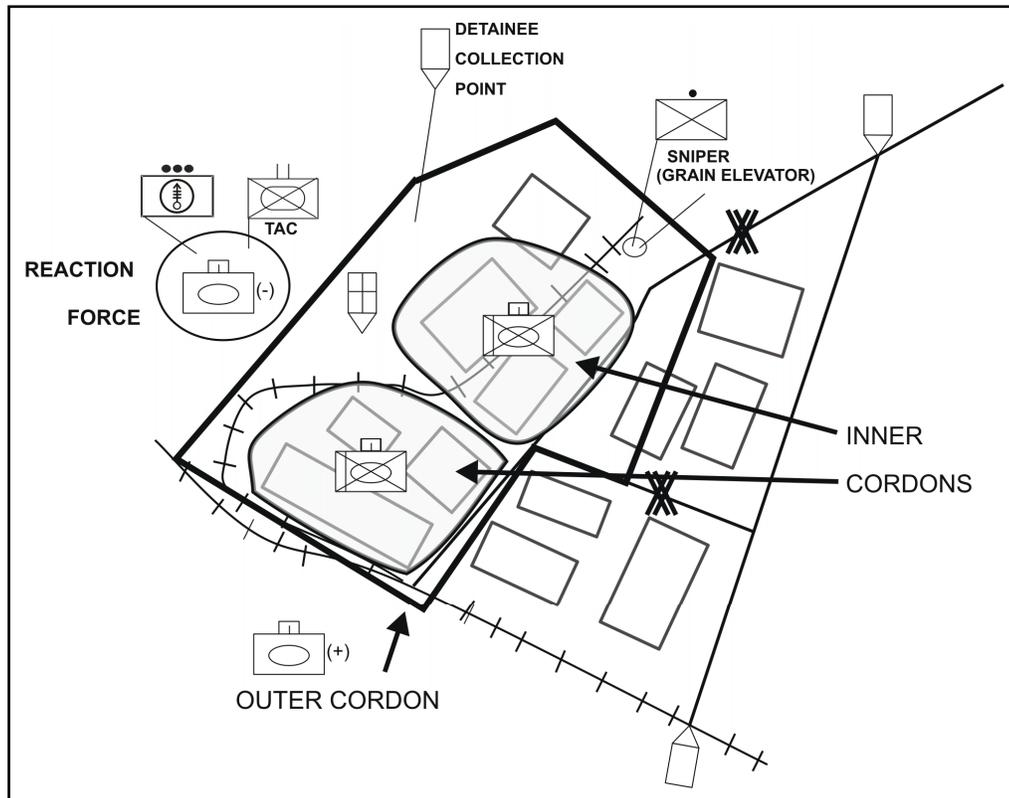


Figure 8-2. Establishing the outer and inner cordon

Entering Buildings

8-68. There are various methods used to enter buildings on the objective, the method of choice depending on the factors of METT-TC. Some of those methods are:

- Conduct a dynamic entry into a building using demolition, ballistic, or mechanical breach, and then conduct a thorough search.
- Conduct a dynamic entry using an authorized mechanical breach; then choose a search method based on the intelligence found on site.
- Conduct a passive entry with a cursory search only.
- Conduct a “tactical callout.” Use a megaphone to call personnel out of the building, and then conduct a search of the objective using an appropriate search method.

Conducting the Search

8-69. Units conduct a search of a built-up area with limited inconvenience to the populace. The search should inconvenience the populace enough for them to discourage insurgents and sympathizers from remaining in the locale but not enough to drive them to collaborate with the enemy. A large-scale search of a built-up area is a combined civil police and military operation. Such a search should be planned in detail and rehearsed while avoiding physical reconnaissance of the area just before the search. Aerial photographs can provide information needed about the terrain. In larger towns or cities, the local police might have detailed maps showing relative sizes and locations of buildings. As with any Army operation, mission analysis is critical. For success, the search plan must be simple and the search conducted swiftly. The

search element is organized into teams. These teams can include personnel and special equipment for handling prisoners, tactical questions, documentation (using a recorder with a camera), demolitions, PSYOP and civil affairs, mine detection, fires and effects, employment of scout dogs, and tunnel reconnaissance.

Search Considerations

8-70. Misuse of search authority can adversely affect the outcome of operations. Therefore, Soldiers must conduct and lawfully record the seizure of contraband, evidence, intelligence material, supplies, or other minor items in order for these things to be of future legal value. Proper use of authority during searches gains the respect and support of the people. Some considerations include:

- Authority for search operations is carefully reviewed.
- Search teams have detailed instructions for handling controlled items.
- Language difficulties can interfere when US forces conduct search operations involving the local populace. The US units given a search mission are provided with interpreters as required.
- The CAB conducts search operations slowly enough to allow for an effective search but rapidly enough to prevent the enemy from reacting to the threat of the search.
- Soldiers use minimum essential force to eliminate any active resistance encountered.
- Searchers can return to a searched area after the initial search to surprise and eliminate insurgents or their leaders who might have either returned or remained undetected during the search.
- The unit should develop plans for securing the search area and for handling detained personnel.
- Disrupt or stop smuggling operations.

Search Methods

8-71. Forces use three basic methods to search the populated area.

- **Assemble inhabitants in a central location if they appear to be hostile.** This method provides the most control, simplifies a thorough search, denies insurgents an opportunity to conceal evidence, and allows for detailed interrogation. Depending on the objective of the search, a personnel search team may be necessary in this central location. This method has the disadvantage of taking the inhabitants away from their dwellings, and encouraging looting, which, in turn, produces ill feelings from the inhabitants. The security element is responsible for controlling the inhabitants. The search element may escort individuals back to their dwellings to be present during the search, or it may leave them in the central location.
- **Restrict inhabitants to their homes.** This prohibits movement of civilians, allows them to stay in their dwellings, and discourages looting. The security element must enforce this restriction. The disadvantages of this method are that it makes control and interrogation difficult, and it gives inhabitants time to conceal evidence in their homes.
- **Control the heads of the households.** The head of each household is told to remain in front of the house while everyone else in the house is brought to a central location. The security element controls the group at the central location and provides external security. During the search, the head of the household accompanies the search team through the house. Looting is reduced, and the head of the household sees that the search team steals nothing.

Searching a House

8-72. The object of a house search is to look for controlled items and to screen residents to determine if any are suspected insurgents or enemy sympathizers. A search party assigned to search an occupied building should consist of at least one local police officer, a protective escort for local security, and a female searcher (if the building has female inhabitants). If inhabitants remain in the dwellings, the protective escort must isolate and secure the inhabitants during the search. Escort parties and transportation must be arranged before the search of a house. Forced entry might be necessary if a house is vacant or if an occupant refuses to allow searchers to enter. If the force searches a house containing property while its occupants are away, it should secure the house to prevent looting. Before US forces depart, the commander should arrange for the community to protect such houses until the occupants return.

Aerial Search Operations

8-73. Search units mounted in armed helicopters take full advantage of the mobility and firepower of these aircraft. Air mobile combat patrols conducting an aerial search reconnoiter an assigned area or route in search of enemy forces. When a patrol locates an enemy force, the patrol may engage it from the air, or may land and engage it on the ground. This technique has little value in areas of dense vegetation or when a significant man-portable air defense threat is present. Air mobile combat patrols should be used only when sufficient intelligence is available to justify their use. Even then, ground operations should be used along with such patrols.

Capturing Personnel and Equipment

8-74. Commanders must carefully weigh the value of tactically questioning detainees at the point of capture against the thorough questioning at a safe haven. Although Soldiers on the ground desire to gather and act on timely intelligence, there might be far-reaching damage to an ongoing investigation by MI or HN counterinsurgency operations. Often MI and HN representatives can accompany units conducting cordon and search to provide advice to on-site commanders. Appendix D provides additional considerations for tactical site exploitation (TSE).

8-75. Soldiers should treat any enemy material found, including propaganda signs and leaflets, as if it is booby-trapped until inspection proves it safe. Underground and underwater areas should be searched thoroughly. Any freshly excavated ground could be a hiding place. Soldiers can use mine detectors to locate metal objects underground and underwater. Certain kinds of equipment (e.g., computers and cell phones) should not be exploited at the point of capture. Instead, the CAB should arrange for quick removal of captured material to MI units with the capability to handle exploitation properly.

Roadblocks and Checkpoints

8-76. Roadblocks, traffic control points, and checkpoints are among the most visible and important actions performed during stability operations. Checkpoints in proximity of “zones of separation” offer a myriad of planning concerns. There is a high potential for junior leaders and Soldiers to make decisions with international importance in essence becoming “junior ambassadors.” Therefore, establishment and continual analysis of standing operating procedures is critical to ensuring equity and support.

8-77. A related aspect of populace and resource control mentioned previously is the control of transportation. Individuals and vehicles may be stopped during movement to assist in individual accountability, capture of enemy personnel, or to control the trafficking of restricted material. The ability to establish roadblocks and checkpoints is an important aspect of movement control and area denial. The fundamentals of searches, discussed previously, apply to roadblocks and checkpoints also. FM 3-21.10 provides additional information about roadblocks and checkpoints.

8-78. Establish roadblocks in locations where approaching traffic cannot observe them until it is too late to withdraw and escape. When possible, roadblock locations must be periodically relocated in order to mitigate bypassing and targeting by enemy forces. Narrow defiles, tunnels, bridges, sharp curves, and other locations that channel traffic are the preferred sites. Constructed, nonexplosive obstacles slow traffic, restrict it to a single lane, and bring it to a halt (Figure 8-3). An area off the main road should be used to conduct a detailed search of suspect vehicles and people, and to avoid unduly delaying innocent traffic. A small reserve using hasty field fortifications in nearby defended areas should provide immediate support to operating personnel in case of attack. A larger reserve, which serves a number of posts, should be capable of rapid reinforcement.

8-79. Roadblocks and checkpoints help prevent smuggling operations and stop the movement of known or suspected insurgents. They should be manned by HN police and observed by UN monitors (when appropriate) to stop vehicles and pedestrians, and conduct searches as required. They must take care to maintain legitimacy by not targeting specific groups. Either host country or US Army combat forces defend these roadblocks and checkpoints from enemy attack. If police strength is insufficient for the number of positions required, the Army can operate them.

8-80. US forces should fill the reaction force role in combined operations with HN personnel. The reaction force is vulnerable to being set up or ambushed, especially if an enemy has observed rehearsals. The enemy may hit multiple locations simultaneously to test responsiveness or to aid his future planning.

8-81. Outside of normal military concerns of planning, reconnaissance, security, and actions on the objective, units establishing and manning checkpoints must have knowledge of civil authorities, factional boundaries, significant cultural sites, linguist use, and knowledge of the local populous and geography. Further, it is imperative that leaders who are responsible for checkpoints appraise higher headquarters of problems and render specific recommendations for mission accomplishment.

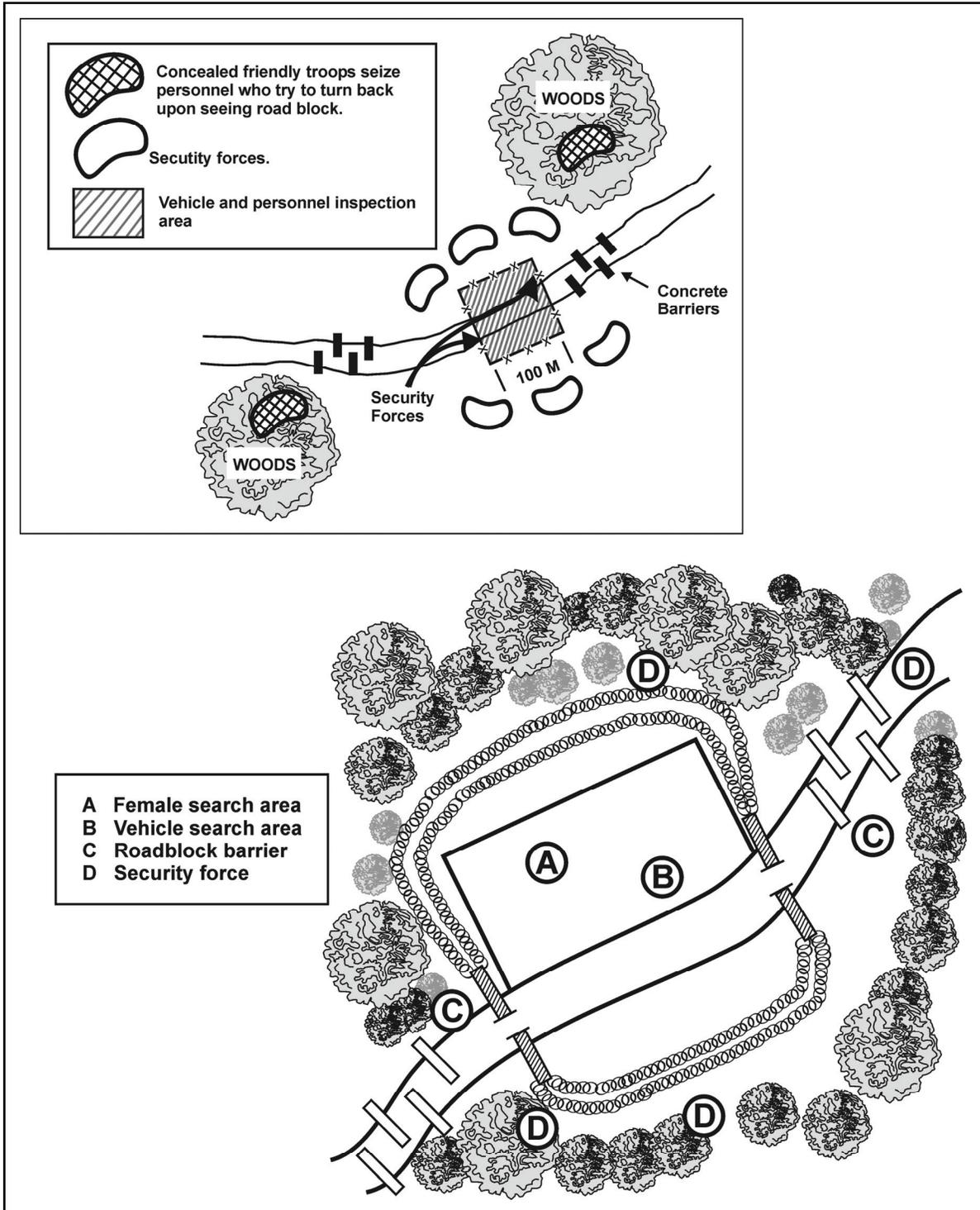


Figure 8-3. Physical layout of a checkpoint

MILITARY TRANSITION TEAMS

8-82. A military transition team is a small military team with complementary skill sets that embeds and trains with the armies of multinational partners. Military transition teams act as advisors in order to make the multinational partner units more self-sustainable.

8-83. The US Army has always been recognized for its training skills. Traditionally, SOF units had the mission to train foreign personnel. During recent operations, conventional units received the mission to train their foreign counterpart units. The purpose of these operations is to develop the leaders in foreign units so they can provide security for their country. FM 3-24, *Counterinsurgency*, and FM 3-05.202, *Special Forces Foreign Internal Defense Operations*, provide further guidance.

8-84. The personnel on military transition teams are considered multifunctional advisors who focus their skills at whatever level their counterpart unit requires to develop and sustain their leaders, organizations, and supporting institutions. Team members assist during planning and preparation, and are expected to accompany their counterparts during the execution of combat operations. In general, each team has ten to fifteen personnel so that it can cover the following areas:

- Team chief – primary advisor of the foreign unit commander, particularly during the execution of COIN operations.
- Maneuver officer -- primary advisor of the operations officer, particularly in training, preparations for operations, and development of orders.
- Logistics officer -- primary advisor of the unit's supply and maintenance personnel. Normally he is assisted by a senior logistics NCO.
- Fires officer – primary advisor for the use of fires and effects, particularly in employing organic fire support and requests for coalition fire support. Normally he is assisted by a senior field artillery NCO.
- Intelligence officer – primary advisor of intelligence personnel, particularly in intelligence collection planning, dissemination of intelligence, and protection of sensitive material. Normally he is assisted by a senior intelligence NCO.
- Communications NCO – primary advisor of unit's signal personnel in computer networking, and radio and telephone procedures.
- Medic – primary responsibility is to treat injured US team members, secondarily to instruct counterpart medical personnel.
- Linguists – for translation duties and cultural awareness.

SECTION II – CIVIL SUPPORT OPERATIONS

8-85. Army forces conduct civil support operations to assist civil authorities in response to emergencies (natural or manmade disasters), specified illegal activities, or to relieve or reduce suffering. Civil support operations meet the immediate needs of civil authorities or designated groups for a limited time until they can accomplish these tasks without military assistance. In extreme or exceptional cases, Army forces may provide relief or assistance directly to those in need. The CAB can support civil support operations after the president or an authorized person declares an emergency in response to an imminently serious condition. Civil support operations supplement the efforts of civil governments and voluntary organizations. During these operations, the CAB usually supports another federal agency.

CHARACTERISTICS

8-86. During civil support operations, commanders designate the decisive, shaping, and sustaining operations necessary for mission success. However, identifying centers of gravity, decisive points and even the desired end state, can be more complex and unorthodox than in offensive and defensive operations. When visualizing a civil support operation, commanders recognize that they might have to define the enemy differently. In civil support operations, the adversary is often disease, hunger, or the consequences of disaster.

ARMY SUPPORT

8-87. Army civil support to civil support operations supplements the efforts and resources of state and local governments and organizations. A presidential declaration of a major disaster or emergency usually precedes the commitment of Army forces to civil support operations. These operations require extensive coordination and cooperation among many organizations: joint, interagency, active component, and reserve component, as well as with state and local governments. The Federal Response Plan provides national-level architecture to coordinate the actions of all supporting federal agencies.

8-88. Under the Constitution, civil authorities are responsible for preserving public order and carrying out governmental operations within their jurisdictions using force if necessary. The Constitution allows the use of Army forces to protect the states against invasion and, upon request of a state, to protect it against domestic violence. There are significant laws limiting the use of federal military forces in law enforcement. These laws include:

- The amended Posse Comitatus Act significantly restricts using federal military forces, to include federalized reserve component Soldiers and units, in law enforcement.
- The Stafford Act also defines and clarifies the role of US military forces in support of domestic civil authorities. Since the law may prohibit certain types of activities during civil support operations, commanders need a detailed analysis by legal authorities for each mission.

8-89. The primary reference for military assistance to civil authorities (MACA) is DODD 3025.15. It is wide-ranging and addresses such actions as civil disturbance control, counterdrug activities, combating terrorism, and law enforcement. The secretary of the Army is the DoD executive agent for MACA. In direct support operations (DSO), Army forces always support civil authorities at the local, state, and federal levels (FM 3-07).

THE COMBINED ARMS BATTALION'S ROLE

8-90. The CAB is not specifically organized, trained, or equipped for civil support operations. However, its capabilities are particularly suited to civil support operations. The CAB has a functional chain of command, reliable communications, and well-trained and well-equipped subordinate units. It can operate and sustain itself, with support from the FSC and the BSTB, in austere environments. It can also provide C2 and sustainment to attached units that have more specialized equipment or capabilities (such as engineers, transportation, medical, etc).

TYPES OF CIVIL SUPPORT OPERATIONS

8-91. During civil support operations, CAB units can restore essential services, support civil law enforcement, and/or support civil authority.

8-92. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) incidents can require Army units' involvement in all three forms of civil support operations at the same time. CBRNE incidents are deliberate (e.g. Oklahoma City) or unintended (e.g. Chernobyl) events that involve a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and/or high-yield explosive, and that produce catastrophic loss of life or property. Army forces assist civil authorities in protecting US territory, population, and infrastructure before an attack by supporting domestic preparedness and protecting critical assets. When directed by DoD, Army forces can respond to a CBRNE incident and deal with the consequences.

PROVIDE SUPPORT IN RESPONSE TO DISASTER

8-93. In case of a disaster, state, local, and HN authorities are responsible for restoring essential services. The restoration of essential services focuses on recovery of critical infrastructure after a natural or manmade disaster. Humanitarian relief focuses on the well-being of supported populations. Both usually occur simultaneously. Examples of missions that the CAB may be given include:

- Rescue.
- Emergency medical care.
- Prevention of epidemic disease.
- Provision of food and water.
- Provision of emergency shelter from the elements.
- Provision of basic sanitation (sewage and garbage disposal).

SUPPORT TO CIVIL LAW ENFORCEMENT

8-94. Army forces, when authorized and directed, provide support to local, state, and federal law enforcement officers. These activities can be related to counterterrorism, counterdrug operations, military assistance during civil disturbances, and general support. Army support involves providing resources, training, or augmentation. Federal military forces remain under the military chain of command while supporting civil law enforcement. The supported law enforcement agency coordinates Army force activities under appropriate civil laws and interagency agreements. Law enforcement support activities that could involve the CAB include:

- Establish observation posts.
- Supplement local law enforcement personnel during patrols.
- Supplement law enforcement command and control systems.
- Provide unmanned aircraft systems support.
- Establish checkpoints and roadblocks with local law enforcement personnel.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITY

8-95. Disasters and attacks can overextend or overwhelm local or state governments. An example is Hurricane Katrina and its tremendous impact on New Orleans and the Gulf coast. Support to civil authority is a broad range of activities that provide C2, protection, and sustainment at all levels, to support the local government until these agencies are able to function on their own. They should fulfill community needs that would not otherwise be met. Examples of support to civil authority that the CAB may be involved include:

- Establishment of communications and command posts.
- Search and rescue.
- Firefighting.
- Assistance in safety and traffic control.
- Security for local government agencies and installations.

This page intentionally left blank.

Index

Entries are by paragraph number unless page (p), figure (fig), or table (tbl) is specified.

AAFES imprest fund activities (AIFA), 12-90	airborne radio relay, 5-74	area of interest (AOI), 1-25, 1-26
action on the objective, 6-135, 6-130, B-27	aircraft engagement techniques, for Bradley, 10-44 for tanks, 10-50	area of operations (AO), 1-19, 1-21 to 1-23
actionable intelligence, 3-16	airspace command and control (AC2), during MEDEVAC, 12-63 during passage of lines, 11-27 ISR, 4-57	area of operations control, during passage of lines, 11-23
actions following linkup, 11-62	airspace coordination area (ACA), 4-58, 9-89	area reconnaissance, 4-33
actions on contact, A-32 withdrawal, 7-170	airspace coordination measure (ACM), 9-89	area security, 5-18, 7-3, 10-24 METT-TC, 5-56 procedures, 5-55 to 5-59 QRF, 5-55
active air defense, 10-42	all source analysis system – Light (ASAS – L), 3-127	area, MBA, 7-6 of operations, 1-19 operational, 1-10 subordinate unit, 1-23
adaptive, threat, 1-15	all source analysis system (ASAS), 3-126	areas, structures, capabilities, organizations, people, and events (ASCOPE), 1-19, 4-55, 4-60,
advance guard, 5-35, 6-48, 6-91	alternating fire, 7-72	armored cavalry regiment (ACR), cover operations, 5-49
advanced field artillery tactical data system (AFATDS), clearance of fires, 3-125, 9-59	ambulance exchange point (AXP), 4-58, 11-27	armored combat earthmover (ACE), 11-114
advanced system improvement program (ASIP), 3-99	ammunition transfer and holding point (ATHP), 12-103	armored vehicle launched bridge (AVLB), 11-115
aerial surveillance, 4-61	ammunition, tbl. 10-1 HE, 6-39 HEI-T, 6-39	arms room, 2-16
air ambulance, 12-63	analog, integration with digital, 3-167	Army & Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), 12-93
air and missile defense (AMD), IPB, 4-55, 7-50, 10-31	analysis, 1-12, 10-35	Army airspace command and control (AC2), 2-47
air and missile defense planning and control system (AMDPCS), 10-31	anti-coalition forces (ACF), B-19, B-26	Army aviation, 9-103, 9-104 air ground integration, 9-107
air and missile defense workstation (AMDWS), 10-31	anti-tank guided missile (ATGM), 7-69	Army battle command system (ABCS), 3-117, 6-53
air defense and airspace management (ADAM), 10-31	approach march, 6-43	Army health system (AHS), 2-22 support, 12-51 to 12-71
air defense artillery, 3-122, 10-32	approach to the objective, during attack, 6-126, 6-128, 6-162	Army human resources workstation (AHRW), 3-136
air defense reticle (ADR), 10-46 small arms used for, 10-55 to 10-58	area clearance, 11-108	Army operations, types, 1-35
Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), TSE, B-25	area defense, 7-83, 7-97	
Air Force theater air control system, 9-76	area fire, 7-70	
air ground integration, 9-108	area of influence, 1-24	
air liaison officer (ALO), responsibilities, 2-60, 9-50, 9-84, 9-89		

- Army prepositioned stocks (APS), 2-31
- Army records information management system (ARIMS), 2-43
- Army support, 8-117
- artillery reference point, 6-128
- assaulting forces, 11-90
- assembly area (AA), 11-141 to 11-152
 departure, 11-152
 ISR plan, 11-150
 occupation, 11-146
 security, 11-149
 site selection, 11-143
 tasks, 11-142
- assessment, 4-9, 9-123
- assets, TSE, B-12
- AT4, 6-32
- attachments/augmentation, 2-25, 2-29, 7-35
 engineer, 10-71
 ISR plan, 4-58 to 4-65
 tactical road march, 11-125
- attack avoidance, 10-40
- attack helicopters, AO defense, 7-194
- attack, 6-98
 breaching operations, 11-91
 characteristics, 6-101
 deliberate, 11-93
 execution, 6-161
 force-oriented, 6-107, 6-140
 hasty, 11-94
 nodal, 6-183
 offensive operations, 6-101 to 197
 special purpose, 6-184
 tactics, 6-101
 terrain-oriented, 6-173
- attack-by-fire, 7-9
- audacity,
 offensive operations, 6-6
- Avenger, 10-34
- avenue of approach, 6-110, A-26
- aviation support,
 in the defense, 7-51
- aviation, TSE, B-25
- axis of advance, 6-11
- backbrief, 3-29
- base clusters, 12-29
- base defense, 7-211
- battalion administrative and logistics net, 3-95
- battalion aid station (BAS), 2-23
- battalion command net, 3-92
- battalion fire support net, FIST, 3-94
- battalion medical platoon, 12-57
- battalion operations and intelligence net, 3-93
- battalion surgeon,
 sustainment operations, 12-6
- battalion trains, 12-14, 12-17
- battalion,
 AA, 11-147
 movement, 6-159
- battle captain, 3-75
- battle carry, 6-32
- battle command sustainment support system (BCS-3), 3-129
- battle damage assessment (BDA), 6-85, 9-40
- battle damage assessment and repair (BDAR),
 sustainment operations, 12-122
- battle drill. *see also TACSOP rehearsal*, 3-34, 6-53
- battle handover (BHO), 7-103, 7-184, 11-14 to 11-21
 commander's role, 7-102
 coordination, 11-19
 INFOSYS, 11-20
- battle handover line (BHL), 11-32
- battle position (BP), 7-200
 preparation, 7-198
 types, 7-201
- battle rhythm, 2-47, 3-80, 9-39
- battle staff structure, 9-119
- battle tracking, 2-53
- battlefield organization, 7-86
- biometrics,
 TSE, B-14
- bomblets. *see also dual-purpose improved conventional munitions (DPICM)*, 7-187
- bottom-up refinement, 9-34
- Bradley fighting vehicle (BFV), 2-2
- breach force, 11-68
- breach/gap crossing, 6-113
- breaching operations,
 combined arms, 11-64 to 11-96
 company-level, 11-96
 execution, 11-87 to 11-96
 fundamentals, 11-64, 11-67
 organization, 11-68
 planning, 11-72
 preparation, 11-79
 types, 11-64
- breaching tenets, 11-65
- briefback, A-17
- brigade administrative and logistics net, 3-91
- brigade combat team (BCT) commander,
 in the delay, 7-139
- brigade combat team (BCT), 2-26
- brigade combat team (BCT), p1-1
 FS responsibilities, 9-10
- brigade command net, 3-88
- brigade fire support net, 3-90
- brigade legal section (BLS), 2-43
- brigade operations and intelligence net, 3-89
- brigade special troops battalion (BSTB), 2-25
- brigade staff, 9-119
- brigade support battalion (BSB), 1-17, 12-10, 12-12
- brigade support medical company (BSMC), 6-75, 12-67
- buddy aid, 12-56
- bypass, 6-87, 6-92, 6-96
- CAB commander, 2-33,
- call for fire zone (CFFZ), 9-56, 9-64
- capabilities,
 CAB, 2-28 to 2-30
 ISR, 4-18
- capturing, 8-104
- casualty collection point (CCP), 11-27, B-31
- casualty evacuation (CASEVAC), 2-55, 6-72, 12-62
- casualty operations,
 sustainment operations, 12-3, 12-80
- sensor zone (CZ), 9-66
- chaplain,

- responsibilities, 2-39
- checkpoint, 8-106
- chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) operations, 2-13, 4-55, 6-71, 6-149, 8-122, 10-59,
 - battalion personnel, 10-65
- civil affairs (CA), 1-46, 4-55, B-25
- civil authority, 8-28, 8-95
- civil considerations, 1-19, A-10
- civil control, 8-26
- civil law enforcement, 8-94
- civil security, 8-25
- civil support operations, 8-85 thru 8-89
- civilian, 6-89, 7-56, 11-151
- civil-military operations (CMO), 2-41, 6-77
- civil-military operations center (CMOC), 2-57
- clearance of fires, 9-53 to 9-62
- clearing operations, 11-97 to 11-109
- close air support (CAS), 2-1, 2-60, 6-129, 9-76
 - execution, 9-95
 - immediate, 9-82
 - key personnel, 9-84
 - missions, 9-77
 - preplanned, 9-78
- close combat attack checklist, tbl. 9-3
- coaxial machine gun, 10-47
- collaborative planning, 3-14
- combat and operational stress reaction (COSR),
 - sustainment operations, 2-24, 12-68, 12-70
- combat elements,
 - main body, 6-51
- combat engineer company, 6-41
- combat lifesaver (CLS), 2-23, 12-8, 12-55
- combat medic, 2-22
- combat multipliers, 7-8
- combat observation lasing team (COLT), 9-21
- combat outpost, 5-65
- combat service support
 - automated information (CAISI), 3-103
- combat trains command post (CTCP), 2-9
- combat trains, 7-112, 12-18
- combined arms battalion (CAB), p1-1
 - capabilities, 2-28 to 2-30
 - CP staff, fig. 3-6
 - FS responsibilities, 9-12
 - full spectrum operations, 1-36
 - in civil support operations, 8-90
 - in counterattack, 7-8
 - limitations, 2-31, 2-32
 - maneuver, 1-38
 - organization, 2-1 to 2-27
 - role, 1-37 to 1-50
 - security operations, 5-54
 - urban environment, 1-38
- combined arms enablers. *see attachments/augmentation*, 2-29
- combined arms rehearsal, 9-45
- combined arms, 3-30
- combined explosives exploitation cell (CEXC), TSE, B-25
- command and control (C2), 2-21
 - breaching operations, 11-89
 - during relief, 11-8
 - main CP, 3-49 to 3-51
 - techniques, 3-138 to 3-167
- command and control warfare, 9-110
- command group, 3-47
- command post (CP), 2-9
 - combat trains, 2-9, 3-55
 - displacement, 3-66
 - field trains, 2-10, 3-57
 - functions, 3-72
 - kinds, 3-49 to 3-57
 - main, 3-49
 - operational security, 3-63
 - operations, 3-45, 3-46
 - organization, 3-83
 - personnel, 3-75 to 3-82
 - SOP, 3-69
 - survivability, 3-58 to 3-65
 - sustainment operations, 12-22
 - tactical, 2-59, 3-52
- command post node, 3-101
- command post of the future (CPOF), 3-131
- command sergeant major (CSM), 2-35
- command, control, communications, and computer operations (C4OPS), 2-56
- command, control, communications, and computer operations (C4OPS), 2-40
- commander, 1-1, 7-17
 - area of operations, 1-22
 - battle handover, 7-102
 - decision-making, 7-101
 - during attack, 6-106
 - FS coordination, 9-42
 - FS responsibilities, 9-14
 - HHC, 2-21
 - role in delay, 150
 - sustainment support, 6-73
 - weapons control status, 6-34
- commander's critical information requirement (CCIR), 4-1
 - TSE, B-6
- commander's emergency response program (CERP), 2-30, 8-29
- commander's intent, 1-48, 2-20, 2-33, 3-1, 3-4, A-1
 - MDMP, 3-3, 3-6
- commander's visualization, 1-27, 3-1, 3-24, 7-32
 - AOI, 1-25
 - MDMP, 3-8, 3-9
 - operational environment, 1-12
 - scheme of maneuver, 6-60
- common operational picture (COP), 2-45, 8-50
- communications security (COMSEC), 2-56, 10-12,
 - during passage of lines, 11-23
 - linkup operations, 11-44
 - maintenance, 12-125
- communications, 3-84 to 3-115,
 - advance guard, 6-49
 - C2, 3-86
 - combat trains, 12-18
 - digital, 3-138 to 3-158, tbl. 3-2
 - distributed planning, 3-13
 - during linkup operations, 11-39, 11-49
 - during passage of lines, 11-23
 - FM, 3-138 to 3-158
 - inoperative, 4-72
 - networks, 3-87

- responsibilities, 3-85
- stability operations, 8-51
- sustainment operations, 12-26
- systems, 3-98
- company (CO), AA, 11-148
 - armor, 2-6
 - engineer, 1-37
 - FMC, 12-13
 - headquarters, 2-8
 - HHC, 2-7
 - mechanized infantry, 1-37, 2-3
 - MI, 2-27
 - tank, 1-37
- company net, 3-97
- company trains, 12-15
- computer network defense (CND), 10-3
- concentration,
 - offensive operations, 6-4
- concept of operations, 1-48, A-1
- confirmation brief, 3-22, 3-28
- consequences of actions,
- consolidation, 6-139, 12-49, B-31
- contiguous, 1-23
- continuing operations, 6-202
- continuity book, 11-11
- contractor support, 12-126
- control measures, 3-10
 - during passage of lines, 11-23
- controlled exchange 12-124
- controlled supply rate (CSR), 2-55, 12-104
- convoy security, 5-72 to 5-83
 - airborne radio relay, 5-74
 - in urban environment, 5-82
 - organization, 5-78
 - procedures, 5-74 to 5-77
 - QRF, 5-71, 5-76
 - tasks, 5-73
 - warning, 5-73
- coordinated fire line (CFL), 7-79
- coordination,
 - battle handover (BHO), 11-19
 - clearance of fires, 9-60, A-15
 - field trains, 12-19
 - fires and maneuver, 6-133
 - FS, 9-41
 - in delay, 7-143
 - interagency,
- Copperhead, 9-43
- cordon and search,
 - collaborative planning, 3-14, 8-60
 - TSE, B-6, B-27
- cordon, 8-65, 8-96
- counterattack, 6-179, 6-190, 7-7, 7-117
 - execution, 7-19
 - forces, 7-11
 - levels, 7-10
 - planning, 7-14
 - preparation, 7-16
- counterfire radar, 9-43
- counterinsurgency
 - environment, TSE, B-11
- counterinsurgency operations (COIN), , 8-114, B-6
- counter-reconnaissance, 4-70
- course of action (COA), 1-14
 - breaching operations, 11-66
 - enemy, 6-154
 - nested concept, 3-19
- cover operations, 5-49
- Criminal Investigation Division (CID),
 - TSE, 10-29, B-25
- criminal prosecution,
 - TSE, B-9
- criteria,
 - engagement and displacement, 5-23
- critical choke point, 5-66
- critical friendly zone (CFZ), 5-31, 9-64
- critical threat information, 5-3
- cross cultural interaction, 8-17
- cruise missile (CM), 10-38
- cryptographic system, 10-16
- damage-limiting measures, 10-41
- databases,
 - SOP, 3-166
- decentralized operations, 8-52
- deception and smoke operations,
 - during passage of lines, 11-23
- decide, detect, deliver, assess (D3A). *see also targeting process*, 9-27
- decision making, 3-80
- decision points (DP),
 - command group, 3-48
- decision support template (DST),
 - guard operations, 5-41
- decisive maneuver, 6-137
- decisive operations, 1-28, 1-29, 7-8
- decisive point,
 - offensive operations, ch. 6 intro
- decontamination,
 - principles of, 10-60
- defend, 6-99
- defense casualty information processing system (DCIPS), 12-81
- defense in depth, 7-84, 7-88
- defensive operations, 1-42
 - AO defense, 7-189 to 7-196
 - area defense, 7-82 to 7-129
 - characteristics, 7-23 to 7-30
 - cohesion, 7-110
 - defense from BP, 7-197 to 7-201
 - defense of strong point, 7-202 to 7-208
 - fire control, 7-61 to 7-80
 - follow-on mission, 7-187
 - fundamentals, 7-1 to 7-59
 - main battle area, 7-186
 - mobile defense, 7-130 to 7-135
 - nodal defense, 7-219
 - organization of actions, 7-2 to 7-22
 - perimeter defense, 7-209 to 7-212
 - planning, 7-31 to 7-56
 - positioning of forces, 7-176
 - preparation, 7-24, 7-57 to 7-59
 - purpose of, 7-1
 - reconnaissance troops, 4-70 to 4-73
 - retrograde, 7-136 to 7-172
 - reverse slope, 7-213 to 7-218
 - scout platoon, 4-70
 - security, 7-174 to 7-185
 - sequence, 7-173 to 7-187
 - techniques, 7-188 to 7-219
 - types, 7-81 to 7-172
- delay, 7-139 to 7-157
- deliberate attack, 6-103
- deliberate gap crossing, 11-121
- Department of Defense activity address code4 (DODAAC), 3-134

- deployment in depth,
AO defense, 7-192
- detachment left in contact
(DLIC), 7-161
- detainee collection point
(DCP), 10-28, B-31
- detainees, 10-27
- digital reporting,
SOP, 3-163
- digital system,
limitations, 3-141
- digital techniques,
for linkup operations, 11-56
- digital, 3-140, 3-167
- digitization,
reconnaissance, 4-70
- digitized systems,
in FS planning, 9-32
- direct fire planning, 6-18
- direct fire, 6-20, 6-24
- direct support operations, 8-
119
- direction of fire, 6-25
- disaster response, 8-123
- disease and nonbattle injury
(DNBI), 2-24
- dislocated civilian (DC), 2-47
- disruption, 7-26
- distributed planning, 3-13
- document and media
exploitation (DOMEX), B-5
- drill,
clearance of fires, 9-57
- dual-purpose improved
conventional munitions
(DPICM). *see also* *bomblets*,
7-187
- echeloned trains, 12-16
- economic,
variables, 1-5
- economy of force, 5-65
- effects, 7-37
- effects-oriented fire distribution
measures. *see also*
engagement techniques, 7-
68
- electromagnetic spectrum, 10-
6
- electronic counter measures,
12-130
- electronic protection (EP), 10-6
- electronic warfare (EW), 2-27,
6-12
- emergency moves, 12-33
- encirclement, 6-197
- end state, 1-1, 3-1, 11-13
- enemy avenue of approach, A-
26
- enemy contact, 5-14
- enemy obstacle system, 11-91
- enemy prisoners of war (EPW),
2-47, 10-27
- enemy, 1-14, A-5
acquisition of, 6-17
action on contact, 6-160
armored, 2-4
assault, 7-203
attacking force, 7-7
COA, 6-142
concept of, 8-10
contact, 6-157
defense, 6-110
destruction of, 6-90
engagement area, 6-124
forces, 6-121
infantry antiarmor weapons,
7-88
location, 6-82
security forces, 6-129, 6-
167
situation template, 4-59
- engagement area (EA), 7-64
- engagement area (EA),
development, 7-108
- engagement area (EA),
enemy, 6-124
- engagement criteria. *see also*
trigger, 7-67
- engagement techniques. *see*
also effects-oriented fire
distribution measures, 6-38,
6-94, 7-68, 10-49
- engagement, 6-92
AO defense, 7-193
criteria, 4-49
- engineer (ENCOORD),
CAS, 9-91. 10-67
- engineer. *see also*
attachments/augmentation,
6-111, 7-59, 7-92, 10-66, 10-
67
guard operations, 5-45
in the defense, 7-49
IPB, 4-55
route clearance, 5-66, 11-
104
screen operations, 5-32
security force, 6-44
support, 6-69, 6-113, 6-148,
6-179, 10-71, 11-26
- enhanced position location
reporting system (EPLRS),
3-112
- environment, 1-1, 1-2
- equipment check, A-18
- escort, 5-71
- essential elements of friendly
information (EEFI), 10-17
- essential personnel services
(EPS), 2-42, 12-3, 12-72
- Excalibur, 9-43
- executing operations, 3-42 to
3-44
- execution, 6-127, A-23
breaching, 11-87 to 11-96
CAS, 9-95
counterattack, 7-19
movement to contact, 6-86
of a delay, 7-151
stability operations,
tactical site exploitation, B-
27
withdrawal, 7-168
- executive officer (XO). *see also*
chief of staff, 2-37
- exploitation kit list,
TSE, page B-12
- exploitation, 6-16, 6-192, B-1
- explosive hazard (EH), 11-97
- explosive ordnance disposal
(EOD), 2-27, 12-2, 11-104,
12-130, B-25
- extended area of operations,
defense of, 7-118 to 7-128
- extraction phase, A-29
- family of scatterable mines
(FASCAM), 5-32
- family readiness group (RG), 2-
43
- Federal Response Plan, 8-117
- feint, 6-188
- field artillery, 9-69
- field maintenance company
(FMC), 12-13
- field maintenance team (FMT),
6-74, 12-11
- field maintenance,
sustainment operations, 12-
118
- field trains command post
(FTCP), 2-10
- field trains, 12-19
- filing system naming
convention,
SOP, 3-165

final attack heading, 9-100
 final firing position (FFP), A-25
 final inspection, A-19
 final protective line (FPL), 7-66
 financial management, 12-132
 fire control measures, 6-21
 engagement priorities, 6-31
 fire pattern method, 6-30
 quadrant method, 6-26
 restrictive fire line, 6-28
 terrain-based, 6-22, 7-63
 threat-based, 7-67
 fire control,
 principles, 6-17 to 6-40, 7-62
 fire direction center (FDC), 2-19
 fire support (FS) coordination, TTP, 9-42
 fire support (FS), 6-66, 9-1
 assets, 9-69
 considerations, 6-147
 coordination, 9-6, 9-41
 during passage of lines, 11-25
 essential tasks, 9-16
 guard operations, 5-44
 in the defense, 7-48
 IPB, 4-55
 plan, 6-68, 6-112
 sections, tbl. 9-1
 fire support coordination measures (FSCM), 2-59, 9-55
 fire support coordinator (FSCoord), 9-17
 fire support execution matrix (FSEM), 9-43
 fire support officer (FSO), 2-20, 2-59, 9-5, 9-50, 9-93
 fire support planning, MDMP, 9-7, 9-8, 9-18
 fire support rehearsal, 9-44, 9-47
 fire support team (FIST), options, 9-4, 9-23 to 9-25
 fire,
 sniper, A-4
 fires cell (FC), 9-4
 fires, 5-15, 5-31, 6-132, 9-1
 firing unit leader, 9-50
 first sergeant (1SG), 2-9
 fix, 6-134, 6-168
 fixed wing (FW) aircraft, 9-76, 10-46

fixing force, 6-91
 fixing the force, 7-133
 flank guard,
 guard operations, 5-40
 flanking fires, 7-216
 flexibility, 7-30
 focus,
 decisive operations, 1-28, 4-41, 5-10
 follow-on forces, 11-91
 follow-on missions, TSE, B-8
 force health protection (FHP), 2-22, 2-24, 12-68, 12-71,
 force tracking, 7-154
 Force XXI battle command brigade and below (FBCB2), 3-119 to 3-121, 6-114, 12-27
 forces, 7-35, 11-122
 allocation of, 1-27
 friendly, 1-33
 guard operations, 5-48
 offensive operations, 6-4
 formation, 6-53
 forms of contact,
 offensive operations, 6-12
 forward air controller (FAC), 6-68
 forward defense, 7-95
 forward edge of the battle area (FEBA), 7-86
 forward observer (FO), 6-44, 9-50
 forward passage of lines (FPOL), 11-29
 forward support company (FSC), 2-1
 forward support medical evacuation team (FSMT), 12-63
 forward surgical team (FST), 12-53
 fragmentary order (FRAGO), 3-15
 fratricide avoidance,
 CAS, 6-17, 7-84, 9-96, 9-97, 11-4
 frequency hopping, 10-9
 friendly forces information requirements (FFIR), 2-45
 full spectrum operations, 1-35, 1-36
 functional cells, 2-40

gap crossing operations, 11-110 to 11-122
 global command and control system – Army (GCCS-A), 3-118
 global positioning system (GPS), 3-134
 graphic control measures,
 defense in depth, 7-84
 graphics and overlays, 3-155 to 3-158
 ground alert close air support (GCAS), 9-79
 ground line of communications, 2-32
 ground-based sensors, 5-58
 guard operations, 5-35 to 5-41, 5-44 to 5-48
 handheld interagency identity detection equipment (HIIDE), TSE, B-14
 hasty ambush, 6-97
 hasty attack, 6-61, 6-103
 hasty defense, 6-179
 hasty gap crossing, 11-114, 11-116
 headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), 2-7, 12-9
 health and comfort pack (HCP), 12-106
 health services support (HSS), 2-22, 2-23, 12-2
 heavy brigade combat team (HBCT), CAB, 1-37
 heavy expanded mobility tactical truck (HEMTT), 12-99
 heavy expanded mobility tactical truckload handling system (HEMTT-LHS), 12-103
 helicopter,
 landing zone, 7-211, 10-44
 high explosive (HE), 6-39
 high payoff targets (HPT), priority intelligence requirements (PIR), 2-45
 high value target (HVT), 2-45
 high-explosive dual purpose (HEDP), 6-32
 high-explosive incendiary tracer (HEI-T), 6-39

- high-payoff target list (HPTL), 9-28
- host nation (HN), 1-4
- human intelligence (HUMINT), 2-27, 4-5
- human resources (HR), 2-42, 12-2, 12-72 to 12-90
- humanitarian assistance, improved, remotely monitored battlefield sensor system (IREMBASS), 5-68
- improvised explosive device (IED), 5-62, 11-98, 11-100 to 11-107
- indirect fires, 6-129, 7-182
- infantry brigade combat team (IBCT),
- infantry squads, ammunition, 6-32
- infiltration, 11-134
- information assurance (IA), 10-10
- information operations (IO), IA, 9-109, 9-122 to 9-124, 10-10
- information requirement (IR), AOI, 1-25
- information systems (INFOSYS), 2-56, 3-116 to 3-137, 6-105, 10-1
- information, assessment, 4-9
CP functions, 3-72
environment, 1-7
perimeter protection, 10-4
protection, 10-1
situational, 3-145
stability operations, 8-15
superiority/dominance, 6-3
variables, 1-7
- infrastructure, 8-29
variables, 1-9
- insertion phase, A-22
- inspections, 6-79, 6-117
- integrated system control (ISYSCON), 3-107
- integration, 7-180,
- intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), 2-45, 3-26, 4-55, 7-33, 11-66
- intelligence synchronization plan (ISP), 4-16
- intelligence, actionable, 3-16
- breaching operations, 11-66, 11-83
- feeds, 3-152
- human, 4-5
process, 4-7
Prophet, 4-4
- screen operations, 5-29
- synchronization, 4-6 to 4-9
- TSE, B-35
- WIT, B-6
- intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR), 2-27
AA, 11-150
CCIR, 3-24
commander's visualization, 3-24
EA, 6-57
in the CAB, 4-1 to 4-4-5
IPB, 3-26
IR, 3-24
JIM, 4-8
6-56
operations, 3-24
planning, 4-52 to 4-65
scout platoon, 6-57
sniper squad, 6-57
systems, 6-123
tasking matrix, fig. 4-4
UAS team, 6-57
- international marine/maritime satellite (INMARSAT1), 3-105
- Internet controller (INC), 3-114
- Internet protocol (IP), 11-51
- Internet, 3-108 to 3-115, 10-18
- internment and resettlement operations, 10-26
- interpreter. *see also linguist*, 8-21
- interrogation team, TSE, B-35
- Javelin, 6-32
- joint document and media exploitation center, TSE, B-25
- joint fires observer, 9-94
- joint network node, 3-100
- joint surveillance target attack radar system (JSTARS), 3-128
- joint terminal attack controller (JTAC), 2-60, 9-88, 9-95
- joint, 1-7, 3-110
- joint, interagency, and multinational (JIM) considerations, 1-46, 1-48, 4-8, 8-11
- KACTIS. *see also sniper employment officer*, A-34
- Land Warrior, 3-146
- law and order operations, 10-25
- legal support, 12-138
- liaison officer (LNO), 2-27
- liaison, during passage of lines, 11-23
- light band satellite, 3-105
- lightweight counter mortar radar (LWCMR), 5-68
- limit of advance (LOA), 6-80
- limitations, 2-31, 2-32
- line of departure (LD), 6-55
- linguist. *see also interpreter*, 8-114, B-25
- linkup operations, 11-37 to 11-63
- local air defense warning (LADW), 10-57
- local area network (LAN), 2-56
- local security, 5-70
- logistical support, during linkup operations, 11-52
- logistics package (LOGPAC), 2-55, 12-15, 12-38
- logistics release point (LRP), 4-58, 12-41
- long range sniper rifle (LRSR), A-42
- long-range advanced scout surveillance systems (LRAS-3), 4-68
- M203 grenadier, 6-32
- main battle area (MBA), 5-28, 7-2, 7-6, 7-105, 7-153
- main body, 6-51
- main command post (CP), arrangement, fig. 3-7
- main defensive plan, 7-15
- main effort, 1-34
- maintenance, 12-117 to 12-127
- man portable air defense system (MANPADS). *see also Stinger*, 10-34
- maneuver and mobility operations, 10-23
- maneuver commander, breaching operations, 11-64
- maneuver control measures,

- clearance of fires, 9-54
- maneuver control system (MCS) – Gateway, 3-123
- maneuver enhancement brigade, 11-121
- maneuver, 6-60, 7-38
- actions on the objective, 6-13
 - axis of advance, 6-11
 - consolidation and reorganization, 6-14
 - control system, 3-122
 - counterattack, 7-8
 - during MBA engagement, 7-106
 - in offensive operations, 6-7
 - main body, 6-169
 - movement to line of departure, 6-7
 - options, 6-62, 6-95
 - scheme of, 4-56
 - screen operations, 5-30
 - space, 5-8
 - tactical road march, 6-10
 - upon engagement, 6-94
 - within BP, 7-199
- maps, 3-73
- march column, 11-124
- mass, breaching operations, 11-69
- massing effects, in the defense, 7-27
- maximum engagement line (MEL), 7-65
- meals ready-to-eat (MRE), 12-91
- measure of effectiveness (MOE), 9-114
- media, 1-7, 8-15
- medical communications for combat casualty care (MC4), 3-132, 12-65, 12-66
- medical company, 12-53
- medical evacuation (MEDEVAC), 2-23, 12-18, 12-59
- medical logistics (MEDLOG), sustainment operations, 12-67
- medical platoon, 2-22 to 2-24, 12-8, 12-109
- medical reporting, 12-65, 12-66
- medical surveillance program, 2-24
- medical treatment facility (MTF), passage of lines, 11-27
- medical/personnel accounting, sustainment operations, 12-84
- military assistance to civil authorities (MACA), 8-89
- military decision making process (MDMP). *see also decision-making*, 2-38, 3-6, 3-8, 3-11 to 3-19, 3-20, 7-24, 9-7, B-10
- military intelligence (MI), company, 2-27
- military police (MP), 2-27, 10-20, 10-22, B-25
- military police investigations (MPI), 10-25
- military transition team, 8-82
- military, variables, 1-4
- mine resistant ambush protected (MRAP) vehicle, 5-53
- mission staging operations (MSO), sustainment operations, 12-48
- mission, 1-13, 1-38, 1-44
- CAS, 9-77
 - alert, A-12
 - creep, 8-12
 - debriefing, 8-54
 - movement to contact, 6-41
 - security force, 6-44
 - stability, 8-30
 - transition, 11-23
 - TSE, B-10
- mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil considerations (METT-TC), 5-37, 7-87, 8-24, 8-62, 9-16, 10-30, 11-22, 11-75, 12-18, A-3 to A-10, B-29
- mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP), 10-62
- mobile defense, risks to, 7-132, 7-135
- mobility, countermobility, survivability (M/CM/S), 2-49, 10-66, 10-68
- modified table of equipment (MTOE), 12-107
- monitoring, defense preparations, 7-59, 7-149, 7-167
- moral, welfare, and recreation (MWR), sustainment operations, 2-42, 12-3, 12-89
- mortar fire control system (MFCS), 3-124
- mortar platoon, 2-18 to 2-21, 7-91
- mortar, 9-71
- mortuary affairs, 12-128
- mounted forces, 6-111
- movement of trains, sustainment operations, 12-31 to 12-26
- movement order, tactical road march, 11-138
- movement to contact, offensive operations, 6-41 to 6-100
- movement tracking system (MTS), 3-134
- movement, 7-175, 11-123, 11-139, 11-140, 12-19, A-9, A-24
- multinational, 8-82
- National Disaster Medical System, 12-54
- Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), TSE, B-25
- nested concepts, MDMP, 3-17
- net control station (NCS), 3-68, A-18
- network operations (NETOPS), 2-56
- network, radio, tbl. 3-1
- nodal attack, 6-183
- noncombatants, 8-13
- noncommissioned officer (NCO), 2-9
- noncontiguous, 1-23
- nongovernmental organization (NGO), 8-14, 11-12
- nonlethal weapons, 8-18
- non-line of sight (NLOS) systems, 9-1
- nonsecure Internet protocol router network (NIPRNET), 3-101
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1-48
- objective rally point (ORP), A-25
- observation and field of fire, avenues of approach, key

- terrain, obstacles and movement, and cover and concealment (OAKOC), 1-16
- observation plan, 9-20
- observation post (OP), 7-218,
- observed fire, 7-73
- obstacle control measure, 6-70
- obstacle intelligence (OBSTINTEL), 4-2, 2-13, 11-83 to 11-85
breaching operations, 11-66
- obstacles,
actions at, 6-87
passage of lines, 11-23
situational, 7-183
- occupation of position, A-25
- occupational environmental health surveillance program, 2-24
- offensive operations, 1-41, 6-1
characteristics, 6-1 to 6-6
consolidation and reorganization, 6-14, 6-199
direct fire control, 6-17 to 6-40
engagement priorities, 6-31
fire control measures, tbl. 6-1
follow-on missions, 6-16
forms of maneuver, 6-7 to 6-15
fundamentals, 6-1 to 6-16
reconnaissance troops, 4-69
ROE, 6-35
surprise, 6-3
transitions, 6-198 to 6-203
types, 6-41 to 6-195
weapons control status, 6-33
weapons ready posture, 6-32
- offensive urban operational framework, tbl. 6-3
- operational area, 1-20
- operational control (OPCON), 2-21
- operational environment, 1-1,
- operational timeline, TSE, B-18
- operational,
area, 1-10
environment, 1-1
information, 2-12
variables, 1-3
- operations order (OPORD), 2-53, A-12, A-16
- operations security (OPSEC), 10-17
- operations, p1-1
AA, 11-141 to 11-152
AMD, 10-31
Army, 1-35
BHO, 11-14
11-64 to 11-96
CBRN, 10-59
civil support, 8-115
clearing, 11-97 to 11-109
COIN, B-6
cordon and search, cover, 5-49
CP, 3-45, 3-46
decisive, 1-28, 1-29
defensive, ch. 7 intro -
direct support, 8-119
engineer, 10-66
executing, 3-42 to 3-44
full spectrum, 1-35, 1-36
gap crossing, 11-110 to 11-122
information, 9-109, 10-12
internment and resettlement, 10-26
law and order, 10-25
linkup, 11-37 to 11-63
LOGPAC, 12-37 to 12-50
maneuver and mobility, 10-23
MP, 10-21ons,
multinational, 1-48
noncombatant evacuation, offensive, 6-1
passage of lines, 11-22
police intelligence, 10-29
preparation, 3-23
process, 4-7
reconnaissance, 4-28
relief, 11-1 to 11-13
retrograde, 7-136
screen, 5-25 to 5-33
sergeant major, 3-81, 3-82
shaping, 1-30, 1-31
sniper, A-1
stability, 8-1
sustaining, 1-32, 1-33
sustainment, 12-1
tactical site exploitation, B-1
- organization,
CAB, 2-1 to 2-27
delay, 7-145
FS, 9-4
paramilitary, 1-4
withdrawal, 7-162
- overlay,
ISR, 4-58
- overwatch, 6-40
- parallel planning, 3-12
- passage of lines, 6-16, 11-22 to 11-36, 11-46,
- passive air defense, 10-39
- peace enforcement operations (PEO),
- peace operations (PO),
- peacekeeping operations (PKO),
- penetration, 7-114
- perimeter defense,
in sustainment operations, 12-30
- perimeter,
area security, 5-57
- personal computers, 3-137
- personal information management (PIM), 2-42
- personnel accountability and strength reporting (PASR), 2-42, 12-72, 12-79
- personnel and administration center (PAC), 2-10
- personnel information management (PIM), 12-3, 12-72, 12-77
- personnel readiness management (PRM), 2-42, 12-3, 12-78
- personnel situation report (PERSITREP), 12-81
- physical environment, 1-2, 1-10
- physical security,
IO, 10-15
- plan, A-14
ISR, 2-24, 4-21 to 4-25
- planning,
AO defense, 7-196
attack, 6-107
breaching operations, 11-72
CBRN, 71
commander's intent, 6-55
counterattack, 7-14
defensive operations, 7-31
direct fire, 6-18
force-oriented attack, 6-141
FS, 9-7
intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), 4-52 to 4-65
linkup operations, 11-43
movement to contact, 6-55
passage of lines, 11-23
perimeter defense, 7-210
relief operations, 11-2
reverse slope defense, 7-214

- screen operations, 5-28
 security operations, 5-16 to 5-24
 sniper operations, A-30
 tactical road march, 11-135
- platoon,
 CAB mortar, 9-73
 scout, 4-2
 tank-infantry, 1-42
- point fire, 7-69
- police intelligence operations, 10-29
- political,
 variables, 1-3
- political, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment, and time (PMESII-PT), 1-2
 commander's visualization, 1-12
- position, 7-190, A-26
- Posse Comitatus Act, 8-88
- postal operations,
 sustainment operations, 12-3, 12-75
- preclearance, 9-56, 9-62
- preparation, 6-116, 6-151
 breaching operations, 11-79
 counterattack, 7-16
 defensive operations, 7-24
 linkup operations, 11-56
 movement to contact, 6-78
 operations, 3-23
 sniper mission, A-11
- preventive medicine (PVNTMED),
 sustainment operations, 12-68, 12-69
- primary position, A-26
- priority targets, 6-66
- process,
 intelligence, fig. 4-2
 ISR, 4-10 to 4-28
 operations, fig. 4-2
 requirements management, fig. 4-3
- property book officer (PBO), 12-107
- property book unit supply, enhanced (PBUSE), 3-133, 12-101
- Prophet, 2-27, 4-4
- psychological operations (PSYOP), 1-46, B-25
- public affairs (PA), 2-27
- purpose-based framework, 1-27
- pursuit, 6-195
- quadrant method, 6-27
- quartering party,
 AA, 11-144
- quick fire plan, 9-18
- quick reaction force (QRF), 5-55, 5-71, 5-76
- radar zone, 9-63
- radio network, tbl. 3-1
- radio transmissions, 10-9
- radio,
 JTRS, 3-110
- raid, 6-185, 6-187
- reaction force, 8-64, 12-30
- reaction time, 5-8
- readiness condition (REDCON),
 convoy security, 5-76
- rear guard,
 guard operations, 5-39
- rearward passage of lines (RPOL), 11-32
- reception, replacement, return-to-duty, rest and recuperation, and redeployment (R5), 2-42, 12-3, 12-87
- reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (RSOI), 2-31
- reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S),
 UAS, 4-64
- reconnaissance handover (RHO), 4-66 to 4-73
- reconnaissance, 6-81, 6-119, 6-152, 6-175, 7-177
 AA, 11-144
 aerial, 11-125
 by fire, 6-40
 CBRN, 6-71, 7-50
 forms of, 4-30
 fundamentals, 4-9 to 4-64
 guidance, 4-40
 in force, 4-38
 limits of, 4-58
 pull, 4-42
 push, 4-43
 route, 5-64
 security operations, 5-12
 squadron, 1-42
 tactical road march, 11-125
 tempo, 4-44
- recovery and evacuation, 12-123
- rehearsal, 3-27 to 3-41, 6-80, 6-118, 7-58, A-20
 breaching operations, 11-81
 considerations, 3-35
 FS, 9-44
 full-dress, 3-36
 map, 3-40
 network, 3-41
 passage of lines, 11-36
 reduced-force, 3-37
 sketch-map, 3-39
 techniques, 3-35 to 3-41
 terrain-model, 3-38
 types, 3-27 to 3-34
- relief in place. *see also relief operations*, 11-1 to 11-13
- relief operations, 11-1 to 11-13
- religious support, 12-134
- remotely operated video enhanced receiver (ROVER),
 CAS, 9-95
- reorganization, 6-139
- reorganization,
 sustainment operations, 12-49
- reorganization,
 TSE, B-31
- reports,
 digital, 3-140, A-28
- request for information (RFI), 1-26
- required supply rate (RSR), 12-104
- reserve forces, 7-11, 7-19
- reserve, 1-29, 7-41
- responsibilities,
 FS, 9-10
- restrictive fire line (RFL), 6-28, 7-78
- resupply operations, 12-44 to 12-47
- retirement, 7-172
- retransmission net, 3-96
- retrograde, 6-100, 7-138
- reverse osmosis water purification unit (ROWPU), 12-93
- rifle squad,
 squad designated marksman, A-44
- rifle, 2-16
- risk assessment,

- TSE, B-17
- risk management,
MDMP, 3-10
- roadblock, 8-76 thru 8-81, 8-106
- role 1 medical support, 12-55 to 12-66
- role 2 medical support, 12-67 to 12-71
- role 3 medical care, 12-54
- rotary wing (RW) aircraft, 9-76, 10-38
- route clearance, 11-104, 11-105, 11-100
- route reconnaissance, 4-31
- route security, 5-60 to 5-69
- routes,
passage of lines, 11-23
- RQ-11 Raven, 4-61 to 4-65
- rules of engagement (ROE), 2-15, 6-35, 8-31, 8-67, 8-98, A-31
- rules of interaction (ROI), 7-56, 8-37
- S-1/S-1 section (human resources officer/section), responsibilities, 2-10, 2-42, 12-3, 12-23, 12-85
- S-2/S-2 section (intelligence officer/section), responsibilities, 2-44, 2-45, 7-59, 9-92, 10-19
- S-3/S-3 section (operations officer/section), responsibilities, 2-20, 2-46 to 2-53, 3-53, 9-90
- S-4/S-4 section (logistics officer/section), responsibilities, 2-10, 2-54, 3-55, 5-83, 6-73, 12-1, 12-4, 12-22, 12-38
- S-6/S-6 section (signal [C4 operations] officer/section), responsibilities, 2-56, 11-39, 11-50, 12-5
- S-9/S-9 section (civil-military operations staff officer), responsibilities, 2-57
- sanitation, 2-24
- satellite communications (SATCOM), 2-32
- satellite,
Ku, 3-101
- satellite,
tactical, 3-104 to 106
- scatterable mines (SCATMINE), 7-26
- scheme of fires, 9-17
- scheme of maneuver, 4-56, 6-109, 7-146, 7-166
- scheme of maneuver,
development of, 6-65
- scout platoon,
responsibilities, 2-12, 2-14, 6-78, 7-89
- screen operations, 5-25 to 5-33
- screening in depth, 4-71
- search, 8-69 thru 8-73, 8-99, 8-101, 8-103
- search, in TSE, B-29
- secret Internet protocol router network (SIPRNET), 3-101
- security area, 5-18, 7-3, 7-98, 7-104, 7-152, 10-24
- security during movement,
sustainment operations, 12-32
- security force,
responsibilities, 5-10, 5-17, 5-62, 6-44, 7-5
- security mission,
ending, 5-21
- security operations,
convoy, 5-4, 5-5 to 5-24, 5-72 to 5-83
- security, , A-30
AA, 11-149
AO defense, 7-191
base defense, 7-212
civil, 8-26
defensive operations, 7-25
flank, 6-54
for indigenous authorities, 8-58
in the defense, 7-179
of sustainment elements, 12-29
posts, 8-59
rear, 6-54
reverse slope defense, 7-217
shaping operations, 1-31
withdrawal, 7-163
- see the battle. *see also commander's visualization*, 3-47
- sensitive site exploitation (SSE), B-3
- sequential fire, 7-74
- shaping operations, 1-30, 1-31
- short-range air defense (SHORAD), 4-38, 10-34
- signal operations instructions (SOI), 10-9
- signal,
intelligence, 4-4
IPB, 4-55
support, 3-84 to 3-137
- simultaneous fire, 7-71
- single channel ground airborne radio system (SINCGARS), 3-99, 3-113
- site exploitation (SE), B-1
- situation template (SITEMP), 4-59, 11-102
- situational awareness (SA), 3-117
- situational information, 3-120, 3-145, 3-148, 3-159
- situational obstacles, 6-166
- situational understanding (SU), 6-82, 8-50
- sniper employment officer (SEO), A-1, A-133
- sniper employment. *see also sniper operations*, A-1
- sniper operations,
METT-TC, A-3 to A-10, A-30
urban operations, A-2, A-31
counter-sniper, 2-15
mission, A-3 to A-10, A-21
preparation, A-11
squad, 2-15 to 2-17
team, A-1, A-41
weapons system (SWS), A-41
- social,
variables, 1-6
- special operations forces (SOF), 1-46
- special staff, 2-58 to 2-61
- spitfire, 3-104
- spoiling attack, 6-191
- squad designated marksman, A-44
- stability operations, 1-43, 6-203, 8-2, 8-5, 8-16, 8-22, B-9
- staff,
CAB, 2-33 to 2-61
coordinating, 2-40, 2-41
during attack, 6-106
MDMP, 3-8
personal, 2-35
responsibilities, 2-41

- special, 2-58
- staff judge advocate (SJA), 8-32
- standard Army management information system (STAMIS), 12-12
- standing operating procedure (SOP),
 - considerations, 3-159 to 3-166
- stationary battalion,
 - passage of lines, 11-23
- Stinger, 10-34
- striking force, 7-134
- strong point,
 - defense of, 7-202, 7-205, 7-207
- successive bounds, 12-36
- supply,
 - classes of, 12-91 to 12-112
- support by fire (SBF),
 - breaching operations, 11-87
- support operations officer (SPO), 12-12
- support, 1-17, 11-68, 11-88
 - actions on contact, 6-85
 - CBRN, 6-114
 - infrastructure development, 6-84
 - mutual, 7-204
 - screen operations, 5-29 to 5-33
 - sniper, A-4
 - sustainment plan, 6-115
 - to governance, 8-28
- suppress, obscure, secure, reduce, assault (SOSRA), 6-88
- suppression and obscuration, 11-89
- suppression of enemy air defenses (SEAD), 9-101
- suppression, obscuration, security, reduction, and assault (SOSRA),
 - of breaching operations, 11-67, 11-101
- surgeon,
 - responsibilities, 2-61
- sustainment operations, 1-32, 1-33, 3-32, 7-54, , 11-86, 12-1, 12-2, 12-120
 - CTCP, 3-55
 - delay, 7-148
 - during linkup operations, 11-52
 - during passage of lines, 11-27
 - functions and organizations, 12-2 to 12-36
 - guard operations, 5-47
 - in offensive operations, 6-72
 - logistics package (LOGPAC) operations, 12-37 to 12-50
 - MSO, 12-48
 - organizations, 12-8 to 12-13
 - plan, 6-76
 - screen operations, 5-33
 - specialized, 12-128 to 12-138
 - staff, 12-3 to 12-7
 - support, 6-150
 - threats to, 7-111
- synchronization, 7-53
 - battle captain, 3-77 to 3-80
 - breaching operations, 11-70
 - intelligence, 4-6 to 4-9
 - ISP, 4-20
 - maneuver, 4-57
 - MDMP, 3-7
 - of fires , 9-15
- system updates, SOP, 3-164
- TACSOP, 3-34
- tactical air control party (TACP), 2-60, 9-85
- tactical Internet (TI), 3-108 to 3-115, 10-9
- tactical questioning (TQ),
 - TSE, 11-110, B-6
- tactical risk, 6-178
- tactical road march, 6-10, 11-123 to 11-140
- tactical satellite (TACSAT), 3-104 to 3-106
- tactical site exploitation (TSE), 6-185, 8-104, B-2, B-6, B-25, B-27
 - course of action, B-21
 - MDMP, B-10
 - mission analysis, B-10 to B-17
 - organization, B-23
 - personnel, pages B-10, B-11
 - purpose, B-4
 - search, 8-74
- tactical standard operating procedures (TACSOP), 2-53, 12-30
- tactical,
 - risk assessment, 4-24
- tank automatic weapons, 10-50
- target array,
 - guard operations, 5-48, 7-76
- target reference point (TRP), 6-23
- target synchronization matrix (TSM), 9-113
- target,
 - acquisition, 9-98
 - identification, 9-99
 - of opportunity, 9-58
 - overkill, 6-17
 - processing guidance, 9-61
- targeting process. *see also decide, detect, deliver, and assess (D3A)*,
 - FS, 9-27, 9-36, 9-37, 9-110
 - guidance, 9-122
 - life cycle, 9-111
 - meeting, 9-38, 9-113
- task organization,
 - CAB, 1-49, 1-50, 7-36, 8-62
- task,
 - TSE, B-11
 - stability operations, 8-22
- team leader (TL),
 - TSE, B-23
- team,
 - civil affairs, B-25
 - COLT, 9-21
 - company, 3-152
 - FMT, 12-11
 - FS, 9-22
 - route clearance, 11-104
 - sniper, A-1, A-32
 - tank-infantry, 1-42
- technical intelligence (TECHINT),
 - route clearance, 11-104
- technique,
 - C2, 3-138 to 3-167
- technique,
 - rehearsal, 3-35 to 3-41
 - stability operations, 8-55
- tempo,
 - reconnaissance, 4-44, 6-5
- terrain management and control measures,
 - during passage of lines, 11-23
- terrain, 1-16, 6-144, 7-34, A-7
 - analysis, 5-18, 6-153, 7-97
 - attack, 6-104
- terrain-based quadrant,
 - fire control measure, 7-77
- terrain-oriented attack,

- urban area, 6-181
- theater medical information program (TMIP), 3-132, 12-65, 12-66
- threat,
- air, 10-35
 - asymmetric, 1-14
 - challenges, 1-15
 - forces, 5-68
 - ground maneuver forces, 5-55
 - ground reconnaissance, 5-55
 - level, B-27
 - nodal defense, 7-220
 - symmetric, 1-14
 - warning conditions, 10-56
- threat-based fire control measures, 6-29
- time of suppression, 6-39
- time, 1-18, 5-20, A-0
- variables, 1-11
- time-distance relationship, in the defense, 7-45
- top-down fire plan, 9-27
- toxic industrial materials (TIM), 10-64
- tracer on target (TOT), 10-47
- traffic control point (TCP), 11-41
- traffic control point, 8-106
- training,
- during relief, 11-12
- transfer of authority (TOA), 11-10
- transfer of information, relief operations, 11-3
- transition to civil authorities, 11-13
- transition, 7-182
- transitional situation, 7-219
- transportation coordinator's automated information for movement system II (TC-AIMS II), 3-135
- transportation,
- assets, 12-113 to 12-116
 - trigger. *see also engagement criteria*, 7-67
 - troop leading procedures (TLP), 3-20 to 3-22
 - troops, 1-17, A-8
 - reconnaissance, 4-67, 4-68
 - reserve, 1-29
 - safety, 9-96
 - tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided (TOW) weapons system, 10-48
 - UAS,
 - ACA, 4-58
 - UH-60 Blackhawk, MEDEVAC, 12-63
 - unit basic load (UBL), 12-91
 - unit maintenance collection point (UMCP), 3-56, 12-18
 - unit ministry team (UMT), sustainment operations, 12-7
 - unit reporting, sustainment operations, 12-81
 - unit trains, 12-16
 - unity of command, 3-18
 - unity of effort, 3-16, 8-11
 - unmanned aircraft system (UAS), 3-128, 10-36
 - RQ-11 Raven, 4-61 to 4-65
 - unmanned aircraft system (UAS), surveillance, 4-61 to 4-65
 - urban area,
 - attack, 6-181
 - urban area, delay, fig. 7-9
 - urban operations,
 - sniper employment, A-2, A-31
 - US Air Force (USAF), 1-37
 - US Marine Corps (USMC), 1-46
- USAF air support operations center (ASOC), 9-80
- vehicle commander (VC), 10-49
- very small aperture terminal (VSAT), 3-106, 12-28
- visualize. *see also commander's visualization*, 1-12, 8-86
- voice over Internet protocol (VOIP), 10-9
- volley fire, 7-75
- warfighter information network-tactical (WIN-T), 3-109
- warfighting function (WFF), ch 3 intro
- wargaming, TSE, B-26
- Warlock, 5-74
- warning order (WARNO), parallel planning, 3-12, 3-31, A-13
- warning, 5-6
- weapons
- control status, 6-33
 - free, 6-33
 - hold, 6-33
 - ready posture, 6-19, 6-32, 6-36
 - sniper, A-43
 - systems, 10-43
 - tight, 6-33
- weapons of mass destruction (WMD), 1-15, 8-5
- weather, 1-16, 9-102, A-7
- withdrawal, 7-158 to 7-152, 7-159, B-33
- zone management, 9-67
- zone reconnaissance, 4-35
- zones of responsibility (ZOR), 9-60

This page intentionally left blank.