

# PROFESSIONAL FORUM



## Urban Operations Update

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In October 1996 the Defense Science Board concluded that the most likely battlefield of the future would be an urban area. The board also made some recommendations, essentially stating that the armed forces of the United States needed to improve their capabilities for conducting urban operations (UOs). Understanding this need, U.S. Army Infantry School established the Combined Arms MOUT Task Force (CAMTF) in June 1999, with the charter of updating UO doctrine, developing an overall training strategy, and identifying training requirements. This article provides a short synopsis of what the task force has accomplished to date.

### Doctrine

The following is an overview of the UO doctrinal update effort throughout the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine

Command (TRADOC). The doctrinal update methodology consists of three efforts on parallel axes:

- Link Field Manual (FM) 3-06 (90-10) to FM 3-0(100-5) and Joint Pub (JP) 3-06; provides all inclusive urban operational doctrine.
- Link FM 3-06.11 (90-10-1) and 7/71 Series FM updates to FM 3-06 (90-10); provides UO combined arms doctrine at brigade level and below.
- Link TRADOC proponent efforts to update respective proponent manuals to the above field manuals; provides branch specific UO doctrine.

In short, published and emerging doctrine is sound and applies to current forces as well as Transformation forces.

The capstone Army doctrinal manual—FM 3-0 (100-5), *Operations*, provides the doctrinal framework for the Army. The keystone doctrinal manual,

FM 3-06 (90-10), *Urban Operations* (Final Draft), provides the Army with operational doctrine for conducting UOs. (The current FM 90-10, *Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain*, written in 1979, focuses on high-intensity urban combat against a Warsaw Pact threat in Western Europe.) FM 3-06.11 (90-10-1), *Combined Arms Operations in Urban Terrain*, formerly *An Infantryman's Guide to Combat in Built-Up Areas*, and the 7/71 Series FM updates provide tactical level combined arms UO doctrine. Finally, proponent efforts across TRADOC provide branch-specific doctrine for conducting of urban operations.

Figure 1 depicts the horizontal and vertical integration of the doctrinal update methodology, along with the key doctrinal concepts found in the manuals.

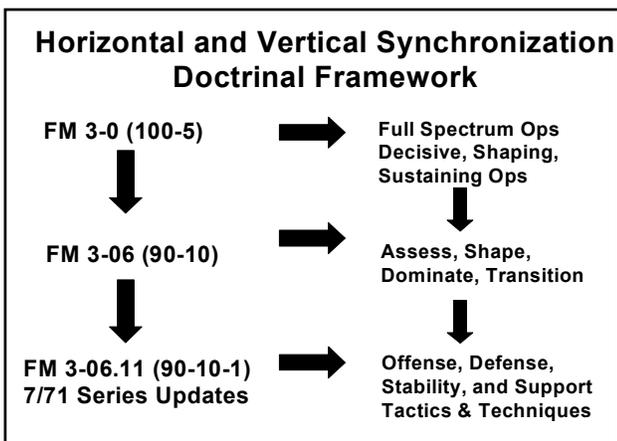


Figure 1

DOCTRINE STATUS		
FM No.	TITLE	STATUS
7-30	Chg 1, App J, Urban Ops, <i>The Infantry Brigade</i>	Posted on Digital Library.
7-20	Chg 1, App G, Urban Ops, <i>The Infantry Battalion</i>	Posted on Digital Library.
7-10	Chg 1, App L, Urban Ops, <i>The Infantry Rifle Company</i>	Posted on Digital Library.
7-8	Chg 1, Ch 6, Urban Ops, <i>The Infantry Rifle Platoon &amp; Squad</i>	Posted on Digital Library.
7-92	Chg 1, Ch 9, Urban Ops, <i>The Infantry Recon Platoon &amp; Squad</i>	Posted on Digital Library.
3-06.11 (90-10-1)	<i>Combined Arms Operations in Urban Terrain</i>	Pending posting on Digital Library.

Figure 2

Figure 2 shows the CAMTF's doctrinal update effort. Note that UO doctrinal updates for FMs 7-30, 20, 10, 8 and FM 7-92 are posted on the General Dennis Reimer Digital Library. Updates to FMs 7-7J and 71-1 are to be incorporated into the revision of both manuals. FM 3-06.11 is in the process of being posted on the digital library.

### Training

Equally important was the effort to give the Army an overall UO training strategy. The training doctrine was outlined in Training Circular (TC) 90-1, *Training for Military Operations on Urbanized Terrain*. The TC described how to use the MOUT Assault Course and the Collective Training Facility (CTF). One of the inherent problems under this system was that no operational and maintenance funds were provided for the upkeep of the facilities, nor was any provision made for live fire. Installations and units often fabricated shoot houses and used hand-held video cameras to collect data for after-action reviews (AARs). Additionally, targets were often fabricated, and there was no standard targetry that could be used for either long- or short-range precision engagements.

The CAMTF's primary effort has been to revise the live UO training strategy. That strategy—which will be found in the revised TC 90-1, *Training for Urban Operations*—consists of the Urban Assault Course, the Shoot House, the Breach Facility, and the Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF). The overall cost of each facility includes estimated operation and maintenance as well. The revised TC 90-1 has been approved, and posting on the digital library is now pending.

**Urban Assault Course.** The assault course (Figure 3) is a five-station facility designed to train individuals, squads, and platoons. It includes a two-story offense/defense building, a grenadier gunnery station, an underground trainer, and two training lanes for tasks and techniques for individual through platoon level. This facility will include an instrumented three-dimensional target package and a conventional live-fire pop-up target package at the grenadier

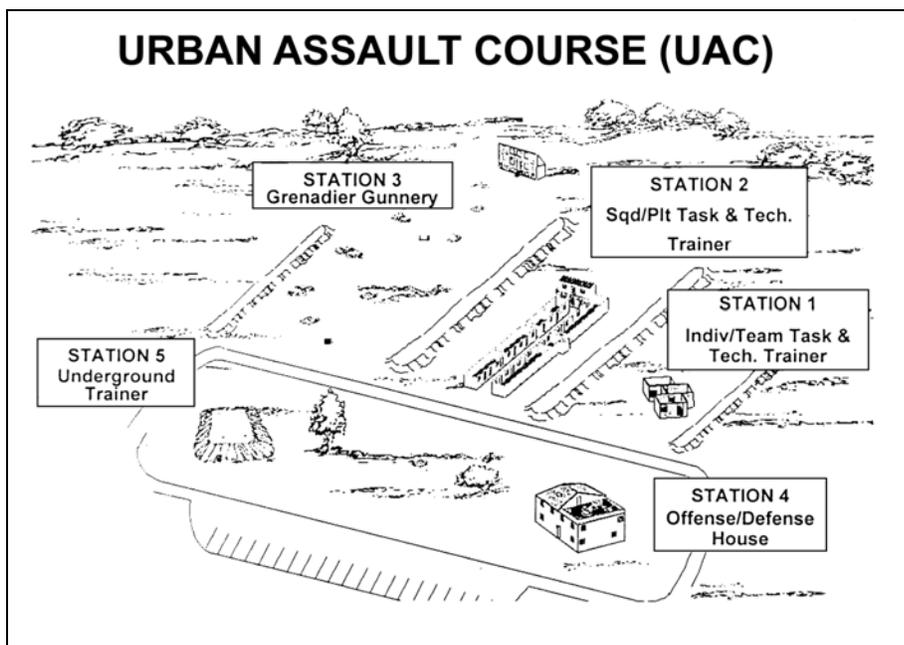


Figure 3

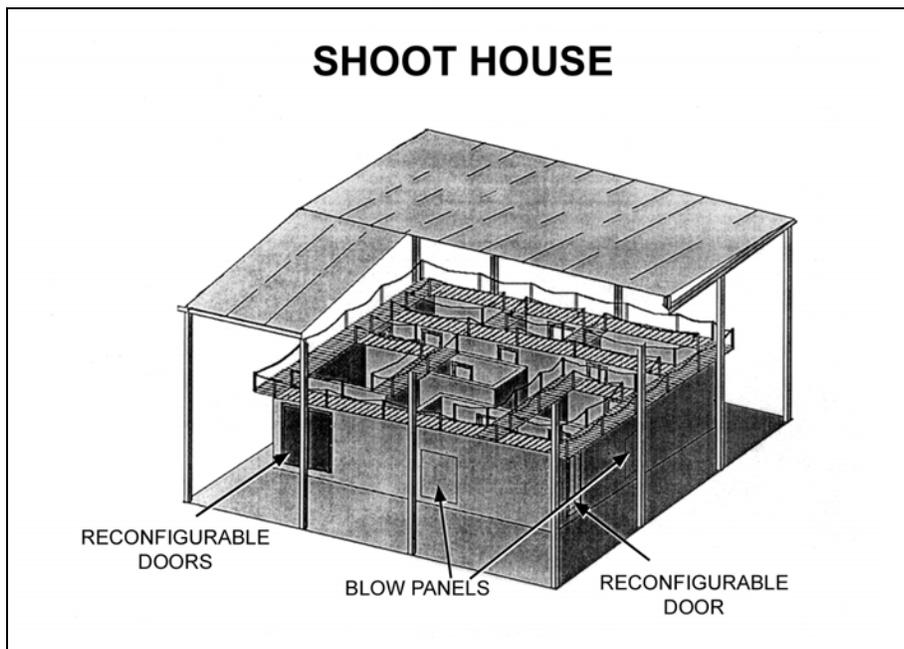


Figure 4

gunnery station. The assault course supports the training strategy as outlined in TC 90-1. The facility is designed for recommended training before using the shoot house or the collective training facility. (Recommended frequency of use: Quarterly for the active components, and during pre- and post-mobilization for the reserve components.)

**Live Fire Shoot House.** The shoot house (Figure 4) is a single-story designed for individual, squad, and building with multiple points of entry, pla-

toon live-fire training. It will have full audio/video instrumentation, portable after-action reviews (AARs), and three-dimensional precision targetry packages. This facility supports the training strategy as outlined in TC 90-1. (Recommended frequency of use: Semi-annually for the active components and during pre- and post-mobilization for reserve components.)

**Breach Facility.** The breach facility (Figure 5) includes wall, door, and window breach locations. It has no instrumentation and contains only structural

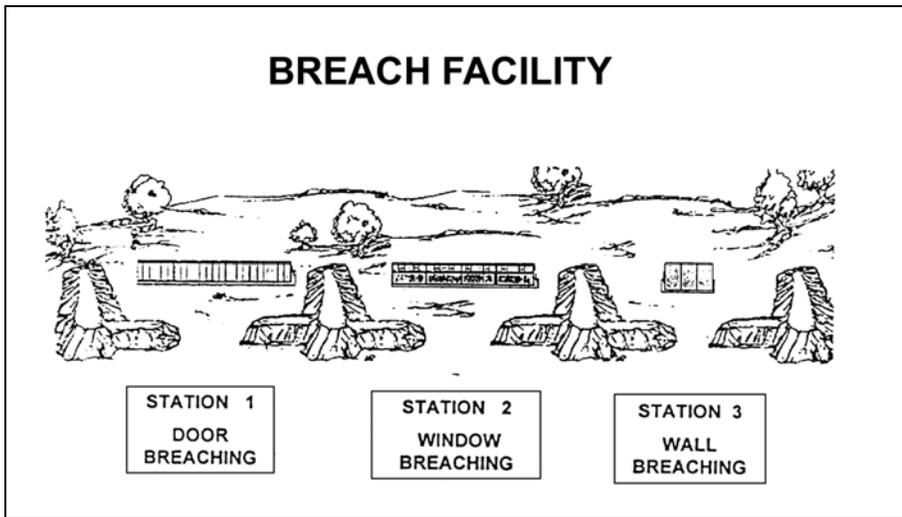


Figure 5

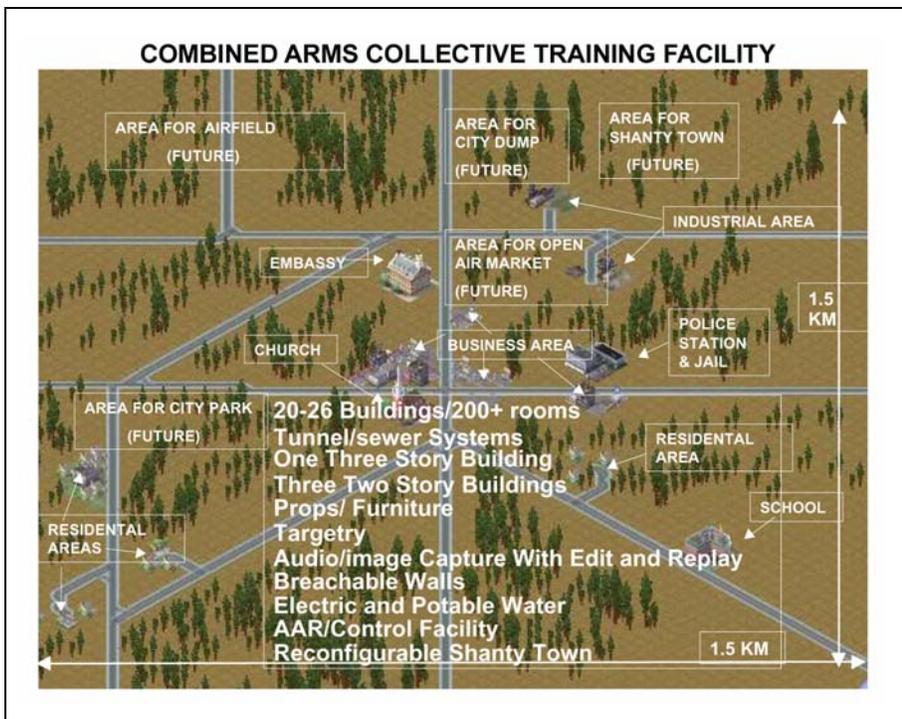


Figure 6

targetry. The facility supports the training strategy as outlined in TC 90-1. It provides training for individuals, teams, and squads in breaching techniques and procedures. It trains the technical tasks of mechanical, ballistic, thermal, and explosive breaching. (The active components would use it semi-annually and the reserve components during pre- and post-mobilization.)

**Combined Arms Collective Training Facility.** This facility (Figure 6) is a complex of 20 to 26 buildings covering an urbanized area of 2.25 square kilometers. It will contain audio/video

capture instrumentation, three-dimensional precision targetry, and an AAR facility, and is designed to accommodate expansion.

The facility supports the training strategy as outlined in TC 90-1. It provides combined arms collective training for platoon and company situational training exercises and battalion task force field training exercises. (Recommended training frequency: Semi-annually for active components and during post-mobilization for reserve components.)

The following are the training con-

cepts that will guide the UO training:

Units at platoon level and below will train at home station using the assault course, the shoot house, and the breach facility to achieve squad and platoon level UO proficiency. Infantry and other branches in both the active and reserve components can also use these facilities.

Companies and battalions will conduct live training at home station, while brigades will conduct live training at the combat training centers (CTCs). The combined arms training facility will permit collective combined arms UO training.

The CAMTF's efforts during the past two years have been unique in the sense that simultaneous doctrine and training revisions for the Army have been completed throughout the major commands in both the active and reserve components. Installations will see the construction of these facilities as early as Fiscal Year 2003, and construction will continue through FY 2009.

Facilities have been designed to accommodate full spectrum operations for both Legacy Forces and Transformation Forces. The interim brigade combat teams (IBCTs) have priority of utilization in using the training facilities.

The Combined Arms MOUT Task Force will continue to perform its duties as the Army's primary point of contact for UO training in FY 2002. The emphasis will be on lending its expertise to installations and units during the implementation of the UO training strategy.

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