

## PART IV

# Service Support

### RESUPPLY AND RELATED SERVICES

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#### Trains

The following considerations apply regarding the trains from which the platoon obtains supplies and support:

- Combat trains are normally positioned one terrain feature behind the company team.
  - Field trains will locate with task force trains in the brigade support area.
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#### Supply classes

The following considerations apply regarding critical supply classes.

##### Class I

Each vehicle maintains a three-to-five-day supply of rations and a minimum of 10 gallons of water.

##### Class III

Each vehicle maintains five gallons of engine and transmission oil, one can of hydraulic fluid, and one can of GAA. Report to the PSG when fuel levels are between one-half and three-quarters of a full tank. Emergency resupply is usually available upon request.

##### Class V

Each TC is responsible for maintaining his vehicle's basic load of ammunition. He reports ammunition status to the PSG after each major engagement and/or when the basic load is under 60 percent. Emergency resupply is usually available upon request.

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## RESUPPLY AND RELATED SERVICES (continued)

### Pre-positioning (prestock)

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in conducting prestock resupply operations.

STEP	ACTION
1	Verify prestock locations during reconnaissance and rehearsals.
2	If the tactical situation permits, conduct a replenishment drill, using these steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When tanks 2 and 4 expend 50 percent of ready ammunition, they move to a turret-down or hide position and conduct replenishment from semiready ammunition.</li><li>• Tanks 2 and 4 return to fighting positions when transfer is complete.</li><li>• On order, tanks 1 and 3 conduct replenishment in the same manner.</li></ul>

### Refuel on the move

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in conducting a ROM operation.

STEP	ACTION
1	Move to the ROM site and establish local security (herringbone formation or hasty perimeter defense).
2	Vehicles refuel IAW OPORD/FRAGO. (NOTE: The OPORD/FRAGO should designate location, time, and amount of fuel for each vehicle.)
3	As time is available, crews conduct during-operation maintenance checks and replenish POL supplies.
4	Platoon leader reports status to commander.

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## RESUPPLY AND RELATED SERVICES (continued)

### **Routine resupply**

Routine resupply covers Classes I, III, V, and IX, mail, and other items as requested. It is conducted daily as the tactical situation permits. The PSG and 1SG may prioritize the order in which vehicles are resupplied according to the platoon's supply requirements. The following discussion focuses on the two methods of routine resupply: tailgate and service station. (NOTE: The platoon can also employ a combination of the two methods, such as refueling one section by tailgate resupply while the other section moves to a designated location to rearm and receive other supplies by the service station method.)

#### Tailgate resupply

When enemy contact is unlikely, the tailgate method will be used. The following table lists steps the platoon takes in conducting tailgate resupply.

STEP	ACTION
1	PSG coordinates with the 1SG for linkup with the LOGPAC.
2	Platoon or other elements provide security for LOGPAC activities based on guidance from the commander or in accordance with company SOP.
3	Platoon vehicles resupply as the 1SG brings the LOGPAC to the rear of individual positions.
4	PSG coordinates with the 1SG for additional requirements.
5	Platoon leader keeps the commander informed on status of resupply operations.

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## RESUPPLY AND RELATED SERVICES (continued)

### Routine resupply (continued)

#### Service station resupply

When enemy contact is possible, the 1SG will use the service station method, resupplying one section or tank at a time. The following table lists steps the platoon takes in conducting service station resupply.

STEP	ACTION
1	When the LOGPAC arrives, the 1SG directs the platoon to move to the resupply point.
2	Platoon leader and his wingman move to the refuel point; PSG and his wingman move to the rearm point.
3	PSG reports to the 1SG with actual and anticipated logistics requests.
4	Turn WIA and KIA personnel over to the medics and supply sergeant, respectively.
5	Each section conducts resupply at the rearm or refuel point, then moves to the other point and conducts resupply.
6	Move to maintenance and mess holding area, complete maintenance and feeding, and draw additional supplies from the supply sergeant as required.
7	PSG reports status to the platoon leader and 1SG.
8	Returns to the BP.

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## RESUPPLY AND RELATED SERVICES (continued)

### Emergency resupply

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in requesting and conducting emergency resupply.

STEP	ACTION
1	Conduct immediate redistribution and/or cross-leveling among platoon vehicles.
2	Request resupply through the commander or 1SG.
3	Battalion support platoon brings emergency supplies forward.
4	Based on the enemy situation, the platoon may have to conduct resupply while in contact with the enemy. Two techniques are used to resupply platoons in contact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Limited supplies are brought forward to the closest concealed position, where the tailgate method of resupply is used.</li><li>• Individual vehicles or sections disengage, move to a resupply point, obtain their supplies, and then return to the fight.</li></ul>

## MEDICAL AND PERSONNEL SERVICES

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### **First aid and evacuation**

The following considerations apply when the platoon requires medical services during an operation:

- Platoon members and combat lifesavers must be prepared to administer immediate first aid as required.
  - The PSG transmits MEDEVAC reports using FM voice or by IVIS (M1A2).
  - An armored ambulance or MEDEVAC helicopter will be dispatched to the platoon's location if support is available.
  - If MEDEVAC is not available, the platoon consolidates WIA personnel on one tank and evacuates them if the tactical situation permits.
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### **Personnel killed in action**

The PSG consolidates the remains of KIA personnel and notifies the 1SG of their location using an eight-digit grid. The PSG keeps one ID tag belonging to each KIA.

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### **Personnel services**

The following considerations apply regarding personnel services for the platoon:

- The PSG monitors the platoon's personnel status and forwards reports to the platoon leader and 1SG as required.
  - Submit recommendations for awards through the PSG to the 1SG.
  - Submit requests for Class VI resupply through the PSG to the 1SG.
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## MEDICAL AND PERSONNEL SERVICES (continued)

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### Enemy prisoners of war

The following considerations and procedures apply when the platoon captures EPWs:

- The PSG's vehicle is the EPW holding location.
  - The capturing vehicle crew must disarm EPWs and then implement the "five-S" handling procedures (search, segregate, silence, speed, and safeguard). Refer to FM 17-15 for additional information on handling of EPWs.
  - The PSG notifies the 1SG that the platoon has captured EPWs.
  - The PSG ensures that EPWs are tagged, listing the capturing unit and the date, time, place, and circumstances of capture.
  - Captured documents are tagged with the same information (AE Form 1301 can be used).
  - Protective masks and clothing, ID cards, and personal items of no tactical value are returned to EPWs after they are searched.
  - EPWs are transported under guard to the company combat trains, where the 1SG assumes responsibility for them.
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# MATERIAL SERVICES

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## **Maintenance**

TCs request maintenance assistance for individual vehicles through the PSG. The platoon leader and/or PSG then request company-level maintenance assistance through the XO or ISG. Crews remain with their vehicles unless otherwise ordered.

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## **Destruction of material**

Equipment and documents can be destroyed only by permission of the platoon leader or when there is imminent danger of enemy capture. The priority of destruction is as follows:

- Classified equipment/documents.
  - Communications equipment (including IVIS on the M1A2).
  - Weapons.
  - Vehicles.
  - Supplies of potential tactical value, especially those in Classes III and V.
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# APPENDIX A

## Alarms and Signals

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### AIR ATTACK

**Radio/Vocal** The alarm is given as "CONTACT, BANDITS, (cardinal direction)." Example: "CONTACT, BANDIT, EAST, OUT."

**Visual** Use the hand-and-arm signal for an air attack. Refer to the skill level 1 soldier's manual for MOS 19K (STP 17-19K1-SM).

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### CHEMICAL

**Radio/Vocal** The alarm is given as "GAS, GAS, GAS."

**Visual** Put on protective mask, and use the hand-and-arm signal for an NBC attack. Refer to the skill level 1 soldier's manual for MOS 19K (STP 17-19K1-SM).

**Audible** The alarm is rapid beating of metal on metal or sounding of the M8 alarm horn.

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### NUCLEAR

**Radio/Vocal** The alarm is given as "FALLOUT, FALLOUT, FALLOUT."

**Visual** Use the hand-and-arm signal for an NBC attack. Refer to the skill level 1 soldier's manual for MOS 19K (STP 17-19K1-SM).

**Audible** The alarm is rapid beating of metal on metal.

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## ALL CLEAR

- Radio/Vocal** The signal is given as "ALL CLEAR." The "ALL CLEAR" signal must be authenticated in all cases when given over a nonsecure radio.
- Visual** The signal is unmasking by an authorized individual.
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## ENEMY CONTACT (GROUND)

- Radio/Vocal** The alarm is given as "CONTACT, (type), (cardinal direction)." Example: "CONTACT, BMP, NORTH, OUT."
- Visual** The alarm is given using a red flag or the hand-and-arm signal for a contact or action drill (as appropriate). Refer to the skill level 1 soldier's manual for MOS 19K (STP 17-19K1-SM).
- Digital** The signal is an enemy icon plotted on the tactical display.
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## APPENDIX B

# Operations Security

## COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

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### Operational guidelines

The following procedures and considerations apply when the platoon must take counterintelligence measures:

- The sign and countersign are changed at noon daily. Challenge unknown personnel at all times and all personnel after dark.
  - The PSG personally checks the platoon area prior to departure to ensure no material of intelligence value is left behind.
  - SOI and maps with overlays will be in personal possession of the TC at all times.
  - Crewmen will not keep diaries and will self-censor their outgoing mail.
  - Require authentication of all directives or orders received over the radio from unknown sources.
  - Immediately report the following to the platoon leader:
    - Known or suspected compromise of operational material and loss of maps, SOI, overlays, and other items of tactical value.
    - Known or suspected enemy agents.
    - Attempts to subvert unit personnel.
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# SECURITY READINESS CONDITIONS

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## **REDCON-1 (full alert; unit ready to move and fight)**

The following conditions and procedures apply:

- OP personnel are recalled and mounted on vehicles.
  - All personnel are alert and prepared for immediate action.
  - Vehicles are loaded and secured, and weapons are manned.
  - Digital linkup is complete, if applicable.
  - Engines are running, and vehicles are ready to move.
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**REDCON-1(-)** This level is the same as REDCON-1 except that engines are shut down.

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## **REDCON-2 (full alert; unit ready to fight)**

The following conditions and procedures apply:

- Equipment is stowed (except for wire and telephone gear, if used).
  - Vehicles and weapons are manned.
  - Digital linkup is complete, if applicable.
  - OPs and M8A1 alarms are still employed.
  - Vehicles are ready to move within 15 minutes (engines are shut down).
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## **SECURITY READINESS CONDITIONS (continued)**

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### **REDCON- 3 (reduced alert)**

The following conditions and procedures apply:

- Fifty percent of each crew stand down for feeding, rest, and maintenance.
  - Remaining personnel man vehicles, weapons, and OPs; monitor radios; and continue the operation.
  - Digital linkup with the company is maintained, if applicable.
  - Vehicles are ready to move within 30 minutes.
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### **REDCON- 4 (minimum alert)**

The following conditions and procedures apply:

- Seventy-five percent of each crew stand down for feeding, rest, and maintenance.
  - One vehicle's crew-served weapons are manned.
  - If applicable, platoon leader/PSG maintain the digital link with the commander.
  - OPs are deployed.
  - Vehicles are ready to move within one hour.
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# SIGNAL SECURITY, SPARES, AND WARNING CODES

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## Signal security

Levels of signal security are as follows:

- **HUSH-1.** Free net; all FM and digital stations can transmit as necessary.
  - **HUSH-2.** Direct net; FM and digital stations are allowed to transmit only when contacted by the platoon leader or higher headquarters.
  - **HUSH-3.** Radio listening silence (all stations). No FM traffic; digital transmissions only.
  - **HUSH-4.** Radio/digital silence (no traffic of any type).
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## Use of spares

Preplanned terms, called spares and taken from the SOI, may be used if no other operational term will convey the desired message. For example, in issuing the OPORD, the platoon leader says that "XBE" will signal the platoon to make lateral contact with adjacent units. During the operation, he transmits the following: "RED 2, THIS IS RED 1. XBE, CP 2, OVER." The platoon then makes contact with units at contact point 2.

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## Warning color codes

Color codes are used to indicate the likelihood of enemy contact or attack. Formerly associated with ADA, the following color codes now apply to all combat operations:

- **WHITE.** Attack or contact is not probable.
  - **YELLOW.** Attack or contact is probable.
  - **RED.** Attack or contact is imminent or in progress.
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# APPENDIX C

## Reports

### TYPES OF REPORTS AND CONTENTS

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#### Available reports

The following list is both an outline of the various reports available to the tank platoon and a table of contents for this appendix.

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## REPORT GUIDELINES

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**Focus on speed AND accuracy**

Each report has a prescribed format to ensure the completeness of the information to be transmitted. At the same time, however, users must remember that timely reporting, especially of enemy activity, is critical in fast-moving tactical situations. Do not delay reports for the sole purpose of assuring the correct format; **report accurate information as quickly as possible!**

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**Use appropriate formats and resources (M1A2 platoons)**

To take full advantage of their vehicles' advanced technology, platoons equipped with the M1A2 must use correct digital reporting formats. Refer to the following for information on digital reports:

- TM 9-2350-288-10 (volumes 1 and 2).
- FKSM 17-15-1.

In addition, when they must operate with elements that are not digitally equipped, M1A2 platoons must be prepared to take the following steps:

- Employ means of communications (such as FM voice and messenger) available to both them and the other elements.
  - Prepare and send reports using formats outlined in this appendix.
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**DO NOT repeat information**

Send only the parts or lines of a report that contain new information or changes. Do not overload radio nets by repeating information.

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**Use the correct time zone**

Use the local time zone for all reports unless directed otherwise.

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# BLUE REPORTS (OPERATIONS)

## BLUE-1 - SPOT REPORT (SPOTREP)

### When used

The platoon sends a SPOTREP when crewmen observe enemy activity or suspect the presence of enemy elements, when they observe any characteristic of the area of operations likely to affect accomplishment of the mission, or when required by the OPORD. Always send enemy information in the clear. A SPOTREP takes priority over all other routine radio traffic.

### Format

State "SPOTREP" or "UPDATED SPOTREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

- **Line ALPHA:** Observer or source (omit if it is the calling station; use call signs or description otherwise).
- **Line BRAVO:** The activity or characteristic being observed. Use the SALUTE format as shown in the following chart:

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	RADIO TRANSMISSION
Size	Number sighted	"NINE TANKS"
Activity	What enemy is doing	"MOVING, EAST"
Location	Grid coordinates	"BJ4096372"
Unit	Patches, signs, markings	"114TH GUARDS DIVISION"
Time	When activity was observed	"1100 HOURS"
Equipment	Associated with activity	"WEARING MOPP 4"

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## BLUE-1 - SPOT REPORT (SPOTREP) (continued)

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### Format (continued)

- **Line CHARLIE:** Actions you have taken as well as your recommendations. Such actions usually involve the platoon leader conducting additional reconnaissance to determine the complete enemy situation or recommending and executing a specific course of action.
- **Line DELTA:** Self-authentication (if required and/or for units not equipped with SOI).

**NOTE:** Report the center of mass of identical, closely grouped items. Otherwise, report multiple grid coordinates of traces, using this format: "FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_".

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### Example

"BLACK 6, THIS IS RED 1, SPOTREP, OVER. ONE BRDM, STATIONARY, ORIENTED SOUTH AT GRID MS289546; 1700 HOURS. ENGAGING WITH MAIN GUN, OVER."

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## BLUE-2 - SITUATION REPORT (SITREP)

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### When used

The platoon sends a SITREP to a higher element following a SPOTREP to describe friendly actions in relation to enemy activity. SITREPs are also submitted daily at 0600 hours, after significant events, or as otherwise requested or directed by the platoon leader.

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### Format

State "SITREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

- **Line 1:** The as-of DTG.
  - **Line 2:** Brief summary of enemy activity, casualties inflicted, and prisoners captured.
  - **Line 3:** Grid coordinates or graphic control measures.
  - **Line 4:** Combat vehicles operational.
  - **Line 5:** Defensive obstacles (encoded using codes, control measures, or TRPs). The following can be listed:
    - Type and location of obstacles. Abbreviations can include MF (minefield), TD (tank ditch), AB (abatis), RC (road crater), and CW (concertina wire).
    - Type and location of executed demolition targets.
    - Type and location of reserved demolition targets.
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## BLUE-2 - SITUATION REPORT (SITREP) (continued)

### Format (continued)

- **Line 6:** Personnel strength, classified using the following status levels:
  - **GREEN:** full strength; 90% or more fit for duty.
  - **AMBER:** reduced strength; 80% to 89% fit for duty.
  - **RED:** reduced strength; 60% to 79% fit for duty; the unit is mission-capable.
  - **BLACK:** reduced strength; 59% or less fit for duty.
- **Line 7:** Status of Class III and V supplies available for combat vehicles. Status levels for ammunition and fuel are the same (GREEN, AMBER, RED, or BLACK) as for personnel strength, with percentages referring to the amount of basic load supplies available. Refer to the explanation of Line 6 above for a description of the status levels.

**NOTE:** If an item is reported as status level BLACK on lines 6 or 7, the appropriate yellow report (logistics) must follow.

- **Line 8:** Summary of tactical intentions.

### Example

Refer to line-by-line entries listed in the following chart.

LINE	DESCRIPTION	RADIO TRANSMISSION
Line 1	As-of date-time group	"160815SMAY95"
Line 2	Brief summary of enemy activity	"DESTROYED FOUR TANKS"
Line 3	Friendly locations	"I SET QDI-BCONTVHL"
Line 4	Operational combat vehicles	"FOUR"
Line 5	Defensive obstacles	"NONE"
Line 6	Personnel strength status	"GREEN"
Line 7	Status of fuel (Class III) and ammunition (Class V)	"CLASS THREE BLACK; CLASS FIVE RED"
Line 8	Summary of tactical intentions	"CONTINUING MISSION, OVER"

# BLUE-2A - MODIFIED SITUATION REPORT (SITREP)

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## When used

Like the regular SITREP, the modified SITREP is sent to a higher element to report contact and to describe friendly actions taken in response to enemy activity. The modified SITREP is also used to update information provided in previous reports.

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## Format

State "SITREP," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

- **Line 1:** As-of DTG (may be omitted if the report applies to the current time).
  - **Line 2:** Immediate action taken by the platoon (such as enemy elements destroyed, engaged, or observed).
  - **Line 3:** Location of enemy elements.
  - **Line 4:** Enemy action (such as stationary, moving, dug in, or engaging).
  - **Line 5:** Friendly action (such as overwatching, bounding, set, or moving).
  - **Line 6:** Equipment/personnel status (such as "BENT" or "MISSING" for equipment; status levels are GREEN, AMBER, RED, and BLACK for personnel, as described for a SITREP on page C-6).
  - **Line 7:** Status of Classes III and V supplies available for combat vehicles (report changes in status only; status levels are GREEN, AMBER, RED, and BLACK, as described for a SITREP on page C-6).
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# BLUE-2A - MODIFIED SITUATION REPORT (SITREP)

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**Example**

Refer to the line-by-line entries on the accompanying chart.

LINE	DESCRIPTION	RADIO TRANSMISSION
Line 1	As-of date-time group (may be omitted if report applies to current time)	"160815SMAY95"
Line 2	Immediate friendly action taken	"ENGAGING FOUR TANKS"
Line 3	Enemy location	"HM 305982"
Line 4	Enemy action	"STATIONARY, RETURNING FIRE"
Line 5	Brief summary of friendly activity	"A SECTION SET AT ATK 3; B SECTION BOUNDING TO ATK 3"
Line 6	Equipment/personnel status	"A24 BENT; PERSONNEL STATUS AMBER"
Line 7	Changes in status for Class III and Class V	"CLASS THREE RED; CLASS FIVE BLACK"

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## BLUE-3 - CONTACT REPORT

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### When used

The platoon uses a contact report to report initial enemy contact. It usually sends this report at the same time it is returning fire and deploying. The Blue-1 (SPOTREP) is the preferred method of reporting enemy contact; however, when time is critical, the Blue-3 provides a means of sending the information quickly.

**NOTE:** Refer to FKSM 17-15-1 for information on sending reports, including contact reports, using digital systems (IVIS and appliqué digital).

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### Format

The contact report consists of these lines:

- Platoon color and/or call sign of the observer.
  - The word "CONTACT."
  - Brief target description.
  - Cardinal direction.
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### Example

"WHITE, THIS IS WHITE FOUR, CONTACT,  
TANKS, EAST, OUT."

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# GREEN REPORTS (INTELLIGENCE)

## GREEN-2 - SENSITIVE ITEMS REPORT (SENSEREP)

### When used

This report is sent daily at 0600 and 1800 hours to report results of a serial-number check of the following equipment:

- Machine guns.
- Submachine guns.
- Pistols.
- Rifles.
- Night vision goggles.
- Binoculars.
- Radiacmeters.
- Dosimeters.
- SOI extracts.
- MBD.
- GPS.
- Special equipment assigned to the platoon for particular operations, such as crew-served night observation devices or mine detectors.

### Format and example

State "SENSEREP," followed by pertinent information on the lines illustrated in the following chart.

LINE	DESCRIPTION	RADIO TRANSMISSION
Line ALPHA	Reporting unit	"WHITE"
Line BRAVO	Results of sensitive items check	"DOWN ONE BINO"
Line CHARLIE	Initials of person sending report	"ABG, OVER"

**NOTE:** Use the term "UP" if all sensitive items are accounted for after the inventory. Use "DOWN" for a missing sensitive item, followed by the quantity missing and the name of the item.

# GREEN-5 - MEACONING, INTRUSION, JAMMING, AND INTERFERENCE REPORT

## When used

MIJI reports cover various forms of electronic warfare. Whenever reception of radio signals is hindered, confused, or prevented as a result of any type of disruption, the radio operator first follows unit SOP to confirm that the disruption results from an external signal (refer to Appendix D of this SOP for contingency plans covering loss of communications). Upon confirmation, the operator must immediately report the incident to the troop/battalion TOC, which forwards the report to the S2 and signal officer. The MIJI report also covers incidents in which imitative deception is suspected (especially when instructions are received from a source that cannot be authenticated).

## Format and example

To send this report, state "MIJI," followed by pertinent information on the lines shown in the following chart.

LINE	DESCRIPTION	RADIO TRANSMISSION (NONSECURE)
Line 1	Unit identification	"Q9H25"
Line 2	Type of interference	"022 ENCRYPTED, LT ABC"
Line 3	Location	"I SET KJ, I SEND BCVNMKGS"
Line 4	"ON" time (DTG when interference started)	"17052"
Line 5	"OFF" time (DTG when interference stopped)	"17382"
Line 6	Equipment or operations affected by interference	"ONE RADIO"
Line 7	Frequency/frequency range	"I SET FE, I SEND LJFSM"
Line 8	Additional information	"MOUNTAIN TOP"
Line 9	Authentication	"I AUTHENTICATE TANGO"

# YELLOW REPORTS (LOGISTICS)

## YELLOW-1 - EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT (ESTAT)

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### When used

Each TC sends a current Yellow-1 report to the PSG by messenger, voice, or digital means between 1200 hours and 1300 hours daily.

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### Designators

Use the following designators to indicate operational status of equipment in the Yellow-1 report:

- **ALPHA:** operational.
  - **BRAVO:** inoperative.
  - **CHARLIE:** combat loss.
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### Format

Use the following line numbers, with the designators described above, to report equipment status.

#### Weapons

- **Line 1:** Bayonet knife, with scabbard, for M16A1.
  - **Line 2:** Pistol, 9-mm, automatic, M9, or caliber .45, M1911A1.
  - **Line 3:** Rifle, 5.56-mm, with equipment.
  - **Line 4:** Launcher, grenade, 40-mm, single shot, rifle mounted, detachable, with equipment.
  - **Line 5:** Machine gun, M2, caliber .50, HB.
  - **Line 6:** Machine gun, 7.62-mm, light flexible.
  - **Line 7:** Squad automatic weapon, M249.
  - **Line 8:** Grenade launcher, 40-mm, MK19.
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# YELLOW-1 - EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT (ESTAT) (continued)

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## Format (continued)

### Weapons (continued)

- **Line 9:** Submachine gun.
- **Line 10:** Machine gun, 7.62-mm, fixed M240C RH feed F/FVS.
- **Line 11:** Launcher, grenade, smoke, screening, RP M250.
- **Line 12:** Mortar, 4.2-inch, on mount.
- **Line 13:** Command launch unit, AAWS-M.

**NOTE:** Lines 14, 15, and 16 are used as needed for additional weapons assigned to the platoon and/or vehicle.

### Vehicles and vehicle equipment

- **Line 17:** CFV, M3.
- **Line 18:** Carrier, 107-mm mortar, self-propelled (less mortar), M106.
- **Line 19:** Carrier, personnel, full-tracked, armored, M113.
- **Line 20:** HMMWV, M1025/M1026.
- **Line 21:** Tank, M1-series/M8-AGS.

**NOTE:** Lines 22, 23, and 24 are used as needed for additional vehicles and/or vehicle equipment assigned to the platoon and/or vehicle.

### NBC equipment

- **Line 25:** Alarm, chemical agent, automatic, portable, for full-tracked APC and ARV.
- **Line 26:** Alarm, chemical agent, automatic, portable, with power supply, for track, utility, 1/4-ton.
- **Line 27:** Charger, radiac detector, PP-1570/PD.
- **Line 28:** Mask, chemical-biological, multipurpose.

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# YELLOW-1 - EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT (ESTAT)

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**Format**  
(continued)

## NBC equipment (continued)

- **Line 29:** Radiacmeter, IM-185/UD.
- **Line 30:** Alarm, chemical agent, automatic, portable, manpack.
- **Line 31:** Radiacmeter, IM-93/UD.
- **Line 32:** Radiacmeter, IM-174/PD.
- **Line 33:** Radiacmeter, AN/VDR-1.

**NOTE:** Lines 34, 35, and 36 are used as needed for additional NBC equipment assigned to the platoon and/or vehicle.

## Radios

- **Line 37:** Radio set, AN/GRC-160.
- **Line 38:** Radio set, AN/VRC-46.
- **Line 39:** Radio set, AN/VRC-47.
- **Line 40:** Radio set, AN/VRC-64.
- **Line 41:** Radio set, AN/PRC-77.
- **Line 42:** Radio set, AN/VRC-12.
- **Line 43:** Secure set, AN/PRC-91.
- **Line 44:** Secure set, AN/PRC-126.
- **Line 45:** Secure set, KY-57.

**NOTE:** Lines 46, 47, and 48 are used as needed for additional radios assigned to the platoon and/or vehicle.

## Miscellaneous equipment

- **Line 49:** Demolition set, explosive, initiating, nonelectric.
- **Line 50:** Detecting set, mine, portable, metallic and nonmetallic.
- **Line 51:** Detecting set, mine, portable, metallic, AN/PSS-11.

---

*(continued on next page)*

# YELLOW-1 - EQUIPMENT STATUS REPORT (ESTAT) (continued)

---

## Format (continued)

### Miscellaneous equipment (continued)

- **Line 52:** Night vision goggles, AN/PVS-5.
- **Line 53:** Night vision sight, crew-served weapon, AN/TVS-5.
- **Line 54:** Night vision sight, individual-served weapon, AN/PVS-4.
- **Line 55:** PEWS, AN/TRS-2(V).
- **Line 56:** Binoculars, modular construction, military scale reticle, 7x50-mm, with equipment.
- **Line 57:** Telescope, straight, military.
- **Line 58:** Detector, radar signal, AN/PSS-10.
- **Line 59:** Position locating/reporting system, basic user unit.
- **Line 60:** Position locating/reporting system, surface vehicle installation kit.

**NOTE:** Lines 61, 62, and 63 are used as needed for any other equipment assigned to the platoon and/or vehicle.

## Example

---

“THIS IS RED 3. YELLOW ONE. LINE 12: ALPHA.  
LINE 33: BRAVO. LINE 38: CHARLIE. LINE 55:  
CHARLIE. OVER.”

---

## YELLOW-2 - AMMUNITION STATUS REPORT

---

**When used** This report is transmitted once daily at 1300 hours or immediately upon completion of enemy contact.

---

**Format** Use the following status codes to report ammunition status in this report:

- **GREEN:** 90% or more on hand, all ammunition types.
- **AMBER:** 80% to 89% on hand, all ammunition types.
- **RED:** 60% to 79% on hand, all ammunition types.
- **BLACK:** 59% or less on hand, all ammunition types.

**NOTE:** BLACK status in a Yellow-2 report signals a requirement for immediate resupply.

---

## YELLOW-2A - AMMUNITION REQUEST

---

### Format

To submit a Yellow-2 report, request the required quantity of each type of ammunition using the following line numbers:

- **Line 1:** Report as-of DTG.
- **Line 2:** 120-mm, APFSDS.
- **Line 3:** 120-mm, HEAT-MP.
- **Line 4:** 105-mm, HEAT.
- **Line 5:** 105-mm, HEP.
- **Line 6:** 105-mm, APERS.
- **Line 7:** 105-mm, WP.
- **Line 8:** 105-mm, APDS.
- **Line 9:** 40-mm, HEDP.
- **Line 10:** Caliber .50 (M85).
- **Line 11:** Caliber .50 (M2).
- **Line 12:** 25-mm.
- **Line 13:** 7.62-mm (coax).
- **Line 14:** 4.2-inch, HE with fuze.
- **Line 15:** 4.2-inch, WP with fuze.
- **Line 16:** 4.2-inch, illumination with fuze.
- **Line 17:** 81-mm, HE with fuze.
- **Line 18:** 81-mm, WP with fuze.
- **Line 19:** 81-mm, illumination with fuze.
- **Line 20:** Fuze, prox (4.2-inch).
- **Line 21:** Fuze, PD (4.2-inch).
- **Line 22:** Fuze, prox (81-mm).
- **Line 23:** Fuze, PD (81-mm).
- **Line 24:** Fuze, blast, time.
- **Line 25:** Blasting cap, nonelectric.
- **Line 26:** Fuze, igniter.

---

*(continued on next page)*

## YELLOW-2A - AMMUNITION REQUEST (continued)

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### Format (continued)

- Line 27: 5.56-mm, ball.
- Line 28: 5.56-mm, tracer.
- Line 29: Redeye, XM41E2.
- Line 30: Grenade, fragmentation.
- Line 31: Grenade, smoke.
- Line 32: Grenade, thermite.
- Line 33: Grenade, 40-mm, HE.
- Line 34: Grenade, 40-mm, WP.
- Line 35: Grenade, 40-mm, AP.
- Line 36: Cartridge, caliber .45, ball.
- Line 37: Cartridge, 9-mm, ball.
- Line 38: M72 LAW.
- Line 39: Dragon.
- Line 40: TOW.
- Line 41: Stinger missile.
- Line 42: Mine, AT.
- Line 43: Mine, AP.
- Line 44: Mine, Claymore.
- Line 45: 25-mm, HE.
- Line 46: 25-mm, AP.
- Line 47: 165-mm, HE (CEV).

**NOTE:** All Yellow-2A requests are for the quantity of ammunition required by the platoon unless otherwise specified.

**NOTE:** When sending a Yellow-2A report, use only the lines required for specific requests. Use additional lines (beginning with Line 48) to request any other types of ammunition required by the platoon. Attached units should coordinate with the S4 for additional line numbers for their ammunition requirements.

### Example

“BLACK 7, THIS IS RED 4. YELLOW TWO ALPHA,  
BREAK. LINE 1: 091100 GHJ \_\_\_\_ . LINE 2: 20.  
LINE 11: 1,000.”

---

# YELLOW-3 - POL STATUS REPORT

---

**When used**

This report is sent twice daily or as required.

---

**Format**

Use the following status codes in reporting the platoon's POL status:

- **GREEN:** 90% or more of the required quantity on hand.
  - **AMBER:** 80% to 89% on hand.
  - **RED:** 60% to 79% on hand.
  - **BLACK:** 59% or less on hand.
- 

**Example**

**"BLACK 7, THIS IS RED 4. YELLOW THREE, AMBER, OVER."**

---

## YELLOW-3A - POL REQUEST

---

### Format

Request the required quantity of each type of POL product using the following line numbers:

- **Line 1:** Report as-of DTG.
- **Line 2:** MOGAS (gal).
- **Line 3:** Diesel (gal).
- **Line 4:** Oil, OE-10 (gal).
- **Line 5:** Oil, OE-30 (gal).
- **Line 6:** Oil, OE-50 (gal).
- **Line 7:** Oil, OE-90 (gal).
- **Line 8:** Antifreeze (gal).
- **Line 9:** Brake fluid (gal).
- **Line 10:** Hydraulic fluid, OHA (qt).
- **Line 11:** Hydraulic fluid, OHT (qt).
- **Line 12:** Hydraulic fluid, FRH (qt).
- **Line 13:** Oil, penetrating (qt).
- **Line 14:** Oil, PL-special (qt).
- **Line 15:** Oil, PL-medium (qt).
- **Line 16:** Bore cleaner (gal).
- **Line 17:** Oil, LSA (qt).
- **Line 18:** Grease, GAA (lb).
- **Line 19:** Grease, wheel bearing (lb).
- **Line 20:** Solvent (gal).

**NOTE:** Additional lines (beginning with Line 21) are used to request any other POL products required by the platoon or attached elements.

---

### Example

“BLACK 7, THIS IS RED 1. YELLOW THREE  
ALPHA, BREAK. LINE 1: 112000Z NOVEMBER.  
LINE 3: 900. LINE 18: 15.”

---

# RED REPORTS (PERSONNEL)

## RED-2 - PERSONNEL BATTLE LOSS REPORT

---

### When used

A Red-2 report is transmitted to the task force or troop TOC as casualties occur. The unit must also complete DA Form 1156, with witness statements, and DA Form 1155 and submit them to the 1SG. Red-2 is an interim report to update information sent in the last Red-1 report.

---

### Format

Provide all pertinent information using the following lines:

- **Line 1:** Battle roster number.
  - **Line 2:** DTG of the incident.
  - **Line 3:** Location of the incident (encoded).
  - **Line 4:** Type of casualties, encoded by letter as follows:
    - **ALPHA:** KIA, hostile action.
    - **BRAVO:** KIA, nonhostile action.
    - **CHARLIE:** Body recovered.
    - **DELTA:** Body not recovered.
    - **ECHO:** Body identified.
    - **FOXTROT:** Body not identified.
    - **GOLF:** MIA.
    - **HOTEL:** Captured.
    - **INDIA:** WIA, slight, hostile action.
    - **JULIET:** WIA, serious, hostile action.
    - **KILO:** WIA, slight, nonhostile action.
    - **LIMA:** WIA, serious, nonhostile action.
    - **MIKE:** Accident.
  - **Line 5:** Location to which casualties are evacuated.
-

## RED-3 - MEDICAL EVACUATION REQUEST

---

### When used

The platoon uses a Red-3 report to request MEDEVAC support, sending the report to the medical team on the company/troop command net.

---

### Ground evacuation format

Provide pertinent information on the following lines:

- **Line 1:** State "EVAC."
- **Line 2:** Location for pickup (encoded).
- **Line 3:** Number of casualties.
- **Line 4:** Category of patient condition, encoded by letter designation as follows:
  - **ALPHA:** Urgent.
  - **BRAVO:** Priority.
  - **CHARLIE:** Routine.

**NOTE:** Use the letter designation with the number of patients in each category; for example, "TWO ALPHA" indicates that two patients require evacuation on an urgent basis.

---

### Air evacuation format

Use a format as prescribed in the appropriate SOI, or use the ground evacuation format as above, specifying air evacuation.

---

# NBC REPORTS

## PURPOSE, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND PROCEDURES

---

### Purpose

The platoon uses NBC reports to provide the TOC with accurate and timely information on all shelling and NBC activity within the battalion/squadron area of operations. The reports are used for these specific purposes:

- **NBC-1:** Used by the observing unit to report initial and subsequent data of an NBC attack.
  - **NBC-3:** Used for immediate warning of expected contamination.
  - **NBC-4:** Used to report NBC hazards detected as a result of monitoring, survey, or reconnaissance.
  - **NBC-5:** Used to report locations of NBC contamination or hazards.
- 

### Responsibilities

The battalion/squadron S3 is responsible for collecting, monitoring, and distributing shelling and NBC information. The chemical officer and chemical NCO are responsible for evaluating NBC reports, formulating NBC reports for lower and higher units, and recommending courses of action to the commander.

---

### Reporting procedures

All shelling and NBC reports are forwarded to the TOC over the command net.

---

## NBC-1 - OBSERVER'S INITIAL REPORT

---

### Format

State "NBC ONE" and give the type of NBC incident (nuclear, biological, or chemical). Other information that may be sent includes precedence of the report, date and time of the report (ZULU time), and security classification with "from" and "to" times the classification is applicable. Provide all pertinent information on the following lines:

- **Line ALPHA:** Strike serial number (if known).
- **Line BRAVO:** Position of observer (UTM coordinates or name of place).
- **Line CHARLIE:** Grid or magnetic bearing (specify which is used) or azimuth of attack from observer (in degrees or mils; specify which is used).
- **Line DELTA:** DTG when attack started (ZULU).
- **Line ECHO:** Illumination time in seconds (for a nuclear burst); time the attack ended (toxic agent attack only).
- **Line FOXTROT:** Location of attack (UTM coordinates) and/or vicinity of attack (actual or estimated; specify which is given).
- **Line GOLF:** Means of delivery (if known).
- **Line HOTEL:** Type of burst (air, surface, unknown), type of toxic agent, or type of attack.
- **Line INDIA:** Number of shells; other data (toxic attack only).
- **Line JULIET:** Flash-to-bang time (in seconds).
- **Line KILO:** Crater present or absent; diameter in meters (if known).

---

*(continued on next page)*

## NBC-1 - OBSERVER'S INITIAL REPORT (continued)

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### Format (continued)

- **Line LIMA:** Cloud width 5 minutes after burst (degrees or mils; specify which).
- **Line MIKE:** Cloud height (top or bottom; specify which) 10 minutes after burst (degrees or mils; specify which).
- **Line SIERRA:** DTG of reading (local or ZULU time).

**NOTE:** Do not delay reports in an attempt to provide complete format information. Omit information that is not applicable or available. Items that must always be reported are the type of report; lines B, D, and H; and either line C or line F.

**NOTE:** Carefully specify the units of measure used (such as degrees, mils, or grid azimuth).

---

### Examples

The following examples illustrate radio transmissions of the NBC-1 report:

- "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH. BLACK 6, THIS IS RED 1. NBC ONE, NUCLEAR. LINE BRAVO: I SET DX, IMNUWS. LINE DELTA: 020945 ROMEO. LINE HOTEL: AIR. LINE LIMA: 100 MILS, ESTIMATED."
  - "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH. BLACK 6, THIS IS RED 1. NBC ONE, CHEMICAL. LINE DELTA: 261003 ROMEO. LINE FOXTROT: NB 783089. LINE GOLF: ARTILLERY. LINE HOTEL: VAPOR."
- 

*(continued on next page)*

## NBC-1 - OBSERVER'S INITIAL REPORT (continued)

### Examples (continued)

The following chart provides a side-by-side comparison of sample NBC-1 report transmissions for the three types of NBC attack. Note that some lines are omitted when the information is not applicable or available.

LINE	NUCLEAR	CHEMICAL	BIOLOGICAL
B	"TU 440810"	"MARBERG"	
C	"GRID, 242 DEGREES"	"MAGNETIC, 2650 MILS"	
D	"270400MAY95 ZULU"	"270400MAY95 ZULU"	"270400MAY95 ZULU"
E		"270410 ZULU"	"270412 ZULU"
F		"TU459830, ESTIMATED"	"OBERG, ACTUAL"
G		"ROCKET"	"AERIAL"
H	"UNKNOWN"	"NERVE"	"BIOLOGICAL"
I		"135"	
J	"65"		
K			
L	"100 MILS"		
M			
S		"270445 ZULU"	"270430 ZULU"

# NBC-3 - IMMEDIATE WARNING OF EXPECTED CONTAMINATION

## Format

This report is sent by radio. State "NBC THREE," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

- **Line ALPHA:** Strike serial number (if known).
- **Line DELTA:** DTG when attack started.
- **Line FOXTROT:** Location of attack (actual or estimated; specify which).
- **Line PAPA:** Area of expected contamination.
- **Line YANKEE:** Bearing or azimuth of left, then right radial lines (specify degrees or mils; use 4 digits for each line).
- **Line ZULU:** Effective downwind speed (in kmph; use 3 digits), downwind effective distance of zone (in km; use 3 digits), and cloud radius (in km; use 2 digits).

## Examples

The following chart shows sample transmissions sent in NBC-3 reports for nuclear and chemical/biological attacks. Note that lines are omitted whenever the information is not applicable or available.

LINE	NUCLEAR	CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL
A	"54-1"	"23"
D	"270400 LOCAL"	"270400 ZULU"
F	"LB 187486, ESTIMATED"	"LB 206300, ACTUAL"
P		"LB 208320, LB 210320, LB 206310, LB 204310"
Y	"02700310"	
Z	"01902505" or "011"	

## NBC-4 - NBC HAZARDS BY MONITORING, SURVEY, OR RECONNAISSANCE

---

**When used** The NBC-4 report is used to provide information on contamination detected as a result of monitoring, survey, or reconnaissance activities. It is submitted immediately after any type of contamination is detected and thereafter as required by the OPOD.

---

**Format** To send this report, state "NBC FOUR," followed by pertinent information on these lines:

- **Line HOTEL:** Type of attack, including the following information:
  - Type of agent and/or burst.
  - Persistency classification ("PERSISTENT" or "NONPERSISTENT").
- **Line QUEBEC:** Location of the radiation dose reading; use friendly graphics or encryption. Omit this line when transmitting on a wire net.
- **Line ROMEO:** Dose rate in cGy/hr (average total dose rounded to the nearest 10 cGy). Identify the dose rate trend using the terms "INITIAL," "INCREASING," "PEAK," or "DECREASING"; specify "SHIELDED" if the dose rate was measured inside a vehicle.
- **Line SIERRA:** DTG of reading (specify time zone).

**NOTE:** Repeat lines H, Q, and S as often as necessary to report a chemical hazard. Repeat lines Q, R, and S as often as necessary to report a nuclear hazard. Radiation dose rates ideally are measured in the open, one meter above the ground; if the rate must be measured in a shielded location, it is converted (as accurately as possible) to a rate equivalent to one taken in the open.

---

*(continued on next page)*

## NBC-4 - NBC HAZARDS BY MONITORING, SURVEY, OR RECONNAISSANCE (continued)

---

### Examples

The following examples illustrate radio transmissions of the NBC-4 report:

- "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH. BLACK 6,  
THIS IS RED 1. NBC FOUR.  
LINE HOTEL: BLOOD, PERSISTENT.  
LINE QUEBEC: LB 123987.  
LINE SIERRA: 201645 ZULU."
- "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH. BLACK 6,  
THIS IS RED 1. NBC FOUR.  
LINE HOTEL: BLISTER, NONPERSISTENT.  
LINE QUEBEC: LB 123987.  
LINE SIERRA: 201715 ZULU."
- "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH. BLACK 6,  
THIS IS RED 1. NBC FOUR.  
LINE QUEBEC: LB 123987.  
LINE ROMEO: 1, INITIAL.  
LINE SIERRA: 201735 ZULU."
- "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH. BLACK 6,  
THIS IS RED 1. NBC FOUR.  
LINE QUEBEC: LB 123987.  
LINE ROMEO: 60, PEAK.  
LINE SIERRA: 201805 LOCAL."

**NOTE:** Senders of NBC-4 reports are not confined solely to the use of the letter items shown in these examples.

---

## NBC-5 - REPORT OF AREAS OF CONTAMINATION

---

### Format

To send this report, state "NBC FIVE." Other information that may be sent includes precedence of the report, date and time of the report (ZULU), and security classification with "from" and "to" times the classification is applicable. Provide all pertinent information on the following lines:

- **Line ALPHA:** Strike serial number, if known.
  - **Line OSCAR:** Reference DTG when estimated contours of contaminated areas are projected to be applicable.
  - **Line SIERRA:** DTG when contamination was initially detected.
  - **Line TANGO:** H+1 DTG or DTG of latest reconnaissance of contamination in the area.
  - **Line UNIFORM:** Coordinates of contour lines marking dose rate of 1,000 cGy/hr.
  - **Line VICTOR:** Coordinates of contour lines marking dose rate of 300 cGy/hr.
  - **Line WHISKEY:** Coordinates of contour lines marking dose rate of 100 cGy/hr.
  - **Line X-RAY:** Coordinates of contour lines marking dose rate of 20 cGy/hr.
-

## APPENDIX D

# Contingency Plans

### PURPOSE AND BASIC PLAN

---

**Purpose** Discipline, motivation, and initiative are the keys to effectively executing the mission in the absence of orders from leaders or commanders. Tank platoon members can use the contingency plans in this appendix as guidelines for continuing tactical operations whenever they are unable to contact their leaders or higher headquarters.

---

**Basic five-point plan** A leader must provide subordinates with a basic five-point contingency plan whenever he detaches elements from the platoon to conduct separate operations. The contingency plan covers the following points:

- Personnel the leader will be taking with him.
  - How long the leader will be gone.
  - What to do if the leader fails to return.
  - What to do if the leader makes enemy contact.
  - What to do if the remainder of the platoon or another element makes enemy contact.
-

# LOSS OF COMMUNICATIONS

## Maintaining communications

Leaders and TCs must maintain communications at all times while conducting tactical operations. They must be prepared to inform the platoon leader or PSG whenever they determine that a change in the situation or unit status has occurred. If radio contact is lost, use the procedures outlined here to determine the source of possible interference and to reestablish communications.

## Determining source of interference

The key step in reestablishing communications is to determine whether the interference or disruption is internal or external. Use the following procedures:

- Determine if ECM are being employed.
- Initiate prescribed operator's procedures or conduct troubleshooting procedures based on the appropriate TM. Use the basic steps listed in the following table.

STEP	ACTION
1	Check the ground cable.
2	Disconnect the antenna.
3	Identify the type of noise or interference.
4	Look for variations in the strength of the disturbance by moving the receiver or reorienting the antenna.
5	Tune receiver above or below the normal frequency (offset by 5 or 10 MHz).
6	Identify jamming signals, if present.
7	Employ antijamming measures, if applicable.
8	Continue to operate; do not reveal in the clear the possibility or success of enemy jamming.

*(continued on next page)*

## LOSS OF COMMUNICATIONS (continued)

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### Determining source of interference (continued)

- If troubleshooting and/or operator's procedures do not reveal the source of the interference, continue to operate and take the following steps as necessary:
    - Shift to higher power.
    - Relocate to higher ground (if tactically feasible).
    - Change to an alternate frequency only upon receipt of the prescribed code word.
    - If necessary, go back to the last location where a successful transmission was made.
- 

### Reestablishing communications

After determining the source of interference or disruption, reestablish communications as quickly as possible, observing the following guidelines:

- As noted, the platoon must continue operations at all times while taking measures to reestablish communications. Never reveal in the clear the possibility or success of enemy interference or disruption.
- If the problem proves to be internal, the platoon leader or PSG may move (jump) to another vehicle (wingman).
- Report the disruption and the tactical situation as soon as possible. (Refer to Appendix C of this SOP for information on preparing and sending MIJI reports.)

**NOTE:** If loss of communications results from operating outside normal ranges, construct a field-expedient antenna to extend your range. Refer to FKSM 17-187 for details of antenna construction.

---

# HANDLING OF DECEASED PERSONNEL

---

## Handling procedures

Use the following procedures (search, recover, record, cover, evacuate, bury) to assist in the recovery, evacuation, and/or burial of KIA soldiers and other deceased personnel.

---

## Search

Search the area of operations for KIA soldiers. Pay special attention to these locations:

- Mounds.
  - Hedges and hedgerows.
  - Trees.
  - Fallen logs.
  - Stream banks.
  - Trenches.
  - Fighting positions.
  - Bunkers.
  - Ruined structures.
  - Wrecked vehicles.
- 

## Recover

Take these steps when remains are discovered:

- Summon medical personnel (if available).
- Establish identity of each victim using all available means, including ID tags, ID cards, clothing, equipment, markings, or visual identification.

**NOTE:** Proceed with extreme caution, looking for booby traps or antipersonnel mines on, near, or under the remains. Request EOD support if required.

**NOTE:** Ensure all items used to establish identity are left with the remains.

---

*(continued on next page)*

## HANDLING OF DECEASED PERSONNEL (continued)

---

### Record

Record the following information for each deceased soldier:

- Name.
- Unit.
- Weapon serial number.
- Eight-digit grid coordinates.

**NOTE:** Ensure this information is evacuated with the remains or is given to the appropriate leader.

---

### Cover

Shroud each deceased soldier using a body bag, the soldier's sleeping bag, or other available material.

---

### Evacuate

Move all remains to a mortuary affairs collection point at the earliest opportunity.

---

### Bury

When evacuation of the remains is not possible because of the tactical situation, request permission from the commander for burial. For detailed information, refer to FM 10-63-1. Follow these basic procedures:

- Prepare remains and personal effects for emergency burial.
  - Ensure graves are at least 3-1/2 feet deep.
  - Mark each grave site.
  - Report eight-digit grid locations of burial sites and the method used to mark them to the leader or higher headquarters as soon as possible.
-

# APPENDIX E

## Coordination Checklists

### INTRODUCTION

#### Operational considerations

---

This appendix provides the tank platoon leader with checklists he can use in coordinating several types of tactical operations. Included are checklists covering the following platoon activities:

#### Checklist 1 - coordination with adjacent units

Coordination plays a key role in almost every tactical situation in which the platoon may be involved. Leaders should use this checklist to lay the foundation for planning, preparation, and execution of all operations.

#### Checklist 2 - relief in place

Effective coordination is absolutely essential to the success of this operation, which demands rapid execution by two elements with a minimum of radio communications.

#### Checklist 3 - observation posts

Effective employment of OPs requires coordination with the platoon's designated OP personnel to ensure both that they are properly equipped and that they understand the mission.

#### Checklist 4 - passage of lines

Like a relief in place, the passage of lines requires two units or elements to execute an intricate operation, involving rapid movement and effective local security, with virtually no in-progress communications.

#### How to use the checklists

---

Checklists are organized into functional areas covering a series of related procedures and considerations. In each functional area, a table lists these steps, with space provided to mark completion or to annotate remarks.

---

# CHECKLIST 1 - COORDINATION WITH ADJACENT UNITS

---

## Operational considerations

Coordination with adjacent units is a fundamental element of tank platoon operations. The platoon must be prepared to use the procedures and considerations covered here in a variety of tactical situations.

---

## Preparation for coordination

The following table lists steps the platoon leader takes to prepare for the coordination.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION
	Confirm the contact point and linkup time (from the company team OPORD and/or through the unit TOC).
	Ensure that correct, current SOI information is on hand.
	Confirm that contact points are covered, concealed, and easy to recognize; if a point is near a danger area, call higher headquarters and obtain permission to change it.
	Establish tactical security of the contact point, keeping vehicles in overwatch positions or the BP (if applicable).

---

*(continued on next page)*

# CHECKLIST 1 - COORDINATION WITH ADJACENT UNITS (continued)

## Recognition check

The following table lists steps the platoon leader takes in conducting a recognition check with other units.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION
	Initiate long-range (far) recognition via FM.
	Execute short-range (near) recognition with hand-and-arm signal, flags, VS-17 panels, or available means as specified in OPORD.

## Information exchange

The following table lists the types of information the platoon leader will exchange with other units following linkup at the contact point.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	INFORMATION TO BE EXCHANGED
	Control measures, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of contact points.</li> <li>• Location of checkpoints.</li> <li>• Location of OPs, BPs, and the TOC.</li> <li>• Location of routes.</li> <li>• Location of tentative objectives and subsequent BPs (if applicable).</li> <li>• TRPs.</li> <li>• SBF or ABF positions (if applicable).</li> </ul>
	Tactical information, using the five-paragraph OPORD format.
	Time and place of next coordination.
	Information to be reported higher.

**NOTE:** Both leaders brief the key information from the company OPORD to confirm mutual understanding of enemy and friendly situations, maneuver and support plans, and command and signal information.

## CHECKLIST 2 - RELIEF IN PLACE

### Operational considerations

A relief in place requires detailed planning. OPSEC is critical. When time is available and the situation permits, the incoming platoon leader coordinates with the in-place platoon leader and conducts a reconnaissance to confirm details of the relief.

### Linkup

The following table lists steps the platoon leader takes when the two units link up to coordinate the relief:

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION
	Move to the designated linkup point.
	Exchange necessary information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of all vehicles.</li> <li>• Enemy situation and other pertinent intelligence.</li> <li>• Friendly obstacles.</li> <li>• Terrain analysis.</li> <li>• Supporting fires.</li> <li>• Frequencies and call signs.</li> </ul>
	Coordinate/exchange the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sketch cards/fire plans (with input for digital systems, if applicable).</li> <li>• Fire support during relief (normally supplied by relieved platoon until transfer of responsibility).</li> <li>• Turnover of obstacles.</li> <li>• Routes into/out of positions.</li> <li>• Guides (from relieved platoon).</li> <li>• Transfer of CSS.</li> <li>• Communications.</li> <li>• Sequence of relief.</li> <li>• Time of transfer of responsibility.</li> </ul>

*(continued on next page)*

## CHECKLIST 2 - RELIEF IN PLACE (continued)

**Reconnaissance** The reconnaissance of the position is the same as for any BP. The following table lists tactical considerations on which the incoming platoon leader should focus in scouting the position.

CHECKED?/ REMARKS	AREA OF CONSIDERATION
	Engagement area, to include decision points for the occupation, indirect and direct fire trigger lines, TRPs, obstacles, and the disengagement line or break point.
	Primary, alternate, and supplementary fighting positions.
	Routes to and within the position and out of the position to supplementary or subsequent BPs.
	Hide positions.
	Location of guides.

**Troop-leading procedures** The following table lists tactical considerations on which the platoon leader should focus.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION/CONSIDERATION
	Ensure all units involved in the relief complete troop-leading procedures before the operation begins.
	Determine whether the conduct of the relief will be simultaneous or sequential.

*(continued on next page)*

## CHECKLIST 2 - RELIEF IN PLACE (continued)

### Execution

The following table lists procedures and considerations that the platoon leader must take into account in executing the relief.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION/CONSIDERATION
	Ideally, the relief is executed under limited visibility conditions.
	The relieving platoon moves to the assembly area behind the relieved platoon, but not so close that it will alert the enemy as to what is taking place.
	The relieving and relieved platoons use the same platoon and company radio nets. The relieving platoon maintains radio listening silence during the relief (digital links are established in accordance with the OPORD/unit SOP).
	The relief is executed quickly and quietly, with both platoons maintaining the highest level of security.
	After responsibility is turned over to the relieving platoon, the relieved platoon moves to a rally point.
	The platoons report to higher headquarters as necessary. (Tank platoon reports completion of relief to the commander.)

# CHECKLIST 3 - OBSERVATION POSTS

**Operational considerations**

OPs are essential in maintaining the platoon's OPSEC and in enhancing its battle space. They help to protect the platoon when long-range observation from a position is not possible. Depending on METT-T factors, OPs can be employed either mounted or dismounted.

**Selection/briefing**

The following table lists steps the platoon leader or PSG takes in preparing for employment of the OP.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION/CONSIDERATION
	Designate OP personnel (normally, this will be the loaders from wingman tanks).
	Brief OP personnel on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enemy and friendly situation.</li> <li>• When and how to report.</li> <li>• When and how to withdraw.</li> <li>• Challenge and password.</li> <li>• When they will be replaced.</li> </ul>
	Select suitable OP sites that have the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear fields of observation (overlapping with adjacent OPs or units, if possible).</li> <li>• Effective cover and concealment.</li> <li>• Covered and concealed routes.</li> <li>• Location that will not skyline OP personnel or attract enemy attention.</li> <li>• Location within range of platoon small arms fire, if possible.</li> </ul>

*(continued on next page)*

### CHECKLIST 3 - OBSERVATION POSTS (continued)

**Equipment**            The following table lists equipment OP personnel should have on hand.

ON HAND?/ REMARKS	ITEM OF EQUIPMENT
	Seasonal uniform with supplies (MRE/water) and appropriate MOPP gear.
	Individual weapons and M16A2 rifle.
	Communications equipment (wire, flag set, flashlight, and radio).
	Binoculars or night vision goggles.
	Map with mission graphics.
	Paper and pen/pencil to make sector sketch.
	M8A1 alarm (as directed by the commander and/or based on weather conditions).
	Shovel and mattock/pick.

**Emplacement/  
improvement**        The following chart lists steps that platoon members take in emplacing and improving the OP.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION
	Leaders (platoon leader, PSG, or TCs) emplace OPs.
	<p>As METT-T factors allow, OP personnel improve the position, taking these steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish communications.</li> <li>• Camouflage OP and routes back to the platoon's position.</li> <li>• Prepare a sector sketch.</li> <li>• Dig in to provide cover from direct and indirect fires.</li> </ul>

## CHECKLIST 4 - PASSAGE OF LINES

### Operational considerations

The commander normally conducts all necessary reconnaissance and coordination for the passage. At times, he may task the XO, 1SG, or a platoon leader to conduct liaison duties for reconnaissance and coordination.

**NOTE:** Before executing a passage of lines, M1A2 platoons should receive updated IVIS operations 1 overlays with graphic control measures.

### Information exchange

The following table lists information to be exchanged and/or coordinated for the passage of lines.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	INFORMATION TO BE EXCHANGED
	Unit designation and composition; type and number of passing vehicles.
	Passing units' arrival time(s).
	Location of attack positions/assembly areas.
	Stationary unit's mission and plan (including OPs and patrols).
	Enemy situation and known locations.
	Locations of stationary unit's obstacles and known enemy obstacles.
	Location of contact points, passage points, and passage lanes (primary and alternate).
	Supporting direct/indirect fires (including locations of fire support control measures).
	Guide requirements.
	Routes (primary and alternate).
	Order of march.

*(continued on next page)*

## CHECKLIST 4 - PASSAGE OF LINES (continued)

### Information exchange (continued)

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	INFORMATION TO BE EXCHANGED
	Actions taken in event of enemy contact.
	NBC conditions.
	Locations of available CS and CSS assets.
	Communications information (to include frequencies, digital data, and near and far recognition signals).
	Chain of command, including location of the BHL.
	Additional procedures for the passage.

### Execution

The following table lists steps the platoon takes in executing the passage of lines.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION/CONSIDERATION
	Display proper recognition signal.
	Orient gun tubes in the direction of the last known enemy contact (rearward).
	Platoon leader reports arrival time at the contact point to the commander.
	Move along passage lane without stopping in, blocking, or deviating from it.
	Follow directions from guides at all traffic control points.
	Platoon leader reports all graphic control measures and completion of the passage of lines to the commander.

# APPENDIX F

## Precombat Inspection Checklist

### INTRODUCTION

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#### **Operational considerations**

This appendix provides the tank platoon leader with checklists he can use in preparing the platoon for tactical operations. Specifically, he can ensure that his TCs use the lists as a guide in getting ready for the PCI, which is conducted by the platoon leader and PSG before operations begin. Included are checklists covering the following areas:

#### Checklist 1 - individual preparation

This checklist covers uniforms, equipment, and other procedures and considerations involved in ensuring individual crewmen are prepared for upcoming tactical operations.

#### Checklist 2 - vehicle preparation

This checklist covers general procedures involved in vehicle preparation, as well as more specific requirements for the tank's automotive systems, armament, communications equipment, and such miscellaneous equipment as NBC materials and navigation devices.

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#### **How to use the checklists**

Checklists are organized into functional areas covering a series of related materials and/or procedures. In each functional area, a table lists these items, with space provided to indicate readiness status or to annotate remarks.

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## INDIVIDUAL PREPARATION

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### Operational considerations

Individual preparation begins with a thorough briefing of each crewman on the mission and tactical situation. Leaders then must ensure that each soldier has the proper uniform and equipment. Also included here is a list of equipment specifically needed by TCs.

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### Individual briefing

Leaders must ensure that each crewman is briefed on the current mission and/or situation and understand his role in platoon operations.

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### Uniform/equipment

The following table lists the uniform items and personal equipment that each crewman must have on hand.

ON HAND?/ REMARKS	ITEM
	Complete first-aid packet.
	Mask with hood and M291 decontamination kit.
	Nerve agent antidote (prescribed quantity is distributed to all personnel).
	Individual weapon and magazines.
	ID tags/ID card.
	Current military driver's license (all drivers and at least one other soldier per crew).
	Directed-energy protective goggles.

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*(continued on next page)*

## INDIVIDUAL PREPARATION (continued)

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**Protective  
equipment/  
procedures**

The following table lists protective gear that each crewman must have on hand.

ON HAND?/ REMARKS	ITEM
	Complete and serviceable protective clothing.
	Equipment required to provide MOPP 1 protection.

Leaders must ensure that each crewman knows how to take the protective steps outlined in the following table in the event MOPP level 1 is implemented.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	ACTION
	Attach a strip of M8/M9 paper under the camouflage band of the Kevlar helmet and on the back of the CVC helmet.
	Attach a strip of M8/M9 paper to the upper right arm of protective clothing.
	Attach a strip of M8/M9 paper to the lower left leg of protective clothing.

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*(continued on next page)*

## INDIVIDUAL PREPARATION (continued)

**Tank commander's equipment**

The following table lists equipment and materials that each TC must have on hand in preparation for tactical operations.

ON HAND?/ REMARKS	ITEM
	Map with current overlay.
	Current SOI.
	Leader's packet, to include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unit SOP.</li> <li>• Grease pencils or waterproof markers (black, blue, red, and green).</li> <li>• Notebook.</li> <li>• EPW document tags.</li> <li>• Casualty cards.</li> <li>• Hasty protective minefield card.</li> </ul>
	Recommended GTA list: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GTA 17-2-13 (armored vehicle recognition cards).</li> <li>• GTA 17-2-15 (call for fire).</li> <li>• GTA 17-6-44 (M1A1 prepare to fire checklist).</li> <li>• GTA 17-6-46 (boresight and zero commander's weapons station/M1A1).</li> <li>• GTA 17-7-2 (Beale wheel, tankers).</li> <li>• GTA 6-4-2 (TACFIRE quick reference wheel).</li> <li>• GTA 6-5-1 (multipurpose protractor).</li> </ul>
	Watch.
	Binoculars and night vision goggles.
	Compass.

# VEHICLE PREPARATION

## Operational considerations

Vehicle preparation must be a cooperative effort, involving every crewman under the close supervision of the platoon leader, PSG, and TCs. Preparation activities comprise not only the vehicle's internal systems but also the operational equipment and other materials the platoon must have on hand.

## General preparation

The following table lists a variety of general preparation activities that must be completed before the PCI.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	PREPARATION ACTIVITY
	Vehicles loaded according to unit load plan.
	Appropriate ammunition stowed.
	Fuel tanks topped off.
	POL package products and weapons oil on hand.
	Full water cans on hand.
	MRE rations stowed.
	OVM clean and serviceable.
	Spare track blocks on hand.
	First-aid kits complete.
	Weapon cleaning kits on hand.
	Operator's manuals ("-10s") on hand.
	Vehicles properly dispatched.

*(continued on next page)*

## VEHICLE PREPARATION (continued)

### Automotive preparation

The following table lists preparation activities for the vehicle's automotive system that must be completed before the PCI.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	PREPARATION ACTIVITY
	DA Form 2404 on hand and updated.
	No fuel leaks detected.
	Fire extinguishers (fixed/portable) sealed, tagged, and updated.
	The following fluid levels correct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engine.</li><li>• Transmission.</li><li>• Final drives.</li><li>• Road wheels.</li></ul>
	Batteries clean and serviceable, with levels correct and cables secure.
	Air filters clean and serviceable.
	Suspension components serviceable.
	Track tension correct.
	Lights operational.
	Bilge pumps operational.
	All gauges operational.
	Interior clean.

**NOTE:** Crewmen who prepare automotive systems as outlined in the table above should adhere to this short-cut reminder during precombat operations: **CLEAN AIR, CLEAN OIL, CLEAN FUEL, WARM-UP AND COOL-DOWN.**

(continued on next page)

## VEHICLE PREPARATION (continued)

### Armament preparation

The following table lists preparation activities for the vehicle's armaments and weapon systems that must be completed before the PCI.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	PREPARATION ACTIVITY
	Firing circuits operational.
	Accumulator levels correct.
	Recoil system functional.
	All gunnery sights clean and operational.
	Covers off periscopes and weapons.
	Vision blocks clear.
	IVIS operational/graphics posted (M1A2).
	Laser range finder operational.
	CITV cleaned and checked (M1A2).
	Traversing/elevating systems functional.
	Safeties functional.
	All ammunition serviceable.
	Crew-served weapons meet these conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean and functional.</li> <li>• Guns properly mounted (lock/pins).</li> <li>• Headspace/timing set (M2 MG).</li> </ul>
	Crosswind sensor serviceable/erected.
	Muzzle boresight device calibrated.
	Main gun boresighted and fire control system calibrated.
	Grenade launchers cleaned/loaded.
	Smoke generator operational.
	Directed-energy optic filters mounted and serviceable.
	DA Form 2408 updated.

*(continued on next page)*

## VEHICLE PREPARATION (continued)

**Communications equipment preparation** The following tables list preparation activities for the vehicle's communications systems (including the IVIS) that must be completed before the PCI.

Radios. The following table lists areas of preparation.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	PREPARATION ACTIVITY
	All radio units operational.
	Secure mode operational.
	Matching units operational.
	CVC helmets operational.
	Frequencies set.
	Antennas tied down.
	All connectors and receptacles clean.
	Required net(s) entered.

IVIS (M1A2). The following table lists areas of preparation.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	PREPARATION ACTIVITY
	Screen clean and self-check complete.
	Position data correct.
	All log-on data correct.
	Operations overlay posted and waypoints entered, if applicable.

(continued on next page)

## VEHICLE PREPARATION (continued)

### Communications equipment preparation (continued)

Additional communications equipment. The following table lists areas of preparation.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	PREPARATION ACTIVITY
	VIC-1 operational.
	TA-312/TA-1 (one per platoon leader's and PSG's tanks) meet these conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complete and operational.</li><li>• Spare batteries on hand.</li></ul>
	AN/GRA-39 (PSG's tank) meets these conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complete and operational.</li><li>• Spare batteries on hand.</li></ul>
	WD-1 wire and reeling equipment on hand and serviceable.

### Miscellaneous equipment preparation

The following table lists preparation activities for miscellaneous vehicle equipment that must be completed before the PCI.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	PREPARATION ACTIVITY
	Binoculars operational/serviceable.
	Camouflage nets and supports operational/serviceable.
	Night vision goggles (to include spare batteries) operational/serviceable.
	Compasses operational/serviceable.
	AN/PSN-11 (PLGR) meets these conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complete and operational.</li><li>• Spare batteries on hand.</li></ul>

*(continued on next page)*

## VEHICLE PREPARATION (continued)

**NBC equipment preparation**      The following table lists preparation activities for NBC equipment that must be completed before the PCI.

COMPLETE?/ REMARKS	PREPARATION ACTIVITY
	One complete/serviceable M256 chemical agent detector kit issued per section wingman.
	IM-174-series or AN/VDR-2 radiacmeter issued (one per platoon on tank 3).
	Two sets of serviceable batteries issued for each IM-174-series radiacmeter.
	IM-93/147 dosimeters issued (minimum of two per platoon on wingmen's tanks).
	P-1578A/PD radiac chargers issued (one per platoon on tank 3).
	Contamination marking sets on hand.
	Primary and secondary gas filtration systems operational.
	Two M8A1 chemical alarms issued per platoon (tanks 2 and 3), with components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BA-3517/U.</li> <li>• M273 maintenance kit.</li> <li>• BA-3030 (four per alarm).</li> <li>• WD-1 wire (1/4-mile reel, each alarm).</li> <li>• Appropriate TMs.</li> </ul>
	Vehicle NBC systems operational, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Filters.</li> <li>• Alarm.</li> <li>• Hoses and connectors.</li> <li>• Serviceable M11/M13 decontamination apparatus (each vehicle).</li> <li>• Two 1-1/3 quart cans of DS2.</li> <li>• Two M291 decontamination kits for each vehicle.</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX G

# Armor Leader Standard Uniform

## WAR AND FIELD TRAINING UNIFORM

### Components

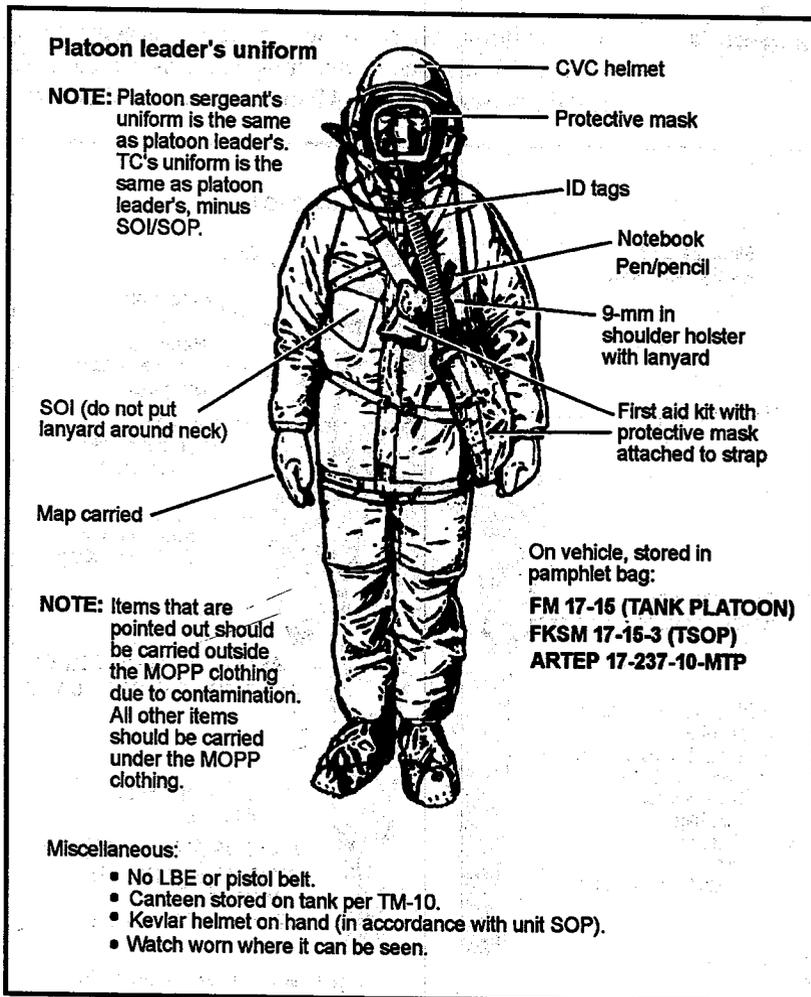
This uniform, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, consists of the one-piece tanker's coveralls and the two-piece BDU. All pieces are made of Nomex.



# WAR AND FIELD TRAINING CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

## Components

The chemical protective uniform and related equipment are shown in the accompanying illustration.



# APPENDIX H

## Operational Terms

### PURPOSE

The following operational terms are used to shorten the length of radio transmissions. Among other benefits, this helps to prevent confusion by eliminating the need for long transmissions on distorted radio nets.

### TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

<b>ASSEMBLE</b>	Call sign principals (orders group) report to specified location.
<b>BANDITS</b>	Enemy aircraft; observer announces the direction to bandit: "BANDITS, EAST."
<b>BEAD WINDOW</b>	Radio check/vehicle status.
<b>BENT</b>	Equipment inoperative; report problem and location.
<b>BLITZ</b>	Move out now.
<b>BOGEY</b>	Unidentified aircraft; observer announces direction to aircraft: "BOGEY, WEST."
<b>BREAK</b>	Indicates the separation of the text from other parts of the message. Operator should release the PTT switch after transmitting 8-10 seconds, depress the PTT switch, and continue with his message.
<b>CANDLES</b>	Artificial illumination.
<b>CHATTER</b>	Communications jamming.
<b>DYNAMITE</b>	Aircraft are inbound or attacking locally now (air defense warning level).

<b>ESTABLISHED</b>	Unit prepared to defend.
<b>FIX</b>	Send me your location.
<b>FLASH</b>	Clear the net immediately; critical traffic follows. Repeated 3 times: "FLASH, FLASH, FLASH."
<b>GAS, GAS, GAS</b>	Chemical attack.
<b>GEAR</b>	Movement technique, designated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gear 1: Bounding overwatch.</li> <li>• Gear 2: Traveling overwatch.</li> <li>• Gear 3: Traveling.</li> </ul>
<b>GEIGER CHASE</b>	Conduct radiological survey or monitoring.
<b>GEIGER SOUR</b>	Area monitored or surveyed is contaminated.
<b>GEIGER SWEET</b>	Area monitored or surveyed is clear of contamination.
<b>GUIDONS</b>	Net call sign; requires immediate clearing of the net for passage of critical orders. The orders group will respond in the following order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st Platoon.</li> <li>• 2d Platoon.</li> <li>• 3d Platoon.</li> <li>• XO.</li> <li>• 1SG.</li> <li>• FIST.</li> </ul>
<b>HUSH</b>	Levels of signal security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hush-1: Free net.</li> <li>• Hush-2: Direct net.</li> <li>• Hush-3: Radio listening silence.</li> <li>• Hush-4: Radio/digital silence.</li> </ul>

<b>LOOKOUT</b>	Aircraft are in the area of interest but are not threatening (air defense warning level).
<b>LOWSKY</b>	Turret-down position.
<b>NOVEMBER, NOVEMBER, NOVEMBER</b>	Actual emergency; cease fire and/or freeze; stay on radio.
<b>OUT</b>	Indicates the end of a transmission, with a response NOT required or necessary.
<b>OVER</b>	Indicates the end of a transmission, with a response required or necessary.
<b>RACEHORSE</b>	Displacement move is covered.
<b>RED</b>	Enemy direct fire contact or attack is imminent or in progress.
<b>REDCON</b>	Numerically graduated system to inform a commander of a subordinate's preparation and readiness (in terms of time) to perform an assigned mission (see Appendix B of this SOP for an explanation of REDCON levels).
<b>SET</b>	Used during maneuver to indicate that the sender (bounding unit) has completed its bound and is prepared to overwatch from its present position.
<b>SIDECAR</b>	Displacement move is not covered.
<b>SNOWMAN</b>	No aircraft are posing a threat at this time (air defense warning level).
<b>STATUS</b>	General enemy/friendly summary or commander's assessment; a quick and informal exchange of information between commanders and operations officers; not a formatted report.

<b>SWITCH</b>	Change to alternate frequency; specify which frequency: "SWITCH ALPHA JULIET." Example of an antijamming switch: "SWITCH N5F32" (the frequency of the unit whose commander is N5F3).
<b>THUNDER</b>	Move immediately in the most expeditious manner.
<b>TOPHAT</b>	Hull-down position.
<b>WEAPONS FREE</b>	Engage any aircraft not identified as friendly (air defense weapon control status level).
<b>WEAPONS HOLD</b>	Fire only in self-defense (air defense weapon control status level).
<b>WEAPONS TIGHT</b>	Engage only aircraft positively identified as enemy (air defense weapon control status level).
<b>WHITE</b>	Enemy direct fire contact not probable.
<b>YELLOW</b>	Enemy direct fire contact probable.
<b>ZAP, ZAPPED</b>	Not recoverable, combat loss, destroyed, or maintenance deadlined.

# GLOSSARY

## A

AB  
ABF  
ADA  
AGS  
AP  
APC  
APDS

APERS  
APFSDS

ARV  
AT

abatis (in situation report)  
attack by fire  
air defense artillery  
(M8) armored gun system  
antipersonnel  
armored personnel carrier  
armor-piercing, discarding sabot  
(ammunition)  
antipersonnel (ammunition)  
armor-piercing, fin-stabilized,  
discarding sabot (ammunition)  
armored recovery vehicle  
antitank

## B

BDU  
BHL  
BII  
BMNT  
BP

battledress uniform  
battle handover line  
basic issue items  
beginning of morning nautical twilight  
battle position

## C

CAS  
CEV  
CFV  
cGy  
cGy/hr  
CITV  
CLAMMS  
co  
coax

CP  
CS  
CSS  
CVC  
CW

close air support  
combat engineer vehicle  
cavalry fighting vehicle  
centigray(s)  
centigray(s) per hour  
commander's independent thermal viewer  
cleared lane mechanical marking system  
company  
coaxially mounted (usually refers to  
machine gun)  
command post  
combat support  
combat service support  
combat vehicle crewman  
concertina wire (in situation report)

## **D E F**

<b>DA</b>	Department of the Army
<b>DTG</b>	date-time group
<b>ECM</b>	electronic countermeasures
<b>EENT</b>	end of evening nautical twilight
<b>EOD</b>	explosive ordnance disposal
<b>EPW</b>	enemy prisoner of war
<b>ESTAT</b>	equipment status (report)
<b>EW</b>	electronic warfare
<b>1SG</b>	first sergeant
<b>FA</b>	field artillery
<b>FIST</b>	fire support team
<b>FKSM</b>	Fort Knox supplementary material
<b>FM</b>	field manual; frequency modulation (radio)
<b>FPF</b>	final protective fires
<b>FRAGO</b>	fragmentary order
<b>FS</b>	fire support

## **G H I**

<b>GAA</b>	grease, automotive and artillery
<b>gal</b>	gallon(s)
<b>GPS</b>	gunner's primary sight; global positioning system
<b>GTA</b>	graphic training aid
<b>HB</b>	heavy barrel
<b>HE</b>	high explosive
<b>HEAT-MP</b>	high explosive antitank-multipurpose (ammunition)
<b>HEDP</b>	high explosive dual-purpose (ammunition)
<b>HEP</b>	high explosive plastic (ammunition)
<b>HMMWV</b>	high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicle
<b>hr</b>	hour(s)
<b>IAW</b>	in accordance with
<b>ID</b>	identification
<b>IR</b>	intelligence requirements
<b>IVIS</b>	intervehicular information system

## **K L M**

<b>KIA</b>	killed in action
<b>km</b>	kilometer(s)
<b>kmph</b>	kilometer(s) per hour
<b>LAW</b>	light antitank weapon
<b>lb</b>	pound(s)
<b>LBE</b>	load-bearing equipment
<b>LD</b>	line of departure
<b>LOGPAC</b>	logistics package
<b>LRP</b>	logistics release point
<b>m</b>	meter(s)
<b>MBD</b>	muzzle boresight device
<b>MEDEVAC</b>	medical evacuation
<b>METT-T</b>	mission, enemy, terrain (and weather), troops, and time available
<b>MF</b>	minefield (in situation report)
<b>MG</b>	machine gun
<b>MHz</b>	megahertz
<b>MIJI</b>	meaoning, intrusion, jamming, and interference
<b>mm</b>	millimeter(s)
<b>MOPP</b>	mission-oriented protective posture
<b>mph</b>	miles per hour
<b>MRE</b>	meals, ready to eat
<b>MSR</b>	main supply route

## **N O**

<b>NBC</b>	nuclear, biological, chemical
<b>NCOIC</b>	noncommissioned officer in charge
<b>NCS</b>	net control station
<b>NOD</b>	night observation device
<b>OAK-OC</b>	obstacles; avenues of approach; key terrain; observation and fields of fire; and cover and concealment (considerations in evaluating terrain as part of METT-T analysis)
<b>OEG</b>	operational exposure guidance
<b>O/O</b>	on order
<b>OP</b>	observation post

**OPORD** operation order  
**OPSEC** operations security  
**OVM** on-vehicle material

**P Q**

**PCC** precombat check  
**PCI** precombat inspection  
**PDDE** power-driven decontamination equipment  
**PEWS** platoon early warning system  
**PIR** priority intelligence requirements  
**PL** phase line  
**PLGR** precision lightweight GPS receiver  
(“Plugger”)  
**plt** platoon  
**plt ldr** platoon leader  
**PMCS** preventive maintenance checks and services  
**POL** petroleum, oils, and lubricants  
**POSNAV** position navigation (system)  
**prox** in proximity of  
**PSG** platoon sergeant  
**PTT** press-to-talk (button on communications equipment)  
**qt** quart(s)

**R S**

**RBF** reconnaissance by fire  
**RC** road crater (in situation report)  
**REDCON** readiness condition  
**RES** radiation exposure status  
**RFL** restrictive fire line  
**ROE** rules of engagement  
**ROM** refuel on the move  
**RP** release point  
**SALUTE** size, activity, location, unit identification, time, and equipment (format for reporting enemy information)  
**SAW** squad automatic weapon  
**SBF** support by fire  
**SENSEREP** sensitive items report

<b>SITREP</b>	situation report
<b>SOI</b>	signal operation instructions
<b>SOP</b>	standing operating procedures
<b>SOR</b>	specified orders and requests
<b>SOSR</b>	suppression, obscuration, security, and reduction (actions executed during breaching operations)
<b>SP</b>	start point
<b>SPOTREP</b>	spot report
<b>STRIKEWARN</b>	strike warning

## **I**

<b>TAC CP</b>	tactical command post
<b>TAI</b>	target area(s) of interest
<b>TC</b>	tank commander
<b>TD</b>	tank ditch (in situation report)
<b>TF</b>	task force
<b>TIRS</b>	terrain index reference system
<b>TM</b>	technical manual
<b>TOC</b>	tactical operations center
<b>TOE</b>	table(s) of organization and equipment
<b>TOW</b>	tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided (missile)
<b>TRP</b>	target reference point
<b>TSOP</b>	tactical standing operating procedures
<b>TTP</b>	tactics, techniques, and procedures

## **U V**

<b>UMCP</b>	unit maintenance collection point
<b>US</b>	United States
<b>UTM</b>	universal transverse mercator (grid)
<b>VHR</b>	vertical half-rhombic (antenna)

## **W X**

<b>WIA</b>	wounded in action
<b>WP</b>	white phosphorus
<b>XO</b>	executive officer

## **Glossary-5**