

through questionnaires filled out by the soldiers after each iteration.

The final results (which will be published in the "Own the Night Advanced Warfighting Experiment" report) identify both training and materiel problems that must be addressed. The technology and equipment the battalion used were well received by the soldiers and leaders. Technology is available today to satisfy most of our night fighting requirements. Developing ways to train soldiers to operate with the improved equipment in periods of reduced visibility should be our most important goal.

Another major element of the experiment was the work done with CS and CSS elements. The FSB in the experiment established a brigade support area (BSA) to conduct its normal missions of resupply, maintenance, and medical operations. The support battalion conducted convoys and BSA security using OTN equipment to improve their night capability. Data on each piece of equipment used was collected through soldier questionnaires.

The FSB was particularly interested in the added capability of the AN/PVS-7B and other image intensification devices. Night vision goggles and pocket scopes significantly increase the night vision capability now available in CS and CSS units. The FSB was also interested in the flip-up helmet mount and the snap-on compass for the AN/PVS-7B goggles. The helmet mount attaches the

goggles to the Kevlar helmet to provide a more comfortable fit; the compass snaps onto the goggles and gives the soldier an azimuth while he is looking through the goggles.

The MP platoon conducted the missions of main supply route security and marking, traffic control point security, and rear area security against a Level II threat. The Military Police School Battle Lab task force supported the Dismounted Battlespace Battle Lab with personnel to evaluate and gather data on the MP platoon's portion of the experiment.

The two equipment items that offered the most significant capabilities for the MPs were the driver's viewer enhancement (DVE) and the electronic filmless camera.

The DVE offered the user excellent night driving capabilities as well as target identification and acquisition using the three-power magnification mode for the second generation forward looking infrared (FLIR). A system with these capabilities has important MP applications in both combat operations and operations other than war (OOTW).

The electronic filmless camera enabled the user to transmit real time battlefield images to a remote location using organic communications. The camera's primary application for the three-man MP team was its ability to interface with battlefield digitization in

combat operations. The interface allowed the team to send and receive updated intelligence reports supported by pictures day or night.

The company and battalion own-the-night advanced warfighting experiment provided insights for near-term solutions by examining innovative uses of different developmental and nondevelopmental items. The experiment looked at the equipment along with new tactics, techniques, and procedures. It also validated the results of the platoon and squad level experiment conducted by the Dismounted Battlespace Battle Lab in October 1992 at Fort Benning.

The results of the previous experiments have established the base for an OTN Advanced Warfighting Demonstration with the 101st Airborne Division at the Joint Readiness Training Center in March 1994. The conclusions from this rotation will lead to the development of a recommended battalion basis of issue and validated TTPs to give the field a synergistic system of night fighting equipment.

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Warfighting Experiment During 1994 Infantry Conference

MAJOR THOMAS G. DODD

The agenda for the 1994 Infantry Conference, which is to be held at Fort Benning 9-12 May, will include an

advanced warfighting experiment prepared and presented by the Dismounted Battlespace Battle Lab.

This experiment will feature a series of force-on force situational training exercises (STXs).

The focus of the experiment will be the future operational capabilities of the U.S. Infantry and the capabilities of a unit in a rapid force projection or early entry scenario. As in the past, the conference will include briefings on Infantry School initiatives in the areas of doctrine, training, leader development, organization (or force design), materiel developments, and soldier issues, or DTLOMS. Various DTLOMS issues will also be incorporated into the experiment and emphasized by soldiers performing training tasks.

The intent of this approach is to examine warfighting improvements in lethality, survivability, mobility, command and control, and sustainment for dismounted soldiers in an integrated combined arms and joint service environment.

To accomplish this intent, the Battle Lab is examining DTLOMS issues relating to several Mission Training Plan (MTP) tasks for the infantry company. The current plan for the warfighting experiment incorporates MTP tasks into a force-on-force night exercise, followed by a daytime force-on-force operation. Units participating will be a long-range surveillance unit (LRSU) team, an air assault company team, and a mechanized infantry force. A Canadian airborne infantry company will serve as the opposing force.

The night exercise will begin with the airborne insertion of the LRSU team (Figure 1), which will conduct initial surveillance on the objective and mark the landing zone for the air assault. The air assault company team will perform the night air assault, followed by an assault on a built-up area at Fort Benning's MOUT (military operations on urban terrain) facility. As part of this assault, the company team will have to breach an obstacle and, after seizing the built-up area, occupy a defensive position to secure the town and the surrounding area. The major MTP tasks in this night exercise are shown in Table 1.

The daytime exercise (Figure 2) will be a continuation of the night portion.

During the night, the company team will transition from a hasty defense into a deliberate defense to await its link-up with the mechanized force. The mecha-

The major MTP tasks in this exercise are shown in Table 2.

The tasks selected for the experiment were those that are most representative of the difficult mission tasks for infantry units and those that provide an opportunity to evaluate critical DTLOMS issues. The tasks to be used are only a few of the 80 collective tasks for an infantry company listed in ARTEP 7-10-MTP, *Mission Training Plan for the Infantry Rifle Company*.

The airborne insertion of a LRSU team was selected because it allows for the examination of the special mission capabilities of LRSU; provides a representation of airborne infantry units (which enables the experiment to address some of the DTLOMS issues associated with the various airborne infantry elements); and addresses part of the infantry's interaction in joint operations.



nized force will move to clear lines of communication and reach the link-up point, then pass through and around the company team to attack enemy forces.

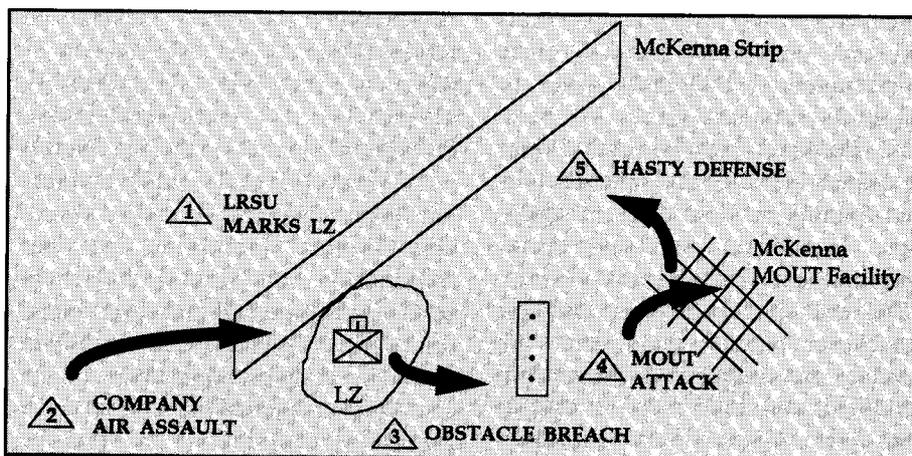


Figure 1. Night demonstration tasks.

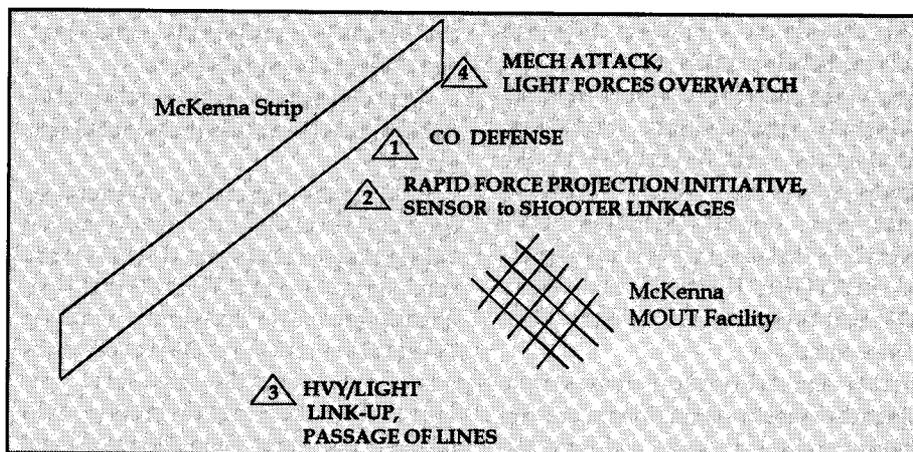


Figure 2. Day demonstration tasks.

MTP TASK	MTP TASK NUMBER
LRSU Airborne Insertion/Surveillance of Objective/Mark LZ	7-5-0018/7-5-0006 (ARTEP 7-93-MTP)/per Operation Order
Perform Air Assault	7-2-1036 (ARTEP 7-10-MTP)
Breach Obstacle	7-3/4-1014 (ARTEP 7-8-MTP)
Assault Built-up Area	7-2-1054 (ARTEP 7-10-MTP)
Defend (Hasty Defense)	7-2-1021/7-2-1055 (ARTEP 7-10-MTP)

Table 1

MTP TASK	MTP TASK NUMBER
Defend	7-2-1021/7-2-1055 (ARTEP 7-10-MTP)
Perform Link-up	7-2-1036 (ARTEP 7-10-MTP)/17-2-0318 (ARTEP 71-1-MTP)
Perform Passage of Lines	7-2-1040 (ARTEP 7-10-MTP)/17-2-0303 (ARTEP 71-1-MTP)
Assault an Enemy Position	17-2-310/17-2-0326 (ARTEP 7-1-MTP)

Table 2

The air assault operation was selected for several reasons: Light infantry gains surprise and maneuverability by conducting air assault operations (vertical envelopments). Effectively executing such operations requires close consideration of DTLOMS issues so that all the necessary pieces will be in place. Feedback from the combat training centers indicates that infantry units need training in these types of operations. In addition, air assault operations require a combined arms effort.

The task of breaching an obstacle was chosen because mines and wire obstacles are common on the modern battlefield, and units must be able to clear them. Again, a thorough examination of DTLOMS in relation to this task will identify any deficiencies.

An assault on a built-up area was selected because such operations are likely in the future, and proper training, equipment, organization, leadership, and doctrine will be critical to the infantry's success. Many DTLOMS issues came out of Operation JUST CAUSE in Panama in 1989 and Operation RESTORE HOPE in Somalia in 1993, and these deserve Infantry Conference attention.

Hasty and deliberate defenses were chosen because infantry forces are frequently required to seize and hold terrain.

Finally, the missions of link-up, passage of lines, and mounted attack were chosen as a means of examining mechanized infantry DTLOMS issues. Additionally, including mechanized forces allows for an investigation of ways to improve interoperability between light and mechanized forces. In these mission tasks, the key interest in the future will be the ability to transmit tactical overlays, situation awareness (location) information, and other coordination digitally on the battlefield so that command and maneuver tempo can be faster than the enemy's ability to respond. A close examination of the coordination required in a link-up and a passage of lines reveals an extensive list of tasks to be accomplished. With modern digital technology, these tasks can be carried out quickly, efficiently, and effectively on-the-move.

The experiment should also offer several benefits to the dismounted soldier:

First, since this series of exercises grew out of several previous advanced warfighting experiments, it will include some new items in DTLOMS that have already proved to be worthy of future development as well as improved methods of operation. The high-level visibility that these issues receive will provide for rapid consideration and assessment by field commanders.

Acceptance should lead to the further development and eventual fielding of the improvements; in some cases, it could speed the acquisition cycle and get materiel items into the soldiers' hands sooner.

Second, the experiment will allow field soldiers, not technicians, to get involved in the DTLOMS issues early. Soldiers tend to see through the "smoke and mirrors" and give their honest assessments of the value of a proposed change or improvement; and sometimes they offer solutions that may be better than those being proposed. These assessments by regular soldiers are invaluable in obtaining solutions that are accepted and usable.

The significance of this warfighting experiment approach to combined arms and joint operations can be summed up in a few sentences:

It provides an opportunity to integrate the proposed solutions into a combined arms and joint field environment. The examination of the tasks selected directly involves the integration of aviation, field artillery, engineers, armor, and joint air assets. This approach will offer solutions that have been tested in an environment closely resembling the one in which the unit is expected to operate. The result will be solutions that are integrated, both horizontally and vertically, throughout the force.

In summary, the Infantry Conference will provide an opportunity to examine and validate DTLOMS developments in a combined arms and joint environment. This new way of doing business should result in shorter fielding time for equipment and doctrine to address specific problems; and, of particular interest to the infantryman, the Dismounted Battlespace Battle Lab focuses on the dismounted soldier's own perspective of the battlefield.

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