

APPENDIX  
**EXAMPLE TACTICAL STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE  
(TSOP)**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
(Classification)

HEADQUARTERS

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Location)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

DIVISION (\_\_\_\_)

(\_\_\_\_\_) DIVISION (\_\_\_\_) TACTICAL STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE (TSOP)

**Section I. GENERAL**

**A-1. Purpose.** This TSOP prescribes guidance for the conduct of sustained tactical operations. Specifically, it standardizes those recurring operational routines, procedures, and responsibilities executed by both organic and supporting organizational elements throughout the division.

**A-2. Application and Scope.** This TSOP covers only wartime operations after deployment. It does not repeat doctrine, tactics, or techniques that are provided in FMs, technical manuals (TMs), and mission training plans (MTPs). It applies to all organic, assigned, attached, and OPCON units. It also applies to all supporting units operating in or occupying areas within the division's area. All TSOP provisions apply except as modified by operations orders and plans. No provision shall replace good judgment and common sense.

**A-3. Directed Supporting Documents.**

a. This TSOP and all subordinate TSOPs incorporate all current provisions of FMs, TMs, Army and division regulations, standardization agreements (STANAGs), joint agreements, and status of forces agreements.

b. Each division staff section will develop and implement standard tactical SOPs which will govern procedures for their functional area. Staff section tactical SOPs will conform to the procedures contained in this SOP.

c. Each MSC will publish a TSOP that supports and conforms to the division TSOP. The division chief of staff will approve MSC TSOPs.

**A-4. Proponency.** The division COB and MSC executive officers are the proponents for their respective TSOPs, Ensuring compliance with established tactical standing operating procedures throughout the division is a command responsibility which commanders and staffs at all levels must monitor.

**A-5. Changes.**

a. Changes are submitted through the appropriate coordinating staff officers to the CofS.

b. The CofS coordinates the changes.

c. The division commander is the approval authority.

**Section II. COMMAND AND CONTROL PROCEDURES**

This section prescribes operating procedures for command and control of the division. (This section is not all inclusive.) It establishes the basic guidelines for procedures and the operation of command posts. Subordinate units will develop their own internal command post SOPs to conform to guidance provided in this SOP.

**A-6. Succession of Command.**

a. Succession of command for the division is: CG, ADC-M, ADC-S, and CofS.

(1) The new commander notifies the next higher headquarters and all subordinate headquarters of the change of the division commander.

(2) Succession is automatic upon death, capture, or evacuation of the commander. The CofS should be notified as soon as possible to publish assumption of command orders.

b. Command of MSC units are assumed by the executive officer unless directed otherwise (for example, senior battalion commander).

**A-7. Alternate Command Posts.**

a. The division's alternate main command post is the aviation brigade main CP.

b. The alternate command post for the division's main CP is activated upon the following:

- The division main CP's surviving elements inform the command net of attack or destruction and the inability to function.
- A unit or element reports that the division's main CP has been destroyed and verification has been established.

c. If the main CP is destroyed or otherwise inoperable, the following units or organizations assume the functions listed below until the main CP is regenerated and operational.

<u>Main CP Function</u>	<u>Designated Alternative</u>
Command Center	Aviation Brigade
G3 Ops/Planning/ A <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	Aviation Brigade
G2 Ops/ASPS	MI Battalion
FSE	DIVARTY
Engineer	Engineer Battalion Staff
ADA	ADA Battalion Staff
NBC Element	DISCOM NBC Section
ADSO	Signal Battalion

d. The TAC CP's alternate command post is the command group. Activation criteria are the same as in paragraph A-7b.

e. The rear CP alternate command post is the DISCOM CP, then the MSB command post.

**A-8. Command Post Shift Cycles.** All division and MSC command posts conduct staggered shift changes. Shifts of duty are 12 hours in duration. Change of shift briefs will not disrupt continuous performance of CP functions.

**A-9. Displacement Operations.**

a. Command post displacement for all division and MSCs is by echelon so that command and control of subordinate forces is uninterrupted.

b. Prior to movement, A and B echelons must have redundant capability to perform the functions of the CP.

#### **A-10. Security.**

a. Each command post is responsible for establishing its own security.

b. Off-shift personnel sleep in or near fighting positions surrounding the CP.

c. Fighting positions are designated 360° around the CP.

d. CP security elements, when used, establish a security zone 3 to 5 kilometers around the CP. The following operations are conducted to interdict enemy ground forces:

- Road checkpoints.
- Patrols.
- LPs and OPs.
- Employment of sensors.
- Employment of ground surveillance radars.

e. The CP operations NCO coordinates the employment of the security force.

f. Access to a command post is normally controlled by limiting access to one entrance and checking identification.

g. Additional security measures are implemented as the situation dictates.

#### **A-11. Orders and Plans.**

a. Unless otherwise stated, "Zulu" time is used in all division operations orders.

b. The ADC-M, ADC-S, CofS, and G3 have authority to issue warning orders in the CG's name.

c. The main CP G3 operations element provides sequential numbers for all division written orders. The S3 operations of all subordinate and supporting units issue orders numbers for their commands.

d. The ADC-M, ADC-S, CON, and G3 have the authority to approve and issue written FRAGOs in the CG's name. The TAC and rear CP should obtain an order number prior to issuing a written FRAGO from the main CP.

e. The following procedures apply for publication of orders.

(1) The G3 has overall responsibility for orders and plans.

(2) Staff sections review and sign annexes, if they are submitted for separate distribution. If they are distributed with the order, annexes are not signed.

(3) The division sends verbal FRAGOs by the most expeditious means available (followed by hard copy and overlay through couriers).

(4) The division uses the following guide for annexes:

- Annex A — Task Organization.
- Annex B — Intelligence.
- Annex C — Operations Overlay/Concept of Operations.
- Annex D — Engineer.
- Annex E — Army Aviation.
- Annex F — Fire Support.
- Annex G — Air Defense.
- Annex H — A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup>.
- Annex I — Electronic Warfare.

- Annex J — Signal Operations.
- Annex K — Operations Security (OPSEC).
- Annex L — Deception.
- Annex M — Psychological Operations.
- Annex N — NBC Defense/Smoke Operations.
- Annex O — Military Police.
- Annex P — Rear Operations.
- Annex Q — Service Support.
- Annex R — Movement.
- Annex S — Civil Affairs.

f. Acknowledge receipt of operations orders to the issuing CP. Subordinate units submit one copy of all orders and overlays to division tactical operation center (TOC) G3 operations. MSCs and staff elements reproduce additional copies for internal use and distribution.

g. When the division is not committed to combat operations, the elements listed below receive copies of the OPLANs for the upcoming operations. This list is used only when there is sufficient time to reproduce and distribute a complete order. When the division is committed to combat operations, this listing will not be used.

<u>Copy Number</u>	<u>Addressee</u>	<u>Copy Number</u>	<u>Addressee</u>
1	CG	14	MI Bn
2	ADC-M	15	Signal Bn
3	ADC-S	16	MP Co
4	CofS	17	HQ Comdt
5	Bde	18	G1
6	Bde	19	G2
7	Bde	20	G3
8	DIVARTY	21	G4
9	Avn Bde	22	G5
10	DISCOM	23	PM
11	Recon Squadron	24	Corps HQ
12	ADA Bn	25-26	Attached Units
13	Engr Bn	31-35	Spares/Adjacent Units

h. The division uses FRAGOs and warning orders when it is committed to combat operations. Written copies go only to those commanders and staff officers with a requirement to know. (NOTE: To prevent fratricide, changes to scheme of maneuver and fires must be transmitted to all division units.

i. The proliferation and copying of orders is kept to *the absolute required minimum at all times*.

All orders and plans are identified by the type (such as OPORD or FRAGO) and numbered sequentially from the beginning of the calendar year (OPORD 15-93 is the fifteenth OPORD issued in 1993).

(1) The CofS maintains a historical file of all orders (one copy) issued by the division HQ and those received from higher and adjacent HQ. All other copies remaining in the HQ are destroyed within five days after the complete execution of the base order.

(2) After issuance of the division order, any Army or corps level orders in the HQ are placed under the control of the CofS.

k. Phase lines from higher HQ are not renamed.

l. On division operations maps and orders, the division objectives (for the brigades) are used. The related corps objective (to the division) is shown in parentheses before or above the division-specified

objective. When necessary for clarity in verbal conversation, both names are used. Divisional brigades incorporate this procedure into their TSOPs. To ensure clarity, operational graphics are labeled as follows:

- (1) Objectives and engagement areas (people).
- (2) Division--explorers or Early American heroes:
  - 1st brigade—cartoon characters.
  - 2d brigade—presidents.
  - 3d brigade—Civil War generals.
  - Aviation brigade—World War H generals.
- (3) Areas of operation and assembly areas (places):
  - Division—cities.
  - 1st brigade—battles.
  - 2d brigade—colleges.
  - 3d brigade—states.
  - Aviation brigade—parks.
- (4) Routes/axis of advance (animals):
  - Division—big game.
  - 1st brigade—fish.
  - 2d brigade—farm animals.
  - 3d brigade—insects.
  - Aviation brigade—birds.
- (5) Phase lines and LZs and PZs (things):
  - Division—trees.
  - 1st brigade-cars.
  - 2d brigade—jewels
  - 3d brigade—weapons.
  - Aviation brigade—metals.
- (6) Routes (colors):
  - Division—red, white, and blue.
  - 1st brigade—black.
  - 2d brigade—purple.
  - 3d brigade—brown.
  - Aviation brigade—green.

m. The division's orders group assembles to receive or disseminate oral or written orders. Orders group members assemble by organic transportation at a location and time designated by the commander. The commander may call one of three different orders group compositions, depending on the situation.

<u>Orders Group A</u>	<b>Orders Group B</b>	<b>Orders Group C</b>
CG with cmd group	CG	CG
Bde CDRs	ADC-M	ADC-M
	ADC-S	ADC-S
	G3	CofS
	Bde CDRs	All MSC CDRs
	Avn Bde CDR	All primary staff
	Div Arty CDR	
	Recon Sqdn CDR	

The orders group designees normally do not bring subordinate commanders and staff to orders group locations. Temporary local security is provided by vehicle drivers.

**Section III. STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES**

A-12. Task Organization. The following routine task organization of organic division elements represents the division's standard combined arms fighting organization for combat. This grouping applies until specifically changed by verbal or written OPORDs, FRAGOs, or warning orders. This task organization is the basis for all division movement, and tactical employment planning.

<p><u>1st Bde</u></p> <p>_____ Inf Bn          _____ Inf Bn          _____ Inf Bn          _____ FA Bn (DS)          _____ Engr Co (DS)          _____ FSB (DS)          _____ ADA Co          _____ MI Tms</p>	<p>2d Bde</p> <p>_____ Inf Bn          _____ Inf Bn          _____ Inf Bn          _____ FA Bn (DS)          _____ Eng-r Co (DS)          _____ FSB (DS)          _____ ADA Co          _____ MI Tms</p>	<p><u>3d Bde (Res)</u></p> <p>_____ Inf Bn          _____ Inf Bn          _____ Inf Bn          _____ FA Bn (DS)          _____ FSB (DS)          _____ ADA Co          _____ MI Tms</p>	
<p><u>Avn Bde</u></p> <p>_____ Atk Bn          _____ Aslt Co          _____ Aslt Co</p>	<p><u>DIVARTY</u></p> <p>_____ 155 Btry</p>	<p><u>DISCOM</u></p> <p>_____ MSB</p>	<p><u>DIV Troops</u></p> <p>_____ Recon Sqdn          _____ Engr Bn(-) (Lt)          _____ MI Bn          _____ ADA Bn          _____ Sig Bn          _____ MP Co          _____ Div Band</p>

**A-13. Division Control Methods and Procedures.**

*a. Liaison Officer and NCO Procedures.*

(1) Under the supervision of the chief of staff, the division employs three organic LO teams to provide nonreciprocal liaison functions from the division to the following units:

- Right adjacent unit.
- Main effort brigade.
- Higher headquarters.

(2) Allied and US Marine forces that are supporting or adjacent to the division exchange reciprocal LO teams. The division first provides the supporting effort brigade team, then the main effort brigade team.

(3) Administrative support is provided for LO teams or individuals by the receiving headquarters, to include:

- Accommodation and rations.
- Maintenance, fuel, and lubricants.

(4) Before departing the parent headquarters, the LO team—

- Obtains maps, call signs, overlays, and orders for upcoming operations.
- Understands the commander's intent.
- Gets current operations status from the operations center.
- Checks all staff sections for information to forward to higher or adjacent headquarters.

- Notes any task organization changes.
- Obtains written copies of FRAGOs, warning orders, CONPLANS, and OPLANS (when available).
- Gets phone numbers, secure fills, and radio frequencies.
- Notifies the chief of staff of the team's departure.

(5) On arrival at the receiving unit, the LO team—

- Reports to the receiving unit chief of staff or G3 and briefs them on the parent unit's current situation, status, location, and plans.
- Contacts the parent unit, informing it of the team's arrival (receive update if required).
- Reviews the receiving unit's situation and identifies problems.
- Exchanges information with each receiving unit staff section as required.
- Informs the chief of staff of the team's anticipated departure.
- Obtains required or available copies of FRAGOs, warning orders, CONPLANS, and OPLANS for subordinate units of the receiving headquarters.

(6) When returning to the parent unit, LOs brief the parent unit's chief of staff or XO on the following information pertaining to the supporting headquarter's status, including as a minimum—

- Upcoming operations and mission requirements for the supported unit (CONPLANS, OPLANS, and FRAGOs).
- The commander's intent for current and future operations.
- The current and projected priorities for CS and CSS.
- Changes in task organization and organization for combat.
- Updated unit locations.
- Any other specific information required by the parent unit commander.

b. *Standard Operational Brevity Code Words.* During all radio and wire communications, all units under division control use the following operational code words to shorten transmission time. (NOTE: Although secure equipment is available, the division must be able to operate under nonsecure conditions caused by equipment failure, compromise, and so forth.)

**Bandits:** Unit, vehicle, or enemy aircraft positively identified as enemy (observer gives direction to bandit).

“Bandits to the east”

**Bingo:** Switch to 2d alternate frequency.

**Bogey:** Unidentified aircraft (observer gives direction to bogey).

“Dynamite, dynamite, 2 bogies north”

**Candles:** Artificial illumination.

“Request candles, B71”

**Chatter:** Communications jamming.

“Chatter on my internal”

**Cold:** Area clean of enemy.

**Disk:** Zone or area reconnaissance.

“Execute disk, A14, B63, B41, A38”

**Dump TIRS:** Terrain index reference system (TIRS) has been compromised. Cease use until further notice.

**Dynamite:** Air defense warning that alerts the force of aircraft inbound or attacking NOW. Passed on the command net, used in connection with Bandit or Bogey. Requires immediate response.

**Established:** Unit has consolidated to position at the designated control measure.  
"Established A21"

**Fallout:** Warning for arrival of radioactive fallout.

**Fix:** Send your location to me.  
"Fix, out"  
"Send me the location of \_\_\_\_\_"  
"Fix T3J22, out"

**Flash, flash:** Clear the net immediately, critical traffic follows.

**Gas:** Chemical attack.

**Geiger chase:** Radiological survey or monitor.  
"Geiger chase N21 to W33"

**Geiger sour:** Area monitored or surveyed is contaminated.

**Geiger sweet:** Area monitored or surveyed is not contaminated.  
"From A21 to W33, geiger sour"  
"D51 is geiger sweet"

**Get:** Put specific person designated by call sign on the radio.  
"Get G26, out"

**Guidons:** Net call—subordinates answer to branch and unit sequence: Infantry, armor, artillery, engineer, by unit numeric designation; companies in letter sequence; and platoons in numeric sequence.

**Hostile:** A unit, vehicle, or aircraft positively identified as enemy.

**Hot:** Area occupied by enemy.

**HUSH:** Levels of signal security.  
HUSH One: Free net  
HUSH Two: Directed net  
HUSH Three: Directed net with radio listening silence imposed

**Jailbreak:** Radio listening silence is lifted.

**Klick:** Refers to a kilometer; one klick equals one kilometer (one grid square on a 1:100,000 or 1:50,000 scale tactical map).

**Long Run:** Movement by alternate bounds.

**Middleman:** Radio relay.

**Module:** Field artillery standard ammunition package consisting of a battalion six improved conventional munitions (ICM).

**Move or moving:** The order to move or displace: acknowledgment that a unit is moving.

**Nothing heard:** Station called does not (or did not) answer.  
"X79, this is T22, Nothing heard, out"

**Orders:** Oral orders to follow, prepare to copy, put the call sign principal on the radio (GET).



**Plot:** General enemy and friendly summary and commander's assessment; a quick and informal exchange of information between commanders and operations officers; not a formatted report.

**Present:** Call sign principal report to specified location  
 "F37 present at N26, 30 minutes"

**Run-in:** Code word used by moving unit during a rearward passage of lines to warn friendly units that it is "running" toward them and that enemy forces are pursuing it.

**Set:** Used during maneuver to indicate that the sender (bounding unit) has completed its bound and is prepared to overwatch from its present position. See Established (above).

**Silence:** Absolute radio silence imposed on all net users.  
 (Say 3 times)

**Stand to:** A time at which a unit has achieved a readiness condition in which it is fully prepared to fight. (Readiness condition (REDCON) One)

**Switch:** Change to alternate frequency. (Specify which frequency by frequency designation or the call sign of the commander of the frequency to be used.)  
 "Switch ALPHA JULIET" (Antijamming)  
 "Switch N5F32" (The unit frequency whose commander is N5F32)

*c. Terrain Index Reference System.*

(1) The division uses TIRS to provide a quick and accurate method to control the maneuver of units, pass out control measures, and prepare a change in mission FRAGO. It is used with checkpoints, phase lines, and other graphic control measures.

(2) The user pinpoints the location by shifting on a horizontal-vertical scale from the TIRS point to the locations.

(3) On secure radios, use TIRS in the clear. Example: "From Y17, Right 1.5, up .5." (The listener finds point Y17, then measures 1.5 kilometers to the right or east and .5 kilometers up or north to find the desired location.)

(4) On nonsecure radios, encode the numerical portion of the TIRS.

(5) TIRS is established from higher to lower. TIRS are designated by the G3 for both the current and future area of operations. Subordinate HQs may establish supplemental TIRS. TIRS is always alphanumeric. The first character is the only letter and is allocated as follows:

Div TAC/Main CPs	A	Avn Bde	O,P
Div Rear CP	B	Div Recon Sqdn	R
1st Bde	C,D,E,F	DIVARTY	S
2d Bde	G,H,I,J	Atchd/OPCON Units	T,U,V,W
3d Bde	K,L,M,N	Div Spares	X,Y,Z

(a) Do not use TIRS to request fires. Use only target numbers or grids.

(b) Subordinate division units use only TIRS that were established by division.

(6) If a TIRS map or overlay is lost, captured, or compromised, the responsible HQ reports the code words "Dump TIRS (*echelon code*)" to higher HQ. Full notification and reestablishment of a new TIRS is a command action. The echelon code indicates the highest level of TIRS that was compromised: DISTANT = division, BELOW = brigade, BASE = battalion, and CELLAR = company.

*d. Division Recognition Techniques.*

(1) **Combat Vehicle Marking System.** The division's combat, CS, and CSS vehicles are marked for rapid identification from the rear and sides. This facilitates control during battle by enabling quick and easy visual identification of units on the battlefield. Associating unit identification with vehicle markings assists in the reconstitution of forces and prevention of fratricide. This section prescribes standard symbols used to mark vehicles within the division. Marking of vehicles is accomplished within the following restrictions:

- Only standard chemical agent resistant coating (CARC) paint are used for marking (black and sand).

- Markings apply to all specified vehicles within the organization.

Markings consist of numbers and chevrons of the style and size described in this section and locations are standardized. Medical vehicles are marked IAW AR 750-1.

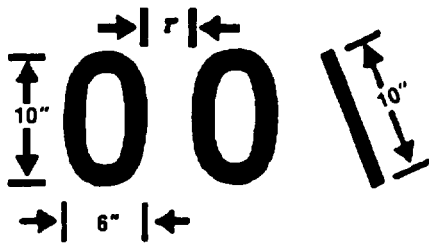
(2) **MSC Vehicle Markings.** Vehicles of the division MSCs are identified by a combination of a single half-chevron and a two-digit numeric identifier. MSC identifiers always begin with a zero and have a single half-chevron placed immediately adjacent and to the right of the numeric identifier. Division assigned MSC numeric identifiers are:

- 00\ Div HHC
- 01\ 1st Bde
- 02\ 2d Bde
- 03\ 3d Bde
- 04\ Avn Bde
- 05\ DIVARTY
- 06\ DISCOM

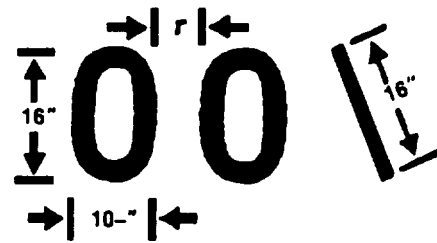
(3) **Unit Identifiers.** The following digits/symbols are assigned to units within the division:

<u>ID</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>Unit</u>
00\	Div HHC	03\	3d Bde	05\	DIVARTY
01\	1st Bde	7	_____ Inf	1	_____ FA
1	_____ Inf	8	_____ Inf	2	_____ FA
2	_____ Inf	9	_____ Inf	3	_____ FA
3	_____ Inf			4	155 Btry
02\	2d Bde	04\	Avn Bde		
4	_____ Inf	3	_____ Atk Bn	/3	_____ ADA Bn
5	_____ Inf	4	_____ Aslt Co	/1	_____ Engr Bn
6	_____ Inf	5	_____ Aslt Co	06\	DISCOM
				/6	MSB/FSBs
/7	_____ MP Co				
/2	_____ Recon Sqdn				
/4	_____ MI Bn				
/5	_____ Sig Bn				

(4) **Marking Size.** The size of the vehicle markings is shown below. The space between the numbers and half-chevrons is 2 inches. Side and rear markings are placed on doors or other flat surfaces and remain unobstructed by equipment, camouflage nets, or other miscellaneous items. Marking location and size may be adjusted to accommodate the type of vehicle.



*Dimensions of Side Markings*



*Dimensions of Rear Markings*

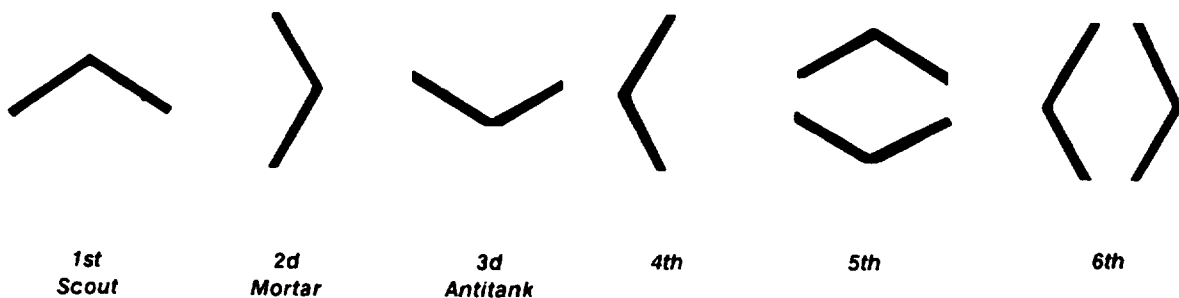
(5) Separate Battalions/Squadrons and Companies. Vehicles assigned to divisional units are identified by a half-chevron and a two-digit numeric identifier combination. The first digit of the two-digit identifier designates the battalion/squadron and the second digit identifies subordinate company/troop/battery-sized units. The accompanying half-chevron identifies the vehicle as belonging to a divisional separate battalion/squadron or company. These half-chevron identifiers are placed immediately adjacent and to the left of the numeric identifiers. Divisional unit identification markings are as follows:

- /1 Engineer Battalion
- /2 Recon Squadron
- /3 ADA Battalion
- /4 MI Battalion
- /5 Signal Battalion
- /6 Division Main and Forward Support Battalions  
(NOTE: /60 = MSB; /61 = 1st FSB; /62 = 2d FSB; /63 = 3d FSB)
- /7 MP Company

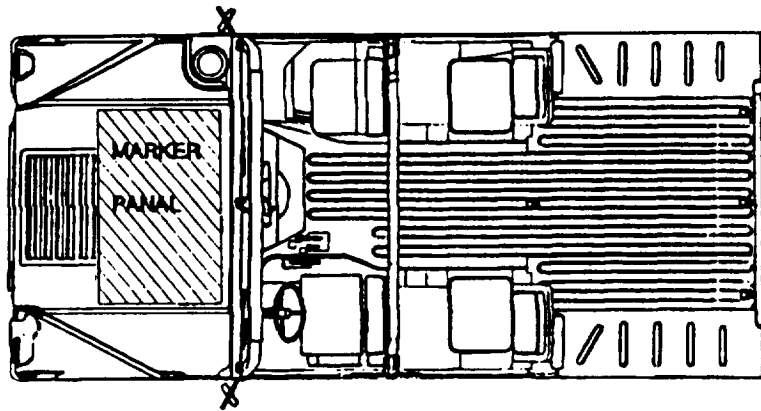
(6) Company/Troop/Battery Markings. Company, troop, and battery level units are assigned the following numbers:

- 0 HHC/HHT/HHB
- 1 A Co/Troop/Battery
- 2 B Co/Troop/Battery
- 3 C Co/Troop/Battery
- 4 D Co/Troop/Battery

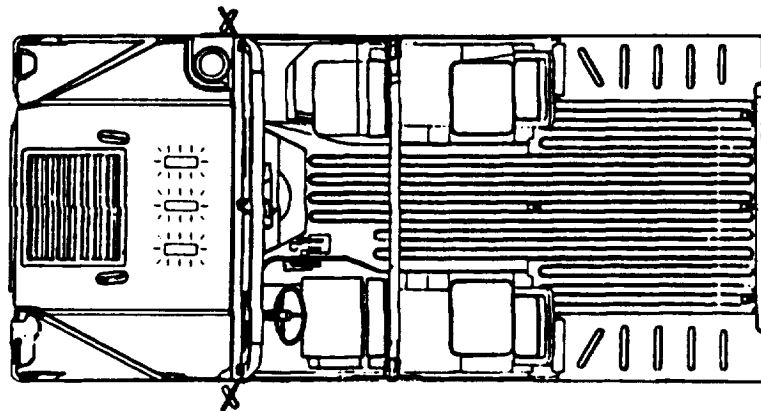
(7) Platoon Markings. Platoons (or sections) are identified by the application of a single or double directional chevron. They are applied along with the battalion and company equivalent identifiers. Platoon identifiers are as follows:



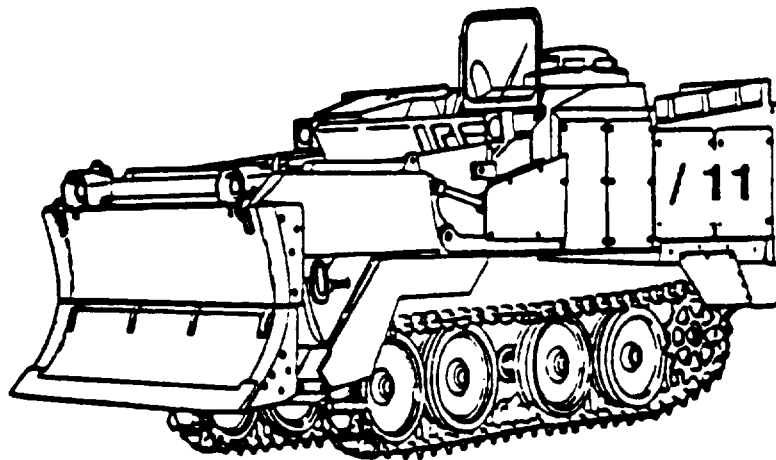
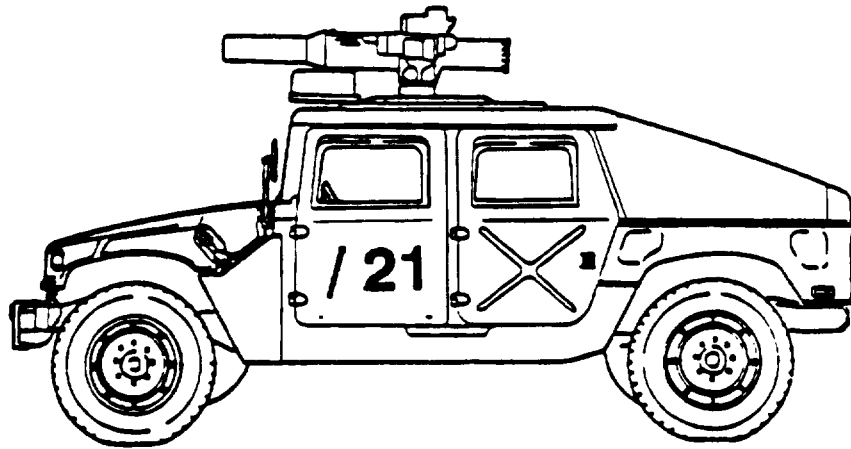
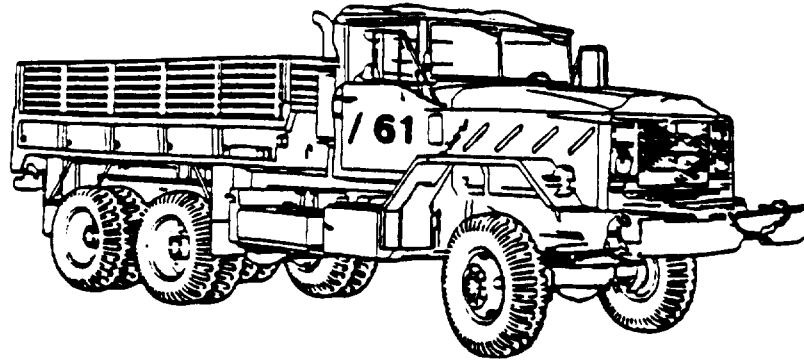
(8) Vehicle Top Markings. Each combat vehicle in proximity to CAS missions or when directed displays one VS17 panel on top of the vehicle. Panels are removed after the CAS missions if air superiority is not maintained. Chemical lights are placed on top of all vehicles for night recognition by friendly aircraft. Three lights are placed horizontally on any flat open surface, protected from observation by enemy forces.



Marker Panel



Chemical Lights



Examples of Vehicle Marking System

e. Signals. The following standard signals are established and used throughout the division to direct the indicated actions.

(1) Hand and Arm Signals, Tactical Formations.



*COLUMN.* Raise and extend the arm overhead. Move it to the right and left. Continue until the formation is executed.



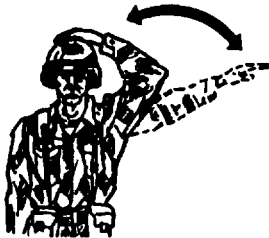
*STAGGERED COLUMN.* Extend the arms so that upper arms are parallel to the ground and the forearms are perpendicular. Raise the arms so that they are fully extended above the head. Repeat.



*TRAVELING.* Extend the arm overhead and swing it in a circle from the shoulder.



*TRAVELING OVERWATCH.* Extend both arms and raise them up and down.



*COVER MY MOVE.* Extend one arm up to 45-degree angle. Bend the arm and tap the helmet. Repeat.



*VEE.* Raise the arms and extend them 45 degrees above the horizontal.



*HERRINGBONE. Extend the arms parallel to ground. Bend the arms until the forearms are perpendicular. Repeat.*



*WEDGE. Extend the arms downward and to the sides at an angle of 45 degrees below the horizontal, palms to the front.*



*LINE. Extend the arms parallel to the ground.*



*COIL. Raise one arm above the head and rotate it in a small circle.*



*ECHELON LEFT. Extend the right arm and raise it 45 degrees above the shoulder. Extend the left arm 45 degrees below the horizontal and point toward the ground.*

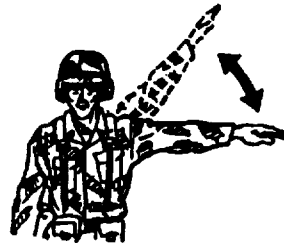


*ECHELON RIGHT. Extend the left arm and raise it 45 degrees above the shoulder. Extend the right arm 45 degrees below the horizontal and point toward the ground.*

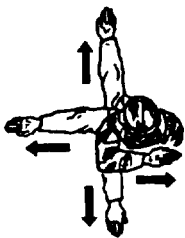
(2) Hand and Arm Signals, Tactical Actions.



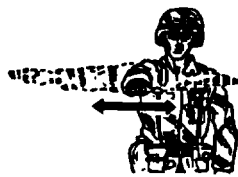
*JOIN ME, FOLLOW ME, or COME FORWARD.* Point toward person(s) or unit(s); beckon by holding the arm horizontally to the front, palm up, and motioning toward the body.



*MOVE TO LEFT.* Extend the arm to the left and raise it up and down.



*DISPERSE.* Extend either arm vertically overhead; wave the arm and hand to the front, left, right, and rear, with the palm toward the direction of each movement.



*ASSEMBLE or RALLY.* Raise the arm vertically overhead, palm to the front, and wave in large, horizontal circles. *NOTE:* Signal is normally followed by the signaler pointing to the assembly or rally site.



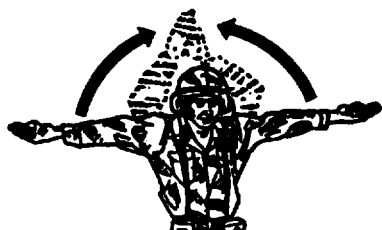
*SLOW DOWN.* Extend the arm horizontally sideward, palm to the front wave the arm slightly downward several times, keeping the arm straight. Do not move arm above horizontal.



*INCREASE SPEED, DOUBLE TIME, OR RUSH.* Raise the fist to the shoulder, thrust the fist upward to the full extent of the arm and back to the shoulder. Repeat rapidly.







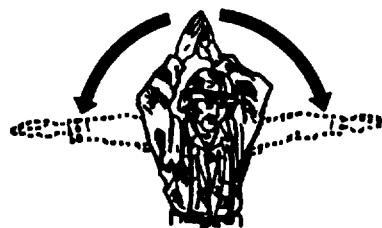
*CLOSE UP.* Extend both arms parallel to the ground, palms uppermost, then move the arms upward and inward toward the head.



*ADVANCE or MOVE OUT.* Face the direction of movement; hold the arm extended to the rear; swing the arm overhead and forward in the direction of movement (hold at the horizontal), palm down.



*FIX BAYONETS.* Simulate the movement of the right hand in removing the bayonet from the scabbard and fixing it on the rifle.



*OPEN UP.* Extend the arms overhead, palms inward, then slowly lower arms to a horizontal position.



*ENEMY IN SIGHT.* Hold the rifle in the ready position at shoulder level. Point the rifle in the direction of enemy.



*TAKE COVER.* Extend the arms at a 45-degree angle from the side, above the horizontal, palm down, and then lower the arm to the side.



*HALT or STOP.* Raise the hand upward to the full extent of the arm, palm to the front. Hold that position until the signal is understood.



*AIR ATTACK.* Bend the arms with forearms at a 45-degree angle. The forearms are crossed. Repeat.

**(3) Hand and Arm Signals, Patrolling Actions.**



*MAP CHECK.* Point at the palm of one hand with the index finger on the other hand.



*PACE COUNT.* Tap the heel of boot repeatedly with an open hand.



*RADIOTELEPHONE OPERATOR FOR WARD.* Raise the hand to the ear with the thumb and little finger extended.



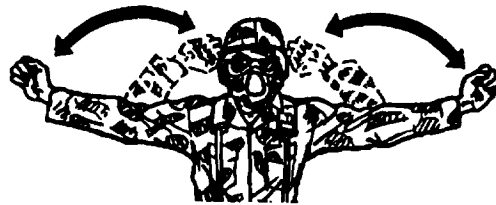
*HEAD COUNT.* Tap the back of the helmet repeatedly with an open hand.



*DANGER AREA.* Draw the hand, palm down, across the neck in a throat-cutting motion from left to right.

*FREEZE.* Raise the fist to head level.

(4) Hand and Arm Signals, NBC Attack.



*NUCLEAR BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL ATTACK.* Extend the arms and fists. Bend the arms to the shoulders. Repeat.

*f. Alarms and Warning Procedures.*

(1) The probability or likelihood of enemy attack or contact is signaled by warning color codes. These color codes apply to all combat action operations:

- White: Attack or contact is not likely.
- Yellow: Attack or contact is likely.
- Red: Attack or contact is in progress or is imminent.

(2) Chemical attack is signaled by a continuous series of three short vehicle horn sounds, metal-on-metal, and electronic chemical alarms and the words “gas, gas, gas.”

(3) Air attack is signaled by words “dynamite, dynamite, dynamite” with general direction. Continuous sounding of vehicle horn augments voice warnings.

(4) Indirect fires are signaled by words “incoming, incoming, incoming.”

*g. Threat Condition.* Threat conditions in the division area of operations are developed by the G2 based on enemy capabilities, actions, sightings, and assessments of terrorist factors. THREATCONs dictate appropriate adjustments to security plans and manning level of CP or base defenses. Subordinate commanders may designate higher THREATCONs based on the local situation.

(1) The THREATCON is a two-digit warning which is passed laterally and vertically within the division’s rear area to ensure receipt. The first digit is numeric (1-5) and is based on the overall threat while the second digit is alphabetic (A-D) and is based on terrorist assessments.

(2) The THREATCON is based on the enemy’s capabilities as shown by the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), the past and present actions of enemy forces in the rear area, and any sightings of threat forces in the rear area. A level of 1 indicates the lowest assessment of threat while 5 indicates the highest threat assessment:

- 1 Enemy capability
- 2 Enemy sightings in area
- 3 Enemy activity in area
- 4 Attack probable
- 5 Attack imminent

(3) In determining the threat condition, the assessment factors of existence, capability, history, trends, and targeting are considered.

(a) Alpha indicates a low assessment with existence and capability as factors.

(b) Bravo indicates a medium assessment, adding history or trends as a factor. Bravo is used when an increased and more predictable threat of terrorist activity exists.

(c) Charlie indicates a high assessment with existence, capability, trends, and targeting as factors. Targeting is not specific while history may be a factor. Charlie is used when an incident occurs or when intelligence indicates an imminent terrorist action.

(d) Delta indicates an imminent assessment with specific targeting a factor. Delta is normally used to localize warning to the specific target area.

Example: THREATCON 2C would indicate a generally low level of overall threat coupled with a high terrorist threat.

h. *Readiness Condition.* All division elements use the following readiness criteria in terms of time to state current readiness status, or to direct the attainment of a specific readiness status in anticipation of combat operations.

- REDCON One: I am fully ready to execute the assigned mission now and will initiate execution on receipt of orders.
- REDCON Two: I can be ready to execute an assigned mission in 15 minutes.
- REDCON Three: I can be ready to execute an assigned mission in 30 minutes.
- REDCON Four: I can be ready to execute an assigned mission in one hour.
- REDCON Five: I can be ready to execute an assigned mission in \_\_\_\_\_ hours. (Specify number if more than one hour).

i. *Example fixed Call Signs.* Upon enemy contact, the division communicates with the following fixed call signs using secure communications. The division uses nickname, historical phone directory, or call sign listing. Names listed here are examples only.

Div	BATTLE	Recon Sqdn	SCOUT
Div Aslt CP	BATTLE WHISKEY	DIVARTY	GUNNER
Div Main CP	BATTLE XRAY	DISCOM	MULE SKINNER
Div TAC CP	BATTLE YANKEE	Engr Bn	SAPPER
Div Rear CP	BATTLE ZULU	MI Bn	DAGGER
1st Bde	DRAGON	ADA Bn	SKY SWEEPER
2d Bde	BAYONET	Sig Bn	SPARKS
3d Bde	BULLDOG	MP Co	SHERIFF
Avn Bde	EAGLE		

<u>Element</u>	<u>Suffix</u>
Commander	6
ADC-M	63
ADC-S	64
CofS/XO	5
Deputy	Suffix + Bravo (for example, 3B)
C S M	7
G1/S1	1
G2/S2	2
G3/S3	3
G4/S4	4
G5/S5	8
Scout	29

<u>Element</u>	<u>Suffix</u>
FSE/FSCoord	30
CHEM/NBC	31
ALO/FLO	32
A <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	33
ADE/Engineer	34
ADSO/Signal	9
PMO	35
IG	36
PAO	37
SJA	38
Chaplain	39

<u>Element</u>	<u>Suffix</u>
Surgeon	40
G3/AIR	3 ALPHA
LO	LIMA
Assault CP/Operations	WHISKEY
Main TOC/Operations	X-RAY
TAC/Operations	OSCAR

<u>Element</u>	<u>Suffix</u>
Rear/Operations	ZULU
NCS	NOVEMBER
Driver	DELTA
Pilot	PAPA
RTO	ROMEIO

Platoon Net Designations

1st Plt/Scouts	Red
2d Plt/Mortar	White
3d Plt/Support	Blue
4th Plt/Maintenance	Green
Antitank Plt	Gold
Communications Plt	Orange
Medical	Black

Platoon Member Designations

Plt Ldr	6
Plt Sgt	7
1st Sqd	1
2d Sqd	2
3d Sqd	3
4th Sqd	4

Company/Troop/Battery Prefixes

A Company/Troop/Battery	A
B Company/Troop/Battery	B
C Company/Troop/Battery	C
D Company/Troop/Battery	D
SVC Battery	E
HHC/HHT/HHB	F

Company Suffixes

CO	6
XO	5
1SG	7
1st Plt Ldr	16
2d Plt Ldr	26
3d Plt Ldr	36
AT Sec Ldr	46
Mortar Sec Ldr	56

Attached/Cross-Attached Suffixes

Armor	T
Mechanized	M
Engineer	E
GSR	R
ADA	A
Attack Helicopter	H

Note: If you are a tank company commander (C Company), cross-attached to a light infantry battalion, your call sign will be CT6. This avoids the confusion of having two C Companies in the net.

**A-14. Tactical Road Movement.**

a. *Responsibility.* All tactical road movement planning is the responsibility of the G3 operations, located at the division's main CP. The tactical CP controls tactical movements.

b. *Planning Factors for Mounted Movement.* (Planned for standard task organization.)

(1) Rate of March:

- All weather, hard surface roads, four-lane limited access—30 mph or 48 kph.
- All other roads—20 mph or 32 kph.
- Congested urban areas—12 mph or 20 kph.
- Blackout—10 mph or 16 kph.

(2) Intervals:

Ž Between vehicles: Daylight meters. During hours of darkness and within city or village limits—25 meters.

- Between march units: two minutes.

Ž Between serials: five minutes.

(3) Convoy Composition:

Ž Ten to twenty-four vehicles per march unit (maintain tactical integrity).

- Two to five march units per serial (maintain tactical integrity).
- Maximum five serials per convoy (maintain tactical integrity).

(4) Halts. Periodic rest and maintenance halts planned and conducted for 20 minutes after the first 2 hours; 10 minutes every 2 hours thereafter.

(5) Illumination. Vehicles in a convoy have their lights on low beam. Blackout driving is in effect forward of the light line.

(6) Convoys moving in the same direction pass one another only with permission from the tactical CP.

(7) Reports. MPs call in all convoy reports (lead vehicle crossing point) at start point (SP), TCPs, and release and other critical points within five minutes of unit crossing.

(8) Convoy Control:

• Prior to the division SP, two-person elements from the PM, DTO, DISCOM MCO, engineer battalion, and ADA battalion deploy forward to the TAC CP to help coordinate and adjust the movement plan as it is being executed. Once the movement is complete, these personnel return to their normal command post.

- MSCs are provided a block time for movement.
- Subordinate commanders appoint serial and march unit commanders.

Ž Disabled vehicles are left to the side of the route of march for pickup by trailing maintenance and recovery elements.

(9) Security. At least one alert air guard or observer is posted per vehicle during movement and weapons are oriented for 360-degree engagements.

c. *Planning Factors for Tactical Foot Marches.*

(1) Rate of March:

- Daytime on road—4 kph.
- Daytime cross country—2.4 kph.
- Limited visibility on road—3.2 kph.
- Limited visibility cross country—1.6 kph.

(2) Individual Soldier Load. The *maximum* load during approach marches is 72 lbs and the maximum individual fighting load is 48 lbs. Each company-sized unit has at a minimum one HMMWV with trailer for carrying supplies and equipment.

(3) March Formation. The division standard march formation is a staggered column of two's with one tile on each side of the road unless otherwise specified.

(4) Halts. A 15-minute halt is made after the first 45 minutes of marching. Afterwards, a 10-minute halt is made every 50 minutes,

(5) Length of March. Normally, the distance covered in a 24-hour period is from 20 to 30 kms marching from five to eight hours at a rate of 4 kph.

d. *Standard Orders of March for Tactical Movement.*

(1) The division conducts tactical movements on one, two, or three routes. The standard order of march for each route is as follows.

(a) One route of march:

Maneuver Brigade	MI Battalion
Main CP	Aviation Brigade
2d Brigade	ADA Battalion (-)
DIVARTY (-)	Signal Battalion
3d Brigade	MP Element
Engineer Battalion	DISCOM
Rear CP (LSA)	

(b) Two routes of march:

<u>Route A</u>	<u>Route B</u>
Maneuver Brigade	Maneuver Brigade
DIVARTY	Main CP
Engineer Battalion	Maneuver Brigade
Rear CP (LSA)	MI Battalion
Aviation Brigade	ADA Battalion (-)
Signal Battalion	MP Element
	DISCOM

(c) Three routes of march:

<u>Route A</u>	<u>Route B</u>	<u>Route C</u>
Maneuver Brigade	Maneuver Brigade	Maneuver Brigade
DIVARTY	Main CP	Engineer Battalion
MI Battalion	Aviation Brigade	ADA Battalion (-)
MP Element	Rear CP (LSA)	Signal Battalion
	DISCOM	DISCOM

(d) Standard orders of march are subject to redesign based on the nature of future operations and METT-T.

(2) Nondivisional units task-organized to support an organic division unit (DS, attached, OPCON, assigned) move with the supported unit. All others are inserted into the march order as the situation dictates.

e. *Route Priorities.*

(1) Movement of tactical units and unit displacement have priority over other moves. Other priorities are established as follows:

Priority

- 1 MEDEVAC
- 2 Combat unit
- 3 Combat support
- 4 Combat service support
- 5 CSS resupply moves in order of transportation priority
- 6 Combat moves to rear assembly areas
- 7 Combat support units moving rearward
- 8 CSS moves to rear
- 9 Infiltration moves (moves without clearance)

(2) The brigade's S4 denotes routes in the brigade's sector (except MSR) and reports their status through the FSB to the DISCOM MCO.

(3) The DTO, in coordination with the PMO, develops the highway regulation plan and the traffic circulation plan.

f. *Refugee and Host Nation Traffic Movements.*

(1) Refugee and host nation traffic is routed on secondary roads (other than MSR) when possible.

(2) Movements of HN traffic (10 or more vehicles or 100 or more personnel) must be coordinated with the DTO prior to movement.

(3) In concert with host nation's law enforcement personnel, division MPs assist, direct, and or deny movement of host nation traffic and refugees.

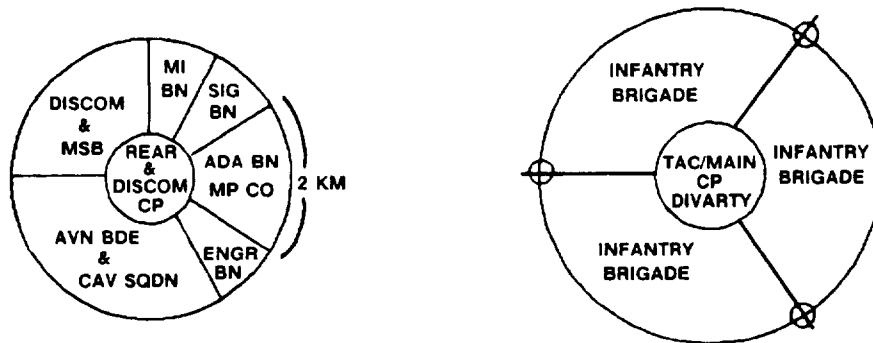
**A-15. Assembly Area Occupation and Composition.** (Also applies to occupation of attack positions.)

a. The division establishes two separate and distinct assembly areas within the corps' assigned division assembly area, a forward assembly area (FAA), and the division rear assembly area (RAA). They are normally 10 to 15 kilometers apart.

b. During the occupation of all assembly areas, 12 o'clock is always forward, and forward is the side nearest the enemy.

c. Units occupying the division RAA report to the rear command post. Other elements report to the G3 operations at the main CP.

d. The division occupies assembly areas in the following manner:



Corps assigned division assembly area.



- e. The division forward assembly area is occupied by the following elements:

TAC CP and Main CP (collocated)	Center Sector
1st Bde	9-12
2d Bde	12-3
3d Bde	3-6
DIVARTY/Recon Sqdn	6-9

**A-16. Preparation for Combat.**

- a. *Personal Combat Equipment Checks.*

(1) General Guide for Combat Uniforms. They must—

- Not break noise discipline.
- Not break light and camouflage discipline.
- Remain functional.

(2) General Rules:

- Tape or tie down everything that jingles or makes a sound during movement.
- Tape or blacken everything that is shiny.
- Button pockets to prevent items from getting lost, water or dirt from getting into pockets, and branches from snagging and ripping pockets.

ŽEnsure all personnel wear combat uniforms during tactical training missions, alerts, and combat missions.

- Use this SOP as a checklist.

(3) Boots:

- Have boots polished (not high gloss).
- Tuck excess laces into boots so that the laces do not catch roots or branches and the soldier does not trip over them.
- Blouse trousers into boots.

(4) Right Cargo Pocket. Carry all sensitive information—maps, notes, operation orders, communications-electronics operation instructions (SOIs)—in the right cargo pocket. If the soldier becomes a casualty, this sensitive information can be quickly removed.

(5) Ammo Pouches. Wear on the sides of the body to get lower in the prone position.

(6) Ammo Pouches (Magazines):

- Place loaded magazines upside down in the ammo pouches to prevent water and dirt from fouling the magazines.
- Place empty magazines right side up in ammo pouches. With empty magazines upright and loaded magazines upside down, you should be able to tell the difference between magazines without looking or, in the dark, by feeling them with one hand.

(7) Ammo Pouches (Grenades):

ŽAlways carry grenades in an appropriate container (for example, ammo pouches, grenade bag). Never carry them exposed and avoid placing grenades on the shoulder straps of load-carrying equipment (LCE).

- Do not carry smoke grenades on load-bearing equipment if you carry a rucksack. Keep them in your rucksack. Smoke grenades are not fighting grenades; under most circumstances there is time to draw them from the rucksack.

(8) Ammunition. Use a tracer-ball mix depending on the mission. (Leaders can use tracers to direct fire and aerial support.) If possible, when using a mix of tracer and ball, the last three rounds in each magazine should be tracer to remind the firer that he is nearly out of ammo.

(9) Rifle:

- Test-fire all weapons before the mission. After test-firing, do not tear weapons down again for cleaning or they will have to be test-fired again.
- Tape weapon swivels to prevent noise.
- Carry weapon-cleaning equipment on your person or in the butt of the rifle.
- Extract rounds in the chambers of weapons each morning and wipe them down because condensation (dew) may cause malfunctions.
- Check weapon and bore for any obstruction.
- Keep the reduced-visibility sight up during periods of darkness.

(10) Bayonet. Wear it on the prominent hand side of your body.

(11) Canteen:

- Before a mission, fill canteens completely to prevent water-sloshing sounds. Check for water purification tablets.
- Cover all broken NBC canteen caps with tape and have a pull tab on the tape to quickly remove it, even with gloved hands.
- Turn the loop made by the plastic piece connecting the cap to the canteen into the body to prevent branches from catching it.

(12) LBE Harness:

- Do not place anything bulky on the prominent side LCE shoulder strap that interferes with quickly getting the butt of your weapon comfortably into the pocket of your shoulder. This means that right-handed and left-handed soldiers have different LCE configurations.
- To cut down the number of entangling lanyards, secure more than one piece of equipment by the same lanyard. For example, the cord for pace-counting beads may also secure a whistle or compass or both.

(13) Compass:

- Secure by a lanyard anywhere comfortable and within easy reach.
- Ensure everyone issued a compass carries it.

(14) First Aid Pouch. Use the excess plastic at the opening of the first aid bandage to pull the bandage out of the pouch.

(15) Flashlight:

- Use colored filters on all flashlights forward of the division TAC CP.
- Connect the flashlight to the harness with a lanyard to prevent its loss.

(16) M258A1/M291 Decontamination Kit. Store in rear outside pocket of protective mask carrier.

(17) Protective Mask Carrier:

- Tape or blacken shiny parts.
- Tape down or remove mask ID tag to prevent noise.

(18) Sleeves. Wear sleeves down to protect and camouflage the arms.

(19) Dog Tags. Tape together to prevent noise. Use the standard Army issue breakaway chain.

(20) Face. Camouflage according to the colors and patterns of the area of operations and proper procedures for camouflaging.

(21) Helmet. Do not put anything on the chin strap that will interfere with the strap unsnapping.

(22) Protective Clothing Identification. For ease of identification, place a green strip of tape with abbreviated rank and last name printed in black over the right breast pocket flap and in the center of the back.

(23) Night Vision Devices (NVDS). Ensure NVDS are operational and have spare batteries.

b. *Personal Uniform and Equipment.*

(1) Worn:

- Battle dress uniforms (BDUs).
- Pistol belt with suspenders, two canteens, two ammunition pouches, first aid pouch, bayonet (diagram, page A-28).
- Ballistic helmet (Kevlar, see diagram on page A-29).
- Protective mask with M258A1 or M291 kit (training or M58 kit).
- Nerve agent antidote kit, Mark I, and CANA.
- Individual weapon.
- Field jacket and gloves (\*).
- Wet weather parka and trousers (\*).
- Overshoes (\*).
- Protective clothing (as required by MOPP level) (\*).
- Identification (ID) Card. ID tags around neck.
- M8 and M9 chemical detector paper.

(2) Rucksack (with individual soldier):

- One set of BDUs.
- Socks and underwear (minimum of two sets).
- Toilet articles.
- Entrenching tool (attached on side).
- Sleeping bag.
- One sleeping pad.
- Individual combat carrying equipment (ICCE) pack
- Two each MREs.
- Protective clothing.

(3) "A" bag (stored):

- Two sets of BDUs.
- Extra socks and underwear (minimum of three sets each).
- One pair of combat boots.
- One blanket, wool.
- Hood, cold weather.
- Parka, cold weather with liner.
- Scarf, wool (if not worn).
- One bag, barracks.
- One bag, waterproof.

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\*If not worn, items are packed in the "A" bag (duffle bag).

(4) Equipment. The diagrams below and on page A-29 show LBE equipment, helmet, and MOPP uniform.

c. *Individual and Vehicle Checklists.*

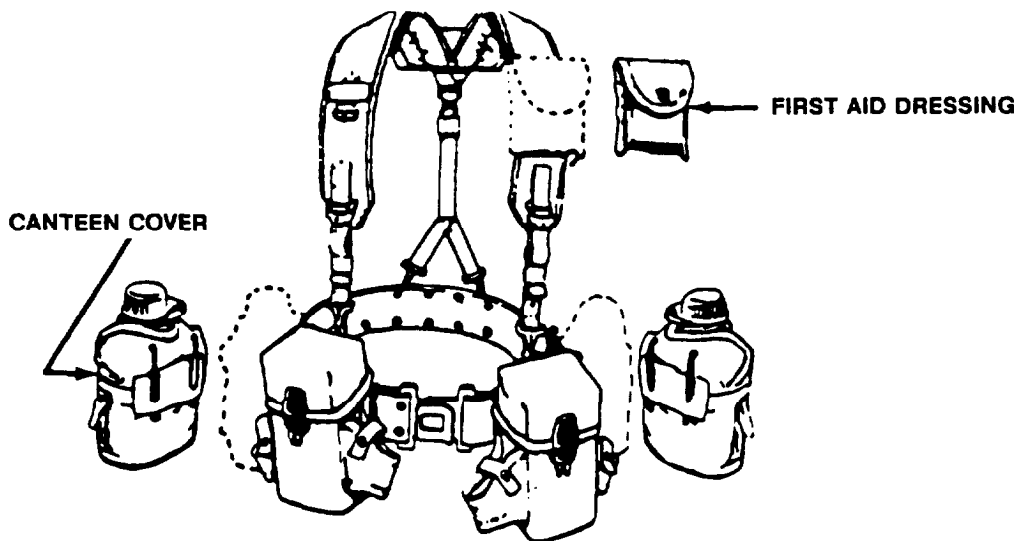
(1) Uniform:

- Protective mask.
- LCE complete.
- First aid packet complete.
- Ž Canteens full, with M17 drinking cap.
- Mask, with hood, M258 A1 or M291 kit in rear outside carrier pocket; Mark 1 kit convulsant antidote nerve agent (CANA), nerve agent pretreatment pyridostigmine (NAPP), and M8 or M9 paper in carrier.

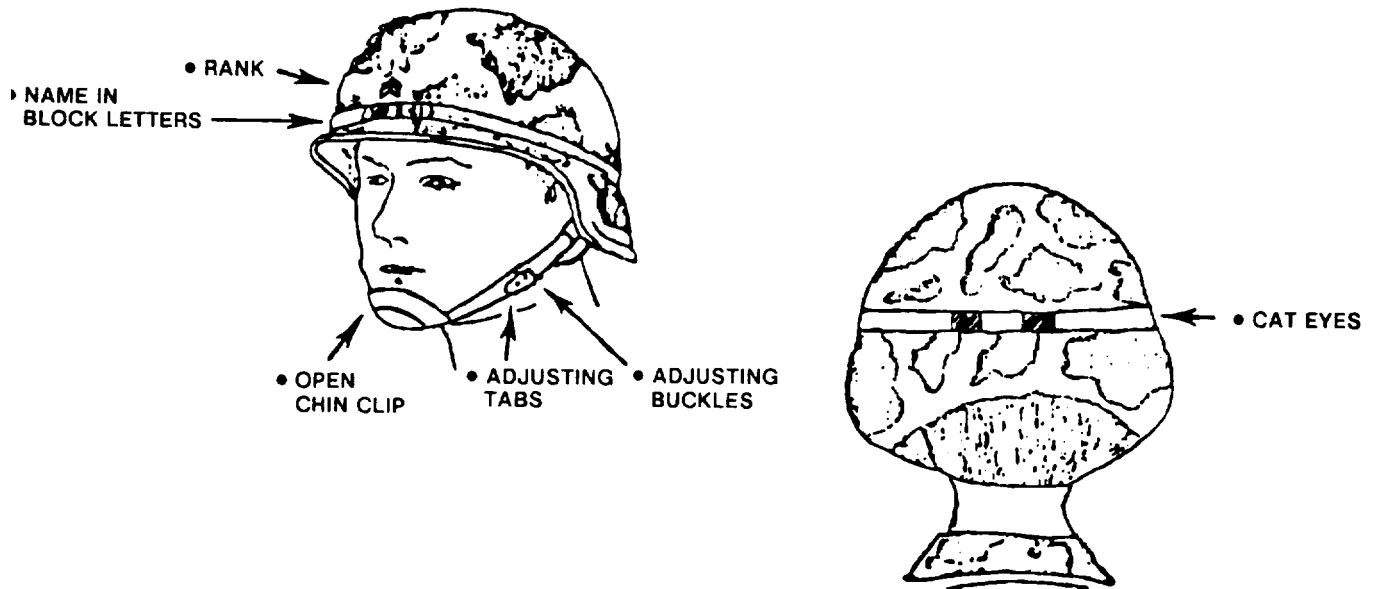
- Helmet with camouflage cover and band.
- Individual weapon with magazines.
- Dog tags around neck, and ID card.

(2) Small-unit Leader:

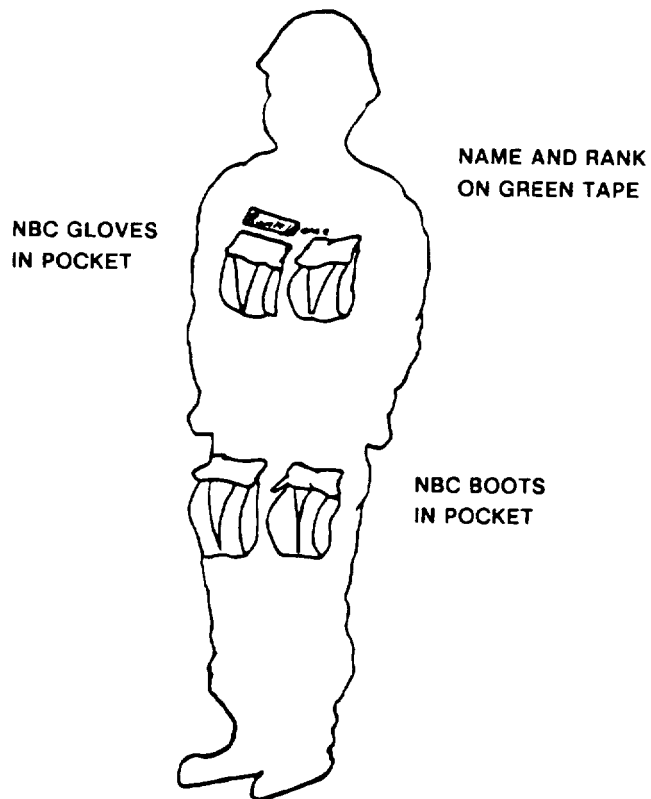
- Map with current overlay.
- Current SOI.
- Ž Leader's packet, including:
  - Unit TSOP.
  - Markers.
  - Notebook.
  - Demonstration card.
  - EPW capture tags (DA Form 5976).
  - Call for fire card.
  - NBC warning and reporting (Graphic Training Aid (GTA) 3-6-3).
- Compass.
- Ž Binoculars
- Ž Dosimeter.



*Individual uniform and equipment*



Helmet configuration



MOPP uniform

(3) *Vehicle Checks.*

(a) *General:*

- Loaded according to load plan.
- Topped off.
- POL package products plus weapons oil.
- Ž Water can full.
- MRE stowed.
- Weapons cleaning kits.
- Vehicle maintenance equipment stowed according to TM, and clean and serviceable.
- First aid kits complete,
- Ž Operator manuals on hand.
- Ž M11/M13 decontaminating apparatus (DAP) filled.
- M256A1 kit present.
- M9 paper present.

(b) *Automotive:*

- Preoperations check complete.
- No fuel leaks.
- Fire extinguishers sealed, tagged, and updated.
- Ž Fuel filters drained and checked.
- Ž Oil levels correct (engine and transmission).
- Ž Battery levels correct and cables secure.
- Air filters clean.
- Tires serviceable with correct tire pressure.
- Spare tire serviceable.
- Lights operational.
- Tire chains complete.
- Cooling system.
- Cold start system operational.
- No exhaust leaks.
- Interiors clean and orderly.
- All gauges functional.

(c) *Armament System:*

- Firing circuits operational.
- Sights clean, uncovered, and operational.
- Thermal imaging sight operational.
- Traversing and elevation system functional
- Ž Weapon's safety functional.
- Ž Ammo serviceable and stowed.
- Crew-served weapons:
  - Clean and functional.
  - Spare barrels, cleaning tools, bolts, and ruptured cartridge extractors present.
  - Headspace and timing set on M2 machine gun.
  - Machine guns properly mounted to include lock and pins.

- Binoculars.
- ŽCamouflage nets and supports.
- Compasses.
- ŽNight vision goggles with spare batteries.

(d) Communications Equipment:

- Radios:
  - Operational.
  - Secure and functional.
  - Proper frequencies set.
  - Matching units set.
  - Antennas tied down.
- Crypto variables present.
- Batteries present.
- TA312/TA-1 present with batteries and operational.
- SOIs complete.
- ŽAN/GRA-39 complete with batteries and WD-1 spools.
- TA1035 with WF16 operational.

(e) NBC Equipment:

- Protective clothing complete.
- Protective mask has the following accessories:
  - Helmet cover.
  - M258A1 or M291 decontamination kit.
  - M8 and M9 detector paper.
  - Anti fogging kit.
  - Hood.
  - NAPP tablets.
- ŽMask and hood serviceable with extra filters.
- Nerve agent antidote kit (NAAK) and CANA.
- ŽVehicles:
  - M11/M13 decontamination apparatus mounted.
  - Four 1-quart cans of DS2 issued per vehicle. Store in .50-caliber ammunition can (two DS2 per can).
  - M8A1 series automatic chemical agent alarm mounted and operational.
  - M229 series refill kit issued for each M8 alarm.
- ŽNBC defense equipment:
  - One complete and serviceable M256A1 chemical agent detector kit issued per platoon.
  - IM-174 series radiacmeters issued—one per platoon.
  - IM-931147 radiacmeters issued—two per platoon.
  - Two sets of batteries issued and serviceable for each IM174 series radiacmeter.
  - PP-157A radiac chargers issued (one per platoon).
  - NBC contamination markers present.

**A-17. Other Tactical Operating Procedures.**

a. *Link-up Operations.*

(1) Coordination Checklist (not in priority):

- Command relationship of units and the effective time.
- Enemy situation and obstacle plans.
- Mutual recognition system.
- Ž Communications plan.
- Schemes of maneuver and graphic control measures.
- Ž Fire support and fire support control measures.
- Primary and alternate link-up points.
- Ž Requirements for liaison exchange.
- Actions to be taken upon linkup.
- Ž Assistance required.
- Alternate plans if initial linkup fails.

(2) Assistance the stationary unit can normally provide:

- Guides.
- Ž Lanes through obstacles or airhead.
- Traffic control.
- Limited logistics, medical, and maintenance support.
- Ž Information on recent enemy activity.

(3) Assistance the moving unit can normally provide:

- Limited logistics, medical, and maintenance support.
- Fire support.

b. *Relief-in-Place Operation.*

(1) Coordination Checklist (not in priority):

- Ž Time for the relief.
- Routes, guides, link-up points.
- Assembly areas and positions to be occupied.
- Liaison, reconnaissance, advance parties.
- Ž Fire support coordination and control measures.
- Obstacle plans.
- Passage of command.
- Ž Call signs.
- Frequencies.
- Recognition signals.
- Ž The disposition of relieved unit supplies (POL, ammunition, rations) that the relieved unit

will not take with it.

- Reconnaissance and surveillance plan.

(2) Sequence of Events (for relief in contact and not in contact).

(a) On receipt of the corps warning order, procedures for tactical road movement go in effect. The division recon squadron conducts route reconnaissance from division's present location to the area of operations of the unit to be relieved. Makes initial linkup with unit being relieved.

(b) The division's tactical CP follows to collocate with the tactical CP of unit being relieved. It establishes link-up points for MSC coordination parties.



(c) *Passage of Command.* The incoming division commander assumes command of the sector and operational control of all nondivisional units within the sector at the established SP time for the relieving unit to begin moving from a rear assembly area to conduct the relief.

c. *Forward Passage of Lines* (applies only when enemy forces are not within direct or indirect fire range of the in-place unit).

(1) Coordination Checklist (not listed in priority):

- Time for the passage.
- Routes, guides, and link-up points.
- Assembly areas.
- Liaison, reconnaissance, and advance parties.
- Passage corridor SP and RPs through in-place unit.
- Fire support (direct and indirect).
- Obstacle locations and lanes.
- Passage of command.
- Call signs.
- Frequencies.
- Recognition signals.
- ADA coverage and weapons control status.

(2) *Sequence of Events.* The tactical CP moves to collocate with the tactical CP of unit being passed through and establishes link-up points for brigade coordination parties and begins coordination.

(3) *Passage of Command.* The passing division assumes tactical control (TACON) of the unit it passes at the established SP for movement out of a rear assembly area to begin the passage.

d. *Rearward Passage of Lines.*

(1) *Sequence of Events.* The recon squadron coordinates the following:

- Location of in-place units and obstacles throughout the in-place unit's area.
- Tactical disposition of passing unit.
- Location of the battle hand-over line.
- Location of rear assembly area, and routes out of rear assembly area (if not provided by corps).
- Passage lanes and passage points to support the scheme of maneuver.
- The contact point for each passage lane and guide requirements.
- Routes to each contact point.
- The route from each passage lane to the rear assembly area.
- Detailed locations of units and obstacles.
- Locations of rally points.
- Combat service support responsibilities.
- Arrangements for additional reconnaissance.

(2) *Passage of Command.* Tactical control of the passing unit passes to the stationary unit at a designated time established by higher headquarters or at a time coordinated between the two units.

(3) *Sequence of Passage:*

- Rear command post with MP company.
- DISCOM.
- Main command post.
- Engineer battalion.
- ADA battalion.

- MI battalion.
- Aviation brigade.
- DIVARTY.
- Reserve (if not committed).
- Supporting effort brigade with attachments.
- Tactical CP.
- Command group.
- Main effort brigade.

(4) Isolated or Cut-off Units or Individuals. Units or individuals that are isolated, cut off, or forced to conduct passage of lines through an area or unit other than as previously coordinated use the following procedures:

ŽAttempt radio contact.

•Establish contact with the stationary unit using challenge, password, and recognition signals in SOIs.

ŽConduct passage as situation dictates.

(5) Hasty Passage (Run-in). Run-in is used when the enemy's actions prevent the execution of a previously coordinated passage.

(a) The run-in unit disengages and moves to rally points to prepare for passage.

(b) On the radio, the run-in unit provides—

•Complete call sign.

•Prowords "run-in, run-in."

ŽNumber of personnel and vehicles in the passing element (in the clear).

ŽTransmission authentication. (Sample run-in message: "This is W7N36, run-in, run-in, twelve/one, I authenticate DELTA, FOXTROT.")

(c) Retransmit the above data until receiving a reply or completing passage.

(d) The moving unit stays on clearly defined routes; it conducts run-ins with vehicles' headlights on, weapons oriented toward enemy, and vehicle recognition signs facing friendly units.

*e. River Crossing Operations.*

(1) Crossing Force Headquarters (CFHQ):

•Location: Division TAC CP. When available a corps' engineer group CP collocates with the division's tactical CP.

•Crossing force commander: ADC-S.

•Crossing force engineer: Senior engineer element commander.

(2) Crossing Area Headquarters:

•Crossing area commander: brigade XO.

•Crossing area engineer senior engineer supporting the brigade.

**A-18. Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Procedures.**

*a. Air Defense Warning (ADW).*

(1) ADW RED: attack imminent or in progress.

(2) ADW YELLOW: attack probable.

(3) ADW WHITE: attack not likely.

b. *Weapons Control Status (WCS).*

- (1) WEAPONS FREE: Fire at any aircraft not positively identified as friendly.
- (2) WEAPONS TIGHT: Only fire at aircraft positively identified as hostile. (Any ADA unit losing communication with higher ADA HQ will assume weapons hold status.)
- (3) WEAPONS HOLD: Do not engage except in self-defense.

c. *Hostile Criteria.* An aircraft is considered hostile when—

- (1) It is visually identified as an enemy.
- (2) It attacks friendly forces or facilities by—
  - Discharging smoke or spray.
  - Air-dropping soldiers without prior coordination.
- (3) It maneuvers to attack friendly forces or facilities.
- (4) It meets any additional hostile criteria published in OPLANs or OPORDs.

d. *Rules of Engagement.*

- (1) Division is not Committed. Division ADA weapons are restricted to self-defense engagements only.
- (2) Division is Committed. Division rules of engagement will be established. Commanders may establish a more restrictive weapons control status for engaging in the sector. However, they may not impose a less restrictive status. Small arms for air defense will be controlled and operated under weapons tight status.

e. *Early Warning System.*

- (1) The division ADA early warning system is the manual SHORAD control system (MSCS).
- (2) Early warning is broadcast on unit command nets and on the division's air defense early warning net.
- (3) The division ABMOC uses the SHORAD grid matrix (page A-36) to transmit hostile aircraft information.
- (4) The center point of this grid matrix is published in the division OPLAN or OPORD.

Example: (See SHORAD grid matrix.)

- You are located in Kentucky.
- The ABMOC transmits: "Track ###, hostile, Lewis-5-5, northwest, few, helicopter."
- You know that two to four enemy helicopters are headed towards you and are about 20 kilometers away.

BOB	HAWAII	INDIAN	JAMICA	KENNY	LISA	MAPLE	NELSON
OSCAR	HENRY	INFANTRY	JAMES	KENNETH	LAVA	MADE	NEON
RAMBO	HAWAII	INTEGRAL	JAPAN	KENNY	LEMON	MATRIX	NEPTUNE
GLACIER	HAWAII	INSECT	JASPER	KENTON	LEMON	MEDIC	NEUTRON
GOLD	HAZEL	INVASER	JAVELIN	MILDRED	LEONARD	MELVYN	NEVADA
OSCAR	HEMLOCK	IOWA	JELLO	KING	LEWIS	METSA	NIAGRA
GRILLA	HENRY	IRISH	JERRY	KIOWA	LICORICE	MERID	NICHOLAS
GRANITE	HICKORY	IRON	JESSICA	KIM	LILAC	MIAMI	NILE
GRANTY	HOLLY	IRIS	JEWEL	KINDRA	LIME	MIDAS	NITRO
GRAY	HOOD	ISAB	JOKER	KHARI	LINCOLN	MINT	TOMAS

SHORAD grid matrix

Track format gives:

- ID (hostile, unknown, or friendly).
- Location (in 10-kilometer grid plus 1-kilometer grid increments, read right and up).
- Heading.
- Raid size—one, few (two to four) or many.
- Aircraft type (jet, prop, or helicopter).

**A-19. A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup> Operating Procedures.**

a. The division's A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup> element in the main CP is the division's authority for deconfliction of airspace to support current and future operations.

b. Subordinate commanders must coordinate with the division's A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup> element.

c. Brigades are responsible for coordinating air routes and air axis to firing positions which provide minimal conflict with indirect fire weapons.

d. **A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup> Control Measures.** Effective date-time groups (DTGs) will be annotated within each plotted control measure.

(1) Low-level transit route (LLTR).

(2) Air control point (ACP).

(3) Standard use Army aircraft flight route (SAAFR), SAAFRs are used to control division organic and supporting rotary wing transiting through the division and corps rear area. SAAFRs are defined by interconnecting ACPs of 2-kilometer width. They extend from ground level to 500 feet above ground level (AGL).

(4) Air Axis. Air axes are used for maneuvering through brigade boundaries. Air axes are defined by interconnecting ACPs of 4-kilometer width. They extend from ground level to 100 feet AGL.

(5) Restricted operations zone (ROZ).

(6) Weapons free zone (WFZ).

(7) High-density airspace control zone (HIDACZ).

(8) Identification, friend or foe (IFF). Switch-off and switch-on lines will be coordinated and distributed by the A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup> cell.

e. *Airspace Control Orders (ACOs) Dissemination.*

(1) Dissemination Cycle.

<u>Dissemination Time</u>	<u>Valid Period</u>	<u>Number (10 OCT)</u>
2400Z	0300-1059Z	10
0800Z	1100-1859Z	10A
1600Z	1900-0259Z	10B

(2) Division ACO. A<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup> control measures are disseminated by ACOs as shown below.

Precedence.

ACO No.

Valid from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ .

Section A. Additions or changes to ACPs.

Section B. SAAFRs.

Section C. Air axes.

Section D. LLTRs.

Section E. Coordination altitude.

Section F. Minimum risk routes (MRRs).

Section G. ROZs.

Section H. Weapons free zones (WFZs).

Section I. HIDACZs.

Section J. IFF switch off and IFF switch-on line.

Section K. Weapons control status (WCS).

Section L. Remarks or additional control measures.

**A-20. Signal Procedures.**

*a. Operations.*

(1) Call signs and frequencies change daily at 1200 hours (local time), unless in contact with enemy forces. Call signs and frequencies will not change when any brigade-sized element is engaged with enemy forces.

(2) CP's priorities for signal support and installation are:

- CNR.
- ŽTACSAT.
- MSRT.
- ŽMSE phones, fax, and CT.
- MCS.
- ŽTACFIRE.

*b. Supported Unit's Responsibility.*

(1) Coordinate with the signal battalion on procedures to pick up its signal support teams.

(2) Provide logistics to signal support team.

(3) Include the signal team chief on all new site reconnaissance and planning meetings. Provide the signal team chief advance notice prior to relocation to accomplish coordination with the signal battalion.

*c. Signal Support Team Responsibility.*

(1) Install, operate, and maintain multichannel and TACSAT.

(2) Coordinate signal support requirements with the unit's signal officer.

*d. Mobile Subscriber Equipment.*

(1) The division COMSEC office of record (DCOR) will distribute U and M keys MSRT and U key MCS to unit brigade signal officers.

(2) Keys will be tagged as follows:

U110X (on the KYK-13 or KYK-15)

U= Key Tape

110 = HUS Location

X = Edition

(3) Keys will change over on the last day of each month at 1200 hours.

(4) The frequency plan for MSRTs will be downloaded from a radio access unit (RAU) at location and time directed by the signal battalion.

(5) Each command post and staff section is responsible for the installation of its section's MSE equipment. Sections lay their MSE wire or cable up to the supporting signal unit junction box and hook up and tag the wire at both ends with subscriber information (section number, subscriber listing, J-box number, and pair number).

(6) MSE Support Allocation:

<u>Unit/CP</u>	<u>SEN</u>	<u>LEN</u>
TAC	2	
Main	2	

Unit/CP	<u>SEN</u>	<u>LEN</u>
Rear		1
Maneuver Bde Rear	2	
DIVARTY	2	
Avn Bde	1	
MI Bn	1	
ADA Bn	1	
Engr Bn	1	

e. *Combat Net Radios.* All radios will be operated in the secure mode. While in the secure mode, fixed call signs may be used, If it is necessary to operate in a nonsecure mode, only call signs or suffixes contained in SOI will be used.

f. *FM Communications.*

(1) Primary FM nets:

• *Command:* for commanders only.

• *Operations net:* for commanders, G3s, and S3s only. G3 operations at the main CP is the NCS.

• *Intelligence net:* for intelligence gathering. G2 operations at the main CP is NCS.

• *Rear operations net:* for G2, G3, FSE, TCF, and MP. NCS is the operations cell in the division rear CP.

• *Administrative/logistic net* for G1 and G4 operations. The CSS cell at the division rear CP is NCS.

(2) Vinson Guidance.

(a) Vinson is used by the NCS to distribute variables over the FM radio.

(b) Units and staffs will coordinate with their signal support element to ensure their MX-10579 or other electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM) fill devices are marked and loaded with the correct variables before operation. Information concerning net descriptions, call signs or suffix, frequencies, signs and counter signs, smoke and pyrotechnics, frequency hopping, variables, and supersession information is contained in basic generator unit (BGU) or electronic notebook (EN).

(c) Division command and operations nets use division-wide transmission encryption key (TEK) and key encryption key (KEK).

(d) Subordinate units use unique Vinson—TEK fills. All FM nets internal to that respective unit use the TEK in Vinson fill position two.

(e) Organic division units cross-attached within the division receive new parent units TEK via manual-remote keying (MK). Subordinate elements receive these variables via MK or automatic-remote keying (AK) operations.

(f) Units not assigned to the division coordinate with the ADSO or their new parent unit for issue of TEKs and KEKs.

(3) Generation of Cryptovariables. The signal battalion is responsible to ensure that cryptovariables are generated and distributed to all major subordinate commands and separate battalions in the division.

(4) Division Variable Storage:

- Fill position one: division command net TEK.
- Fill position two: all battalion command nets TEK.
- Fill position three: all brigade command nets TEK.
- Fill position four: the corps command net TEK.

- Fill position five: currently assigned for permanent use.
- Fill position six: the division rekeying variable (RKV) storage.

(5) Variable Changeover:

• All CNVs will be changed every Friday at 1500 hours local time. Whenever possible, all CNVs will be changed physically using a KYK-13/KYX-15. MK operations will be performed only when absolutely necessary.

- The division RKV will be changed manually.
- Units will use their specific variable on their internal nets.

(6) All non-SINCGARS radios will operate “new squelch on.”

(7) Retransmission or relay priority is to—

- Unit command net.
- Unit operations net.
- Unit intelligence net.
- Unit administrative or logistics net.

g. *Radio Teletype (RATT).*

(1) TSEC/KB-84A is set at 150 words per minute.

(2) Upon deployment, MSCs enter GP NET using organic RATTs until arrival of supporting signal battalion’s RATTs.

(3) Place RATT stations no closer than 200 meters from the command post.

h. *AM Voice Operation (long-range command net).*

Activate only on order of the division’s main CP TOC or the division’s TAC CP.

i. *Courier.*

(1) The signal battalion schedules and resources daily courier operations.

(2) The courier route from division TOC includes the division TAC CP and rear CP, the MSCs, all separate battalions, and all units attached or OPCON.

(3) The signal battalion and the tactical situation determine the courier schedule.

(4) The signal battalion coordinates air courier operations directly with the aviation brigade operations.

(5) Commanders, staff officers, and LOs traveling between CPs will also act as couriers if required.

j. *Wire. Priority of wire installation is as follows:*

- Main command post—G3 operations element, command center, G2 operations, and others.
- Division TAC CP-G3 operations cell, intelligence, FSE, and engineer-chemical cell.

k. *Tactical CP Radio Nets.*

<u>Element</u>	<u>Priority Nets</u>	<u>Element</u>	<u>Priority Nets</u>
ADC-M	Div Cmd Net Corps Cmd Net	G2	Div Intel Corps Intel
G3	Div Cmd Corps Cmd	FSE	DIVARTY Cmd Fire Direction 1



l. *Command Group Radio Nets.*

<u>Element</u>	<u>Priority Nets</u>
CG HMMWV	Div Cmd Corps Cmd

m. *Main CP Radio Nets.*

<u>Element</u>	<u>Priority Nets</u>	<u>Element</u>	<u>Priority Nets</u>
Cmd Ctr	Div Cmd Corps Cmd	FSE	DIVARTY Cmd Fire Direction 1 Div Ops
G3 Ops	Div Cmd Corps Ops	A <sup>2</sup> C <sup>2</sup>	Avn Bde Cmd ADA Bn Ops AD Coord
G3 Plans	Div Cmd Bde Ops	NBC	Div Ops
ADSO	Sig Bn Ops	Div WX	Div Intel Avn Bde Weather Net AF Weather Net
ASIC	Div Intel MI Bn Ops		
G2 Ops	Div Intel Corps Intel		

n. *Rear CP Radio Nets.*

<u>Element</u>	<u>Priority Nets</u>	<u>Element</u>	<u>Priority Nets</u>
ADC-S	Div Cmd DISCOM Cmd	G1/G4/DTO	Div A/L DISCOM A/L Div Cmd COSCOM Ops
ADSO	Sig Bn Ops	PMO	MP Ops
G2/G3/FSE	Rear Ops Div Cmd Div Rear Intel Fire Direction 1	G5	Rear Ops

**A-21. Intelligence and Security Procedures.**

a. *General Security Procedures.*

(1) Sweep evacuated command posts, buildings, bivouac areas, and assembly areas to ensure no classified or sensitive material is left behind.

(2) Guard classified equipment and material (such as overlays, documents, vehicles) 24 hours daily when they cannot be secured.

b. *NAI and TAI Designation Procedures.* Division NAI designations are controlled and maintained by the G2 or S2.

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Description</u>
Division	Numeric only (1—30)
(TAC, main, rear)	
1st Bde	Begin with A (A1, A2)
2d Bde	" " B "

<u>Origin</u>	<u>Description</u>
3d Bde	Begin with C (C1, C2)
Avn Bde	" " H "
Recon Sqdn	" " V "
DIVARTY	" " F "
Engr Bn	" " E "
DISCOM	" " D "
MI Bn	" " M "
ADA Bn	" " Z "

c. *Document Security.*

(1) Do not carry or distribute written classified tactical orders forward a battalion CP. Top secret material will always be under armed guard and in the possession of an individual with a top secret clearance.

(2) Remove classified material immediately from personnel wounded or killed in action to prevent its capture or compromise.

(3) Do not permit classified material, except SOIs, to be carried in aircraft flying over enemy lines.

(4) Emergency Destruction of Classified Material.

(a) Personnel carrying classified material will be prepared to destroy that material in the event of imminent capture. The senior leader present will make the decision to destroy it.

(b) Each CP vehicle will have thermite grenades in a readily available and marked location. Every member of the CP will be familiar with destruction plans and how to use the thermite grenades.

(5) Actions on Loss or Compromise of a Classified Document.

(a) Conduct an immediate, thorough search if a document is missing.

(b) Inform higher headquarters by fastest secure means if information which impacts on tactical operations has or may have been compromised. Precedent is immediate.

d. *Personnel Security.* Commanders report absent without leave (AWOL) personnel who have access to classified information to G2 at the division's main CP.

e. *Counterespionage, Countersabotage, Countersubversion, and Disaffection.*

(1) Report all known or suspected activities to the G2.

(2) Report enemy propaganda. Forward copies of leaflets through your S2 as soon as possible.

(3) Segregate from other EPWs those personnel apprehended in the act of espionage, sabotage, or subversion or found in circumstances which indicate they were employed covertly by the enemy.

f. *Enemy Prisoners of War.*

(1) Use the five "Ss" (search, silence, segregate, safeguard, and speed to the rear) when processing EPWs.

(2) Tag EPWs and documents and material of possible intelligence value providing the minimum following information: DTG, location of capture, capturing unit, and circumstances of capture.

(3) Escort EPWs to the unit EPW collection point. Do not take EPWs near CPS, TOCs, FDCs, or radios.

(a) Committed brigades establish an active, and designate one future, EPW collection point near the MSR or SR. The division PM recommends the location, and one future location, of the division EPW collection point to the division G3 for approval.

(b) Units subordinate to brigades must guard and evacuate captured EPWs to brigade collection points. The division PM is responsible for transporting EPWs to the division collection points.

(c) Capturing units evacuate wounded EPWs to battalion aid stations. The unit will evacuate treated and released EPWs to the EPW collection point at brigade.

(4) Conduct tactical interrogation at the unit level only for information of immediate tactical value. Do not unnecessarily delay evacuation of EPWs to expert interrogators.

(5) Treat EPWs in the following manner to aid in follow-on interrogation:

- Screen for NBC contamination and decontaminate as required.
- Give medical aid as necessary.
- Give food and water only to sustain life. EPWs should not be given comfort items such as candy or cigarettes.
- Report their capture by the fastest means.
- Ensure guard and escort personnel are firm but fair when dealing with EPWs. Do not allow other friendly personnel to conduct unnecessary conversations with the EPW.
- Evacuate EPWs in the following priority: field grade or higher ranking officers; intelligence, security and chemical personnel; and other EPWs.

(6) After interrogation, evacuate EPWs in the following categories:

• Category A: EPWs that are of most interest, including general officers and those with knowledge of intelligence, NBC, psychological warfare, logistics, communications, and cryptographic operations.

• Category B: EPWs with some limited intelligence value.

• Category C: EPWs with no immediate tactical value.

• Category D: EPWs with no intelligence value.

*g. Captured Documents and Equipment.*

(1) Sort captured documents and equipment into these established categories:

• Category A: Documents and equipment with immediate tactical or strategic value.

• Category B: Cryptographic items.

• Category C: Items of lesser value to intelligence.

• Category D: Items with no apparent value.

(2) Report enemy equipment which is new, unusual, or NBC-related or documents that appear to be of immediate tactical value.

(3) Tag captured documents and evacuate them by the fastest means. Do not mark or deface documents. Do not destroy captured documents unless recovery by the enemy is imminent. Never destroy captured medical supplies or equipment. Report any destruction of captured material.

(4) Contact G4 for EOD assistance in the recovery and evacuation of captured ammunition and explosives. Report as with other captured materiel.

h. *Use of Challenge and Password.*

- (1) All assigned or attached units will use challenges and passwords found in current divisional SOI.
- (2) Challenge and password changes are at 1200 hours each day

i. *Reconnaissance and Surveillance.*

- (1) All units will conduct reconnaissance patrolling unless otherwise directed. Units will routinely be assigned R&S responsibilities by the division.
- (2) MSCs or separate battalions in contact should report information or intelligence derived from patrols to the G2 at the TAG CP. Others report to G2 at the division's main CP immediately after mission completion and debrief.
- (3) Committed MSC consolidates battalion-level plans and submits them to the G2 at the TAC CP not later than one hour after the MSC occupies a static position. Other elements submit directly to the main or rear CP G2 as appropriate.

**A-22. NBC Procedures.**

a. *Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP).*

- (1) The division will designate the minimum MOPP level. Subordinate commanders and leaders may increase or decrease the MOPP level as required but will not decrease the MOPP level below the established minimum level.
- (2) MOPP Uniform.
- (a) MOPP 0.
- Mask and hood—carry on soldier's body.
  - Overgarment—carry in rucksack.
  - Overboots—carry— in rucksack.
  - Gloves—carry in rucksack.
- (b) MOPP 1.
- Mask—carry on soldier's body.
  - Overgarment—worn.
  - Overboots—carry in MOPP pocket.
  - Gloves—in MOPP jacket pocket.
- (c) MOPP 2.
- Mask—carry on soldier's body.
  - Overgarment—worn.
  - Overboots—worn.
  - Gloves—in MOPP jacket pocket.
- (d) MOPP 3.
- Mask—worn.
  - Overgarment—worn.
  - Overboots—worn.
  - Gloves—in MOPP jacket pocket.

(e) MOPP 4.

- Mask—worn.
- Overgarment—worn.
- Overboots—worn.
- Gloves—worn.

(3) Mask only. Mask only is a “by exception” level. This condition applies to soldiers in vans, tanks, and similar shelters who are protected from transfer hazard (but not from vapor hazards). Soldiers do not wear protective overgarments or rubber gloves as long as they are protected from direct skin exposure to liquid or solid contamination. (NOTE: Do not use the “mask only” posture when blisters or persistent nerve agents are present.)

b. *Required NBC Teams.* Each unit down to battalion level will establish the following NBC teams to support tactical operations:

- NBC control party.
- Radiological monitoring and survey teams.
- Chemical survey team.
- Chemical monitoring team.
- Decontamination team.

c. *NBC Alarms and Warnings.*

(1) Standard alarms within the division for NBC attack are—

- Vocal: “GAS, GAS, GAS” for suspected chemical or biological attack; “FALLOUT” for arrival of radioactive fallout.
- Sound: metal on metal.
- Visual: (see Hand and Arm Signals, A-14e(1)).

(2) Chemical Threat Warning. The chemical threat warning system reflects the latest intelligence estimate regarding the enemy’s NBC activity. The G2, division chemical officer and G3 recommend the chemical threat serial based on intelligence estimates and reports. The NBC element is responsible for disseminating the serial.

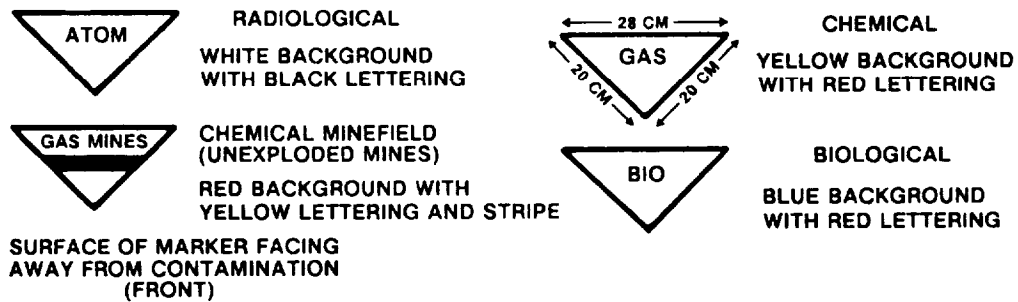
(3) Chemical Threat Serial.

	<u>Probability of Attack</u>	<u>Minimum MOPP Level</u>
0	None	0
1	Low	0
2	Medium	1
3	High	2

d. *NBC Reporting Procedures.* Notify the division’s main CP immediately of the enemy’s first use of NBC weapons. Use prescribed NBC-1 message format and transmit to the NBC element. Two positive M256 detector tests constitute positive identification of chemical agents.

e. *Marking Contaminated Areas.*

(1) The unit detecting the contamination will mark NBC contaminated areas, using the standard marking signs prescribed in FM 3-3 (see NBC marking signs) and report the location to the NBC element. Request assistance in NBC reconnaissance through the NBC element.



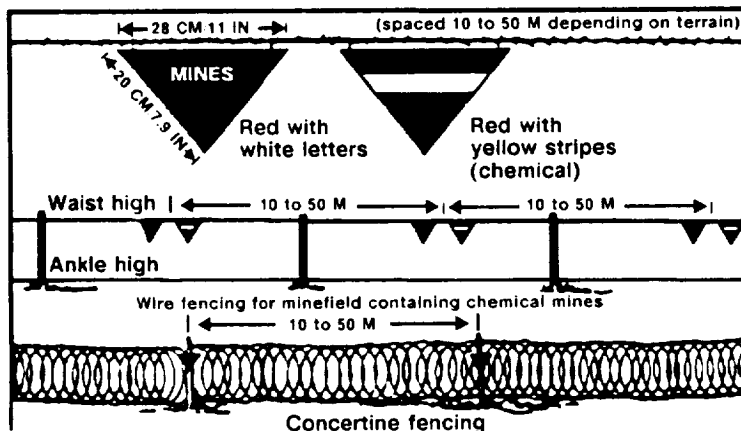
NBC marking signs

(2) Commanders may elect not to mark contaminated areas to obtain a tactical advantage, but they must advise any unit assuming responsibility for the area of contamination.

(3) Changes in the status of contaminated areas will be reported to the NBC element.

**A-23. Engineer Procedures.**

- a. The assistant division engineer (ADE) directs the missions of general support (GS) engineers.
- b. Priority of transport of class IV and V material to the obstacle site is as follows:
  - Organic engineer units.
  - Supported unit.
  - Other units as directed.



Standard minefield markings

*c. Countermobility Procedures.*

(1) Obstacle Identification Minefield marking—wire fencing with STANAG 2889 minefield signs. At a minimum, units should make a temporary marking and send a minefield report (see page A-91) with a description of any temporary marking method. The follow-on engineer unit will replace any temporary markings with standard markings according to STANAG 2889.

(2) Scatterable mine procedures.

(a) Long-duration scatterable minefield are emplaced only on approval of the division commander, the ADC-M, CofS, or G3.

(b) MSC commanders may employ short-duration (anything under six hours) scatterable minefield inside division-approved obstacle zones.

d. *Supported Unit Responsibilities.*

(1) Units guard all targets within their sector of responsibility.

(2) Units cover with fire all obstacles within their sector of responsibility.

e. *Route Maintenance and Repair (Mobility).* The division rear CP coordinates requirements for route maintenance, rear area damage control, and prioritization of engineer effort with the ADE at the main CP.

f. *Division Standard Obstacle Packages.*

(1) Triple Standard Concertina (300 meter).

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wt</u>	<u>Cube</u>
Pickets, Long (U)	160	1584	188.8
Tape, Barbed (Dispenser)	4	128	3.6
Pickets, Short (U)	4	16	.24
Concertina, (Roll)	59	1818	64.9
Staples	317	<u>634</u>	<u>65</u>
		4114	322.54

(2) Abatis (20-in diameter trees) Bridge Demolition (2-lane class 60).

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wt</u>	<u>Cube</u>
Explosive, C-4	173 lb	173	3.6
Detonating Cord	1000 ft	77	.6
Time Fuze	20 ft	5	.1
Nonelec Caps	19	neg	neg
Elec Caps	1	neg	neg
Fuze Lighter	1	neg	neg
Mine, AT M15	8	398	9.5
Mine, AP M16	8	<u>90</u>	<u>1.6</u>
		743	15.4

(3) Road Crater M-180.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wt</u>	<u>Cube</u>
Demo Kit, M180	5	895	32.20
Mine, AT M15	6	294	7.00
Mine, AP M16	4	<u>45</u>	<u>.79</u>
		1234	39.99

(4) Road Crater Standard (31x18x6 Ft).

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wt</u>	<u>Cube</u>
40lb Shape Charge	7	455	13.10
40lb Crater Charge	7	364	9.66
1 1/4 lb C4	7	neg	neg
Detonating Cord	350 ft	27	.90
Time Fuze	20 ft	neg	neg
Elec Delay Caps	1	neg	neg

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wt</u>	<u>Cube</u>
Elec Caps	1	neg	neg
Nonelec Caps	1	neg	neg
Fuze Lighter	1	neg	neg
Mine, AT M15	6	294	7.08
Mine, AP M16	4	<u>45</u>	<u>0.79</u>
		1185	31.53

(5) Row Minefield M-15 (200 x 0.5) Three Strip Surface Laid.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wt</u>	<u>Cube</u>
Mine, AT M15	110	5390	131.5

(6) Survivability Positions (30 Positions).

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wt.</u>	<u>Cube</u>
Sheet 3/4" Plywood	15	960	30.0
Pickets, short (U)	120	480	7.2
Sandbags, Unit	6000	<u>1500</u>	<u>60.0</u>
		2940	97.2

(7) Demolition Pack.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Wt</u>	<u>Cube</u>
Explosive C4	173 lb	173	3.6
Detonating Cord	1000 ft	154	1.2
Time Fuze	20 ft	10	.2
Nonelec Caps	19	neg	neg
Elec Caps	1	neg	neg
Fuze Lighter	1	<u>neg</u>	<u>neg</u>
		327	5.0

*g. Engineer Obstacle Numbering System.*

(1) The division ADE establishes obstacle zones and obstacle restricted areas to support division tactical operations. Obstacle and obstacle restricted zones are designated with a letter (Zone A) and obstacle belts are identified by numbers (Belt 3).

(2) Subordinate units are not authorized to emplace obstacles in other than designated obstacle zones.

(3) Subordinate engineers supporting the division maintain obstacle numbers. The eleven character obstacle number is shown on overlays within the unit. The engineer unit emplacing or supporting the obstacle maintains engineer obstacle numbers and folders following the procedures prescribed in FM 5-102.

**A-24. Field Artillery Procedures.**

*a. Artillery-delivered scatterable mines.*

(1) The standard division artillery delivered scatterable minefield is 400 by 400 meters, medium density, short duration.

(2) Emplacement of long-duration FASCAM requires the commanding general (CG), ADC-M, CofS, or G3 approval. Short-duration FASCAM can be approved by brigade commanders.



b. *Chemical Employment.* Firing elements must obtain verification to fire from properly authenticated digital or voice fire missions through field artillery channels. Proper authentication is confirmation that the CG has granted permission to fire. *Under no circumstance will a chemical mission be fired without proper authentication.*

c. *Quick-Fire Channels.* DIVARIY establishes quick-fire channels on FA communications nets to expedite fires.

d. *Calls for Fire by Non-FIST Observers.* Units without a FIST element will attempt to pass the mission to a higher fire support element. If no fire support element is available, the unit should contact a field artillery FDC directly. All requests for fire must be authenticated.

e. *Mass Fire Missions.*

(1) *Normal mission processing* using the TACFIRE allows for the massing of artillery fires by processing a request for additional fires (RFAF) through the DIVARTY computer. A method of fire control (TOT, AMC) must be identified to ensure all elements are ready to fire at the appropriate time. (Normally the FDC will designate the method of fire control.)

(2) An IRON HAMMER is a *preplanned mass mission*. It delivers about one module of ammunition against a specific engagement area. IRON HAMMER requests are sent to the division FSE and managed like preplanned CAS. The division's TAC FSE may divert a planned IRON HAMMER to the most critical engagement that the division commander sees.

(3) The 105-millimeter FA battalion standard ammunition module consists of a battalion-six ICM and will—

- *Neutralize* a motorized rifle battalion (about 10 percent fractional damage).
- *Suppress* a tank battalion (about 3 percent fractional damage).
- *Neutralize* a field artillery battalion (about 15 percent fractional damage).

(4) Immediate mass missions may be approved by only the CG, ADC-M, or G3. Immediate mass missions interrupt normal mission processing by a voice request over the DIVARTY command net. Artillery immediate mass missions fall into three categories:

(a) FIRESTRIKE. This is the least disruptive to normal mission processing. It—

- Delivers about one module of ammunition.
- Is fired by GS 155-millimeter battery.
- Usually requires 10 to 15 minutes notice and is over within five minutes. It is normally executed as a time on target (TOT).
- Target engagement criteria will be the decision of the DIVARTY TOC.

(b) THUNDER. This is moderately disruptive to normal mission processing. It—

- Delivers about three modules of ammunition.
- Is normally fired by GS, general support reinforcing, or reinforcing artillery units.
- Usually requires 15 to 20 minutes notice and is over within 10 minutes. It is normally not executed as a TOT but as a window of time within which available units may deliver the fires.
- Target engagement criteria will be four volleys of DPICM from every 155-millimeter or 203-millimeter howitzer within range plus 36 MLRS rockets.

(c) HOT STEEL. This requires the suspension of normal mission processing. HOT STEEL requires the CGS or ADC-M's approval to execute. It—

- Delivers about ten modules of ammunition.
- Is normally fired by all division artillery cannon units within range of the target. This is

true even if the engagement requires units on the move to hipshoot or units in position to shift orientation. The only artillery not required to respond are DS units shooting final protective fire (FPF).

- Usually requires 30 minutes notice, and ends when the CG or TAC CP gives “end of mission.” Due to counterfire vulnerability, battalion S3s may move up to one-third of their fire units after delivering the first set of required volleys. It is normally not executed as a TOT, but as a window of time within which available units may deliver the fires.

- Target engagement criteria will be 12 volleys of ICM from every 105-millimeter howitzer within range and eight volleys of DPICM from every 155-millimeter howitzer within range.

f. Target Numbering System. All the division’s indirect fire targets will be designated by a one-letter and four-digit number. The letters I and O are not used because they can be confused with numbers.

(1) The letter assignments are—

Division	A
DIVARTY	B
1st Bde	C
2d Bde	D
3d Bde	E
Avn Bde	F

(2) Assignment of blocks of numbers for brigade echelons are—

<u>Number</u>	<u>Assigned To</u>
0001-1999	FS cell
2000-2999	FSO, lowest numbered maneuver battalion or squadron
3000-3999	FSO, second lowest numbered maneuver battalion or squadron
4000-4999	FSO, third lowest numbered maneuver battalion or squadron
5000-6999	Additional FSOs
7000-7999	FDC, direct support artillery
8000-8999	Counterfire targets
9000-9999	Toxic chemical targets

(3) Subassignment of blocks of number for battalion echelons are—

<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Assigned To</u>
000-199	FS cell
200-299	FIST, Co A
300-399	FIST, Co B
400-499	FIST, Co C
500-599	FIST, Co D
600-699	Additional FISTs and COLTs
700-799	Battalion mortar platoon, scouts, or howitzer battery
800-899	As required

(4) Target number assignments for division troops are—

Recon Sqdn	A 0001-0499
Rear CP FSE	A 0500-0999
Tactical CP FSE	A 1000-1249
Engr Bn	A 1250-1499
ADA Bn	A 1500-1749
MI Bn	A 1750-1999
Main CP FSE	A 2000-9999

*g. Laser Pulse Codes.*

(1) Laser pulse codes will be managed in the division by the division's FSE, including codes for AH-64 attack helicopters.

(2) The current laser pulse code distribution is:

- 1st Brigade FSO: 351-358, 361-368, 371-378, and 381-388.
- Ž 2d Brigade FSO: 171-178, 181-188, 211-218, 221-226, and 341-348.
- Ž 3d Brigade FSO: 231-238, 341-248, 251-258, and 331-338.
- Ž Avn Brigade FSO: 261-268, 271-278, 281-288, 311-318, 321-328, and 411-418.
- Recon Squadron FSO: 441-448, 451-458.
- The division left flank codes of 111-118 and the right flank codes of 121-128 will be allocated in plans and orders.
- Division FSE (reserve): 421-428, 431-438.

**A-25. Army Air Procedures.**

*a. OH58D Priorities of Employment.*

- (1) Support of cross-FLOT or attack operations.
- (2) Targeting support for DIVARTY.
- (3) Reconnaissance.

*b. Supported Unit Responsibilities.*

- (1) Request aviation resources as far in advance as possible:
  - Day missions—12 to 24 hours planning.
  - Ž Night missions—18 to 36 hours planning.
  - Ž AH-64 mission—24 to 72 hours planning.
- (2) Select and secure the LZ or PZ.
- (3) Provide LZ and PZ control, 6-digit grid location of LZ and PZ, and frequencies and call signs to the aviation unit.
- (4) Brief the aviation POC on current enemy and friendly situation, fire support measures, and control measures.
- (5) Provide transportation from the LZ and PZ to the TOC for briefing.
- (6) Provide slings, nets, and a qualified rigger for external load.
- (7) Provide ground guides and hookup personnel for external load operations.

*c. LZ and PZ Selection and Preparation.*

- (1) Size:
  - UH-60 or smaller aircraft—20 by 20 meters.
  - CH-47-60 by 60 meters.
- (2) Surface Condition:
  - Able to support weight of helicopter without sinking.
  - Free of debris.
- (3) Ground Slope. 10 to 15 (degrees) maximum.

(4) Obstacles:

- Free from trees, powerlines, or telephone poles.
- Ž Stumps and rocks that can't be removed marked.

(5) Marking Landing Site:

- Ž Mark landing point for lead aircraft.
- Ž Use lights (IR filters, as required), VS-17, or smoke.

(6) Aircraft Capabilities. Direct liaison with the supporting aviation unit is authorized and encouraged to verify planning capabilities. Normal division aircraft capability planning factors are shown below:

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>OH-58A/C</u>	<u>OH-58D</u>	<u>UH-1H</u>	<u>AH-1</u>	<u>UH-60</u>	<u>AH-64</u>	<u>CH-47</u>
Cruise Speed (knots)	100	100	100	120	140	140	155
Endurance	2+30	2+30	2+15	2+30*	2+15	1 + 45*	2+30
Passenger	3	0	9	0	14	0	33
Cargo Doors Dimensions	40x35	N/A	74x48	N/A	68x54	N/A	90x78
Internal Load	700	N/A	2,500	N/A	3,500	N/A	11,500
External Load	N/A	N/A	4,000	N/A	8,000	N/A	25,000

\*Maximum endurance without armament.

**A-26. Attachment and Detachment Procedures.**

a. *Headquarters Ordering the Transfer.*

- (1) Specifies gaining and losing headquarters.
- (2) Specifies task organization of unit to be transferred, including logistics and support requirements.
- (3) Specifies date-time group the transfer is effective.
- (4) Specifies the route transferred unit will use.

b. *Losing Headquarters.*

- (1) Provides the transferred unit with the CSS necessary to sustain itself for at least 12 hours (for a company or team) or 24 hours (for a battalion or TF), such as—
  - Appropriate transportation for personnel and ammunition.
  - Mechanics, tools, and parts (with transportation).
  - Medics, class VIII, and ambulances.
  - Class I.
  - Ž Class V.
- (2) Provides to transferred unit—
  - SOI extracts of gaining headquarter's command, logistics, and indirect fire networks.
  - Route, movement time, and recognition signal at link-up point.
- (3) Ensures that—
  - The transferred unit leaves with full fuel and ammunition loads.
  - Ž The transferred unit continues to receive personnel and equipment replacements and repaired equipment earmarked for it prior to the transfer.

*c. Gaining Headquarters.*

(1) Provides to the transferred unit at the link-up point a guide who knows or possesses the following information:

- Ž The mission and concept (including graphics) for the transferred unit.
  - The gaining unit's logistics unit locations.
  - Access to the gaining unit's indirect fire nets.
  - The situation in the gaining command's sector or zone.

(2) Provides fuel top-off of transferred unit bulk carriers.

(3) Provides ammunition as required and available.

(4) Provides communications information, including—

- Frequencies, call signs, and secure fills.
- Ž Gaining unit's SOI for the transferred unit commander.
  - Pyrotechnic and other visual signals, as required.

*d. Transferred Unit.*

(1) Moves over assigned route to RP at times assigned.

(2) Contacts gaining headquarters on FM secure radio before reaching the link-up point and provides the gaining command a unit status report and logistics requirements (for example, fuel, personnel, and ammunition).

(3) Dispatches a LO to the link-up point as soon as possible after receiving the transfer order.

(4) Is prepared for commitment to combat directly from the link-up point.

*e. Staff Responsibilities.*

(1) G3 and S3 Responsibilities.

(a) Inform the staff and other subordinate or adjacent units of the following:

- Units being attached and detached.
- Period of attachment and detachment.
- Ž Changes to existing task organization.
- Changes in assigned boundaries.
- Ž Current and proposed locations of headquarters that will exercise control.

(b) Brief the gaining headquarters on current situation and planned actions.

(c) Coordinate route, link-up point, and movement control of the attached or detached force.

(d) Brief the gaining headquarters of any pertinent information concerning the capabilities and limitations, unique weapons systems, and or employment of the attached or detached unit.

(2) G4 and S4 Responsibilities.

(a) Arrange logistics support for the unit.

(b) Coordinate, in conjunction with the G3 or S3 and the DTO, the movement of units through the division's area of operations.

(c) Notify DISCOM or forward support battalion of the unit involved and its effective DTG of attachment or detachment so that resources may be reallocated as appropriate and flow of supplies continues uninterrupted to the detached unit.

(d) When the attachment or detachment involves a brigade, coordinate for the attachment or detachment of the forward support battalion and any other logistics support.

(3) G2 and S2 Responsibilities.

(a) Assist G3 or S3 in the development of plans which control the execution of attachment and deny enemy knowledge of the activity.

(b) Provide the gaining headquarters an assessment of the enemy situation along both flanks of proposed employment.

(c) Be prepared to coordinate with the MSB for maps.

(4) Signal Officer Responsibilities.

(a) Develop a signal support plan and request additional support if necessary.

(b) Determine SOI requirements for the attached unit and distribute sufficient copies as required.

(5) Unit Commander Responsibilities.

(a) Tailor a complete support package from organic assets to sustain detached forces of company or team size or larger.

(b) Ensure that the gaining command receives personnel and equipment status reports from the detached unit immediately upon its arrival.

f. *Standard Task Organizations.* The division will use the following standard task organizations when attaching or detaching units. These will be used for planning purposes only and may be modified to meet the current situation.

(1) Infantry Brigade:

- HHC
- 3 Infantry Battalions
- 1 105-mm (T) DS Artillery Battalion
- 1 Engineer Company
- 2 MSE Extension Nodes
- 1 FSB

(2) Infantry Battalion:

- HHC
- 3 Infantry Companies
- 1 Medical Platoon
- 1 Scout Platoon
- 1 Mortar Platoon
- 1 Antitank Platoon

**A-27. Heavy Forces Integration Procedures.**

a. The division requests the support of a heavy battalion or brigade for support in tactical operations. The preferred unit is a separate heavy brigade, second choice is a divisional brigade. Under NO circumstances does the division accept heavy forces from higher headquarters without a viable mission requirement and appropriate support packages. The support package should include as a minimum:

Ž FSB normally associated with the brigade.

- HETs with drivers from the MSB TMT company.
- Fuel and cargo HEMTTs with drivers from the MSB supply and service company.

b. The division's CofS provides a LO team to interface with the division's tactical CP and heavy brigade CP.

c. *Standard Heavy Brigade Task Organization.*

HHC  
 3 Battalions (Mechanized Infantry or Tank)  
 1 155-mm (SP) Battalion  
 1 ADA Battery (Gun/Stinger)  
 1 Engineer Battalion  
 1 Military Police Platoon  
 1 FSB  
 2 MSE Extension Nodes

d. *Standard Heavy Battalion Task Organization.*

HHC  
 4 Companies (Mechanized Infantry or Tank)  
 1 Antitank Company (if Mech)  
 1 Scout Platoon  
 1 4.2"-Mortar Platoon  
 1 Engineer Company

**A-28. Logistics Procedures.**

a. The Logistics Spot Report (Yellow 1) is used by all divisional units to report immediate combat losses of equipment and personnel. Unless otherwise indicated, all logistics reports (Yellow and Red) are "report by exception."

b. Assigned or attached units receive logistics support from the nearest support battalion on an area basis.

c. Units in general support of the division receive primary logistics support from their parent unit. Limited resupply of class—I, II, IV (less obstacle), IX—and maintenance, medical, water, and services are available at nearest support battalion.

d. The G4 is the POC for interservice logistics requests and agreements. The G4 coordinates with the supporting corps finance group to obtain funding support for local contracting and procurement efforts.

e. *Reconstitution Procedures.*

(1) Reorganization. During tactical operations the division conducts reorganization of available assets to maintain effectiveness of designated units.

(a) Reorganization is the action to shift resources within a degraded unit to increase combat power when the division is committed to tactical operations. The massing of vehicles, personnel, class V, and class III of several different units into one unit is required during this process. The maintaining of small-unit integrity is a primary consideration.

(b) The authority to reorganize and consolidate units rests with the commander two levels above the unit to be reorganized.

(c) Only the division commander can authorize the retirement of unit colors.

(d) Any reorganization conducted at any level within the division must be immediately reported through both operations and logistics channels upon completion.

(e) Minimum Manning Levels. Prior to initiating the process of reorganizing, units should attempt to tight weapons systems at minimum manning levels. Permission to go to minimum manning

levels will be retained by battalion commanders. The following are minimum manning levels authorized within the division on specified equipment.

<u>System</u>	<u>Authorized Manning Level</u>	<u>Minimum Manning Level</u>
Howitzer	9	5
Mortar Crew	4	3
Vulcan	4	3
Stinger	2	1
TOW HMMWV	4	2

(2) Regeneration. The division conducts regeneration operations when in a disengaged status and located in a secure rear assembly area.

(3) Weapons Systems Replacement. Weapons system replacement operations are conducted to provide fully operational, ready-to-fight replacement weapons systems, both vehicle and crew. The division does not link up personnel and equipment when it is in a committed status. The normal size of replacement units coming to the division will be at the platoon level. Larger-sized units will be received on an exception basis after coordination with corps. Responsibilities are as follows.

(a) The division G3 is responsible for determining priority for weapons system replacement. The G4 initiates the request to the corps. Final assignment decisions for replacement weapons systems are made by the G3.

(b) The division MMC is responsible for coordinating the movement, reception, and processing of all incoming replacement units from corps, and delivery to the receiving unit.

(c) Replacement weapons systems or units are moved into an assembly area in the vicinity of the division rear command post. The G4 coordinates with the rear command post G3 operations element for designated assembly area.

(d) Once located in the assembly area, the division G4 coordinates the following functions prior to releasing the unit:

    • Shelter and sleeping area for new crews.

- Personnel actions to process crew into the division.

    • Resupply of class III and class V.

- Maintenance checks for vehicles.
- Vehicle and personnel precombat inspections as per the TSOP.
- Individual weapons for new crew members.
- Map or physical reconnaissance of the local area to vehicle commanders and key leaders.

    • While in the assembly area, tasking the unit with local security missions to begin team training and equipment familiarity.

    • Assessing the unit's training status for input to receiving unit and, if time permits, conduct of crew drills and small-unit training in rear area.

(e) On order, replacement units are sent to the BSA.

(f) Receiving unit links up with replacement unit at BSA and leads to final location.

f. *Supply.*

(1) General.

(a) CSR is RSR. Controlled supply rate (CSR) is established when required supply rate (RSR) exceeds resupply capability.

(b) Throughput distribution from corps to the division support area and brigade support areas is the normal method of operations.



(c) Unless otherwise requested, LOGPACs deliver standard supply packages to forward units. Preconfigured unit loads (PULs) consolidated by corps are prepared to provide direct shipment to the user whenever possible, eliminating double handling within the division.

(d) No supply vehicle ever sits empty except for maintenance.

(2) Supply Specifics.

(a) Class I:

- Unit basic load (UBL) is three days of supply (DOS) of MRE.
- Division's minimum authorized stockage level (ASL) is two DOS. This does not include UBL maintained by units.
- Ration cycle is T-MRE-T.
- Class I standard resupply packages (one DOS):

Unit	<u>Meals</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Inf Bn	1,710	144
Inf Co	390	34
Arty Bn (DS)	1,218	102
Arty Btry (GS)	417	35
ADA Btry	360	30
Recon Sqdn	939	79
Engr Co	189	16

(b) Classes II and IV (less obstacle): UBL is 15 DOS.

(c) Class III and IIIA package:

Ž UBL class IIIA (Package) is 15 DOS.

- Class III package based on 75 percent of vehicle fuel capacity:

Unit	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>600 Gallon TPU</u>
Inf Bn	656	1
105-mm Arty Bn	2,490	4
155-mm Arty Btry	1,694	3
ADA Btry	1,510	3
Cav Trp (Ground)	412	1
Engr Co	283	1

(d) Water: UBL is two DOS.

(e) Class V: The division uses combat configured loads (CCLs) to simplify planning and coordination for ammunition resupply. The CCL class V packages are delivered by LOGPACs to user units in the amounts and types of munitions prescribed here unless requested differently in a Yellow 3 report. The following CCL packages are designated as CCL-A:

Type <u>Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rounds Provided</u>
Infantry Company	5.56 Ball	12,600
	5.56 Tracer	2,100
	5.56 4/1	3,600
	7.62 4/1	7,200

<u>Type Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rounds Provided</u>
Infantry Company	9-mm Ball	200
	60-mm HE	480
	60-mm Illum	10
	60-mm WP	40
	66-mm Rkt HE	5
	84-mm Rkt AT4	5
	Dragon Msl	6
	Gren Hnd Smk	15
	Gren Hnd Frag	65
	Gren Smk HC	15
	Gren Smk Color	15
	Mine AP M18	10
	Trip Flare	15
	Gren 40-mm HEPD	380
	Gren 40-mm Illum	38
Gren 40-mm Smk Color	38	
Star Cluster Color	38	
Scout Platoon	5.56 Ball	3,000
	5.56 Tracer	500
	5.56 4/1	600
	66-mm Rkt HE	5
	Gren Hnd Frag	20
	Gren Smk HC	10
	Gren Smk Color	10
	Mine APM18	8
	Star Cluster Color	5
Mortar Platoon	5.56 Ball	2,700
	5.56 Tracer	100
	81-mm HE	337
	81-mm Illum	10
	81-mm WP	27
AT Platoon	5.56 Ball	2,400
	5.56 Tracer	100
	66-mm Rkt HE	10
	Msl TOW	12
	88-mm Rkt AT4	5
	5.56 Ball	1,200
ADA Battery	5.56 Tracer	200
	20-mm HEI	950
	20-mm HEI-T	3,000
	Stinger	20

<u>Type</u> <u>Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Rounds</u> <u>Provided</u>
Division Recon Squadron	5.56 Ball	20,000
	5.56 Tracer	800
	7.62 4/1	3,600
	Gren 40-mm HEPD	380
	50 Cal 4/1	3,600
	20-mm HEI	7,600
	Msl TOW (Ground)	15
	Msl TOW (Air)	15
	2.75 Rkt HE	50
	2.75 Rkt Smk	8
	2.75 Rkt Illum	16
105-mm Field Artillery Battalion	HE	180
	WP	4
	Illum	2
	Smk	15
	HCBE	108
	HE ICM	24
	APERS	7
	Fuze MT	130
	Fuze MTSQ	110
	Fuze PD	90
	Fuze Prox	50
155-mm Field Artillery Battery	ADAM	10
	Illum	8
	HCBE	12
	HE RAP	15
	R U M	10
	HE APICM	60
	HE DPICM	80
	Chg White Bag	54
	Chg Green Bag	68
	Chg Red Bag	50
	Fuze MTSQ	75
	Fuze PD	85
	Fuze Prox	60
	Primer	180

(3) Maintenance Specifics.

(a) Priority of repair is weapons systems, command and control vehicles, and transportation assets. During tactical operations, emphasis is on battle damage repair.

(b) Responsibilities:

Ž DISCOM: ground, missile, COMSEC items, and class IX.

• Aviation brigade: aviation.

Ž MI battalion: organic surveillance and jamming equipment.

- Corps support group: provide reinforcing direct support on an area basis.
- Area support group: provide general support maintenance on an area basis.

(4) Repair time guidelines:

- Brigade support area—up to 12 hours.
- Ž Division support area—12 to 48 hours.

(5) Evacuation responsibilities:

Ž Unit: To the unit maintenance collection point (UMCP).

- Support battalion: From UMCP to BSA.

Ž DISCOM: From BSA to DSA.

Ž Corps support command provides backup recovery and evacuation as coordinated by the DISCOM.

g. *Services.*

(1) Clothing Exchange and Bath:

- Laundry service is direct exchange (DX) only.
- Ž Support battalion schedules and positions.
- Service is on an area basis.

(2) Bath. Priority of support:

- Ž Committed troop units.
- Ž Medical treatment facility patients.
- Ž Troop units in rest area and or unit assembly areas.

(3) Mortuary Affairs.

(a) Noncontaminated Remains:

Ž Initial search, recovery, identification, and evacuation of remains to the battalion combat trains is a unit responsibility. Personal effects are kept with the remains.

- Remains are transported from unit combat trains to the BSA graves registration point (Mortuary Affairs Collection Points) and ultimately to the DSA.

- No combat power will be bled off to carry personnel KIA to the rear.

Ž Division must designate a unit or personnel and initially OPCON them to DISCOM to operate brigade and division collection points and coordinate subsequent operations until mortuary affairs (MA) unit arrives.

Ž Units maintain two DOS, UBL MA supplies. DISCOM maintains 30 DOS, ASL.

Ž Formula for determination of UBL: Troop strength X (.0025) X two days.

(b) Contaminated remains:

- Treat all remains found in a contaminated area as contaminated.
- Remains collected by unit placed in body bags (if available).
- Remains placed in mass grave (expedite). Unit personnel will not evacuate contaminated remains to MA collection point.

Ž Grave marked as contaminated area.

Ž Grave reported to G1 for graves registration and coordination for removal. MA personnel will process and evacuate contaminated remains.

#### h. *Transportation.*

##### (1) General.

(a) Requests for additional transportation support (except emergency aerial resupply) submitted to the DISCOM MCO through the FSB or MSB.

(b) Link-up points must be provided by all units that submit transportation requests.

(c) The supported unit provides personnel and equipment to load, secure, and unload cargo.

(d) If transportation assets have not arrived 30 minutes after the scheduled time, the supported unit will—

- Contact the DISCOM MCO through the FSB.
- Ž Search for the equipment in the area surrounding the pick-up point.

(e) Transportation operators remain on site for one hour after the scheduled load or unload time. They then—

- Contact the FSB for instructions.
- Look for the unit's representative in the area.

(f) Supported units report to the FSB not later than 30 minutes after—

- Ž The arrival of trucks by quantity and type (including cargo if loaded).
- The departure of trucks by quantity and type (including cargo if loaded).

##### (2) "Surge" Transportation.

(a) Surge requests are submitted to the MCO through the DTO at the rear CP.

(b) CSS operations requests submitted by 1200 hours are considered for shipment the following day.

(c) The MCO determines if the required transportation assets are available. If not, the MCO coordinates with the DTO who then submits a request to corps.

(d) The MCO coordinates with the DTO to determine shipping priorities when high-priority cargo exceeds transportation capabilities.

(e) Emergency requirements as determined by the MCO are processed immediately.

##### (3) Aviation Transport Operations.

(a) Mission request processing is as follows:

- The requesting unit S4 or G4 submits an aerial resupply or transportation request through the FSB or MSB to the MCO.
- The MCO determines if air transport is the appropriate mode and coordinates with the division's aviation brigade operations.
- The DTO arranges for aerial transport from corps to meet requirements that exceed division capabilities.
- Noncritical air movement requests are processed according to current tactical priorities.
- Ž Cargo security, except in flight, is both the shippers' and the receiving unit commander's responsibility.

(b) Units requesting air transportation—

- Prepare supplies or personnel for delivery (helicopter or fixed wing).
- Supervise and load the aircraft. The aircraft crew chief ensures that the aircraft is loaded within the prescribed weight and balance requirements.

(c) Units receiving air transportation—

- Establish and mark LZ.
- Coordinate for sling load equipment, rig loads, and recover the slings. They recover and evacuate DISCOM slings after use.

i. *Refuel on the Move (ROM).*

(1) The division conducts ROM operations along the route(s) of march short of the release point or line of departure in order to extend the operating range and conserve units uploaded UBL of class III.

(2) Division tactical priorities and DISCOM tanker limitations necessitate detailed prior coordination between the G3 or G4, DISCOM, and refueling MSC.

(3) Unit requirements for ROM sites include—

- The site is out of direct fire.
- Local air parity exists.
- The site is in a non-NBC contaminated area.
- The site is near or on a hard surface road.
- Easy ingress and egress routes exist.

(4) Responsibilities.

(a) Division G4—

Ž Approves ROM operations (after coordinating with the G3).

- Establishes the general time-phasing and route of march (if outside the brigade sector).
- Coordinates for military police, engineer, and ADA support at ROM sites.

(b) Brigade S4—

- Designates the refuel site in coordination with division, DISCOM, and FSB.
- Ž Establishes link-up time at the refuel site for each task force.
- Determines the approximate fuel required and establishes the refuel time at the ROM site for each vehicle, for example, four minutes per vehicle.
- Transmits fuel requirements to DISCOM through the support battalion.
- Maintains continuous coordination with DISCOM and attached or OPCON battalions.
- Coordinates for security at the refuel site.

(c) Refueling battalion—

• Does detailed march planning and organizes march units for combat to speed movement and refuel operations.

- Provides security of the refueling site by—
  - Reconnoitering the route and securing the refuel site.
  - Assisting the DISCOM with site and equipment preparation.
  - Manning the refuel coordination point.

Ž Determines fuel requirements and transmits these to brigade during the ROM planning and coordination process.

- Controls the unit and manages its flow through the ROM site.

(d) DISCOM—

- Coordinates the timing, location, and fuel requirements with division, brigade, and FSB.
- Provides assets to support ROM.

- (e) Support battalion—
- Executes the ROM and controls the ROM site in coordination with brigade or battalion S4s.
  - Ž Reconnoiters refuel sites and establishes traffic control pattern.
  - Ž Forwards fuel and tanker and equipment requirements for ROM operations to DISCOM.

#### **A-29. Personnel Support Procedures.**

##### *a. Personnel.*

##### (1) General.

(a) The G1 deploys in two elements: one in the division main CP and the other in the division rear CP.

(b) The personnel service battalion (PSB) is a corps asset which complements the division's personnel system. Postal company is a corps asset that collocates with the rear CP. Red Cross support must be formally requested. Red Cross unit locates in vicinity of the G1 cell, rear CP. Safety personnel also collocate with G1 at rear CP.

##### (2) Personnel Accounting and Strength Reporting System.

(a) The Logistic Spot Report, and Red 1 and Red 2 reports, are the primary means of reporting personnel strengths.

(b) Company commanders account for soldiers. They report strength accountability and duty status changes to the battalion S1 who enters the information into the total Army personnel data base (TAPDB) through standard installation/division personnel system (SIDPERS) transactions. Personnel accounting data converts from written or verbal to an automated format at the G1 level.

(c) Strength reporting is a numerical end product of the accounting process. Strength reports are available from battalion to division level through the command and control strength reporting system on the tactical army combat service support computer system. The personnel summary report (PSR) and personnel requirements report (PRR) are the primary personnel reports. Manual reports to account for personnel and report personnel strengths may also be used.

(d) Units deploying with different elements as part of a task organization will provide the gaining headquarters a battle roster on a standard floppy disk.

(e) Losing units will not provide strength reports for units which are no longer part of their task organization.

(f) Brigade headquarters provide all strength-related reports for all elements task-organized under them.

##### (3) Personnel Replacement Operations.

(a) Assignment of enlisted soldiers is made to battalion, separate company, or separate detachment level.

(b) Brigades will manage officer and warrant officer assignments within the brigade.

(c) Separate battalion or companies not attached or assigned to a brigade receive replacements through the nearest replacement company.

##### (4) Casualty Reporting.

(a) Witnesses report casualties on a DA Form 1155 (Witness Statement on Individual) and or a DA Form 1156 (Casualty Feeder Report) or any other means available to report as much information as possible. This information is forwarded to unit personnel administration centers (PACs).

(b) Every soldier carries DA Form(s) 1155 (Witness Statement) and DA Form(s) 1156 (Casualty Feeder Report). When DA Forms 1155/1156 are not available, use any other means to report as

much information as possible. Witness Statement is completed when a casualty occurs and the body is not recovered. The 1156 (Casualty Feeder Report) is completed on every casualty.

(c) Forward DA Forms 1155/1156 through unit PACs to the Personnel Service Battalion.

(d) Do not delay reports because of missing or unknown data. Commanders and soldiers should continue to seek missing information and forward as recovered.

(e) Multiple reports by different individuals may be submitted on the same soldier and/or incident.

(f) Completing more than one 1155/1156 is encouraged. Route each to the PSB through a different mode and/or carry one copy until it can be safely delivered to the PSB. This eliminates the loss of critical casualty information as the result of a lost or destroyed DA Form 1155/1156.

(g) The DA Form 1155 (Witness Statement) is completed when the body is not recovered.

(h) The DA Form 1156 (Casualty Feeder Report) is completed by the soldier(s) most knowledgeable (on the scene) of the incident causing the casualty. It is completed on every casualty.

(i) Accurate casualty reporting begins at the scene and relies on the soldiers who witness the casualty. Commanders must ensure soldiers carry and complete these documents during training as well as combat.

(5) Recovered US and Allied Personnel.

(a) US and allied personnel recovered from enemy controlled territory are transported to the supporting replacement detachment for processing and reassignment. Returnees requiring medical treatment process through the division's medical channels.

(b) Units recovering US and allied personnel will report the following information to the G1 support element at the rear CP:

Name:

Nationality:

Parent Service: (If US military)

Rank/Grade:

Service Number/SSN:

Disposition: (for example, transported to field hospital)

b. *Postal.* Wartime postal support: The division's supporting DS postal platoon will collocate operations with the supporting PSB.

(1) The G1 notifies units of any mail restrictions.

(2) The postal platoon will receive, process, and dispatch mail by battalion and separate company.

(3) The PSB commander, in coordination with the G1, establishes the postal platoon location.

(4) Mobile postal finance teams setup operations at the BSA where unit mail orderlies purchase stamps and money orders for their unit personnel.

(5) Mail received by a unit after an individual is placed in a casualty status is returned to the postal platoon for redirecting.

(6) All mail and postal effects threatened with capture by the enemy or NBC contamination must be burned or shredded. The postal officer coordinates the destruction of mail and postal effects with the



G1, unless the tactical situation dictates immediate action. Destruction priorities for mail and postal effects are—

- Priority one-official registered mail.
- Priority two-US Postal Service (USPS) funds and stamp stock.
- Priority three-official nonregistered mail.
- Priority four-personal mail.
- Ž Priority five-remaining postal equipment and supplies.

c. *Finance.*

(1) On declaration of war, the payment of travel and per diem for travel performed entirely in the theater of operations is not authorized.

(2) Unit S1 and G1 elements are responsible for coordinating with the local servicing finance unit for local purchase funding and pay support.

(3) The PAC is the central POC between soldiers and the supporting finance unit. The PAC resolves less-complicated pay inquiries and coordinates with the finance unit to solve all others.

d. *Band Support.* The primary mission of the band is playing music. If the tactical situation makes this impractical, the band will augment security, EPW, or traffic control units as needed. The bandmaster is responsible for the control of the band and under the staff supervision for the G1.

e. *Health Service Support—Operations.*

(1) *Division surgeon—*

Ž Provides technical supervision and control over all medical units and elements in the division.

- Coordinates HSS activities through the G1.
- Coordinates and synchronizes HSS operations with assistance from the DMOC of the DISCOM. This includes coordination of corps HSS to the division.

(2) *Area medical support:*

Ž Medical companies provide HSS on an area support basis.  
 Ž Patient holding (up-to 20 patients at each FSMC and 40 patients at the main support medical company (MSMC) is provided by the medical companies of the DISCOM.

Ž Evacuation policy for the division is 72 hours unless otherwise directed.

- Sick call schedules will be published for each operation.

Ž Contaminated casualties are decontaminated prior to entering the medical treatment facility (MTF) where treatment is provided.

Ž Each battalion aid station (BAS) and division clearing station (DCS) establishes a patient decontamination site at the MTF.

Ž Patient decontamination is performed at each MTF by the patient decontamination team (eight nonmedical personnel working under medical supervision).

(3) *Dental services.* Emergency and sustaining dental care is available at all medical companies.

(4) *Division mental health.*

Ž Psychiatric services are provided division-wide by the division mental health section (DHMS), and MSMC, MSB.

Ž Combat stress control (CSC) activities focus on prevention, triage, and treatment of stress casualties.

Ž Battle fatigue casualties (BFCs) are treated as far forward as possible.

- Neuropsychiatric patients are not evacuated from the division until seen by the division psychiatrist or his designated representative.

(5) Optometry services. Limited optometry care (eye examination, refractions, and single-vision spectacle assembly and repair) is available at the MSMC.

*f. HHS—Logistics.*

(1) Each medical platoon assigned to combat and CS units deploys with complete class VIII combat ASL (two DOS).

(2) Each medical company maintains three DOS of class VIII or the amount of class VIII required to support operational contingencies.

(3) Division medical supply office (DMSO) maintains five DOS of class VIII or those amounts required to support operational contingencies.

(4) The DMSO operates a unit distribution system and coordinates transportation for routine delivery of medical resupplies through the support operations section, MSB, as required.

(5) Emergency class VIII resupply is coordinated through the DMOC.

(6) The DMSO manages the division’s medical maintenance program.

(7) The DMSO coordinates with the medical logistics (MEDLOG) battalion for medical resupply, medical maintenance support services, repairable exchange, or operational readiness float (ORF) equipment.

*g. HHS—Medical Evacuation. Division medical evacuation assets areas follows.*

(1) The primary means of medical evacuation is ground ambulance. Medical evacuation provides *en route* medical care.

(2) Maneuver units use litter bearers and organic vehicles to evacuate casualties to unit patient collecting points (PCPs). Organic ambulances evacuate patients to the BAS. Prior to evacuation, the units secure all radios, weapons, and sensitive items. The casualty retains his protective mask.

(3) Forward support medical companies preposition ambulances with the BASS of supported maneuver battalions and evacuate patients from the BASS to the supporting FSMC. Forward support medical companies may employ the ambulance shuttle system or establish ambulance exchange points (AXPs) as necessary to facilitate medical evacuation in forward areas.

(4) The MSMC provides medical evacuation support on an area support basis for the DSA and division rear areas.

*h. HHS—Medical Evacuation Policy.*

(1) Patient holding. The holding policy for division is 72 hours for FSB and medical support battalion (MSB) medical companies. Medical evacuation time lines for the division are established as follows:

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Time Line</u>
1	Urgent	2 Hours or Less
1 a	Urgent Surgical	2 Hours or Less
2	Priority	4 Hours or Less
3	Routine	24 Hours or Less
4	Convenience	Situational

## (2) Air medical evacuation:

- Air evacuation is used when ground evacuation is not available or is inadequate to save life, limb, or eyesight.

Ž Request procedures. (Use Medical Evacuation Request in reports section.)

## (3) Air evacuation by nonmedical aviation assets.

(a) Division aviation brigade assets can backhaul stabilized wounded within the division AO and may be used when—

- Ground evacuation routes are closed.
  - Ground ambulance would not be effective in transporting the patient in a timely manner.
  - Tactical situation requires rapid evacuation of casualties.
- Ž Mass casualty situations exist.
- Medical evacuation aircraft are unavailable.

(b) Format is the standard MEDEVAC request.

## (4) Ground evacuation.

(a) The primary means of medical evacuation during tactical operations is ground ambulance. An ambulance is any vehicle capable of transporting a patient on a litter undercover as care en route is being provided.

(b) Maneuver units evacuate casualties to battalion aid stations (BASs) using organic assets or resupply vehicles. Units secure all radios, weapons, and sensitive items. The patient retains his protective mask. Members of a wounded soldier's unit will not escort a wounded member of the unit to an aid station without the expressed verbal permission of his immediate supervisor or leader.

(c) Contaminated casualties will be decontaminated as far forward as possible by nonmedical personnel.

(d) FSB medical companies station ambulances with supported maneuver battalions BAS and evacuate patients from the BAS to the supporting medical company. Ambulance exchange points are established between the maneuver battalion aid station and the BSA medical company for patient transfer.

(e) MSB medical company provides area support evacuation for the DSA and division rear area and assets to the FSB medical companies.

(f) Corps assets evacuate patients from medical companies to corps medical facilities.

## (5) Return to duty (RTD):

- RTD should process through replacement channels whenever possible.
- Ž Parent unit transports RTD patients or coordinates their transportation.
- RTDs outside the division area process through AG channels.

i. *HHS—Preventive Medicine.*

(1) Unit field sanitation teams are established to perform preventive medicine measures.

(2) Food service: Units operating mobile kitchen trailers (MKTs) or other field kitchens maintain operations according to sanitation or hygiene standards outlined in TB Med 530, FM 10-23, FM 21-10-1, and FM 21-10.

(3) Potable water and ice:

- Supply: The preventive medicine section inspects all water sources and conducts random samplings. Water purification tablets are issued at class I point and are available to troops.

- Ž Distribution containers: Division preventive medicine teams routinely inspect potable water containers (for example, 400-gallon water trailers and 5-gallon containers).

- Chlorine residual concentration is maintained at 5 parts per million (ppm) and should not drop below 2 ppm at point of consumption.

- Actions during NBC operations:

- Stop all processing of potable water.

- Immediately notify the division's preventive medicine section of suspected contamination.

- Water supply specialists initiate detection procedures.

- Ž Report water sources (approved or unapproved) suspected of being contaminated to the division's preventive medicine section through G1 channels. Do not use until tested.

(4) Waste disposal:

- Contain and dispose of infectious and pathological wastes IAW AR 40-5.

- Ž Dispose of all garbage and trash according to the methods outlined in FM 21-10 and FM 21-10-1.

- Ž When committed, burial or incineration of waste is permitted.

- Human waste disposal methods are by—

- Portable latrines.

- Fixed facility latrines.

- Field latrines.

(5) Injuries and illness. Medical teams and aid stations report the following injuries and illnesses to the division surgeon immediately:

- Suspected NBC injuries.

- Any cold weather injury.

- Any heat injury.

- Ž Foodborne or suspected foodborne illness.

- Waterborne or suspected waterborne illness.

- Animal bites.

- Field site infestations (prior to pesticide application).

j. *Staff Judge Advocate.*

(1) SJA operations.

(a) The SJA establishes operations at the G1 support element at the rear CP.

(b) The SJA dedicates a judge advocate to each maneuver brigade, aviation brigade, and DISCOM.

(c) The SJA designates roving legal teams to move forward as the situation permits to provide legal services in the units and supplement brigade judge advocates.

(d) Designated JAG personnel support PMO and G5 operations.

(2) War crimes.

(a) Soldiers. Report suspected violations of the law of war to their immediate commander. When the commander is implicated in the alleged violation, report them to the commander's next superior. If this is not practical, report to the inspector general, PM, SJA, or chaplain.

(b) Commanders. Forward reports through the chain of command to the commanding general. The report must include all available information about the nature of the incident, where and when it occurred, who discovered it, and who witnessed it (with statements of witnesses and evidence).

(3) Claims and solatium payments. The SJA reviews and approves all claims and solatium payment requests to determine their legal validity and coordinates with the supporting finance unit for payment.

k. *Public Affairs.*

(1) The PAO establishes a news media center at the G1 support element at the division's rear CP.

(2) Only media accredited by the theater PAO are authorized to function within the division's AO. Any media representative violating established media ground rules will not be allowed to operate in the division AO.

(3) PAO or PAO-designated personnel will escort all media personnel, *no exceptions.*

(4) Guidelines for talking with news media personnel are if you command it, did it, or use it, then you can talk about it. If you don't want it published, don't say it. Always exercise OPSEC.

(5) Public information and OPSEC.

(a) When directed, PAO conducts OPSEC review of any material provided for release.

(b) The PAO will not conduct censorship activities of material provided for release, but will screen for OPSEC violations.

(6) Command information.

(a) The PAO operates a continuous command information program to ensure that the soldiers of the division are kept informed.

(b) Command information products (such as newspapers and newsletters) will be published and distributed on a regular basis.

1. *Chaplain Activities.*

(1) The priority of chaplain coverage is to—

- Maneuver elements.
- Casualties during combat operations.
- Survivors after combat operations.

(2) Commanders coordinate religious service schedules with chaplains.

(3) When no chaplain is assigned to a unit, the S1 requests chaplain services through the division chaplain's office at the division rear CP.

m. *Inspector General Activities.*

(1) The IG operates from the G1 support element at the rear CP.

(2) The IG maintains an open door policy for all division soldiers.

**A-30. Military Police Procedures.**

a. *Military Police Company.*

(1) The company HQ is initially collocated with PMO operations at the rear CP.

(2) MP platoons will be either in direct support or general support to division tactical operations.

Priority of employment of GS platoons is to area security in the division rear area, level II reaction force to the division rear CP, law enforcement, and operation of the division central EPW collection point.

b. *Division Provost Marshal's Office.* Forward all requests for MP support (and CID support) through the PMO operations section located in division rear CP.

c. *Enemy Prisoners of War Operations.*

(1) The PMO establishes a centralized point for EPW collection in the division's rear area. It is normally operated by general support MP platoons. Forward collection points are operated by brigade personnel.

(2) Capturing units tag all EPWs and their property using DA Form 5976 and evacuate to the designated collection point.

(3) Military police escort EPWs from the brigade support areas to the division or corps collection point.

#### **A-31. Civil-Military Procedures.**

a. *Civil Military Operations Center.*

(1) The CMOC is operated by G5 at the division's rear CP.

(2) It is the NCS for the CMOC (FM) net.

(3) The CMOC employs and controls all attached or OPCON supporting civil affairs teams and elements.

b. Military tactical requirements have priority over civil requirements.

c. Unit commanders will designate a member of their staff to serve as the unit S5.

### **SECTION IV. REPORTS**

#### **A-32. General.**

a. This section contains those reports and prescribed formats which all elements in the division routinely use. Reports exist to support the commander with his critical information requirements. *Reports that are not tied to a fixed schedule may be submitted by specific request or by exception.* Reports by exception require the commander to submit a report only when the status of a significant event or element is changed that either increases or decreases the combat capability of that unit.

b. Each report has a prescribed format to ensure the completeness of the information reported. Users are reminded, however, that in fast moving tactical situations, timely reporting, especially of enemy activity, is critical. Do not delay reports only to ensure correct format— *report accurate information in a timely manner!*

(1) The time zone used for all reports is local, unless specified otherwise.

(2) All color codes use the following criteria:

- Green: 80 percent or better on hand—full strength.
- Ž Amber: 60 to 79 percent on hand—mission capable/minor deficiencies.
- Ž Red: 40 to 59 percent on hand—marginally mission capable/major deficiencies.
- Black: 39 percent or less on hand—not mission capable.

(3) Standardized report formats for the division are as follows:

(a) *Operations (blue reports)*

- Blue 1—Spot report (SPOTREP)
- Blue 2—Commander's situation report (SITREP)

(b) *Intelligence (green reports)*

- Green 1—Intelligence summary (INTSUM)
- Green 2—Periodic intelligence report (PERINTREP)
- Green 3—Weather forecast (WXFCST) report

(c) *Logistics (yellow reports)*

- Yellow 1—Logistics spot report
- Yellow 2—Equipment status report
  - Reportable lines needed in yellow 2 report
- Yellow 3—Ammunition request
- Yellow 4—POL request

(d) *Personnel (red reports)*

- Red 1—Personnel daily summary
- Red 2—Personnel battle loss report

(e) *As required reports*

- Aerial resupply/request
- Bridge report (BRIDGEREP)
- Closing report
- Cross report (CROSSREP)
- Medical evacuation request
- MIJI report (MIJIREP)
- Minefield report
- Movement report
- Patrol report
- EPW or captured material report
- Ration request
- Route reconnaissance report
- Severe weather warning (SVRWXWARN) report
- Shell report (SHELREP)
- Splash report

(f) *NBC reports*

- NBC 1—Observer's initial report
- NBC 2—Evaluated data report
- NBC 3—Immediate warning of expected contamination
- NBC 4—Report of radiation dose-rate measurement
- NBC 5—Report of areas of contamination
- NBC 6—Detailed information of chemical or biological attack(s)
- Effective downwind message
- NUCWARN message
- CHEMWARN message

REPORT TITLE	FORMAT ON PAGE	SUBMITTED BY:	SUBMIT TO:	SUBMIT AS OF:	SUBMIT NLT:	METHOD OF TRANSMISSION	PRECEDENCE
SPOT REPORT (BLUE 1)	91	MSC	G3/G2	AS NECESSARY OR UPON FIRST CONTACT OR SPOTTING	NA	FM MSE FAX	FLASH
COMMANDERS SITUATION REPORT (SITREP) (BLUE 2)	93	MSC	"G3: COMMITTED UNITS SUBMIT TO TAC CP"	AS NECESSARY	NA	MSE FM	IMMEDIATE FAX
INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY (INTSUM) GREEN 1	95	CORPS/DIV	MSC "92"	0200 1400	0400 1600	LAP TOP FAX MSE COURIER	IMMEDIATE
PERIODIC INTEL REPORT (PERINTREP) GREEN 2	96	MSC	G2	AS NECESSARY	NA	MSE FM FAX	IMMEDIATE
WEATHER FORECAST (WXPCST) GREEN 3	97	G2	MSC	0500 1700	0600 1800	FAX MSE	IMMEDIATE
LOGISTICS SPOT REPORT YELLOW 1	98	MSC	DISCOM	AS REQUIRED	NA	FAX MSE FM	PRIORITY
EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT YELLOW 2	99	MSC "S4" (thru FSB)	0900	DMMC 1600	0800 1700	FAX MSE LAP TOP FM	IMMEDIATE
AMMO REQUEST YELLOW 3	102	MSC "S4" (thru FSB)	DISCOM	0800 1600	0900 1700	FAX MSE LAP TOP FM	IMMEDIATE
POL REQUEST YELLOW 4	105	MSC "S4" (thru FSB)	DISCOM	0800 1600	0900 1700	FAX MSE LAP TOP FM	IMMEDIATE
PERSONNEL DAILY SUMMARY RED 1	106	MSC	G1	2000	2100	FAX MSE LAP TOP FM	IMMEDIATE
PERSONNEL BATTLE LOSS REPORT RED 2	MSC	MSC	G1	AS REQUIRED		FAX MSE FM	PRIORITY
AERIAL RESUPPLY REQUEST	106	MSC	G3/AIR	AS REQUIRED		FAX MSE COURIER FM	IMMEDIATE
BRIDGE REPORT	109	MSC	ACE	AS REQUIRED		FAX MSE COURIER	IMMEDIATE
CLOSING REPORT	109	MSC	G3	AS REQUIRED		FAX MSE FM	IMMEDIATE
MEDICAL EVACUATION REQUEST	111	REQUESTING UNIT	DIV SURG	AS REQUIRED		FM MSE	FLASH

Reports matrix



REPORT TITLE	FORMAT ON PAGE	SUBMITTED BY:	SUBMIT TO:	SUBMIT AS OF:	SUBMIT NLT:	METHOD OF TRANSMISSION	PRECEDENCE
MIJI REPORT	112	MSC	G2	AS REQUIRED		FM MSE	IMMEDIATE
MINEFIELD REPORT	113	MSC	ACE	AS REQUIRED		MSE FAX FM	IMMEDIATE
MOVEMENT REPORT	114	MSC	G3	AS REQUIRED		FM MSE	IMMEDIATE
PATROL REPORT	115	MSC	G2	AS REQUIRED		FAX MSE FM	IMMEDIATE
EPW CAPTURE	116	MSC	G2	AS REQUIRED		MSE FAX FM	IMMEDIATE
ROUTE RECONNAISSANCE REPORT	117	UNIT TASKED	G3 & G2	AS REQUIRED		FM MSE	IMMEDIATE
SEVERE WEATHER WARNING REPORT	118	G2	MSC	AS REQUIRED		FMX MSE	PRIORITY
SHELL REPORT	119	MSC	FSE	AS REQUIRED		FAX MSE FM	IMMEDIATE
SPLASH REPORT	120	MSC	G3	AS REQUIRED		FM MSE FAX	IMMEDIATE
NBC 1 OBSERVERS INITIAL REPORT	121	MSC	DIV CHEM	AS REQUIRED		FM MSE	FLASH (FIRST ATTACK)
NBC 2 EVALUATED DATA REPORT	122	DIV CHEM	CORPS, MSC	AS REQUIRED		MSE FM FAX	IMMEDIATE
NBC 3 IMMEDIATE WARNING OF EXPECTED CONTAMINATION	123	DIV CHEM	MSC & CORPS	AS REQUIRED		MSE FM FAX	IMMEDIATE
NBC 4 REPORT OF RADIATION DOSE RATE	123	MSC	DIV CHEM	AS REQUIRED		MSE FM	IMMEDIATE
NBC 5 REPORT OF AREA	124	DIV CHEM	MSC & CORPS	AS REQUIRED		MSE FM	IMMEDIATE
NBC 6 DETAILED INFORMATION OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ATTACKS	125	DIVISION	CORPS	AS REQUIRED		FAX LAP TOP MSE	PRIORITY
EFFECTIVE DOWNWIND MESSAGE	126	DIV CHEM	MSC	AS REQUIRED		MSE FAX LAP TOP FM	IMMEDIATE
NUCWARN MESSAGE	127	DIV CHEM	MSC	AS REQUIRED		MSE FM	IMMEDIATE
CHEMWARN	128	DIV CHEM	MSC	AS REQUIRED		MSE FM	IMMEDIATE

Reports matrix (continued)

**A-33. Blue Reports (Operation).**

a. *Blue 1—Spot Report.*

(1) When Used. The SPOTREP is used by all units when observing any known or suspected enemy activity or when observing any characteristic of the AO likely to affect accomplishment of the mission. It is submitted through both operations and intelligence channels. SPOTREPs take priority over all other routine radio traffic. As a minimum, SPOTREP is submitted on—

- Ž First enemy contact.
  - A break in contact.
  - Contact with a new enemy unit or equipment.
- Ž Significant change in tactical situation.
- Ž Unusual or unexplained activity.
  - Enemy reconnaissance activity.
  - Any rear activity requiring Level I, II, or III response.
- Ž Indications of enemy NBC activity.
  - Significant enemy ADA, aviation, or engineer activity.
- Ž Indication that the enemy is changing its present course of action.
- Ž Other enemy and friendly activity as deemed significant.

(2) Format.

**SPOTREP**

Line 1: Who is observer or source: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Omit if calling station; use call signs or description otherwise.)

Line 2: What is observed: size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment (S-A-L-U-T-E)

Size: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (The number of sighted personnel and or vehicles.)

Activity: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (What the enemy is doing.)

Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Grid or reference from a known point.)

Unit: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Patches, signs, or markings.)

Time: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (The time the activity was observed.)

Equipment: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Describe or identify all equipment associated with the activity.)

Line 3: What are or were your actions or what do you recommend: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

b. *Blue 2—Commander’s Situation Report.*

(1) When Used. The SITREP is submitted by subordinate units to the G3 to report changes to their tactical situation and status. Situation reports are submitted after or during significant events when combat capability changes or as requested. Committed units in contact with the enemy submit the

SITREP to the TAC CP. All others submit them to the main CP. Detailed yellow and red reports submitted by the unit support logistics and personnel assessments.

(2) Format.

**COMMANDER'S SITREP**

Line 1: Unit submitting report: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Date-time group of report: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: Brief summary of unit activity: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Line 4: Enemy activity/intentions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5: Communications status: (G) (A) (R) (B)

Line 6: Commander evaluation:

- a. Current: (G) (A) (R) (B)
- b. Projected: (G) (A) (R) (B) *(as of change)*

Line 7: Unit status:

Unit	Status	CB	M	A	C	I	AB	AA	Center of Mass
a. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____
b. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____
c. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____
d. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____
e. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____
f. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____
g. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____
h. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____
i. _____		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	_____

Line 8: CP/Helipad location:

- a. TAC CP \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Main CP \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Rear CP \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Line 9: FLOT: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 10: Battle resources:

	<i>Resource</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Auth</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>Opnl</i>
a.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
d.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
e.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
f.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
g.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
h.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
i.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
j.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
k.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____
l.	_____	_____	_____	/	_____

Line 11: Commander's remarks: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**A-34. Green Reports (Intelligence).**

a. *Green 1—Intelligence Summary.*

(1) Purpose. The INTSUM is used to provide the division G2 with intelligence summaries that cover 12 hours of enemy activity. Items prescribed in the format are used when needed.

(2) Format.

**INTSUM**

Line 1: Issuing unit: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Always included.)

Line 2: Time of issue: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group.)

Line 3: Summary of enemy activity:

- |                        |                    |                         |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Enemy Unit: *****   | /                  | DTG: *****              |
| Center of Mass:        | CP Lot:            | Activity:               |
| Unit Strength Percent: | Direction:         | Time to Commitment: Hrs |
| Proj Mission:          | Proj Obj/Approach: | /                       |
| b. Enemy Unit: *****   | /                  | DTG: *****              |
| Center of Mass:        | CP Lot:            | Activity:               |
| Unit Strength Percent: | Direction:         | Time to Commitment: Hrs |
| Proj Mission:          | Proj Obj/Approach: | /                       |
| c. Enemy Unit: *****   | /                  | DTG: *****              |
| Center of Mass:        | CP Lot:            | Activity:               |
| Unit Strength Percent: | Direction:         | Time to Commitment: Hrs |
| Proj Mission:          | Proj Obj/Approach: | /                       |
| d. Enemy Unit: *****   | /                  | DTG: *****              |
| Center of Mass:        | CP Lot:            | Activity:               |
| Unit Strength Percent: | Direction:         | Time to Commitment: Hrs |
| Proj Mission:          | Proj Obj/Approach: | /                       |

Line 4: Known enemy personnel and equipment losses:

- a. Personnel, KIA: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Enemy prisoners of war: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Equipment destroyed or captured: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5: Remarks/comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

b. *Green 2—Periodic Intelligence Report.*

(1) Purpose. This report is used by MSC intelligence personnel to report timely combat enemy information to the division G2 without having to complete a Green 1.

(2) Format.

**PERINTREP**

- Line 1: Transmission time: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group of transmission. Use only if directed.)
- Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Time activity occurred: date-time group.)
- Line 3: Identification: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Size, activity, and unit observed.)
- Line 4: At \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_  
(Location: best grid or reference to known points.)
- Line 5: Narrative: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Equipment, uniform, markings, insignia, and anything thought significant about the sighting.)

c. *Green 3—Weather Forecast Report.*

(1) Purpose. This report is used to report weather and light data.

(2) Format.

**WXFCST**

Line 1: Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Center of forecasted weather.)

Line 2: Valid: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group forecast is effective.)

Line 3: Until: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group forecast is no longer in effect.)

Line 4: Ceiling: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Lowest forecast ceiling in hundreds of feet above ground level.)

Line 5: Cover: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Total sky coverage in eighths.)

Line 6: Visibility: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Prevailing visibility in meters.)

Line 7: Weather \_\_\_\_\_  
(Weather phenomena being forecasted.)

Line 8: Maximum temperature: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Maximum temperature in degrees Celsius.)

Line 9: Minimum temperature: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Minimum temperature in degrees Celsius.)

Line 10: Freeze level: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Minimum freezing level in thousands of feet. Transmitted only when appropriate.)

Line 11: Wind: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Direction of variable wind direction in degrees.)

Line 12: Speed: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Wind speed in knots.)

Line 13: Gusts: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Peak gusts in knots.)

Line 14: Altimeter: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Altimeter setting in hundredths of inches of mercury. Transmitted only when appropriate.)

Line 15: Wind direction at 2,000, 4,000, and 6,000 feet: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Transmitted only when appropriate.)

Line 16: Light data and narrative: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 17: Transmission time: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group of transmission. Use only if directed.)

Line 18: Authorization: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Message authorized according to current guidelines. Use only if directed.)

**A-35. Yellow Reports (Logistics).**

a. *Yellow 1—Logistics Spot Report.*

(1) *Purpose.* This report is sent through logistics channels as losses occur to provide CSS personnel with *immediate* personnel and equipment losses. The personnel and equipment reported on the Yellow 1 are assumed to be incapable of performing combat missions. Units will report attachments, but not detached units.

(2) *Format.*

LOGISTICS SPOTREP

Line 1: Reporting unit: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: DTG of report: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: Equipment losses

	Type Equip	Loss	Onhand
a.	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____	_____

Line 4: Personnel losses

	Position	Loss
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____

Line 5: Significant supply losses

	Class	Loss
a.	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____

Line 6: Combat capability of unit

G   A   R   B

b. *Yellow 2—Equipment Status Report.*

(1) *Purpose.* This report is submitted through supporting MSB or FSB to the DMMC by MSC S4 personnel. The DMMC consolidates the data and provides the status of mission essential equipment to the G4. Changes are forwarded immediately upon loss of equipment.

(2) *Reportable Lines Needed in Yellow 2 Report.*

- (a) When the entire combat system is a combat loss, report the numerical line.
- (b) When a subsystem is a combat loss, report the numeric-alpha line of the subsystem only.

(c) Report combat loss of communications subsystems by the appropriate numeric-alpha line.  
 (3) Format.

**EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT**

Unit provides data pertaining to critical equipment to division G4.

Line 1: Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: DTG of report: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3:

	(1) <i>Item</i>	(2) <i>Line #</i>	(3) <i># Authorized</i>	(4) <i># On Hand</i>	(5) <i># NMC</i>	(6) <i>Total Operational</i>	(7) <i>Color Status</i>
a.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
d.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
e.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
f.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
g.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
h.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
i.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
j.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Line 4: Commander's overall assessment: (G) (A) (R) (B)

Line Number Nomenclature/Model

Missile Systems:

- 1 ..... TOW M220 (Ground)
- 2 ..... TOW M65 (Air)
- 3 ..... Dragon M47
- 4 ..... Stinger
- 5 ..... \_\_\_\_\_

Weapons Systems:

- 6 ..... Howitzer, 105 mm, M102 M119
- 7 ..... Howitzer, 155 mm, M198
- 8 ..... Mortar, 81 mm
- 9 ..... Mortar, 60 mm
- 10 ..... Machine Gun, 7.62 mm, M60
- 11 ..... Machine Gun, 5.56 mm, M279
- 12 ..... Gun, 20 mm, ADA, M167



Line Number

Nomenclature/Model

Tactical Vehicles/Trailers:

13	Trk, Cgo,5T, M928
14	Trk, Trac,5T, M9311
15	Trk, Wrecker, 5T, M936.
16	Trk, Cgo, HMMWV, M998
17	Trk, Armd HMMWV, M1025
18	Trk, Amb, HMMWV, M997
19	Trk, HMMWV, TOW, M966
20	Trk, Shelter, HMMWV, M1037
21	Semitrl, 22T, M871
22	Trl, Flat Bed 15T
23	Trl, 1-1/2T Ammo
24	Trl, 1-1/2T Cgo
25	Trl, 400 Gal, Water
26	Trl, 3/4T Cgo
27	Armd Cbt Excav (ACE) M9
28	Small Equip Excav (SEE)
29	Forklift, 6000 1b
30	Forklift, 4000 1b

Communications/Electronics:

31	Radio
a	AN/GRC-106 or 213
b	AN/GRC-160 or 88
c	AN/VRC-46 or 90
d	AN/VRC-47 or 89
e	AN/VRC-64 or 87
f	AN/VRC-49 or 92
g	AN/VRC-77 or 119
h	AN/VRC-12
i	AN/VRC-3
j	Fax
k	MSRT
l	DNVT
m	TCP/AC
n	TACFIRE
32	GSR, AN/PPS-15
33	AN/TRQ-32, Teammate
34	AN/TRQ-30, Rad Rec
35	AN/TPQ-36, Firefinder

Aircraft:

36	Helicopter, atk, AH-64
a	Gun, 30 mm
b	Missile, Hellfire
c	Rocket, 2.75
37	Helicopter, atk, AH-1S
a	Gun, 20 mm
b	Missile, TOW
c	Rocket, 2.75

<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Nomenclature/Model</u>
38 .....	Helicopter, OH-58D
a .....	Mast Mounted Sight
39 .....	Helicopter, OH-58C
40 .....	Helicopter, UH-60
41 .....	Helicopter, UH-1H
42 .....	Helicopter, EH-60/EH-1

c. *Yellow 3—Ammunition Request.*

(1) Purpose. This report provides routine requests for specific types of ammunition through logistics channels. Units submit Yellow 3 reports through FSB or MSB to the division ammunition office. All quantities listed will be quantity required unless otherwise requested. Line or number designators are as follows.

(2) Format.

**AMMUNITION REQUEST**

<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Quantity Required</u>
<b>Small Arms</b>		
1 .....	5.56 Ball	—
2 .....	5.56 Tracer	—
3 .....	5.56 Linked 4-1	—
4 .....	7.62 Linked 4-1	—
5 .....	9-mm Ball	—
6 .....	40-mm HEDP	—
7 .....	40-mm Illum	—
8 .....	40-mm Smoke Color	—
9 .....	50-cal Linked 4-1	—
10 .....	20-mm Linked for Vulcan	—
11 .....	40-mm Linked HEDP	—
12 .....	_____	—
13 .....	_____	—
<b>Mortars:</b>		
14 .....	60-mm Illum	—
15 .....	60-mm HE	—
16 .....	60-mm WP	—
17 .....	81-mm Illum	—
18 .....	81-mm HE	—
19 .....	81-mm WP	—
20 .....	_____	—
21 .....	_____	—
22 .....	_____	—
<b>105-mm Howitzer:</b>		
23 .....	HE w/o Fuze	
24 .....	HEPT WF BD	
25 .....	Illum WF MT	

<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Quantity Required</u>
26 .....	Smk WF MT	—
27 .....	HCBE WF MT	—
28 .....	HE ICM WFMT	—
29 .....	Smk w/o Fuze	—
30 .....	APERS WF MT	—
31 .....	Fuze MT	—
32 .....	Fuze MTSQ	—
33 .....	Fuze PD	—
33 .....	Fuze Prox	—
155-mm Howitzer:		
34 .....	HE APIC	—
35 .....	HE DPICM	—
36 .....	HE RAP	—
37 .....	HE w/o Fuze	—
38 .....	ADAM	—
39 .....	RAAM	—
40 .....	HCBE	—
41 .....	Illum	—
42 .....	Copperhead	—
43 .....	WP	—
44 .....	Chg White Bag ER	—
45 .....	Chg Green Bag	—
46 .....	Chg White Bag	—
47 .....	Reducer Flash	—
48 .....	Fuze MTSQ	—
49 .....	Fuze PD	—
50 .....	Fuze Prox	—
51 .....	Primer	—
Aircraft:		
52 .....	7.62 linked 4-1	—
53 .....	20-mm linked 4-1	—
54 .....	30-mm linked	—
55 .....	2.75 Rocket HE	—
56 .....	2.75 Rocket WP	—
57 .....	2.75 Rocket Illum	—
58 .....	2.75 Rocket Flechett	—
59 .....	2.75 Rocket Smk	—
60 .....	Missile TOW	—
61 .....	Missile Hellfire	—
62 .....	Helicopter Mine Disp Reload	—
Grenades:		
63 .....	Fragmentary	—
64 .....	Incendiary	—
65 .....	CS	—
66 .....	Smk HC	—
67 .....	Smk Green	—

<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Quantity Required</u>
68.....	SmkYellow	—
69.....	Smk Violet	—
70.....	Smk Red	—
71.....	_____	—
72.....	_____	—
<b>Rocket/Missile:</b>		
73.....	66-mmHeat(LAW)	—
74.....	66-mm Incendiary (M202)	—
75.....	Dragon	—
76.....	TOW	—
77.....	Stinger	—
<b>Mines:</b>		
78.....	APERS, M16	—
79.....	APERS, M3	—
80.....	APERS, M14	—
81.....	APERS, M18	—
82.....	APERS, M26	—
83.....	AT, M15	—
84.....	AT, M19	—
85.....	AT, M21	—
86.....	AT, M24	—
87.....	M74/75 (Volcano)	—
<b>Demolitions:</b>		
88.....	Chg, C-4,1 1/4 lb	—
89.....	Chg, Flex-X, M118	—
90.....	Demo Kit, Bangalore	—
91.....	Chg, TNT, 1/4 lb	—
92.....	Chg,TNT, 1/2 1b	—
93.....	Chg, TNT, 1 lb	—
94.....	Chg, Satchel, 20 lb	—
95.....	Chg, Cratering 40 lb	—
96.....	ElecCaps	—
97.....	Nonelec Caps	—
98.....	Expl, Destructor	—
99.....	Demo Kit, Cratering M110	—
100.....	Coupling Base, w/Primer	—
101.....	Chg, Demo Shape 15 lbs	—
102.....	Chg, Demo Shape 40 lbs	—
103.....	Chg, Demo Kit,Proj Chg M17	—
104.....	Det Cord	—
105.....	Military Dynamite	—
106.....	Firing Device, Pressure Release	—
107.....	Firing Device, Pull Friction	—
108.....	Firing Device, Pull Release	—
109.....	Time Fuze	—
110.....	Igniter, Time Fuze	—

<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>Quantity Required</u>
111 .....	Document Destroyer	—
112 .....	Crater Kit, M180	—

Signal Devices:

113 .....	Pers Distress Flare	—
114 .....	Sig, Illum WSC	—
115 .....	Sig, Illum RSP	—
116 .....	Sig, Illum WSP	—
117 .....	Sig, Illum GSC	—
118 .....		—
119 .....		—

d. Yellow 4—POL Request.

(1) Purpose. This report is used to conduct routine requests for specific types and quantity of class III items through the FSB and MSB to the DMMC class III section. The following line or number designators will be used.

(2) Format.

**POL REQUEST**

<u>Line Number</u>	<u>Nomenclature</u>	<u>U/L</u>	<u>Quantity Required</u>
1 .....	Report as of DTG:		
2 .....	MOGAS	gal	—
3 .....	Diesel	gal	—
4 .....	Oil, OE-10	gal	—
5 .....	Oil, OE-30	gal	—
6 .....	Oil, OE-50	gal	—
7 .....	Antifreeze	gal	—
8 .....	Starter Fluid	gal	—
9 .....	De-icing Fluid	gal	—
10 .....	Brake Fluid	gal	—
11 .....	Hydraulic Fluid OHA	qt	—
13 .....	Hydraulic Fluid OHT	qt	—
14 .....	Hydraulic Fluid FRH	qt	—
15 .....	Oil, Penetrating	qt	—
16 .....	Oil, PL-Special	qt	—
17 .....	Oil, PL-Med	qt	—
18 .....	Bore Cleaner	gal	—
19 .....	Oil, LSA	qt	—
20 .....	Anti-seize comp C-122 1/2 lb	cn	—
21 .....	Grease, GAA	lb	—
22 .....	Grease, Wheel Bearing	lb	—
23 .....	Solvent	gal	—
24 .....	Sealer, Gasket	cn	—
25 .....	Fog Oil	barrel	—

**A-36. Red Reports (Personnel).**

a. *Red 1—Personnel Daily Summary.*

(1) Purpose. Red 1 Personnel Daily Summary is a hasty personnel report transmitted daily as of 2000 hours to the G1 to monitor personnel combat strength as availability occurs. Report only those lines that have changed during the report period. Units will report attachments, but not detached units. A complete personnel status report (DA Form 5367-R) is submitted when sufficient information is available to determine personnel requirements.

(2) Format.

**PERSONNEL DAILY SUMMARY**

Line 1: Report as of date-time group: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

Line #	Auth	Asgd	PDY	KIA	WIA	MIA	NON COMBAT LOSES	TOTAL LOSSES	GAINS	REMARKS
3. Commissioned										
4. Warrant										
5. Enlisted										

Line 6: Unit personnel status: (G) (A) (R) (B)

b. *Red 2—Personnel Battle Loss Report.*

(1) Purpose. This report is transmitted to the G1 as the casualty occurs. Unit will also complete DA Form 1156 with witness statements DA Form 1155 delivered to G1 daily. Red 2 is a interim report to update data sent on the last Red 1.

(2) Format.

**PERSONNEL BATTLE LOSS REPORT**

Line 1: Unit manning report (UMR) position number or encoded grade, MOS, and quantity: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Date-time group of incident: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: Location (encoded): \_\_\_\_\_

Line 4: Type casualty:

a. KIA hostile action: \_\_\_\_\_

b. KIA nonhostile: \_\_\_\_\_

c. Body recovered: \_\_\_\_\_

d. Body not identified: \_\_\_\_\_

e. Body identified: \_\_\_\_\_

- f. Body not identified: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. MIA: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Captured: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. WIA hostile: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. WIA nonhostile: \_\_\_\_\_
- k. Accident: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5: Evacuated to: \_\_\_\_\_

**A-37. As Required Reports.**

*a. Aerial Resupply Request.*

(1) Purpose. This request is submitted to program aircraft for routine resupply missions using division and corps assets.

(2) Format.

**AERIAL RESUPPLY REQUEST**

Line 1: Unit supported: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Types and quantities of supplies desired: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Include description of supplies, e.g., 200 rds of 155-mm HE.)

Line 3: Priority of supplies: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 4: Requested time for drop: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5: Exact location: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Encoded 6-digit map coordinate.)  
 ONE—Primary DZ or LZ.  
 TWO—Alternate DZ or LZ.  
 THREE—Leading friendly unit or FEBA (trace by at least 2 points).

Line 6: Brief description of: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ONE—Primary DZ, size and long axis.  
 TWO—Alternate DZ, including size and long axis.

Line 7: Recent/significant enemy activity in delivery area: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Line 8: Terrain characteristics which may: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ONE—Interfere with the approach or exit flight pattern.  
 TWO—Interfere with the identification of the DZ or LZ.  
 THREE—Serve as checkpoints.

Line 9: Primary call sign and frequency: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 10: Alternate call sign and frequency: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 11: Signal to be used when DZ or LZ is unsafe: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 12: Recommended method of delivery: \_\_\_\_\_

- ONE—Parachute.
- TWO—Airdrop.
- THREE—Air-land.

Line 13: Cancel request if not completed by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time.)

b. *Report for Bridge, Overpass, Culvert, or Causeway (BRIDGEREP).* The format is as follows:

**BRIDGEREP**

Line 1: Type and location: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Overall length: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: Width of roadway: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 4: Height restriction: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5: Type and location: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 6: Length of spans and number: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 7: Computed class: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 8: Bypass: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Easy or difficult.)

c. *Closing Report.*

(1) Purpose. The terms “closing” or “closed” indicate that the main body has arrived at the destination. A final Closing Report is rendered for trail parties and disabled vehicles.

(2) Format.

**CLOSING REPORT**

Line 1: Unit designation of closing unit: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Unit’s new location: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: Date-time group main body closed: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 4: Explanation of accidents/incidents: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Who, what, where, when, how, and additional information if applicable.)

Line 5: Estimated date and time of arrival trail party and/or disabled vehicles: \_\_\_\_\_

d. *Report for Ford, Ferry, or Other Crossing Site (CROSSREP).* The format is as follows:

**CROSSREP**

Line 1: Type and location: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Length of crossing: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: Usable width: \_\_\_\_\_



- Line 4: Current: \_\_\_\_\_  
(In meters/sec \_\_\_\_\_.)
- Line 5: Maximum depth: \_\_\_\_\_  
(In meters.)
- Line 6: Bottom material and condition: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 7: If ferry has existing equipment: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Capacity in tons.)
- Line 8: Slope of entry bank: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 9: Slope of far bank: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 10: Other comments: \_\_\_\_\_

*e. Medical Evacuation Request.*

(1) Purpose. Medical evacuation request is a request from medical personnel or the senior person present.

(2) Format.

**MEDICAL EVACUATION REQUEST**

- Line 1: Location of pickup site: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 2: Radio frequency, call sign, and suffix: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Number of patients by category: \_\_\_\_\_  
  - A—Urgent.
  - B—Urgent Surgical.
  - C—Priority.
  - D—Routine.
  - E—Convenience.
- Line 4: Special equipment required: \_\_\_\_\_  
  - A—None.
  - B—Hoist.
  - C—Extraction equipment.
  - D—Ventilator.
- Line 5: Number of patients by type: \_\_\_\_\_  
  - L—Litter.
  - A—Ambulatory.
- Line 6: Security of pickup site: \_\_\_\_\_  
  - N—No enemy troops in area.
  - P—Possible enemy troops in area (approach with caution),
  - E—Enemy troops in area (approach with caution).
  - X—Enemy troops in area (armed escort required).
- Line 7: Method of marking pickup site: \_\_\_\_\_  
  - A—Panels.
  - B—Pyrotechnic signal.
  - C—Smoke signal.
  - D—None.
  - E—Other.

Line 8: Patients' nationality and status: \_\_\_\_\_  
A—US military.  
B—US civilian.  
C—Non-US military.  
D—Non-US civilian.  
E—EPW.

Line 9: NBC contamination: \_\_\_\_\_  
N—Nuclear.  
B—Biological.  
C—Chemical.

f. *MIJI Report.*

(1) Purpose. When the reception of radio signals is hindered, confused, or distorted by any external source, or instructions are received from a station that cannot authenticate, the person experiencing the problem will immediately submit a MIJI Report to the intelligence officer.

(2) Format.

**MIJIREP**

Line 1: Unit: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit identification.)

Line 2: Type: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type of interference.)

Line 3: Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Best grid or reference to known point.)

Line 4: On time: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Start date-time group.)

Line 5: Off time: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Off date-time group.)

Line 6: Effects: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Operations/equipment affected.)

Line 7: Frequency: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Frequency/frequency range.)

Line 8: Narrative: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 9: Transmission time: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group of transmission. Use only if directed.)

Line 10: Authorization: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Message authorized according to current guidelines. Use only if directed.)

g. *Minefield Report.*

(1) When Used. This report is used when authorized or when requesting authorization to emplace hasty protective minefields; to report intention, initiation, and completion of laying.

(2) Format.

**MINEFIELD REPORT-A (intention to lay)**

- Line 1: Unit, type and number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Call sign, "hasty protective" sequentially assigned number.)
- Line 2: Coordinates of extremities (ENCRYPT): \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Estimated DTG of start and completion: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Send both times.)

**MINEFIELD REPORT-B (initiation of laying)**

- Line 1: Type and number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(See Minefield Report-A, Line 1.)
- Line 2: Actual DTG of start: \_\_\_\_\_

**MINEFIELD REPORT-C (completion of minefield)**

- Line 1: Type and number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(See Minefield Report-A, Line 1.)
- Line 2: Actual DTG of completion: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Changes to any information reported in Report-A: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 4: Total number of mines laid by type: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 5: Method of laying: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Normally "hand-surface" or "hand-buried".)
- Line 6: Details of lanes: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Specify location of gaps, entrance, exit, aximuth, type of marking, etc. ENCRYPT digits.)
- Line 7: Details of minefield: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Normally "under marking observation" or "single wire fence and signs.")

**h. Movement Report.**

(1) Purpose. This report is to track the safe movement of units within the division. It is to be submitted by MSCs and separate battalions when a unit is exercising road movement credits.

(2) Format.

**MOVEMENT REPORT**

- Line 1: Unit. \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 2: SP. (Units will notify the TOC or the division command post specified in a movement order NLT 10 minutes after reaching their SP and report their SP time.)
- Line 3: RP. (Units will notify the TOC or the division command post specified in a movement order NLT 10 minutes after reaching their RP and report their RP time.)

**i. Patrol Report.**

(1) Purpose. This report is used to report combat information to headquarters. The duration and activity of dismounted reconnaissance patrols requires debriefing. The report ensures uniform reporting

and guarantees all significant information obtained by the patrol is reported. Only those items identified by an asterisk (\*) are required to be submitted in an initial report.

(2) Format.

**PATROL REPORT**

\*Line 1: Designation of patrol: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Size and composition of patrol: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: Task: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Line 4: Time of departure: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Line 5: Time of return: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Line 6: Routes: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Out and back.)

Line 7: Terrain: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Description of terrain—dry, swampy, jungle; conditions of bridges as to type, size, and strength; effect on armor and wheeled vehicles. )

\*Line 8: Enemy: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Strength, disposition, equipment, weapons, attitude, morale, exact location, movement, and any shift in dispositions. Time activity was observed. Coordinates where activity occurred.)

Line 9: Map corrections: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 10: Miscellaneous information: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Including aspects of NBC warfare.)

Line 11: Results of encounters with enemy: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Number of EPWs captured, disposition enemy casualties, captured documents, and captured equipment.)

Line 12: Condition of patrol: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Include status of dead and wounded.)

\*Line 13: Conclusions and recommendations:

Line 14: Additional remarks by debriefer:

Line 15: Distribution (optional):

j. *EPW or Captured Material Report.*

(1) Purpose. This report is used to report a prisoner or material captured that is of immediate tactical importance.

(2) Format.

**EPW OR CAPTURED MATERIAL REPORT**

Line 1: Captured item or EPW: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Time of capture: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group.)

Line 3: Place of capture: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Best grid or reference to known point.)

Line 4: Capturing unit: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Call sign.)

Line 5: Circumstances of capture: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Be brief.)

Line 6: Transmission time: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Date-time group of transmission. Use only if directed.)

k. *Ration Request.*

(1) Purpose. This request is to be used by the unit when the tactical situation prohibits face-to-face coordination for rations.

(2) Format.

**RATION REQUEST**

Line 1: DTG of request: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Requested delivery time: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: Number T-ration meals: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 4: Number MRE meals: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5: Water in gallons: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 6: Coordinates of delivery or link-up point: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Route Reconnaissance Report. The format is as follows.

**ROUTE RECONNAISSANCE REPORT**

Line 1: From: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: To: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 3: What: \_\_\_\_\_

- /1—Highway
- /2—Road
- /3—Trail
- /4—Cross country

Line 4: Class route: \_\_\_\_\_

- /1—Only tracked vehicles
- /2—Any wheel vehicle
- /3—Dismounted only

Line 5: Type: \_\_\_\_\_

- /1—All weather
- /2—Limited all weather
- /3—Fair weather

Line 6: Movement possible: \_\_\_\_\_

- /1—Fast
- /2—Slow

Line 7: Any critical points: \_\_\_\_\_

m. *Severe Weather Warning Report (SVRWXWARN).*

- (1) Purpose. This report is used to report forecast severe weather data.
- (2) Format.

**SVRWXWARN**

- Line 1: Type: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type and name of severe weather.)
- Line 2: Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Center of forecasted weather.)
- Line 3: Valid: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group forecast is effective.)
- Line 4: Until: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group forecast is no longer in effect.)
- Line 5: Weather: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Atmospheric conditions with respect to cloudiness, precipitation, other weather phenomena.)
- Line 6: Visibility: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Minimum visibility in meters.)
- Line 7: Ceiling: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Lowest forecast ceiling in feet above ground level.)
- Line 8: Maximum speed: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Maximum wind speed in knots.)
- Line 9: Gusts: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Peak gusts in knots.)
- Line 10: Direction: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Wind direction in degrees.)
- Line 11: Narrative: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 12: Transmission time: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date-time group of transmission. Use only if directed.)
- Line 13: Authorization: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Message authorized according to current guidelines. Use only if directed.)

n. *Shell Report (SHELREP).*

- (1) When Used. This report is used when any of the format information is requested.
- (2) Format.

**SHELREP, MORTREP, BOMREP (specify)**

- Line 1: Unit of origin: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 2: Observer's location: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Azimuth to bursts, flashes: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Specify which: sound, groove of shell, rocket flight path, or type of azimuth, degrees or mils.)

Line 4: DTG attack began: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5: DTG attack ended: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 6: Location of attack grid: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 7: Number and nature of guns, mortars, aircraft, or other methods of delivery: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 8: Nature of fire, barrage, registration, etc.: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 9: Number and type and caliber of bombs, shells, rockets, etc.: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 10: Flash to bang time in seconds: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Omit for aircraft.)

Line 11: Damage : \_\_\_\_\_  
(If friendly personnel/equipment.)

*o. Splash Report*

(1) Purpose. This report is used to report downed friendly aircraft.

(2) Format.

**SPLASH REPORT**

Line 1: Call sign: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 2: Aircraft data: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type and status.)

Line 3: Pilot status: \_\_\_\_\_  
 1—Recovered good condition  
 2—Recovered WIA  
 3—Recovered KIA  
 4—Unknown

**A-38. NBC Reports.**

*a. NBC 1—Observer's Initial Report.* The format is as follows.

**OBSERVERS INITIAL REPORT**

Line 1: Strike serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(If known. Assigned by the NBC element.)

Line 2: Position of observer: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Coordinates or place.)

Line 3: Direction measured clockwise from grid north, true north, or magnetic north (state which) of the attack from observer: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Degrees or mils, state which.)

Line 4: Date-time of detonation or date-time attack started: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 5: Illumination time or date-time attack started: \_\_\_\_\_

- Line 6: Linear target grids or location of attack or location of area attacked: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Coordinates of place. Actual or estimated, state which.)
- Line 7: Means of delivery or kind of attack: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Guns, mortars, multiple rockets, missiles, bombs, spray—state which.)
- Line 8: Type of burst (air, surface of unknown-state which) including height or type of agent, height of burst: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 9: Number of munitions or aircraft (state which): \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 10: Flash to bang time (seconds): \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 11: Crater present or absent and diameter (meters) or description of terrain/vegetation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 12: Nuclear burst angular cloud width measured at H + 5 minutes: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Degrees or mils, state which.)
- Line 13: Stabilized cloud-top angle and/or cloud-bottom angle (state which) or cloud-top height and/or cloud-bottom height (state which) measured at H + 10 minutes: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Degrees, mils, meters, or feet—state which.)
- Line 14: Date-time of reading or date-time contamination detected: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 15: 20 cGy/hr (rad/hr) contour line coordinates (black) or area of actual contamination (yellow): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. NBC 2—Evaluated Data Report. The format is as follows.

**EVALUATED DATA REPORT**

- Line 1: Strike serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(If known. Assigned by the NBC element.)
- Line 2: Date-time of detonation or date-time attack started: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Linear target grids or location of attack or location of area attacked: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Coordinates of place. Actual or estimated, state which.)
- Line 4: Means of delivery or kind of attack: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Guns, mortars, multiple rockets, missiles, bombs, spray—state which.)
- Line 5: Type of burst (air, surface of unknown-state which) including height or type of agent, height of burst: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 6: Estimated Yield (KT): \_\_\_\_\_

c. NBC 3—Immediate Warning of Expected Contamination. The format is as follows.

**IMMEDIATE WARNING OF EXPECTED CONTAMINATION**

- Line 1: Strike serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(If know. Assigned by the NBC element.)
- Line 2: Date-time of detonation or date-time attack started: \_\_\_\_\_



- Line 3: Linear target grids or location of attack or location of area attacked: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Coordinates of place. Actual or estimated, state which.)
- Line 4: Type of burst (air, surface of unknown—state which) including height or type of agent, height of burst: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 5: Coordinates of points to outline external contours of radioactive cloud or predicted hazard area: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 6: Downwind direction of radioactive cloud (in degrees or mils, state which) or duration of hazard (days): \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 7: Directions measured clockwise from grid north to the left and then to the right radial lines: \_\_\_\_\_  
(4 digits. Degrees or mils, state which.)  
Representative downwind: \_\_\_\_\_  
(4 digits. Degrees or mils, state which.)  
Representative wind-speed: \_\_\_\_\_  
(3 digits. Kmph or knots, state which.)

- d. *NBC 4—Report of Radiation Dose-Rate Measurement.* The format is as follows.

**REPORT OF RADIATION DOSE-RATE MEASUREMENT**

- Line 1: Type of burst (air, surface of unknown-state which) including height or type of agent, height of burst: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 2: Location of reading or location where sample(s) taken and details of type of sample: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Dose rate cGy/H (rad/h) the words “initial,” “increasing,” “peak,” or “decreasing” maybe added. When decay rate is reported the words “decay normal,” “decay fast,” or “decay slow” or the actual value of decay constant maybe inserted: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 4: Date-time of reading or date-time contamination detected: \_\_\_\_\_

- e. *NBC 5—Report of Areas of Contamination.* The format is as follows.

**AREAS OF CONTAMINATION REPORT**

- Line 1: Strike serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(If known. Assigned by the NBC element.)
- Line 2: Reference date-time for estimated contours when not H + 1 hour: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Date-time of reading or date-time contamination detected: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 4: H + 1 date-time or date-time of latest survey of contamination in the area: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 5: 1,000 cGy/hr (rad/hr) contour line coordinates (red): \_\_\_\_\_

Line 6: 300 cGy/hr (rad/hr) contour line coordinates (green): \_\_\_\_\_

Line 7: 100 cGy/hr (rad/hr) contour line coordinates (blue): \_\_\_\_\_

Line 8: 20 cGy/hr (rad/hr) contour line coordinates (black) or area of actual contamination (yellow): \_\_\_\_\_

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f. NBC 6—Detailed Information of Chemical or Biological Attack. The format is as follows.

**REPORT OF CHEMICAL OR BIOLOGICAL ATTACK**

Line 1: Strike serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Assigned by NBC element)

Line 2: Date-time attack started: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Zulu-Z, Local-L or Letter Zone)

Line 3: Date-time attack ended: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Zulu-Z, Local-L or Letter Zone)

Line 4: Area attacked: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Location, UTM, or Place) (Actual-A, Estimated-E, state which)

Line 5: Means of delivery, if known: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 6: Type of agent and height, if known: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 7: Number of munitions or aircraft: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 8: Description of terrain/vegetation: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 9: Enemy action before and after attack, effect on troops: \_\_\_\_\_

Line 10: Location (UTM) and type of sample(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Line 11: Date-time contamination initially detected: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Zulu-Z, Local-L or Letter Zone)

Line 12: Date-time of latest survey of contamination: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Zulu-Z, Local-L or Letter Zone)

Line 13: Area of tactical significance of contamination (UTM): \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

D: \_\_\_\_\_

(Coded yellow on overlay)

Line 14: Downwind direction: \_\_\_\_\_ Wind Speed: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Degrees-D or Mils-M, state which) (Km/hr)

Line 15: Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

g. *Effective Downwind Message*. The format is as follows.

**EFFECTIVE DOWNWIND MESSAGE**

- Line 1: Strike serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(If known. Assigned by the NBC element.)
- Line 2: Date-time of detonation or date-time attack started: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Illumination time or date-time attack started: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 4: Linear target grids or location of attack or location of area attacked: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Coordinates of place. Actual or estimated, state which.)
- Line 5: Means of delivery or kind of attack: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Guns, mortars, multiple rockets, missiles, bombs, spray—state which.)
- Line 6: Type of burst (air, surface of unknown—state which) including height or type of agent, height of burst: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 7: Number of munitions or aircraft (state which): \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 8: Crater present or absent and diameter (meters) or description of terrain/vegetation: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 9: Stabilized cloud-top angle and/or cloud-bottom angle (state which) or cloud-top height and/or cloud-bottom height (state which) measured at H + 10 minutes: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 10: Location of reading or location where sample(s) taken and details of type of sample: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 11: Date-time of reading or date-time contamination detected: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 12: H + 1 date-time or date-time of latest survey of contamination in the area: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 13: 20cGy/hr (rad/hr) contour line coordinates (black) or area of actual contamination (yellow): \_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 14: Directions measured clockwise from grid north to the left and then to the right radial lines: \_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4 digits. Degrees or mils, state which.)
- Representative downwind direction: \_\_\_\_\_
- (4 digits. Degrees or mils, state which.)
- Representative wind-speed: \_\_\_\_\_
- (3 digits. Kph or knots, state which.)
- Line 15: Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

h. *NUC WARN Message*. The format is as follows.

**NUCWARN MESSAGE**

- Line 1: Strike serial number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(If known. Assigned by the NBC element.)
- Line 2: Date-time of detonation or date-time attack started: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Linear target grids or location of attack or location of area attacked: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Coordinates of place. Actual or estimated, state which.)
- Line 4: Type of burst (air, surface of unknown-state which) including height or type of agent, height of burst: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 5: Number of munitions or aircraft (state which): \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 6: Coordinates of points to outline external contours of radioactive cloud or predicted hazard area: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Line 7: Directions measured clockwise from grid north to the left and then to the right radial lines: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4 digits. Degrees or mils, state which.)
- Representative downwind direction: \_\_\_\_\_
- (4 digits. Degrees or mils, state which.)
- Representative wind-speed: \_\_\_\_\_
- (3 digits. Kph or knots, state which.)

i. *CHEMWARN Message*. The format is as follows.

**CHEMWARN MESSAGE**

- Line 1: Strike serial number or code word: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 2: Date-time group of attack: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 3: Location of attack: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 4: Delivery means: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 5: Type of agent: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 6: Attack area and predicted hazard area: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 7: Duration of hazard: \_\_\_\_\_
- Line 8: Downwind direction and wind speed: \_\_\_\_\_