

CHAPTER 5
COMBINED ARMS COLLECTIVE TRAINING FACILITY

The home station CACTF is a training facility designed to conduct multi-echelon, full-spectrum operations training up to battalion TF level. Sample company and platoon STX lanes, and support and stability operations tasks, are provided to assist the units in developing training plans.

5-1. PURPOSE

The leader or commander is provided with a CACTF to evaluate unit urban operations proficiency. The CACTF is intended to support blank fire, MILES/TES, SESAMS, STX, and FTX scenarios on a semiannual basis. The CACTF supports branch-specific lane training and combined arms training up to battalion level across the full spectrum of operations: offense, defense, stability, and support.

5-2. DESCRIPTION

The CACTF replicates an urban environment. The facility consists of 2.25 square kilometers of urban sprawl with 20 to 26 buildings, roads, alleys, parking areas, underground sewers, parks, athletic fields, and command and control building. The actual size and configuration of the CACTF depends on the local installation site requirements. The CACTF is designed to support heavy and light infantry, armor, artillery, and aviation positioning and maneuver. Table 5-1 shows the recommended types of buildings and features in the CACTF.

20 TO 26 BUILDINGS (1.5 km by 1.5 km)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunnel/sewer system. • Shanty town. • One, three-story building. • Three, two-story buildings. • Industrial area. • Electricity and potable water. • City dump. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Props/furniture. • Targetry. • Audio/image capture with an EDIT/REPLAY. • Control Building with AAR facility. • Breachable walls.

Table 5-1. CACTF characteristics.

a. The buildings have one, two, or three stories (some with basements), sloped and flat roofs. CACTF building variations pose different tactical and technical training challenges. Figure 5-1 depicts an example CACTF containing 24 buildings with the following characteristics:

- (1) The hotel is a dominating structure typical of a central business district. The hotel has an elevator shaft, fire escapes, and a large first-floor lobby.
- (2) The two-story office building contains a series of identical rooms.
- (3) The school has a long, central corridor, large windows, and a single large room.
- (4) The townhouse has multiple sections with a common attic.
- (5) The service station accommodates combat vehicles in its service bay.

- b. The buildings have other features that enhance the CACTF's training value.
- (1) Constructed mouse-holes permit movement between rooms and floors.
 - (2) Loopholes in roofs and outside walls allow observation and fields of fire.
 - (3) Roof hatchways lead to the top floors of multiple story buildings.
 - (4) Rooms vary in size and in quantity of doorways and windows. These variations require soldiers to identify rooms that provide suitable indoor fighting positions for TOW, Javelin, Dragon, and AT4 antitank weapon systems.

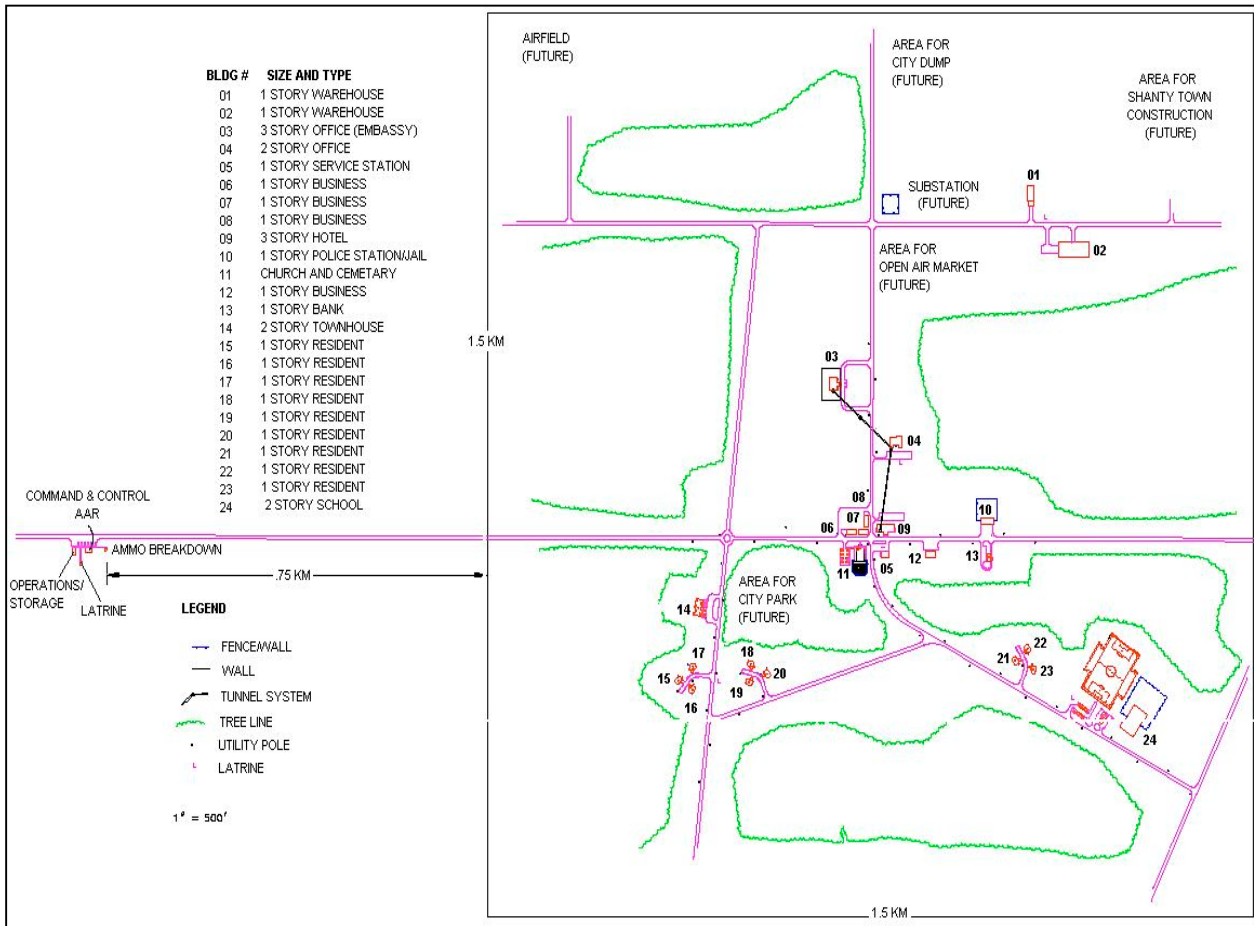


Figure 5-1. Example CACTF schematic.

c. Buildings are arranged in a realistic urban pattern. The CACTF represents an area consisting mainly of residential, commercial, public institutional, and light industrial buildings. Buildings and streets are arrayed with sufficient dispersion to allow up to nine platoon-size STX sectors (Figure 5-2) or three company/team STX sectors (Figure 5-3).

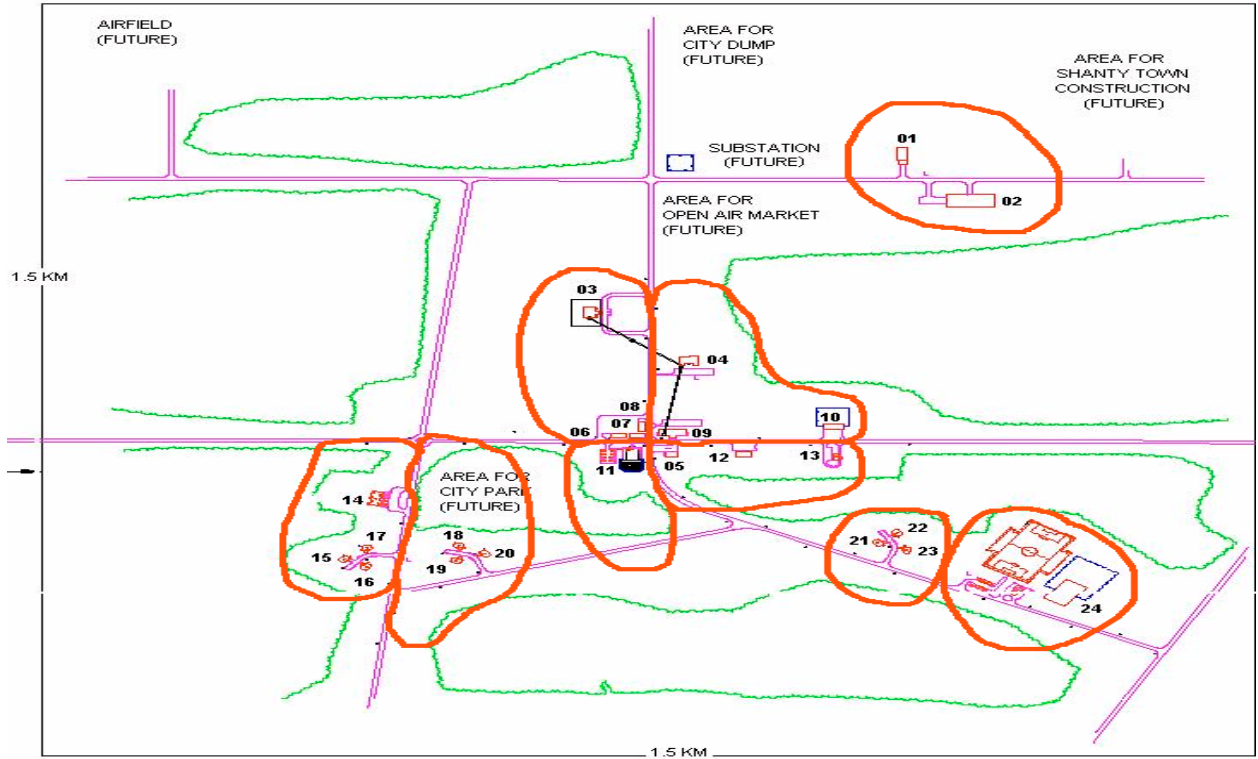


Figure 5-2. Platoon ODSS STX sectors.

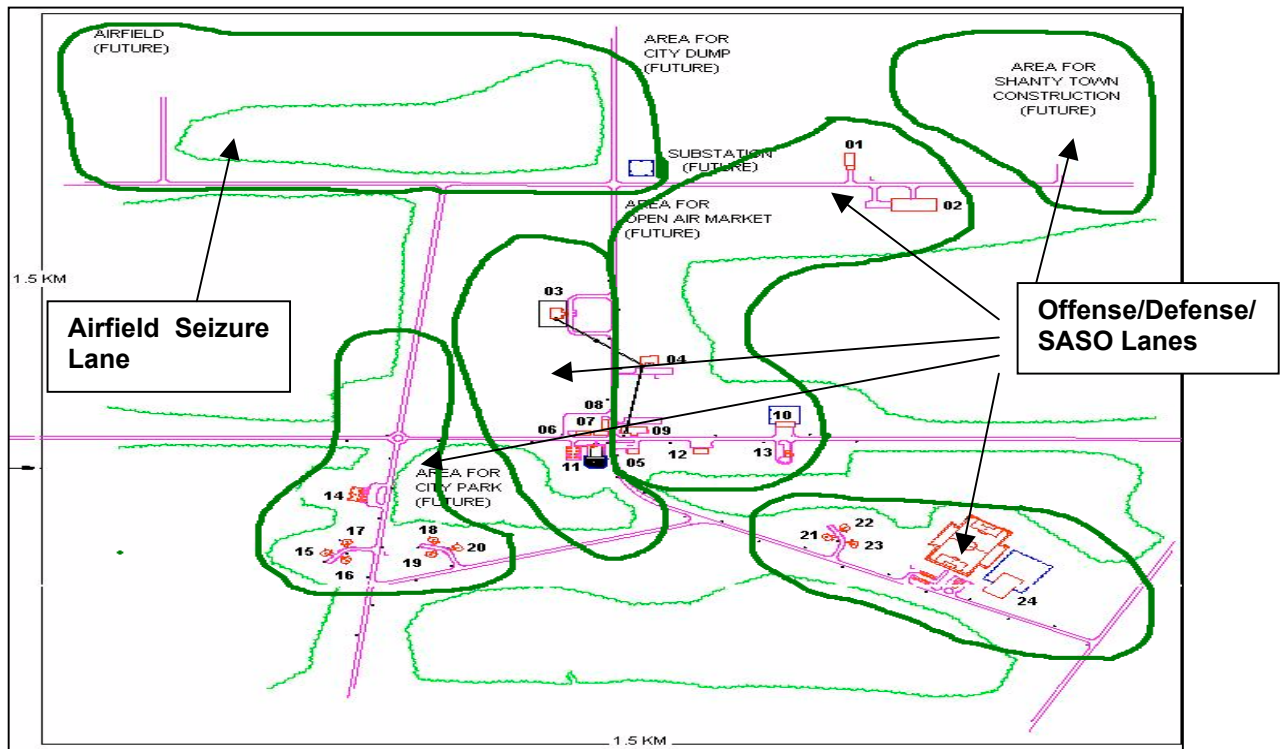


Figure 5-3. Company/team STX sectors.

d. Other urban features pose a variety of terrain considerations. The street network includes one and two-lane primary, secondary, local, and service roads. They join in T-shaped, L-shaped, and four-way intersections. Other features may be used to enhance realism such as signs, benches, furniture, newsstands, utility poles, street lights, vegetation, simulated rubble, live civilians on the battlefield, role players, and OPFOR. Open areas next to the CACTF can be used for maneuvering and staging areas. The specific details and layout of the CACTF may vary from one installation to another.

CAUTION

Trainers must ensure that fighting position reinforcement does not exceed the weight limits of the buildings in order to avoid structural damage and safety hazards to the soldiers.

5-3. TACTICAL EXERCISE WITHOUT TROOPS

A terrain walk and a TEWT may be conducted in a local downtown area to prepare leaders and to take advantage of the available time in the CACTF. Terrain walks and TEWTs are conducted to teach leaders the tactical value of urban terrain. Appendix A contains training tips and additional information regarding the conduct of a TEWT.

5-4. URBAN OPERATIONS COLLECTIVE TRAINING EXERCISES

Leaders use training exercises to train, evaluate, and practice performance-oriented collective tasks. TEWT, STX, and FTX are the three types of exercises covered in this chapter. Each is designed to help the trainer develop urban operations training skills and increase unit proficiency in an urban environment. The urban operations collective training exercises were developed using the standard CACTF described in this chapter and may be modified to fit available urban operations facilities. This chapter contains the following examples of STX and FTX scenarios and OPORDs.

- Infantry Rifle Platoon Attack STX.
- Mechanized Infantry Platoon Defend STX.
- Infantry Rifle Company Attack FTX.
- Mechanized Infantry Company Team Defend FTX.

a. These exercises were developed based on the principles outlined in ARTEPs, MTPs, and on the guidance provided in FM 25-101, FM 25-4, and TC 7-98-1.

b. This chapter provides examples of offensive and defensive scenarios for combat in urban areas. Paragraphs 5-5 and 5-6 include two platoon STXs, and paragraphs 5-7 and 5-8 include two company FTXs. Each of the example scenarios can be conducted with blank fire, MILES/TES, 9-mm/5.56-mm SESAMS for short-range precision target engagements (less than 50 meters), or force on force. The example exercises are designed to help the commander develop, sustain, and evaluate the unit's mission proficiency.

5-5. INFANTRY RIFLE PLATOON STX ATTACK

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INFANTRY RIFLE PLATOON SITUATIONAL TRAINING EXERCISE ATTACK

1. Objective.

This example STX trains collective, leader, and individual tasks for the platoon operation, Attack in a Built-Up Area.

2. Interface.

This STX is supported by two drills from ARTEP 7-8-Drill: React to Contact and Enter and Clear a Building.

3. Training.

a. *Guidance.* ARTEP 7-8-MTP (Chapter 4), FM 25-100, and FM 25-101 provide training guidance, tips, and enhancers for planning and executing STXs. The trainer should review the individual, leader, and collective tasks to be performed during the STX to determine the ones that require initial or refresher training.

b. *General Situation.*

(1) The exercise scenario is as follows: Contact with the enemy has been reestablished. Initial reports indicate he is at 65 to 70 percent strength and has not been reinforced. His defensive positions are located in the CACTF and are not well established. He has the capability for indirect fire and CAS; he has already used chemicals and will probably do so again. The platoon receives an order to prevent the enemy from establishing a heavily fortified defense in the CACTF. Such a defense could prevent friendly forces from continuing offensive operations.

(2) This exercise begins when the platoon leader receives the company FRAGO, and it ends after the platoon consolidates and reorganizes on the objective. An AAR should be held after completing the task, React to Contact, and at the completion of the exercise. If necessary, portions of the exercise should be repeated until the platoon performs them to standard. Figure 5-4 provides a graphic scenario of task performance for the STX Attack. Table 5-2 provides a recommended sequence for performance of T&EOs from ARTEP 7-8-MTP and the time allotted for each portion of the STX.

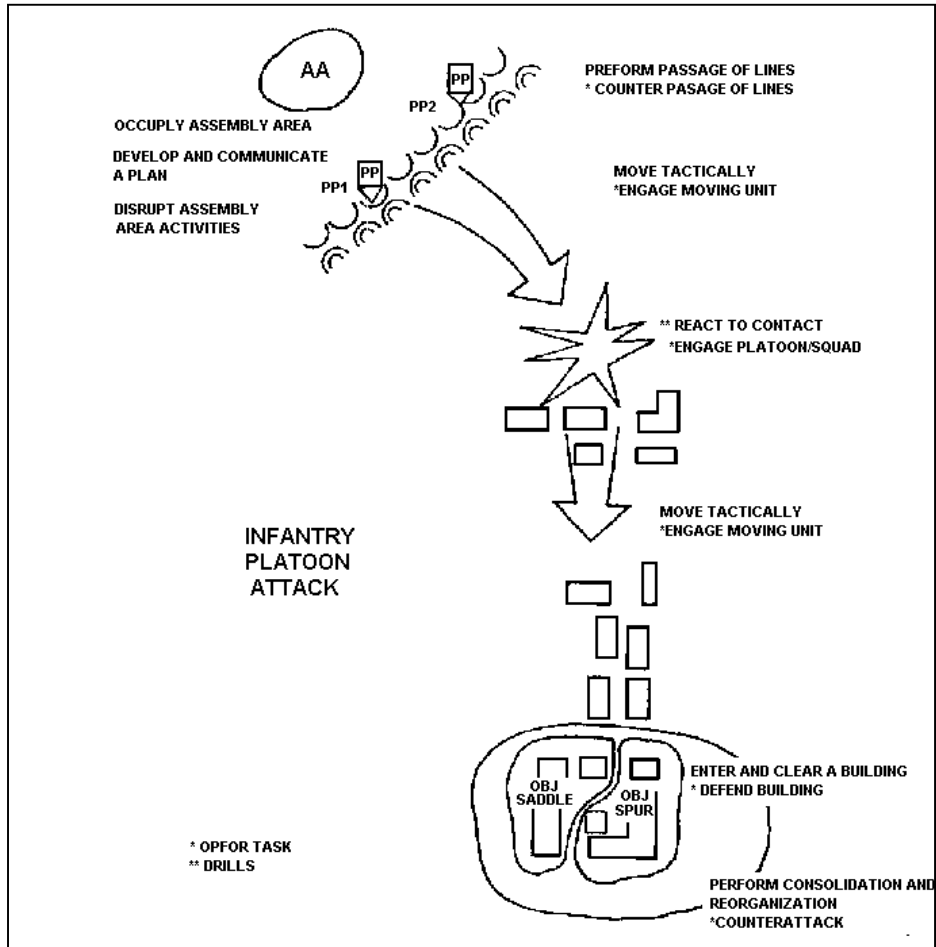


Figure 5-4. Attack STX scenario.

EVENT	ACTION	ESTIMATED TIME
1	Occupy Assembly Area	1 hour
2	Develop and Communicate a Plan	1 hour
3	Perform Passage of Lines	1 hour
4	Move Tactically	1 hour
5	React to Contact (Drill)	30 minutes
6	Conduct Intermediate AAR	30 minutes
7	Move Tactically	30 minutes
8	Enter and Clear a Building (Drill)	1 hour
9	Perform Consolidation and Reorganization	1 hour
10	Conduct Final AAR	1 hour
	* Total Time	8 hours, 30 minutes

* Conducting an exercise at night or in increased MOPP requires additional time.

Table 5-2. Sequence of events and times for STX attack.

c. *Special Situation.* The platoon is part of a company in a secure assembly area when a FRAGO to attack is received (Figure 5-5).

1. SITUATION. The company is opposed by one platoon.

a. *Enemy Forces.* The enemy is at 65 to 70 percent strength. He is preparing a defense in CACTF (**MOUT site**) to prevent friendly forces from continuing to attack along the CACTF avenue of approach. He is expected to use artillery-delivered nonpersistent nerve agents in the defense of CACTF.

b. *Friendly Forces.* (Battalion designation) attacks (**date-time group**) to destroy enemy forces at OBJ COWBOY (**CACTF**) in order to pass follow-on forces, allowing friendly forces to continue the attack.

2. MISSION. (___) Company seizes OBJ HORSE (CACTF) vicinity (**grid**) NLT (**date-time group**) to prevent the enemy from establishing a heavily fortified defense.

3. EXECUTION.

a. *Concept of the Operation.* (See overlay.) The company moves in a wedge to Assault Position 1, assault CACTF to seize OBJ HORSE, consolidate, and reorganize.

(1) Maneuver. (**Evaluated**) Platoon will lead the company and be the main effort in the attack. They seize OBJ SADDLE vicinity (**grid**) to allow passage of friendly elements through CACTF. (___) Platoon moves on the company's left and seize OBJ SPUR vicinity (**grid**) to protect the left flank of the main effort. (___) Platoon moves on the company's right and establish a support-by-fire position located vicinity (**grid**).

(2) Fire support. fires are used to obscure movement to OBJ HORSE and to suppress the enemy during the assault. Priority of indirect fires is to (**evaluated**) Platoon, which is allocated one priority target (**120-mm mortar**).

b. *Tasks to Maneuver Unit.*

(1) (**Evaluated**) Platoon.

(a) Use Passage Point 1.

(b) Orient defense from TRP 2 to TRP 3.

(c) Be prepared to employ a wire-mined obstacle vicinity TRP 5 during consolidation.

Figure 5-5. Example FRAGO for STX attack.

- (2) () Platoon.
 - (a) Use Passage Point 2.
 - (b) Orient defense from TRP 1 to TRP 2.
- (3) () Platoon
 - (a) Use Passage Point 2.
 - (b) Orient defense from TRP 3 to TRP 4.
- c. *Coordinating Instructions.*
 - (1) Company RP is located (grid).
 - (2) Company linkup is (grid).
 - (3) MOPP1 is in effect (date and time).
 - (4) Selective rubbleing is authorized. Destruction of an area larger than one city block requires brigade commander approval.

Figure 5-5. Example FRAGO for STX Attack (continued).

4. Support Requirements.

a. *Minimum Trainers/Evaluators:* This exercise can be conducted with the company commander or platoon leader acting as the trainer or primary evaluator. At least one more controller or evaluator is required with the OPFOR. Other platoons being trained or evaluated will increase support personnel requirements.

b. *Vehicles/Communications:* All vehicles organic to the platoon should be included. The OPFOR should also possess some combat or combat support vehicles.

c. *Opposing Force:* The OPFOR should consist of at least a reinforced squad.

d. *Maneuver Area:* A training area at least 4 by 15 km is needed for cross-country movement and infiltration and the CACTF is the ideal objective area. The terrain should offer multiple covered and concealed approaches to the objective.

5. Evaluation.

Table 5-3 lists the T&EOs from ARTEP 7-8-MTP used to evaluate this STX.

TASK/FUNCTION	TASK NUMBER
Perform Passage of Lines	7-3-1125
Move Tactically	7-3-1134
Occupy Assembly Area	7-3-1136
Develop and Communicate a Plan	7-3-1605
Perform Consolidation and Reorganization	7-3-1607

Table 5-3. T&EOs used to evaluate STX attack.

5-6. MECHANIZED INFANTRY PLATOON STX DEFEND

1. **Objective.** This example STX trains collective, leader, and individual tasks for the platoon operation, Defend Urban Area/Building.

2. **Interface.** This STX is supported by two drills from ARTEP 7-8-Drill: React to Contact, and Enter and Clear a Building.

3. **Training.**

a. *Guidance.* ARTEP 7-8-MTP (Chapter 4), FM 25-100, and FM 25-101 provide training guidance, tips, and enhancers for planning and executing STXs. The trainer should review the individual, leader, and collective tasks to be performed during the STX to determine which require initial or refresher training.

b. *General Situation.*

(1) The exercise scenario is as follows: Latest INTSUMs indicate that enemy forces are expected to use a high-speed avenue of approach to counterattack. The approach is dominated by a small urban area containing strongly constructed buildings. The enemy has the capability for indirect fire, CAS, and chemicals. A defense in and around the town is necessary to deny the enemy the use of the avenue of approach. The platoon, as part of a larger force, is ordered to occupy and prepare defensive positions that overlook the avenue of approach. Indirect fire is available.

(2) Conduct of the exercise begins when the platoon receives an OPORD to move to establish a platoon defensive position. An AAR should be conducted after soldiers enter a building and clear a room, and a final AAR should be conducted once all evaluation notes are compiled. If necessary, portions of the exercise should be repeated until the platoon's performance is satisfactory.

(3) When the platoon receives a warning order to prepare to move to establish a defense, the platoon is part of a company, which is part of a task force, and is located in an assembly area. Figure 5-6 provides a graphic scenario of task performance for the Defend STX. Table 5-4 provides a recommended sequence for performance of T&EOs from ARTEP 7-8-MTP and the time allotted for each portion of the STX.

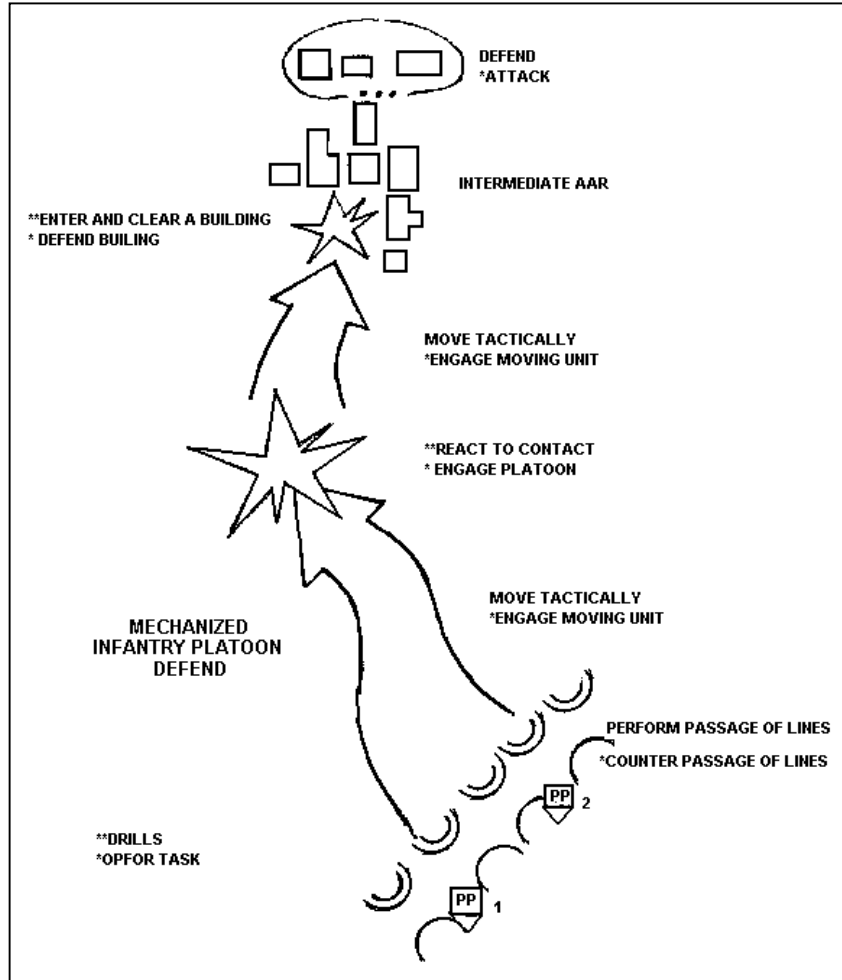


Figure 5-6. Defend STX scenario.

EVENT	ACTION	ESTIMATED TIME
1	Perform Passage of Lines	1 hour
2	Move Tactically	30 minutes
3	React to Contact	1 hours
4	Move Tactically	30 minutes
5	Enter and Clear a Building (Drill)	1 hour
6	Intermediate AAR	30 minutes
7	Defend MOUT/Building	6 hours
8	Conduct Final AAR	1 hour
	*Total Time	11 hr 30 min
*Conducting an exercise at night or in increased MOPP requires additional time.		

Table 5-4. Sequence of events and times for STX defend.

c. *Special Situation.* Thirty minutes after receiving the warning order, the platoon receives the company OPORD (Figure 5-7).

(Classification)

Copy no ___ of ___ copies
 ___ Battalion, ___ Infantry
 Unit location or place of issue
 Date-time group (with time zone)
 Message reference number

OPERATION ORDER NO. _____

References: Map, series no. ___, sheet no. ___, edition ___

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: _____

TASK ORGANIZATION:

___ Platoon, ___ Platoon(-), ___ Platoon,

Company Control
 Company HQ
 1/1/C-52d Engr
 1/2 ___, ___
 (Reserve)
 Company Trains

1. SITUATION.**a. Enemy Forces.**

(1) *Composition, Distribution, and Strength.* We are opposed by elements of the Liberation Guards Militia, Red Brigade. Several platoon-sized outposts are located within the battalion sector and consist of about 30 to 35 soldiers per platoon. They are equipped with an assortment of Soviet small arms, including AK-47s, RPKs, RPGs, and various wheeled and tracked vehicles including some BMPs. Enemy outposts are at 60 to 70 percent strength and have indirect fire assets available.

(2) *Capabilities.* The enemy units are well entrenched in their defensive positions. The strongpoints have dedicated fire support assets and are capable of using non-persistent nerve agents to prevent coordinated attacks. No enemy air threat exists but some heavy armored vehicles have been sighted in the area.

(3) *Probable Course of Action.* Intelligence indicates the enemy strongpoints will continue to fortify their positions until relief arrives within 24 hours in the form of a main enemy counterattack.

b. Friendly Forces. () TF defends in sector NLT (_____) along PL (____) to deny enemy forces use of avenue of approach (____). () TF must be prepared to continue movement forward of PL (____), on order.

(1) Missions of units on left and right are (as required).

(Classification)

Figure 5-7. Example OPORD for STX defend.

(Classification)

(2) () TF defends in sector NLT () from (grid) to (grid) to (grid) to contain any penetrations of the brigade sector.

(3) () Battery, () Battalion provides DS to 1st Brigade.

c. **Attachments and Detachments.** 1/1/C-52d Engineers attached.

2. MISSION. () Company blocks enemy forces NLT (date-time group) to prevent them from using high-speed avenues of approach through (name of MOUT site), and to prevent the enemy from counterattacking into the battalion sector.

3. EXECUTION.

a. **Concept of the Operation.** (See overlay.) Company prevents the enemy from using the high-speed avenues of approach through (MOUT site) by moving to the site and establishing a blocking position, which overwatches the platoon BPs covering the main avenues. We will block in depth by placing two platoons forward and one back, and maintaining a reserve to block any penetration. We must ensure our sectors of fire are placed to mass fire at the decisive point.

(1) *Maneuver.* (Evaluated) Platoon acts as the main effort, blocking from BP (), vicinity (grid), to prevent enemy penetration of PL (). () Platoon occupies BP (), vicinity (grid), to block enemy movement into the main effort's left flank. () Platoon occupies BP () to prevent the enemy from making a coordinated attack on the main effort.

(2) *Fire Support.* The purpose of fires is to disrupt the enemy when his counterattack reaches PL (). Priority of indirect fires is to (evaluated) Platoon, which is allocated two 155-mm priority targets, one of which may be used as an FPF.

(3) *Intelligence.* Priority of collection is to identify and locate enemy combat reconnaissance patrols and the enemy main effort.

(4) *Engineering.* During movement to the battle position, obstacles are used to ensure mobility. During blocking actions, the purpose of obstacles is to prevent the enemy from advancing on larger streets and to canalize him into more restrictive terrain. Priority of effort is to countermobility. Priority of support is to (evaluated) Platoon.

b. **Tasks to Maneuver Units:**

(1) *(Evaluated) Platoon:*

(a) Conduct passage of lines using PP 1.

(b) Lead the company movement after crossing the LD. Be prepared to react to enemy contact when (MOUT site) is reached.

(c) Enter and clear building(s) (number determined by commander).

(Classification)

Figure 5-7. Example OPORD for STX defend (continued).

 (Classification)

- (d) Occupy BP () and orient on TRPs 2 and 3.
 - (e) Establish an OP vicinity (grid) to observe main avenue of approach.
 - (2) () *Platoon*:
 - (a) Conduct passage of lines using PP 2.
 - (b) Move second in order of movement.
 - (c) Enter and clear building(s) (number determined by commander).
 - (d) Occupy BP () and orient on TRP 1.
 - (3) () *Platoon*:
 - (a) Conduct passage of lines using PP 3.
 - (b) Move last in order of movement.
 - (c) Enter and clear building(s) (number determined by commander).
 - (d) Occupy BP () and orient on TRPs 4 and 5.
 - (e) Establish an OP vicinity (grid).
- c. **Tasks to Combat Support Units:** Engineer squad travels with the company headquarters behind (evaluated) Platoon and supports the main effort's emplacement of obstacles.
- d. **Coordinating Instructions.**
- (1) Timings.
 - (a) Brief back _____.
 - (b) Company rehearsal _____.
 - (c) SP time _____.
 - (d) In position NLT (time) _____.
 - (2) Report all enemy contact.
 - (3) Report crossing all phase lines.
 - (4) MOPP status ____; enemy chemical attack is expected.
 - (5) Air defense status is YELLOW, WEAPONS HOLD.
 - (6) Leaders briefback the movement and defense plan to the commander at the company CP at (date-time group).
 - (7) Destruction of subterranean approaches requires brigade commander's approval.
 - (8) Selective rubbleing is authorized. Destruction of more than one building requires commander's approval.
 - (9) Marking of rooms and buildings is IAW CO SOP.

 (Classification)

Figure 5-7. Example OPORD for STX defend (continued).

(Classification)

- (10) Rules of Engagement are as follows:
- (a) Minimize collateral damage to structures.
 - (b) Civilians have been evacuated. Evacuate to company CP any other civilians encountered.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT. IAW the battalion SOP.

a. Miscellaneous.

- (1) Battalion trains located vicinity (grid).
- (2) Company trains located vicinity (grid).

b. Materiel and Services.

- (1) *Supply.*
 - (a) Class I. Ration Cycle M-M-M. Platoons must maintain a three-day supply in each BP.
 - (b) Class II. Submit requirements for special equipment ASAP. Coordinate with 1SG.
 - (c) Class III. Refuel all vehicles before (date-time group).
 - (d) Class IV. Coordinate with S4 for delivery.
 - (e) Class V.

Platoons cache one additional basic load in BP.

Platoons submit request for additional demolitions NLT (date-time group).

- (2) *Services.* Battalion decontamination site is located vicinity (grid).
- (3) *Maintenance.*
 - (a) Priority to (evaluated) Platoon M2 BFVs.
 - (b) UMCP located vicinity (grid).

c. Medical Evacuation and Hospitalization.

- (1) Battalion aid station located vicinity (grid).
- (2) Company CCP located with company CP.

d. Personnel.

- (1) No replacements for next 72 to 96 hours.
- (2) Brigade mortuary affairs point located in BSA.
- (3) EPW collection sites located at (grid) for battalion and (grid) for company.

(Classification)

Figure 5-7. Example OPORD for STX defend (continued).

(Classification)

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. **Command.** Initially, company CP will be traveling center of company wedge. Location in BP to be determined.

b. **Signal.**

- (1) Current SOI in effect.
- (2) Primary means of communication in BP is wire, FM, messenger, in that order.
- (3) Radio listening silence is in effect until after crossing PL (____) or until contact is made.

(Classification)

Figure 5-7. Example OPORD for STX defend (continued).

4. Support Requirements.

a. *Minimum Trainers/Evaluators:* This exercise is conducted by one company grade officer who is the trainer and primary evaluator.

b. *Vehicles/Communications:* All vehicles organic to the platoon should be included.

c. *Opposing Force:* The OPFOR should be platoon strength.

d. *Maneuver Area:* A training area at least 2 by 10 km, with hasty fighting positions, is desirable for cross-country movement. The CACTF serves as the objective area. The terrain, ideally, should offer multiple covered and concealed routes. Using terrain that limits the leader to a geographic or predictable route prevents evaluation of the unit's ability to conduct a terrain analysis and select covered and concealed routes.

e. *Barrier Materials.* Sufficient Class IV (sandbags, lumber, and so forth) must be made available to fortify positions, IAW chapter 3, FM 90-10-1.

5. Evaluation.

Table 5-5 lists the T&EOs from ARTEP 7-8-MTP used to evaluate this STX and Table 5-6 lists the supporting tasks.

TASK/FUNCTION	TASK NUMBER
Defend MOUT/Building	7-3-1118
Perform Passage of Lines	7-3-1125
Move Tactically	7-3-1134

Table 5-5. T&EOs used to evaluate STX defend.

5-7. INFANTRY RIFLE COMPANY FTX ATTACK

FTX-1—ATTACK		
STX C-II-1	STX C-II-2	STX C-II-3
Perform Infiltration/ Exfiltration	Perform Cordon and Search	Disarm Belligerents
Perform Linkup	Take Action on Contact	Handle Captured Insurgents or Belligerents
Execute an Assault (MOUT)	Perform Infiltration\ Exfiltration	Apprehend/Detain Noncombatants
Perform Consolidation and Reorganization	Perform Linkup	
	Perform Passage of Lines	
	Occupy Assembly Area	

Table 5-6. Supporting tasks for company FTX.

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**INFANTRY RIFLE COMPANY
FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE
ATTACK**

1. **Objective.** This FTX is designed to train the infantry rifle company in conducting offensive operations. This exercise provides practice for the company commander, platoon leaders, squad leaders, and company headquarters personnel in planning, coordinating, and controlling combat operations.
2. **Interface.** This FTX is supported by STX C-II-1, C-II-2, and C-II-3 (Table5-6). It is also supported by two drills from ARTEP 7-8-Drill: React to Contact and Break Contact.
3. **Training.**
 - a. *Guidance.* ARTEP 7-8-MTP (Chapter 4), FM 25-100, and FM 25-101 provide training guidance, tips, and enhancers for planning and executing STXs. The trainer should review the individual, leader, and collective tasks to be performed during the STX to determine which require initial or refresher training.
 - b. *General Situation.*
 - (1) The battalion is ordered to conduct offensive operations in support of the brigade mission. The company is ordered to infiltrate enemy lines and to destroy an insurgent operations base located in the CACTF. The company must be prepared to remain in the CACTF to conduct cordon and search missions.
 - (2) This exercise should be conducted under various conditions.
 - (3) When the company receives the battalion warning order the planning process for the attack mission begins. The exercise ends when the company completes a passage of lines, occupies an assembly area, and completes preparations to continue its mission. Figure 5-8 shows a graphic scenario of task performance for the FTX Attack. Table 5-7 ,

page 5-18, provides a recommended sequence for performance of ARTEP 7-8-MTP T&EOs and the time allotted for each portion of the STX, including AARs.

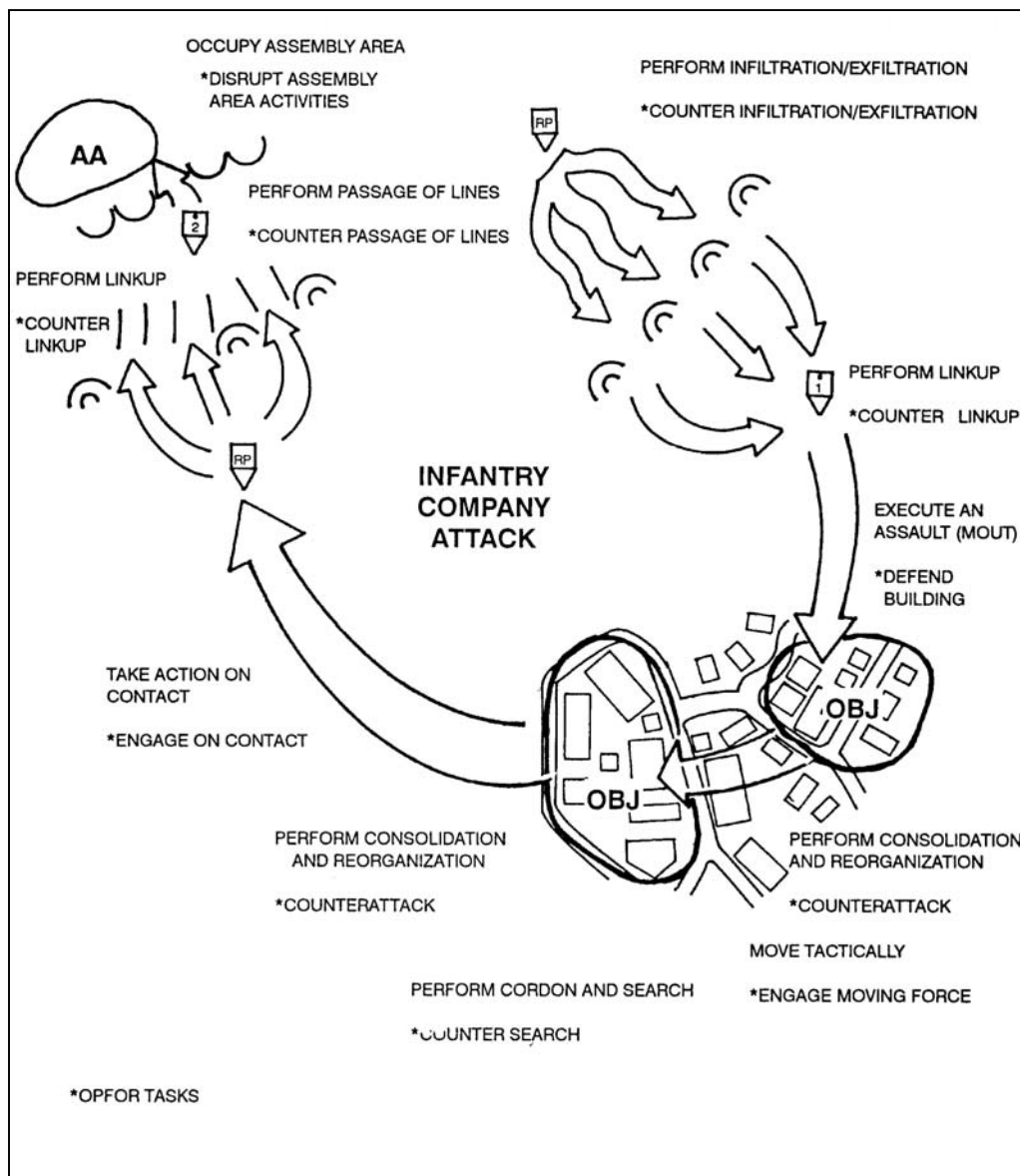


Figure 5-8. Attack FTX scenario.

EVENT	ACTION	ESTIMATED TIME
START STX C-II-1		
1	Issue Company OPORD	4 hours
2	Perform Infiltration/Exfiltration	6 hours
3	Perform Linkup 3 hr	3 hours
4	Execute an Assault (MOUT) AAR	3 hours
5	Perform Consolidation and Reorganization	3 hours
ISSUE FRAGO, START STX C-II-2		
6	Perform Cordon and Search	6 hours
7	Take Action on Contact AAR	3 hours
8	Perform Infiltration/Exfiltration	6 hours
9	Perform Linkup	3 hours
10	Perform Passage of Lines	2 hours
11	Occupy Assembly Area	3 hours
START STX C-II-3		
12	Disarm Belligerents	3 hours
13	Handle Captured Insurgents or	4 hours
14	Belligerents	4 hours
15	Apprehend/Detain Noncombatants	2 hours
	Conduct Final AAR	
	***Total Time	55 hours
<p>** Prepare for Combat</p> <p>** Maintain Operations Security</p> <p>** Move Tactically</p> <p>** Perform Consolidation</p> <p>** Perform Reorganization</p> <p>** Perform Stability and Support Operations</p>		
<p>* The time required to train an event varies based on the factors of METT-T and on the unit's training proficiency. Regardless, training is conducted to standards, not to time limitations.</p> <p>** These tasks are integrated and evaluated throughout the exercise.</p> <p>*** Time for intermediate AARs is not included in this total; additional time is required if much of the exercise is conducted at night or during other limited visibility.</p>		

Table 5-7. Sequence of events and times for FTX attack.

(4) The battalion commander issues an OPORD to the company commanders (Figure 5-9).

(Classification)

Copy no ___ of ___ copies
 ___ Battalion, ___ Infantry
 Unit location or place of issue
 Date-time group (with time zone)
 Message reference number

OPERATION ORDER NO. _____

References: Map, series no. ___, sheet no. ___, edition ___

Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: _____

TASK ORGANIZATION:

___ Company ___ Company ___ Company

Battalion Control
 Scout Platoon
 81-mm Mortar Platoon
 Antitank Platoon
 1/C/58th ENGR (DS)
 Battalion Trains

1. SITUATION.

a. **Enemy Forces.** ANNEX A (See intelligence overlay [prepared by brigade S2].)

(1) *Disposition, Composition, and Strength.* The battalion is opposed by one company from the Dona Anna Militia Guards Battalion. This enemy company consists of 3 platoons with 35 to 40 soldiers, equipped with M16s, AK-47s, and LMGs. The company headquarters is currently located in the town hall of CACTF. The company is at 90 percent strength and has indirect fire support assets available.

(2) *Capabilities.* The enemy possesses nonpersistent nerve agents and indirect fire assets capable of delivery. He also has some light armored vehicles in the area, but their location is undetermined. No enemy air threat exists. However, the enemy may be able to reinforce CACTF with an additional company, within two hours.

(3) *Most Probable Course of Action.* The enemy defends CACTF and continues using it as a base of operations and to consolidate weapons and material. His intent is to prevent the capture of CACTF and its support base, provided by its facilities and population.

(Classification)

Figure 5-9 Example battalion OPORD for FTX attack.

(Classification)

b. Friendly Forces.

(1) () Brigade, () Division attacks at (date-time group) to seize the town of CACTF at (grid), to keep the enemy from using it as a base of operations. The intent is to secure the town and the road network in the area, to prevent the enemy from using it as a base of operations.

(2) () Battalion, () Infantry attacks to seize the road network at OBJ (), vicinity (grid), at (date-time group) to prevent enemy forces from counterattacking along Route ().

(3) () Battalion, () Infantry attacks at (date-time group), to seize the high ground at OBJ (), vicinity (grid), and to establish defensive positions to block enemy routes in and out of CACTF.

2. MISSION. () Battalion, () Infantry attacks at (date-time group) to seize CACTF, vicinity (grid), NLT (date-time group), to prevent the enemy from using the town as an operations and logistics base.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of the Operation. The battalion will accomplish its mission, which is to deny the enemy use of CACTF and its surrounding terrain and population, by seizing the town and controlling the key areas in the vicinity. We will conduct a feint in the west and then attack the decisive point within CACTF (OBJ []).

(1) *Maneuver.* () Company conducts a feint to deceive the enemy, then the main effort (evaluated) company seizes OBJ (), to prevent the enemy from using CACTF as an operational and logistical base. () Company supports the main effort by seizing OBJ (), in order to prevent the enemy from counterattacking the main effort. () Company seizes OBJ () to support the main effort's attack.

(2) *Fire Support.* ANNEX C. (See fire support.) Purpose of fires is to suppress the enemy and to obscure movement to CACTF. Priority of artillery fires is to (feinting) Company; on order, priority will shift to (supporting effort) Company. Priority of 81-mm mortar fires is to (evaluated) Company.

(3) *Engineering.* The purpose of the engineers is to breach obstacles during the attack, to help (evaluated) Company seize OBJ (). Priority of support is to (evaluated) Company, () Company, and () Company in order. The battalion commander must authorize any booby traps, and point and hasty minefields.

(Classification)

Figure 5-9. Example battalion OPORD for FTX attack (continued).

(Classification)

b. Tasks to Maneuver Units.

(1) *(Evaluated) Company.*

- (a) Infiltrate using infiltration lane TANGO.
- (b) Seize OBJ (____), vicinity (grid), NLT (date-time group).
- (c) Be prepared to perform cordon and search of CACTF, after consolidation and reorganization.

(2) *(Supporting) Company.*

- (a) Follow (main attack) Company and infiltrate on infiltration lane TANGO.
- (b) Seize OBJ (____), vicinity (grid), NLT (date-time group).
- (c) Coordinate the attack with (evaluated) Company, so that both units attack at the same time.
- (d) Be prepared to perform cordon and search in the objective area after consolidation and reorganization.
- (e) Be prepared to assume the mission of (evaluated) Company.

(3) *(Supporting) Company.*

- (a) Infiltrate using infiltration lane ZEBRA.
- (b) Conduct feint to OBJ (____), vicinity (grid), NLT (date-time group).
- (c) Be prepared to establish defensive positions vicinity (grid) to prevent enemy movement to and from CACTF.

c. Tasks to Combat Support Units.

(1) *(Scout) Platoon.*

- (a) During movement, determine location, strength, and disposition of enemy forces in CACTF.
- (b) On order, screen the battalion flank from (grid) to (grid) to warn of the approach of enemy units from the southwest

(2) *Mortar Platoon.* Priority of mortar fire is to (evaluated) Company. Mortar platoon moves with (evaluated) Company, establishes a firing position vicinity (grid), and displaces on order.

(3) *Antitank Platoon.*

- (a) Initially, over watch from (grid) to (grid) to secure the unit infiltration.
- (b) On order, move vicinity (grid) to support (evaluated) Company's consolidation and reorganization.

(Classification)

Figure 5-9. Example battalion OPORD for FTX attack (continued).

(Classification)

(4) *1/C/58 Engineers.*

- (a) Move with (evaluated) Company to provide mobility support.
- (b) Be prepared to reduce obstacles in CACTF during cordon and search mission.

d. Coordinating Instructions.

- (1) Report when ready to execute an assault.
- (2) Report any movement of enemy forces from the southwest.
- (3) No rubble is authorized, so minimize collateral damage to property.
- (4) MOPP0 is in effect.
- (5) Terrorist threat warning is red.
- (6) Commanders brief back OPORD to battalion commander at battalion tactical CP at (date-time group).
- (7) Rules of Engagement (ROE).
 - (a) Commanders take all steps necessary and appropriate for their units' protection.
 - (b) The minimum necessary force is used to control the situation.
 - (c) Leaders must take measures to minimize risk to civilians, without endangering the unit.
 - (d) Fire is returned directly to its source, not sprayed into a general area.
 - (e) Firing ceases when the threat is over.
 - (f) Anyone trying to surrender is allowed to do so.
 - (g) Civilians and property are treated with respect.
 - (h) WP can be used vicinity CACTF to aid in isolating the objectives. The requests for indirect fire, within the town, must be authorized by the battalion commander.

4. SERVICE SUPPORT. (See Annex D.)

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Command.

- (1) The tactical CP moves with (evaluated) Company.
- (2) The main CP is vicinity (grid) and displaces on order.
- (3) The second in command remains in the battalion main CP.
- (4) The rear CP is the alternate battalion main CP.

(Classification)

Figure 5-9. Example battalion OPORD for FTX attack (continued).

(Classification)

- b. **Signal.**
- (1) Current SOI is in effect.
 - (2) Radio-listening silence is in effect for all elements except scouts, until prepared to attack.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

JONES
LTC

OFFICIAL:
SMITH
S3

Annexes: A—Intelligence
B—Operations Overlay
C—Fire Support
D—Service Support

(Classification)

Figure 5-9. Example battalion OPORD for FTX attack (continued).

(5) The battalion has destroyed the enemy operating in CACTF and seized the town. Two companies are defending against a limited counterattack with one company in a blocking position. The (evaluated) company receives a FRAGO (Figure 5-10, page 5-24) to conduct a cordon and search operation to locate enemy personnel and equipment remaining in the CACTF.

Enemy personnel in squad-size elements are reported by the civilian population to be hiding in the CACTF. Reports also indicate numerous weapons caches are being hidden by civilians collaborating with the enemy. Battalion has completed its mission and is preparing to conduct a cordon and search. After completing this, the battalion exfiltrates to perform a passage of friendly lines. (Evaluated) Company moves to perform cordon and search vicinity OBJ (____), beginning (date-time group) to (date-time group), to locate and seize enemy personnel or equipment. The (evaluated) company notifies the commander of the results of the search and when they are ready to start movement. They exfiltrate on order along Route Gold to perform linkup at (grid) and passage of lines at (grid). (See overlay for lanes.)

Figure 5-10. Example FRAGO for FTX attack.

4. Support Requirements.

a. *Minimum Trainers/Evaluators*: The company commander acts as the trainer/evaluator for the platoons. The battalion may direct the FTX internal evaluation along with a company evaluator and an FO evaluator. The platoon leaders and platoon sergeants are the primary trainers during the initial phases of the training. The company commander, the XO, the platoon leaders, and the platoon sergeants all act as trainers during the company phases of training. If the exercise is conducted by the battalion, either the battalion commander, XO, or S3 acts as the trainer and evaluator, but additional battalion assets may be required to support the evaluation phase. The controllers or evaluators are positioned at critical locations throughout the exercise to observe the action. They must not interfere with the conduct of the operation, except to halt it when a safety violation occurs or to conduct an AAR.

b. *Vehicles/Communications*: Those organic to the company are used in the exercise. This includes one designated medical evacuation vehicle per platoon and at least one aidman on site.

c. *Opposing Force*: The OPFOR ground force should be at least platoon-size. FTXs conducted by the company require internal resourcing; units should rotate to ensure total training. OPFOR tasks and standards are provided in each T&EO.

d. *Maneuver Area*: A training area 5 by 10 km which includes the CACTF is best for this exercise.

5. Evaluation.

Table 5-8 lists the ARTEP mission training plan T&EOs used to evaluate this STX.

TASK/FUNCTION	TASK NUMBER
ARTEP 7-8-MTP	
Perform Cordon and Search	7-3-1105
Take Action on Contact	7-4-1107
Perform Passage of Lines	7-4-125
Perform Linkup	7-4-1128
Move Tactically	7-4-1134
Occupy Assembly Area	7-4-1136
Maintain Operations Security	7-4-1409
Prepare for Combat	7-4-1606
Perform Consolidation and Reorganization	7-4-1607
ARTEP 7-10-MTP	
Perform Cordon and Search	7-2-1105
Execute an Assault (MOUT)	7-2-1109
ARTEP 7-20-MTP	
Perform Exfiltration	7-1-1146
Perform Infiltration	7-1-1147
Perform Reorganization	7-1-1608
Perform Consolidation	7-1-1609

Table 5-8. T&EOs used to evaluate STX attack.

===== END OF FTX ATTACK =====

5-8. MECHANIZED INFANTRY COMPANY OR TEAM FTX DEFEND

1. **Objective.** This FTX is designed to train the mechanized infantry company or team in conducting defensive operations in urban terrain. It also provides platoons an opportunity to prepare for full-scale FTXs conducted and evaluated by the parent battalion. This exercise provides practice for the company commander, platoon leaders, squad leaders, and company headquarters personnel in planning, coordinating, and controlling combat operations.

2. **Interface.** This FTX is supported by the STX C-II-4, C-II-5, and C-II-6 tasks shown in Table 5-9. It is also supported by two drills from ARTEP 7-8-Drill: React to Contact and Break Contact.

FTX-2—DEFENSE		
STX C-II-4	STX C-II-5	STX C-II-6
Occupy Assembly Area	Perform Ambush	Operate a Checkpoint
Perform Tactical Road March	Establish a Roadblock/Checkpoint	Interdict Smuggling Operations
Perform Relief in Place	Perform NBC Operations	Defend Convoy
Defend Built-Up Area/ Building	Move Tactically	
	Perform Passage of Lines	
	Occupy Assembly Area	

Table 5-9. Supporting tasks for company FTX.

3. Training.

a. *Guidance.* ARTEP 7-8-MTP, FM 25-100, and FM 25-101 provide training guidance, tips, and enhancers for planning and executing STXs. The trainer should review the individual, leader, and collective tasks to be performed during the STX to determine which require initial or refresher training.

b. *General Situation.*

(1) The battalion is ordered to conduct defensive operations in support of the brigade mission; the company is ordered to perform a relief operation and to prepare a defense in an urban area. The company remains in position for at least 36 hours before receiving a follow-on mission. Most civilians have been evacuated from the area, but a few remain. A terrorist threat exists as well as the possibility of enemy battalion-level offensive actions.

(2) This exercise should be conducted under various environmental conditions. The company also conducts operations under threat of NBC attack.

c. *Special Situation.*

(1) The planning process for the defense mission begins when the company receives a warning order. The exercise ends when the company completes the passage of lines and occupies an assembly area. Figure 5-11 shows a graphic scenario of task performance for the FTX Defend. Table 5-10, page 5-28, provides a recommended sequence for performance of T&EOs from ARTEP 7-8-MTP and the time allotted for each portion of the STX, including AARs.

(2) The battalion commander issues the defense OPORD to the company (Figure 5-12, page 5-29).

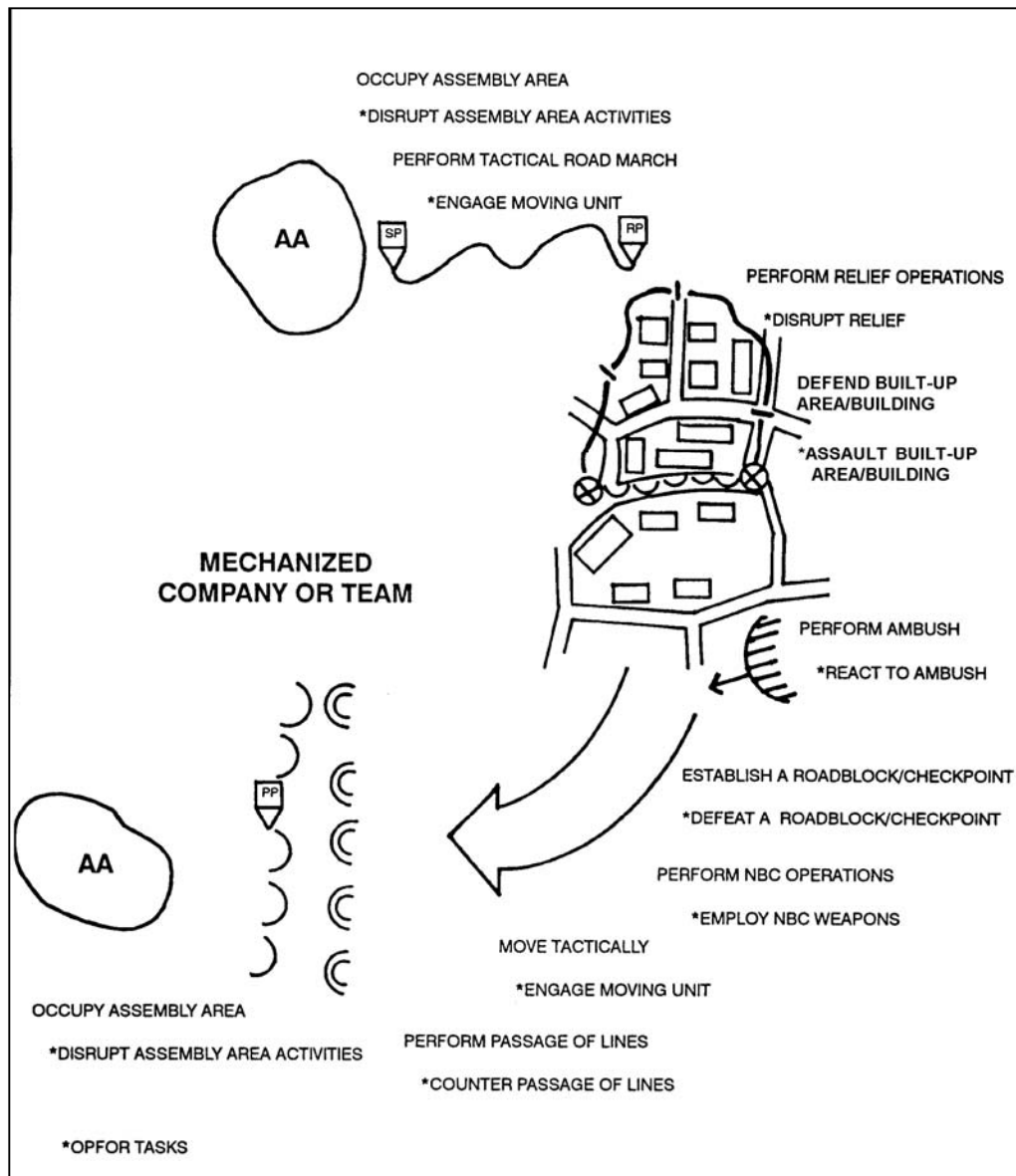


Figure 5-11. Graphic scenario of task performance for FTX defend.

EVENT	ACTION	ESTIMATED TIME
Start STX C-II-4		
1	Occupy Assembly Area	2 hours
2	Issue Company OPORD	4 hours
3	Perform Tactical Road March	3 hours
4	Perform Relief Operations AAR	6 hours
5	Defend MOUT/Building	24 hours
Issue FRAGO, Start STX C-II-5		
6	Perform Ambush	6 hours
7	Establish a Roadblock/Checkpoint AAR	6 hours
8	Perform NBC Operations	6 hours
9	Move Tactically	3 hours
10	Perform Passage of Lines	2 hours
11	Occupy Assembly Area	3 hours
Start STX C-II-6		
12	Operate a Checkpoint	2 hours
13	Interdict Smuggling Operations	6 hours
14	Defend Convoy	4 hours
15	Conduct Final AAR	2 hours
** Prepare for Combat ** Maintain Operations Security ** Perform Consolidation and Reorganization ** Perform Stability and Support Operations		***Total Time 79 hours
* The time required to train an event varies based on the factors of METT-T and on the unit's training proficiency. Regardless, training is conducted to standards, not to time limitations. ** These tasks are integrated and evaluated throughout the exercise. *** Time for intermediate AARs is not included in this total; additional time is required if much of the exercise is conducted at night or during other limited visibility.		

Table 5-10. Sequence of events and times for FTX defend.

(Classification)

Copy no ____ of ____ copies
____ Battalion, ____ Infantry
Unit location or place of issue
Date-time group (with time zone)
Message reference number

OPERATION ORDER NO. _____
Reference: Map, series no. ____, sheet no. ____, edition ____
Time Zone Used Throughout the Order: _____

TASK ORGANIZATION:

____ Co ____ Tm ____ Tm (-)
1/___/___/AR 2/___/___/AR

Team Tank E Co(-)
1/___/___/Inf
2/___/___/Inf

Battalion Control
Scout Platoon
120-mm Mortar Platoon
1/C/1-222 ADA (Stinger) (DS)
C/58 ENGR (DS)
1/1 (GSR) TM A/58 MI Bn
ATK Force B (1/___/___/Inf)
Battalion Trains

1. SITUATION.

a. **Enemy Forces.** ANNEX A (see intelligence overlay [prepared by brigade S2]).

(1) *Composition, Disposition, Strength.* The company is opposed by the 1st Dragoons Regiment, 60th Guards Division. This regiment is at 85 percent strength and has received engineer and artillery reinforcements. The enemy is equipped with an assortment of former Soviet and Warsaw pact small arms, machine guns, and armored vehicles including T-62 tanks.

(2) *Capabilities.* The enemy has established defensive positions that follow a line from vicinity (grid) to vicinity (grid). Enemy armored reconnaissance units are operating in the more open terrain to the southwest of CACTF. The enemy has been observed moving forces in depth throughout the area in preparation for an offensive action.

(3) *Probable Course of Action.* The enemy's most probable course of action will be to begin offensive actions within the next 24 to 36 hours. Enemy encountered includes numerous reconnaissance elements trying to find the company's vulnerabilities and a main body trying to exploit any weakness.

(Classification)

Figure 5-12. Example battalion OPORD for mechanized company or team STX defend.

(Classification)

b. Friendly Forces.

(1) () Brigade, () Division relieves () Brigade in place at (date-time group), to defend in sector from (grid) to (grid) to (grid) to (grid), in order to secure the corps counterattack axis of advance, (grid). The intent is to secure the road network around CACTF to prevent the enemy from impeding the movement of the () Brigade, () Division.

(2) TF () is the main effort in the defense and, NLT (date-time group), holds key terrain vicinity (grid) on our left, to prevent an enemy bypass of the brigade left flank.

(3) TF (), on our right, defends along Route 360, vicinity (grid) to (grid) to (grid) to (grid), NLT (date-time group), to prevent an envelopment of the right flank. They conduct a supporting attack at (date-time group) to seize the high ground at OBJ OAK, vicinity (grid), to establish defensive positions that prevent the enemy armored reconnaissance units from interfering with the seizure of the pass at (grid) or the attack of the () Battalion, () Infantry, Mechanized.

2. MISSION. TF () defends NLT (date-time group), to retain the town of CACTF and its surrounding road network and allow brigade to prevent enemy interference with corps counterattack.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of the Operation. ANNEX B (see operations overlay).

(1) *Maneuver.* Company (main effort) retains the main intersection (traffic loop) in CACTF, to prevent enemy movement through the sector. Team (evaluated) blocks movement west of 3d Street, to prevent the enemy from enveloping the main effort. The counterattack force is committed as needed. Team () blocks movement east of Oak Street, to canalize the enemy into EA (). Team () defends from BP1, to prevent a coordinated attack against the main effort. E Company occupies BPs, to destroy enemy vehicles and protect the TF flanks.

(2) *Fire Support.* (See ANNEX C.) Fires are used to suppress the enemy and obscure our movement during the relief operation. Once positions are occupied, fires are used to suppress enemy overwatch positions, disrupt attempts to breach obstacles, and separate enemy infantry from their supporting carriers. Priority of CAS and indirect fire is initially to Team (evaluated), during the relief operation, and then to Team (main effort). Teams (main effort) and (evaluated) each have two priority 155-mm targets. Each team may make one priority target an FPF.

(Classification)

Figure 5-12. Example battalion OPORD for mechanized company or team STX defend (continued).

(Classification)

(3) *Counter-Air Operations*. Priority of protection is to the TF trains and main CP. Air defense weapons status is free; air defense warning status is yellow.

(4) *Intelligence*. Priority of collection is to identify and locate the C2 elements of the MRR and MRB, enemy tank battalions, and the enemy assault detachments' actual axes of advance.

(5) *Engineering*. The purpose of obstacles is to turn the enemy into restrictive terrain and engagement areas. Priority of support is to Team (main effort), Team (evaluated), Team (), and Team (), in that order.

b. Tasks to Maneuver Units.

(1) *Team (Main Effort)*.

(a) Sector of defense includes the east side of Front Street, the south side of 1st Street, the west side of 3d Avenue area, and the north side of 3d Street.

(b) Team (main effort) relieves Team (), TF ().

(2) *Team (Evaluated)*.

(a) Sector includes the east side of 3d Avenue, the south side of 1st Street, the west side of 6th Avenue, and the north side of 3d Street.

(b) Team (evaluated) relieves Team (), TF ().

(3) *Team ()*.

(a) Sector includes the east side of Oak Street, the south side of 1st Street, the east side of Front Street, and the north side of 3d Street.

(b) Team () relieves Team (), TF ().

(c) Team () coordinates directly with right flank team of TF (), to ensure mutually supporting fires.

(4) *Team ()*

(a) Occupy BP 1 vicinity (grid)

(b) Be prepared to occupy BP 2 (grid) to engage enemy in EA ().

(5) *Company E*.

(a) Occupy BP 2-1 (grid) and move on order to BP 2-2 (grid).

(b) Provide antiarmor fires to destroy enemy tanks in EA ().

(6) *Counterattack B (Reserve)*.

(a) Occupy AA Black, vicinity (grid).

(b) Reconnoiter routes into TF (main effort) sector.

(Classification)

Figure 5-12. Example battalion OPORD for mechanized company or team STX defend (continued).

(Classification)

(c) Priority for planning:

Battle position to reinforce main effort.

Battle position to counterattack into Team (main effort) sector.

Battle position to counterattack into Team (evaluated) sector.

(7) *Scout Platoon.*

(a) Determine location, strength, and disposition of enemy forces.

(b) Perform a screen of the TF's right flank from (grid) to (grid) beginning (date-time group) to prevent enemy infiltration of CACTF.

c. Tasks to Combat Support Units.

(1) *Mortar Platoon.*

(a) Priority of fire to TF (main effort). Move with TF (main effort) and establish firing position vicinity (grid).

(b) Displace on order to (grid).

(2) *I/C/I-222 ADA.* Coordinate locations with S3 NLT (date-time group).

(3) *C/58 Engineers.*

(a) Coordinate the engineer effort with the team commanders NLT (date-time group).

(b) Provide an obstacle clearing team to Counterattack Force B, NLT (date-time group).

(4) *1/1 (GSR) TM A/58 MI.* Coordinate location of assets with the task force S3 NLT (date-time group).

d. Coordinating Instructions.

(1) Selective rubbleing is authorized, but destruction of more than one building requires TF commander approval.

(2) Destruction of subterranean approaches requires TF commander approval.

(3) Commanders brief back OPORD to TF commander at the TF tactical CP, vicinity (grid), at (date-time group).

(4) MOPP1 is in effect as of (date-time group).

(5) Decontamination site established vicinity Miller Pond (grid).

(Classification)

Figure 5-12. Example battalion OPORD for mechanized company or team STX defend (continued).

(Classification)

4. SERVICE SUPPORT. (See Annex D.)

a. General.

- (1) Combat trains located vicinity (grid).
- (2) Field trains located in the BSA, vicinity (grid).

b. Materiel and Services.

- (1) *Supply.*
 - (a) Class I. Ration cycle C-A-C. Team establishes MRE cache sufficient for 48 hours in sector.
 - (b) Class III. Resupply available on request. Class III located in combat trains.
 - (c) Class IV. Materials are allocated as shown in ANNEX D.
 - (d) Class V. Each team establishes ammunition caches in sector, but should also have two basic loads of ammunition on hand.
- (2) *Transportation.* The main streets are capable of two-way heavy vehicle traffic (class 60). Secondary streets may be one way and of lighter construction (class 50).
- (3) *Maintenance.*
 - (a) Priority by unit: Team (main effort), Team (evaluated), Team (___), Company E, Team (___).
 - (b) Priority by vehicle: M1A1, M2/M3, M113.

c. Medical Evacuation and Hospitalization.

- (1) TF aid station located vicinity (grid).
- (2) Civilian casualties should be transported by nonmilitary means to clinic, located vicinity (grid).

d. Personnel.

- (1) No replacements for the next 96 hours.
- (2) EPW collection point located vicinity (grid).
- (3) Mortuary affairs point located in BSA, vicinity (grid).

e. Civil-Military Cooperation.

- (1) Curfew in effect 1800 to 0800 daily.
- (2) Majority of civilians have been evacuated. Those remaining have been notified of the risk involved.

(Classification)

Figure 5-12. Example battalion OPORD for mechanized company or team STX defend (continued).

(Classification)

5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.

a. Command.

- (1) Brigade main CP located vicinity (grid).
- (2) TF tactical CP located vicinity (grid).
- (3) TF main CP located vicinity (grid).
- (4) TF commander located at tactical CP.
- (5) TF XO located at Main CP.

b. Signal.

- (1) SOI INDEX 1-9 in effect.
- (2) Primary means of communication is wire, FM, messenger in that order.
- (3) Building and obstacle marking IAW TF SOP.

ACKNOWLEDGE:

WILLIAMS

LTC

OFFICIAL:

SMITH

S3

- Annexes: A—Intelligence
B—Operations Overlay
C—Fire Support
D—Service Support

(Classification)

Figure 5-12. Example battalion OPORD for mechanized company or team STX defend (continued).

- (3) The TF has retained the north half of the CACTF after the enemy attack. The enemy was defeated but has established squad-size to platoon-size strongpoints in the

southern half of the CACTF. The enemy is expected to receive reinforcements within the next 12 to 24 hours. To prevent enemy reinforcements from moving to the strongpoints to strengthen and resupply them, TF headquarters orders the team to conduct platoon-size ambushes. They also order the team to prepare to establish a roadblock, to control refugee flow through the area of operations, before the team moves out of the area. Headquarters issues a FRAGO (Figure 5-13).

Numerous enemy strongpoints are located to your front, vicinity (grid), (grid), and (grid). We expect these strongpoints to receive reinforcements within the next 12 to 24 hours. Your mission is to establish platoon ambushes on the likely avenues of approach to the strongpoints, NLT (date-time group), in order to prevent reinforcements or resupply to these strongpoints. Notify the TF commander when you are prepared to move. Coordinate with TF scouts for guides. On order, after return from ambush missions, establish roadblocks at (grid) and (grid). Be prepared to move within the next 36 to 48 hours to conduct further follow-on missions.

Figure 5-13. Example FRAGO for FTX defend.

4. Support Requirements.

a. *Minimum Trainers/Evaluators:* This exercise should be conducted for practice with the company commander as the trainer/evaluator for his platoons. The battalion may direct the FTX (internal evaluation) using a company evaluator and an FO evaluator. The platoon leaders and platoon sergeants are the primary trainers during the initial phases of the training. The company commander, the XO, the platoon leaders, and the platoon sergeants act as trainers during the company phases of training. If the exercise is conducted by the battalion, either the battalion commander, the XO, or the S3 acts as the trainer and evaluator, but may require additional assets from the battalion to support the evaluation phase. The controllers or evaluators must be positioned at critical locations throughout the exercise, to observe the actions. They must not interfere with the conduct of the operation, except to halt it when a safety violation occurs or to conduct an AAR.

b. *Vehicles/Communications:* Those organic to the company are used.

c. *Opposing Force:* The OPFOR ground force should be at least platoon-size. FTXs conducted by the company require internal resourcing, and units should be rotated to ensure total training. T&EOs provide training tasks and standards for the OPFOR.

d. *Maneuver Area:* A training area at least 5 by 15 km is best for this exercise.

e. *Consolidated Support Requirements:* This exercise requires the items shown in Table 5-11, page 5-36.

f. *Barrier materials.* Sufficient class IV must be made available to fortify positions, IAW FM 3-06.11 (FM 90-10-1).

AMMUNITION	DODAC	Per Plt/Co/Bn FTX
5.56-mm blank	1305A080	120 rounds per rifle
5.56-mm SESAMS		120 rounds per rifle
5.56-mm blank	1305A075	200 rounds per M249 LMG
5.56-mm SESAMS		200 rounds per M249 LMG
7.62-mm	1305A111	200 rounds per BFV/M1
ATWESS cartridge	1370L367	400 rounds per M60/240B 6 (Viper) (for LAW) 18 per Dragon 14 per TOW System 9 per OH-58D/AH-64
Hoffman	1370L602	6 per M1 2 per target
Hand grenade fuze (M228)	1330G878	150 per Bn
Stun grenade M84	1330GG09	150 per Bn
Smoke grenade, HC		150 per Bn
Smoke pot		6 per Bn

Table 5-11. Ammunition and pyrotechnics support requirements for a six days FTX.

5. Evaluation.

Table 5-12 lists the ARTEP mission training plan T&EOs used to evaluate this STX.

TASK/FUNCTION	TASK NUMBER
ARTEP 7-8-MTP	
Defend MOUT/Building	7-3/4-1118
Perform Tactical Road March	7-3-1123
Perform Relief Operations	7-3-4-1124
Perform Passage of Lines	7-3-4-1125
Move Tactically	7-3-4-1134
Occupy Assembly Area	7-3-4-1136
Establish a Roadblock/Checkpoint	7-3-4-1401
Perform NBC Operations	7-3-4-1406
Maintain Operations Security	7-3-4-1409
Prepare for Combat	7-3-4-1606
Perform Consolidation and Reorganization	7-3-4-1607
ARTEP 7-10-MTP	
Perform Ambush	7-2-1106

Table 5-12. T&EOs used to evaluate STX attack.

5-9. TARGETRY

Table 5-13 lists the combination of precision and non-precision targets to support the diversity of scenarios required to support combined arms and branch specific lane training. Precision targets, less than 50 meters, are used in and around buildings within the CACTF and reinforce precision marksmanship techniques described in FM 23-9 (Table 5-13).

EVENT	NUMBER OF LANES	HUMAN TARGETS		VEHICLE TARGETS	TOTALS	
		Precision	Non-Precision		HT	VT
Company/Platoon STX Offense	3/9	Precision	Non-Precision	9	45	9
		15	30			

Table 5-13. CACTF target requirements.

5-10. CONSIDERATIONS FOR TRAINING WITH ARMOR

Built-up areas consist mainly of man-made features such as buildings, streets, and subterranean systems. These features of urban terrain create a variety of tactical problems and possibilities. In order to ensure that the tank platoon can operate effectively in the urban environment, the platoon observation and direct-fire plans must address the ground-level or surface fight (in streets and on the ground floor of buildings), the above ground fight (intra-surface and super-surface), and the subterranean fight (Figure 5-14). Infantry can assist the tank platoon by—

- Locating targets for tanks to engage.
- Destroying antitank weapons.
- Assaulting enemy positions and clearing buildings with tank support.
- Protecting tanks from antitank fires.

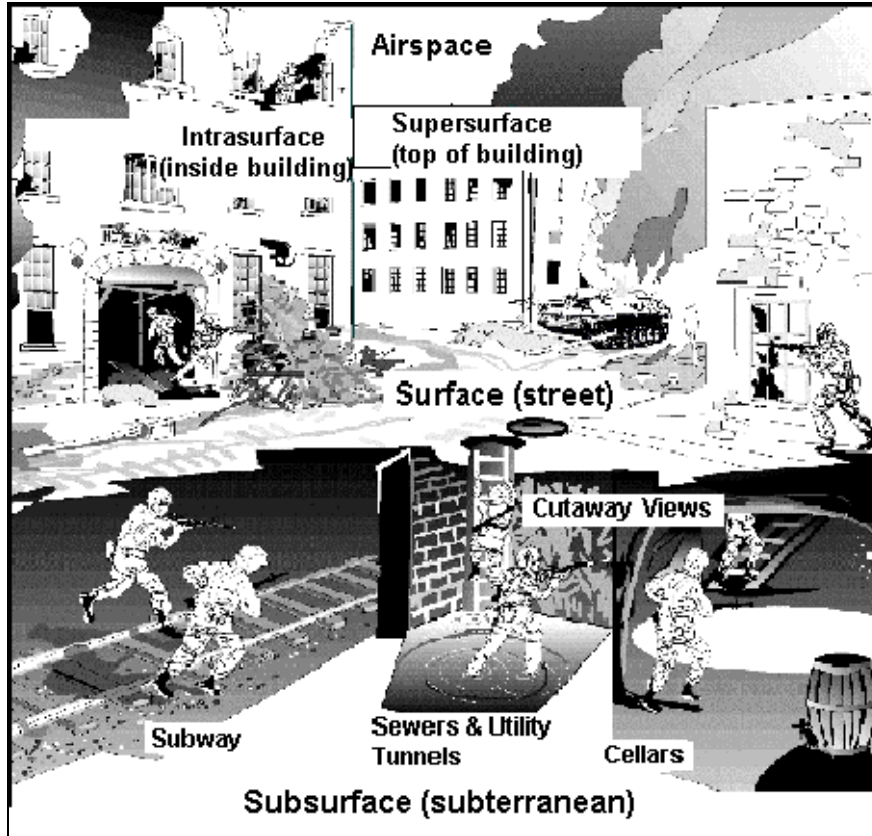


Figure 5-14. Urban battle space.

a. **Transporting Infantry.** At times, the tank platoon is required to transport infantrymen on its tanks (as illustrated in Figure 5-15). This technique is done only when contact is not expected. If the platoon is moving as part of a larger force and is tasked to provide security for the move, the lead section or element should not carry infantry.

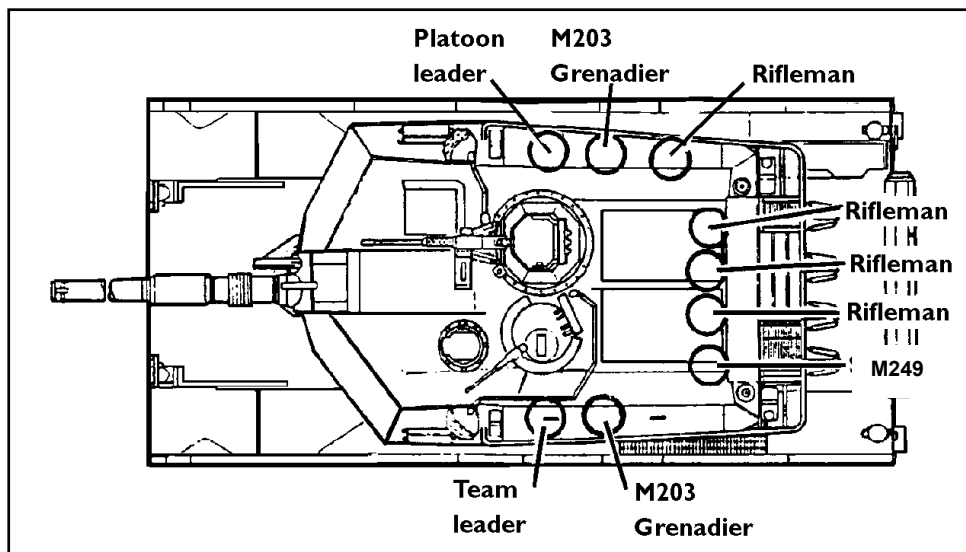


Figure 5-15. Sample positions for infantry riding on a tank.

Infantry and armor leaders must observe the following procedures, precautions, and considerations when infantrymen ride on tanks:

a. Infantry should thoroughly practice mounting and dismounting procedures and actions on contact.

b. Infantry must always alert the TC before mounting or dismounting. They must follow the commands of the TC.

c. Infantry platoons should be broken down into squad-size groups, similar to air assault chinks, with the infantry platoon leader on the armor platoon leader's vehicle and the infantry PSG on the armor PSG's vehicle.

d. Platoon leaders, PSGs, and team leaders should position themselves near the TC's hatch, using the external phone (if available) to talk to the TC and relay signals to the unit.

e. If possible, the lead vehicle should not carry infantrymen. Riders restrict turret movement and are more likely to be injured or killed on initial contact.

f. Whenever possible, Infantrymen should mount and dismount over the left front slope of the vehicle. This procedure ensures that the driver can see the infantrymen and that the Infantrymen do not pass in front of the coax machine gun. Infantrymen must ensure that they remain behind the vehicle's smoke grenade launchers. This will automatically keep them clear of all weapon systems.

g. Infantrymen must always have three points of contact with the vehicle; they must watch for low-hanging objects such as tree branches.

h. All Infantrymen should wear hearing protection.

i. Infantrymen should not ride with anything more than their battle gear. Rucksacks and B-bags should be transported by other means.

j. Infantrymen should scan in all directions. They may be able to spot a target the vehicle crew does not see.

k. Passengers should be prepared to take the following actions on contact:

- Wait for the vehicle to stop.
- At the TC's command, dismount **IMMEDIATELY** (one fire team on each side). **DO NOT** move forward of the turret.
- Move at least 5 meters to the sides of the vehicle. **DO NOT** move behind or forward of the vehicle.
- **DO NOT** move in front of vehicles unless ordered to do so. Main gun discharge overpressure can inflict sever injury or death to forward dismounts. See Figure 5-16 and warning below.
- **DO NOT** move in front of vehicles unless ordered to do so. Main gun discharge overpressure can inflict sever injury or death to forward dismounts.
- **DO NOT** dismount a vehicle unless ordered or given permission to do so.
- **DO NOT** dangle arms or legs, equipment, or anything else off the side of a vehicle; they could get caught in the tracks, causing death, injury, or damage to the equipment or vehicle.
- **DO NOT** place too many riders on the vehicle.
- **DO NOT** fall asleep when riding. The warm engine may induce drowsiness; a fall could be fatal.

- **DO NOT** smoke when mounted on a vehicle.
- **DO NOT** stand near a moving or turning vehicle at any time. Tanks have a deceptively short turning radius.

DANGERS

1. The overpressure from the tank 120-mm cannon can kill a dismounted infantryman within a 90-degree arc extending from the muzzle of the gun tube out to 200 meters.
2. From 200 to 1,000 meters along the line of fire, on a frontage of about 400 meters dismounted infantry must be aware of the danger from discarding sabot petals, which can kill or seriously injure soldiers.

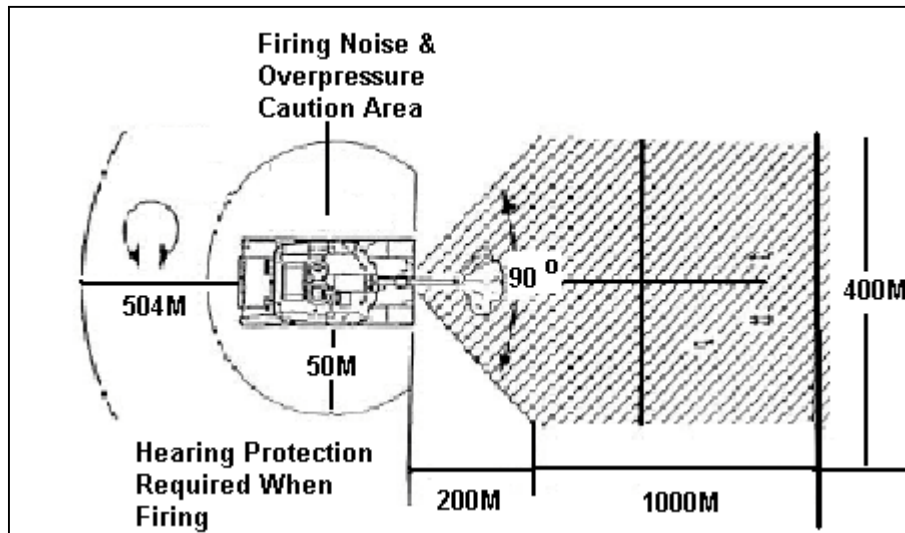


Figure 5-16. Danger areas around a tank when firing the 120-mm main gun.

b. **Additional Considerations.** Additional considerations and preparations for transporting infantrymen include the following.

- (1) The armor:
 - (a) Uses main-gun fire to reduce obstacles or entrenched positions for the infantry.
 - (b) Takes directions from the infantry ground commander (platoon leader/PSG/squad leader) to support their fire and maneuver.
 - (c) Provides reconnaissance by fire for the infantry.
 - (d) Should know and understand how the infantry clears buildings, how they mark cleared buildings, casualty evacuation plan, signal methods, engagement criteria for tank

main gun, front line trace reporting, ground communication from the tank with the dismounted Infantry.

(e) Uses its night vision capability to augment and supplement the Infantry's night vision capability.

(2) The Infantry:

(a) Provides real time information for the tank crewmen to help them overcome tank noise and the lack of ground situational understanding.

(b) Provides reconnaissance and fire direction of enemy positions for main gun attack.

(3) Considerations for dismounted tank security include the following:

(a) Tank crewman should rehearse the mounting and dismounting of Infantry from their vehicle, briefing the Infantrymen on safety procedures for the vehicle and weapon systems.

(b) Tank commanders need to rehearse communicating with dismounted soldiers by way of TA-1 and DR-8 in the bustle rack.

(4) Vehicle preparation for combat in urban terrain should cover these procedures:

(a) Keep at least one ballistic shield to the "Dog House" closed (most engagements will be under boresight range and the battlesight technique will suffice).

(b) Place sandbags around antenna connections and electrical wiring on the turret top.

(c) Place extra coax ammunition inside the turret.

(d) Remove any highly flammable products from the outside of the vehicle and from the sponson boxes.

c. **Vehicles, Weapons, and Munitions.** Numerous factors related to vehicles and their organic weapons and munitions affect the tank platoon's urban operation planning and execution, including the following:

(1) The preferred main gun rounds in the urban environment are HEAT, MPAT (ground mode), and MPAT-OR (XM908). These all perform much better than sabot rounds against bunkers and buildings.

(2) HEAT ammunition will open a larger hole in reinforced concrete or masonry structures than MPAT or MPAT-OR (XM908). Both MPAT and MPAT-OR, however, offer greater incapacitation capability inside the structure.

(3) HEAT ammunition arms approximately 60 feet from the gun muzzle. It loses most of its effectiveness against urban targets at ranges of less than 60 feet.

(4) MPAT and MPAT-OR rounds arm approximately 100 feet from the muzzle of the gun. Because of the shape and metal components of the projectiles, however, this ammunition remains effective at ranges of less than 100 feet.

(5) Sabot petals, including those on MPAT and MPAT-OR, endanger accompanying infantry elements. They create a hazard area extending 70 meters on either side of the gun-target line out to a range of 1 kilometer.

(6) The tank's main gun can depress only to -10 degrees and can elevate only to +20 degrees. This creates considerable dead space for the crew at the close ranges that are typical in the urban environment.

(7) The external M2 HB machine gun can deliver a heavy volume of suppressive fire and penetrate light construction, buildings and most barricades. The M2 HB MG can elevate to +36 degrees; however, the TC must be unbuttoned to fire the M2 on the M1A2 or M1A2 SEP.

(8) The M240 coax machine gun can effectively deliver suppressive fires against enemy personnel and against enemy positions that are behind light cover.

(9) The loader's M240 machine gun can effectively deliver suppressive fire against enemy personnel and against enemy positions that are behind light cover; however, the loader must be unbuttoned to operate it. This weapon may be dismantled and used in a ground role if units are equipped with the M240 dismount kit.

(10) When buttoned up, the tank crew has limited visibility to the sides and rear and no visibility to the top. Figures 5-17 and 5-18 illustrate the dead space associated with tank operations in an urban environment.

(11) FM 3-20.12 (FM 17-12-1-1) explains special uses for tank-mounted machine guns in the urban environment.

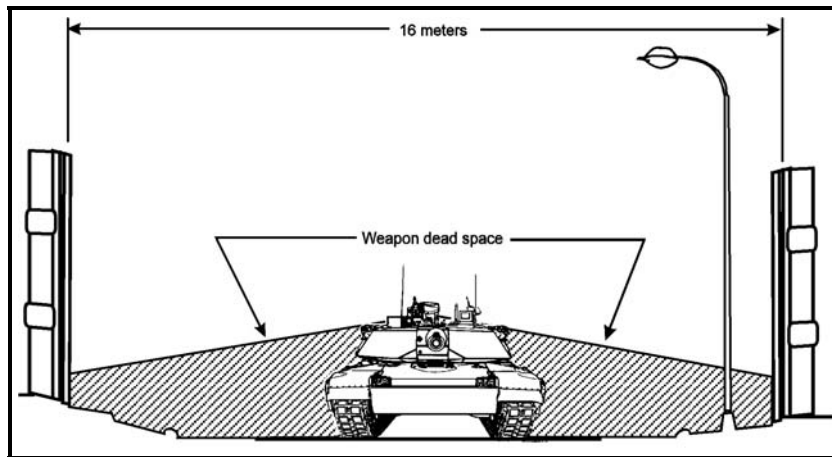


Figure 5-17. Tank weapon dead space at street level.

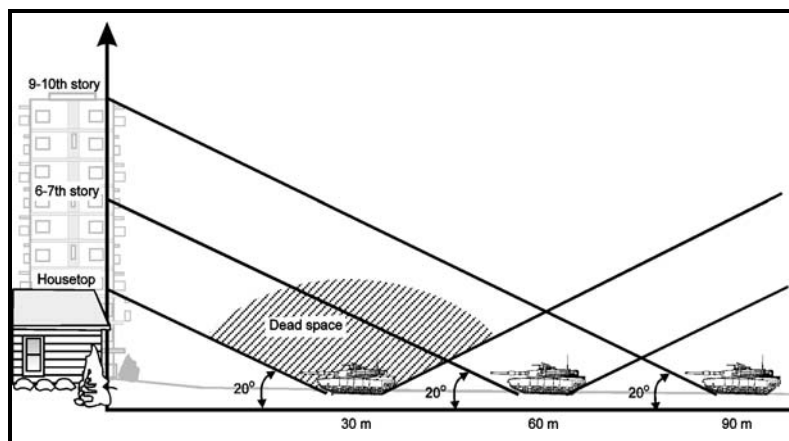


Figure 5-18. Tank main gun and coax dead space above street level.

d. **Tank Platoon Command and Control in Urban Operations.** The following command and control considerations affect the tank platoon's urban operations planning and execution:

(1) **Communications Problems.** The low-level task organization that may take place during urban operations requires elements to establish additional communications links, which can be disrupted by buildings and other urban terrain features.

(2) **Fire Control.** Extensive direct fire planning and restrictive fire control measures are an absolute requirement in urban operations.

(3) **Proximity and Visibility.** Friendly elements often must operate in confined and restrictive areas during urban operations, and they may not be able to see other nearby friendly forces. These factors significantly increase the danger of fratricide.

(4) **Personnel Factors.** Urban operations impose significant, and often extreme, physical and psychological demands on soldiers and leaders.

(5) **ROE/ROI and Civilians.** The ROE and/or ROI may restrict the use of certain weapon systems and TTP. As an integral part of urban operations, noncombatants create special operational problems. To deal with these concerns, units operating in urban terrain must know how to effectively employ linguists and counterintelligence and civil affairs teams.

(6) **Slow Pace Urban Operations.** This operation usually prevents the tank platoon from taking full advantage of the speed and mobility of its tanks.