SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

Army Operations: While the Soviet Union may no longer pose a threat to the United States Armed Forces, their equipment and doctrine is still used by most communist countries. The Rear Operations Subcourse provides the student with the knowledge required to describe the composition/tactics of Level I, II, and III of the Soviet Forces, the concept of rear operations, the concept of area damage control, the organization of the rear area, the command and control elements responsible for planning/coordinating rear operation, base and defense operations; and the ability to evaluate the passive security measures in the rear area.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time it was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest official publications.

Unless otherwise stated, the masculine gender of singular pronouns is used to refer to both men and women.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION: You will identify the composition and tactics of Levels I, II, and III Soviet Forces; the doctrine for rear operations and area damage control; the organization of the rear area and C3 for rear operations, base and base defense operations, and application of passive security measures.

CONDITION: You will have this subcourse, paper and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.
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LESSON 1

COMPOSITION/TACTICS OF LEVELS I, II, AND III
THREATS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES

Critical tasks: 01-3762.00-2213
01-3762.00-2214

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the composition/tactics of Levels I, II, and III threats of opposing forces.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Describe the composition/tactics of Levels I, II, and III threats of opposing forces.

CONDITION: You have this subcourse, paper and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following references: FM 19-1, FM 19-4, FM 90-14, and FM 100-2-2.

INTRODUCTION

During the next war, the enemy will attempt to:

- Disrupt the logistics flow.
- Impede the movement of passing units.
- Identify and destroy targets of opportunity in the rear area.

To the observer, rear operations will be almost the same as combat action along the forward edge of the battle area. In order to defeat the enemy, all soldiers within the rear area must be aware of the concepts and tactics the enemy will employ to hinder operations which support friendly forces in the main battle. The rear area will be large geographically and have few combat forces. The rear area combat support and combat service support personnel will be required to defend themselves. During this time, military police units take action to either defeat or delay and disrupt the threat until enough combat forces can be employed to defeat it.
The OPFOR strongly believe rear area combat to be effective. They have developed doctrine to support these beliefs. Their force structure provides massive forces for extensive combat in the enemy's rear area.

The OPFOR anticipates a battlefield in which there will be no recognizable front line, nor secure flanks, and no safe rear areas. Combat will spread over an area of considerable width and depth, with the forces of both sides inevitably intermingled.

The OPFOR has at its disposal tools that can influence the battle well beyond the tactical zone. Air power and operational missiles can deliver massive payloads accurately throughout the enemy's operational depth. Heliborne troops can be used to help convert tactical into operational success. Airborne units and formations, possessing increased firepower and ground mobility, can be inserted deep into the enemy rear to help convert operational into strategic success.

The goal of OPFOR deep operations is to destroy the enemy's defenses with several deep, finger-like penetrations controlled by a single powerful hand rather than with the driving fist of a frontal assault. From the very start of the offensive, the OPFOR attempts to shift the frame of combat into the enemy's depth. This forces the enemy to fight in several directions at once to his front, flanks, and rear. At the same time, it can destroy his ability to do so, by disrupting the command and control and the logistics backup necessary to give direction and power to his fighting formations.

The modern battlefield will be extended rearward, just as it will be forward. There will be three overlapping, nonlinear operations: the deep, the close-in, and rear operations (see Figure 1-1).

![Figure 1-1. Overlapping Battles](image-url)
The rear area, as shown in Figure 1-2, begins at the rear of the main battle area (MBA) and extends through the communications zone (COMMZ). The rear area has few combat forces, but it contains many support units. It also contains command and control headquarters along with other critical facilities.

Figure 1-2. Rear Area

- BDE - Brigade
- DIV - Division
- FEBA - Forward edge of the battle area
- COMMZ - Communications zone
- FLOT - Forward line of own troops

After Operations. Rather than focusing on the size of the threat, these threat levels focus on the nature of friendly action needed to defeat the threat.

To provide structure for and to describe the threat, three levels of threat activity are used. They serve as a guide when planning rear operations.

- Level I:
  - Enemy controlled agents activity.
  - Terrorism.
  - Sabotage by enemy sympathizers.
Level II:

- Special-purpose forces (SPF).
- Troop recon groups.
- Long-range reconnaissance teams.

Level III:

- Heliborne operations.
- Airborne operations.
- Amphibious operations.
- Forward detachments.
- Operational maneuver groups.

These threat activities do not take place in a specific order. They are not necessarily interrelated. In some cases, Level I and Level II activities may support a Level III activity. In general, the rear area may face one or all activities at any time.

Level I Activities

Level I activities will be accomplished by:

- Enemy controlled agents.
- Terrorists.
- Sympathizers.

Enemy Controlled Agents. Agent networks in the target country support OPFOR unconventional warfare operations. The current number of agents in NATO countries controlled directly or indirectly by enemy intelligence and security organizations is well over 29,000. Their missions include espionage, interdictions, and subversion.

Agents are trained to operate as political agitators, intelligence collectors, and saboteurs. The main intelligence directorate recruits agents in the area of military facilities and supporting civilian industries, airfields, special weapons depots, and tank dispersal centers, also, key lines of communication, and communication centers.

Agent Size and Composition. Agents usually work as individuals from small cells. They are part of an organized network. Their methods and missions are:

- Acting alone.
- Recruiting others with access to the target.
- Conducting clandestine surveillance.
- Performing sabotage.
- Gathering intelligence.
- Identifying military units.
- Providing possible support to threat special-purpose forces.
Agent’s likely targets are:

- Nuclear and chemicals weapons and delivery means.
- Headquarters and other C3 installations.
- Road, rail, and air movement facilities.
- Airfields and logistics facilities/centers.

Agents are usually well supplied. Equipment an agent would use ranges from simple burglar tools to sophisticated cameras, listening devices, and long-range secure radio. Their weapons could be silenced automatic weapons, sniper rifles, or explosives.

There are certain areas in which you would expect agents to operate. These are the areas where you would find their most likely targets. They include division, corps, and Theater Army (TA) rear areas; as well as in or near populous industrial areas.

Terrorists. In preparing for war and at the outbreak of hostilities, terrorists will take advantage of the economic and politically stressed situation within the country. Terrorist organizations are groups whose goals are to overthrow the government or the economic structure by force. They more than likely have received financial aid from communist nations.

Terrorists’ Size and Composition. They work alone or in small groups of three to eighteen members. They are specially-trained and organized in underground elements that operate with military precision. They conduct sabotage, armed attacks, and thefts of military supplies and equipment. They use violence, speed, and surprise. They exploit any weakness.

Terrorists’ targets are both people and facilities. They will be after civilians, U.S. and host nation military officials, and their families. Targets are also commercial and military facilities.

Their weapons and equipment will vary. Most will have a radio, hand-held or other. Most will have some sort of weapon. Weapons may be pistols, rifles, grenade launchers, and small explosives. Their activities should be expected in the corps rear area and the TA’s rear area.

Sympathizers. A large part of the population may be sympathetic to the enemy. They will be hard to neutralize; their activities will be random and unpredictable. Their actions will include arson, assassination, sabotage, also, theft of supplies and materials. Their activity could also extend to political demonstrations. This could create hostile or nonhostile civil strife in the host country. This activity should be closely monitored for a link to enemy sympathizers.

Sympathizers’ Size and Composition. They work alone or in small groups. They also may be open to recruitment by threat agents.
Their methods and missions are:

- Act alone or join other sympathizers.
- Conduct random acts against targets of opportunity.
- Avoid well-protected targets.
- Pick own time and place to strike.

Their likely targets include convoys, communication lines, public utilities, and remote radar and communication sites.

Sympathizers use bought, stolen, and handmade weapons and equipment. They may also use weapons and equipment supplied by threat agents. These include small automatic weapons and explosives.

Sympathizers can be expected to operate in the TA’s rear areas. This includes division and corps rear areas.

Threat Activity Level II

Level II activities will be accomplished by:

- (Unconventional forces) - OPFOR special-purpose forces (SPF)
- (Combat forces) - Troop reconnaissance groups
- (Special mission) - Long-range reconnaissance teams

Unconventional forces. These consist of skilled officers, warrant officers, and senior NCOs. They are well-trained in demolitions, communications, and foreign weapons. Their teams will have members that are fluent in the appropriate language of the country that they have infiltrated. They will also be well-trained in the culture of the infiltrated country. These forces will normally be deployed as squad size teams.

These teams use methods including airdrop, helicopter, vehicles, foot patrols or by sea. Their uniforms could be U.S., friendly forces or they could wear civilian clothing. Their primary targets have the same mission profile as all the rear battle threat units:

- Nuclear weapons and their storage sites.
- Command control facilities.
- Major logistic facilities.
- Air and air defense assets.

OPFOR special-purpose forces are oriented against very specific targets. These forces will also attack targets of opportunity or link up to form a larger force. This would be less than battalion size. They then would conduct raids or ambushes.

Special purpose forces will harass units throughout the rear area. In wartime there is a SPF brigade assigned at front level. Each front, army, and division deploys specially trained troops to insert by parachute, helicopter, light aircraft, or infiltration to conduct special reconnaissance. The OPFOR
front has an independent SPF brigade with a varied structure. SPFs represent an important element in
the total integrated reconnaissance network that OPFOR planners try to achieve. SPFs provide
reconnaissance and combat capabilities well beyond 500 kilometers in advance of their forward edge of
friendly troops. The Army level commander may have a SPF battalion which operates from 100 to 500
kilometers beyond the forward edge of their forces.

The front SPF brigade may contain from 900-2,000 personnel deployed in 80-100 special forces teams.
These troops conduct both reconnaissance and long-range sabotage operations in the enemy's rear
with the same targets listed under unconventional forces.

Combat Forces. Combat forces perform raid, ambush, and recon operations in the rear area. Every
OPFOR motorized and tank division has its own reconnaissance and radio electronic combat battalion.
Each motorized and tank regiment has a recon company within its force structure. The mission of a
recon battalion is to conduct recon of the enemy rear area and provide intelligence on enemy troop
disposition.

Recon battalions employ in squad elements. It could have six to eight separate armored recon squads
which consist of two or three BRDMs, or EMPs (see Figures 1-3 and 1-4).

Figure 1-3. Amphibious Armored Vehicle
Special recon groups may raid installations or conduct ambushes, even if their primary mission is to collect intelligence information. These groups can also locate specific reserves and identify boundaries between units. They can capture prisoners or documents, or conduct surveillance of unit positions or movements.

**Figure 1-4. Amphibious Armored Vehicle**

The BMD is an armored amphibious combat vehicle used by airborne units. The air-droppable BMD mounts a 73-mm gun and three 7.62-mm machine guns. The vehicle carries a crew of seven in an NBC-protected compartment. MP can destroy, disable, or suppress the BMD with the LAW, 40-mm HEDP rounds, or .50-caliber machine guns.

Special Missions. These are done by parachute or helicopter assault forces of company-size, or smaller units. They are a recon force or tailored to conduct sabotage or raids. The missions include target recon and intelligence collection. They may attack nuclear delivery means. They may attempt to disrupt command and control assets and logistic facilities. Special purpose forces will harass units throughout the rear area. This mission may be to assist Level III threat forces.

**Special-Purpose Forces (SPF)**

Size and Composition. Special purpose forces usually work as:

- Squad-size or smaller (platoon or company-size).
- Highly trained in demolitions, burglary, communications, and languages.
- Skilled officers, warrant officers, and senior noncommissioned officers.
Special purpose forces’ methods and missions are:

- Deployed by parachute, helicopter, vehicle, foot, and boat.
- Dress in host nation’s (HN) or friendly forces’ uniforms.
- Perform recon, sabotage, and intelligence collection.
- Mislead/disrupt, destroy enemy forces, and prepare for large-forces incursions.

Special-purpose forces are well equipped. They carry a full complement of explosives and incendiary devices. Antitank, antiaircraft, and NBC weapons may also be carried. These teams do not want to draw attention to themselves. Automatic weapons are equipped with flash suppressors and silencers. For the same reason, they use long-range secure radios. Their activities should be expected in division, corps, and TA rear areas.

Combat forces threat activities include recon teams. There will be a number of specialized recon teams operating in the rear area. They include long-range recon teams and troop recon teams.

Long-Range Recon Teams

Long-range recon teams travel in teams of five to six men through front, army, and division levels. Personnel in the long-range reconnaissance company have parachute training. These teams can enter the enemy rear area by parachute, helicopter, vehicle, or on foot. They can also land by transport helicopter along with their combat vehicles. Division-level teams operate up to 100 km from the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA). Army-level teams operate up to 350 km from the FEBA. These teams are specially selected and trained to collect information. They are also trained in ambush, raid, and interrogation techniques. These teams infiltrate the rear area or are airdropped. Their mission is twofold. They conduct recons for avenues of approach into division/corps rear area, troop locations, and troop movement. Like all threat activities, they disrupt enemy activities. Their likely targets for disruption are like other Threat II forces. They will go after command, control, communication, radar, and nuclear sites.

The probable weapons and equipment long-range recon teams would carry are:

- Explosives, incendiary devices.
- Assault rifles, antitank grenade launchers, light machine guns (see Figures 1-5, 1-6, and 1-7).

The expected area of operations for the long-range recon teams are:

- Division, corps, and TA rear areas.
- Division-level teams operate up to 50 km from the forward edge of the battle area (FEBA).
Troop Recon Groups

Troop recon teams travel in groups of five to six men with four to seven vehicles. These vary from scout recon vehicles (BRDM/BTR) to foot movement. The teams will travel on roads until they make or expect contact. Like other recon teams, their mission is to conduct ground recon.

Weapons and equipment that Troop Recon Groups may have at their disposal are:

- ATGLs, assault rifles (see Figure 1-5), ATGM (see Figure 1-8), portable SAMs, light machine guns (see Figure 1-7), 125-mm guns, 73-mm guns, and 14.5-mm and 7.62-mm machine guns.
- Wheeled scout recon vehicles (see Figure 1-3), and tracked infantry fighting vehicles.

The expected area of operations for Troop Recon Groups are:

- Operate on width of 50 to 60 km on 3-4 axis.
- Up to 10-50 km (regimental) and 25-30 km (divisional) from FEBA.

Threat Activity Level III

Level III activities will be accomplished by:

- Heliborne operations.
- Airborne operations.
- Amphibious operations.
- Forward detachments.

These forces will attempt to destroy or capture the nuclear weapons and delivery means, command posts, logistics bases, communication site, airfields, and key terrain (such as high ground, bridges, gap crossings, road junctions, or passes). They will be employed strategically, tactically, operationally, or used for special operations. Strategic operations will be conducted against key strategic facilities.

Heliborne Operations. Heliborne operations in support of army or front operations can be conducted at distances up to 500 km from the FEBA. They normally will be battalion-size or smaller. An attempt will be made to keep the insertion within range of their artillery and to link up with the heliborne forces within hours. Motorized rifle battalions are also trained to conduct heliborne operations. They will be supported by Army or front helicopter regiments. Because of the number of helicopters used to lift a motorized rifle battalion and the weight restrictions of the helicopters, most of these operations will be conducted without light armored vehicles. A battalion heliborne force could contain 500 troops. Their typical missions are neutralization of enemy command, control, and communications facilities; seizure of critical terrain; pursuit of a withdrawing enemy; attack enemy defense positions in the rear; disrupt combat support or service elements; deception; or reconnaissance. Ambushes, raids, sabotage, and laying or clearing of minefields in the enemy's rear area could be their other missions.
ASSault RIFle, AK-74

The AK-74 is the standard assault rifle. The rifle fires a 5.45-mm round to a maximum effective range of 400 meters. The curved, plastic magazine holds at least 40 rounds. The folding stock version, AKS-74, has a Y-shaped butt stock and is used by airborne units. This rifle is replacing the 7.62-mm assault rifles, AK-47 and AKM.

Figure 1-5. Assault Rifle

40-85-mm Antitank Grenade Launcher, RPG-16

The RPG-16 is a shoulder-fired launcher that fires a rocket-propelled antitank grenade. It can be reloaded. The weapon can effectively engage a target at 500 to 800 meters. MP can defeat this weapon by killing or suppressing the gunner.

Figure 1-6. Antitank Grenade Launcher

Light machine gun, RPK-74

The light machine gun is the standard squad automatic weapon. It fires a 5.45-mm round to a maximum effective range of 800 meters. The weapon uses a 40-round, curved-box magazine or a 75-round, spring-loaded drum magazine. A folding stock version is issued to airborne troops.

Figure 1-7. Light Machine Gun
Airmobile forces, usually battalions of motorized rifle (MR) regiments, are trained for heliborne operations. They are well-equipped and usually have tactical air and artillery support.

Airmobile forces methods and mission are:

- Inserted by helicopter.
- Destroy nuclear weapons storage sites and launch systems, major logistical facilities, and other targets in rear areas.
- Seize key terrain.
- Exploit results of tactical operations or penetrations.
- Pursue withdrawing enemy forces.
- Conduct deception operations.

Airmobile forces likely targets are:

- Nuclear weapons storage and launch systems.
- Command and control HQ, major logistical clusters, and early warning systems.
- Key terrain, airfields, reserve forces, and avenues of approach to corps rear area.

Probable weapons and equipment an airmobile force would carry are:

- Assault rifles, heavy/light machine guns, ATGLs, ATGMs, SAMs, mortars, and wheeled scout recon vehicles.
o Automatic grenade launchers, recoilless guns, antitank guns, anti-aircraft guns (SP), tracked infantry fighting vehicles, and tactical air support.

o Air assault forces will be heavily equipped.

o MR units will be stripped of heavy equipment.

The expected area of operations of an airmobile force are:

- Forces from MR unit operates 15-25 km from FEBA; link-up with advance ground forces within 4-6 hours.
- Forces from air assault brigade operates up to 50 km from FEBA, no immediate link-up required.

Airborne Operations. An elite force of paratroopers is maintained by the OPFOR. Airborne forces will be employed in both a conventional and nuclear battlefield. They are used to project combat power deep into the enemy rear area. The strike may support the rapid advance of a large combined arms force (Operational Maneuver Groups (OMG)) that may be conducting an attack into the enemy rear area. OPFOR airborne forces can be dropped with armored vehicles, BMD, and BTRs (see Figures 1-9 and 1-10).

Military police gage their response based on the following definition:

- **Level I:** Those which can be defeated by base or base cluster self-defense measures.

- **Level II:** Those which are beyond base or base cluster self-defense capability and can be defeated by response forces, normally military police with supporting fires.

- **Level III:** Those which necessitate the command decision to commit a tactical combat force (TCF).

The four types of OPFOR doctrine for airborne operations are:

- **Strategic.**
- **Operational.**
- **Tactical.**
- **Special.**

Each is discussed in detail below.

Strategic airborne assault. This is a deep strike that will have a significant impact on a war or campaign. It is controlled by the general staff. It will be conducted in the field Army area. The assault forces in the strike do not expect a link-up for several days. The strategic airborne assault will be used against key strategic facilities. Some of these are national capitals, administrative and political centers, industrial and economic centers, ports, and airfields.
Operational airborne assault. This can be a battalion (see Figure 1-11), regiment (see Figure 1-12), or a division (see Figure 1-13) airborne assault. This could be conducted in support of a front offensive where a link-up would occur in several days or less. This mission would strike such key targets as bridgeheads, headquarters or command posts, airfields, or river crossing sites. Some airborne units may cross areas contaminated by their own nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) strikes to encircle enemy forces.

Capabilities: The air-droppable BMD is considerably smaller and lighter than the BMP but has roughly the same capabilities. It is used in OPFOR airborne divisions as an infantry combat vehicle. Its turret armor (maximum 25 mm) is thicker than that of the BMP, but its hull is thinner (maximum 15 mm). An internal NBC filtration system provides protection for the three-man crew and four combat troops. Two squad members, including the squad leader, ride in the two hatch positions on each side of the driver, while the remaining three occupy the compartment between the turret and engine. The BMD is believed to have a maximum speed of 60 to 80 km/h on land and 10 km/h in water, with a land cruising range of 320 km.

Limitations: Since the BMD has the same turret as the BMP, the turret armaments probably have the same limitations except that the BMD does not have a dead space in its traverse. The passenger space is somewhat cramped, and the airborne soldiers must dismount over the sides of the vehicles, since there is no rear door.
Description: The ASU-85 has a PT-76 type chassis with six road wheels (space between the first and second). Its box-shaped, low-silhouetted hull has a sharply sloping glacis plate in front. The main armament is an 85-mm gun with a double-baffle muzzle brake and a bore evacuator on its long, thin barrel. It has a large IR searchlight for the gunner mounted above the mantlet and also a smaller infrared (IR) searchlight for the commander at the right. The armor-covered crew area is NBC-sealed. The secondary armament is a 7.62-m coaxial machine gun.

Capabilities: The ASU-85 provides mobile armored striking power in the assault gun battalion of airborne divisions. It is air-transportable by fixed-wing aircraft (including the An-12/CUB) or by helicopters (including the Mi-6, Mi-10, and Mi-26). Although it is normally air-landed, it can also be air-dropped using a high capacity multichute system.

The ASU-85 is a versatile weapon designed to be employed principally in an antitank role, but it is capable of providing general fire support as well. It fires a HVAP round which will penetrate 180 mm of armor at 1,000 meters. IR equipment gives the ASU-85 good night-fighting capability. It has a 240 hp V-6 water-cooled diesel engine and carries a crew of four (commander, gunner, loader, and driver).
Figure 1-11. Airborne Battalion (BMD)
Figure 1-12. Airborne Regiment (BMD)
Tactical airborne assault. This assault is controlled at division level. This is normally an airborne assault against a specific objective. It is conducted by a reinforced company or battalion. This is directed against:

- Enemy nuclear weapons and delivery means.
- Command posts.
- Logistic facilities.
- Communication sites.
- Airfields.

Special airborne operations. These missions are probably established by the OPFOR Supreme High Command and controlled by front and Army commands. This may be conducted at the operational level or as directed by the KGB. It will be a sabotage or recon mission. It will be conducted by a company-sized or
smaller unit (see Figure 1-14). The mission will be directed against a specific target to destroy nuclear delivery means, or through demolition, arson, or flooding, to destroy or deny the use of critical facilities. These missions can be psychological operations to spread rumors and to create false panic, thereby disrupting the rear area.
Airborne Forces

Airborne forces are dropped by fixed wing aircraft. The OPFOR attempt to complete air drops before dawn. The mission of the force is to seize key terrain, and river-crossing sites to destroy nuclear delivery means, or exploit weak areas. These forces can be expected to carry out tactical assaults up to 100 km from FEBA; operational assaults up to 300 km from FEBA; and strategic assaults up to 1,000 km from FEBA.

Amphibious Operations

Amphibious operations are conducted by the OPFOR naval infantry (we would refer to them as marines). Amphibious landings are one means of achieving the objective, to disrupt the stability and cohesion of the defense, by inserting these forces into the enemy’s rear area.

The OPFOR prefers to conduct smaller-scale landings due to the limited and subordinate role played by amphibious assaults in OPFOR thinking. The OPFOR uses its naval infantry only to secure a beachhead (and, perhaps, to raid inland). Any build-up of effort will be by ordinary motorized rifle units, with supporting artillery and staying power. The OPFOR withdraws the naval infantry from combat as soon as possible to keep it available to ensure the success of subsequent assaults.

Naval infantry units constitute the first echelon of any operational-level amphibious operation. They have responsibility for seizing a beachhead and securing the approaches of the main force to the landing area. Once ashore, they employ standard OPFOR tactics as they fight their way forward to link up with supporting air-landed troops.

Recent developments indicate a seaborne threat against critical enemy rear area posts and facilities. The OPFOR naval infantry can conduct tactical landings with highly mobile forces, air cushioned vehicles, and high speed landing ships. They categorize these operations by landings:

- **Strategic landing.** Multidivision landing with naval and air support to open or expand a military operation.
- **Operational landing.** Regiment- or division-sized landing to seize an island, base, or coastal facility.
- **Tactical landing.** Battalion-sized or larger landing against enemy coastline or facilities. This may be in support of an inland ground force operation.
- **Recon and sabotage landing.** Landing by a battalion, company, or platoon against coastal facilities (see Figure 1-15).
Figure 1-15. Infantry Battalion

NAVAL INFANTRY BATTALION

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

1 x BTR 60PA/B
3 x A74

MEDICAL PLATOON

5 x AK74

SIGNAL PLATOON

16 x AK74

SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE PLATOON

26 x AK74

NAVAL INFANTRY COMPANY

10 x BTR 60PA/B
4 x SA-7/GRAIL
10 x RPG 7
9 x APK74
68 x AK74

MORTAR PLATOON

3 x 82/120-mm Mortar
1 x BTR 60PA/B
9 x AK74

ANTITANK PLATOON

2 x BTR 60PA/B
3 x AT-3 SAGGER Manpack
3 x SPG 9
19 x AK74

TOTAL PERSONNEL (APPROXIMATE)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BTR 60PA/B Amphibious APC</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82/120-mm Mortar</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA-7/GRAIL SAM Launcher</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPG-7 Antitank Grenade Launcher</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT-3/SAGGER Manpack ATGM Set.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPG-9 73-mm Recoilless Antitank Gun</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD 7.62-mm Sniper Rifle</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPK74 5.45mm Light Machine Gun</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK74 Rifle</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Soviet Naval Infantry Company

NAVAL INFANTRY COMPANY

COMPANY HEADQUARTERS

1 x BTR60PA/B
3 x SA-7/GRAIL
5 x AK74

NAVAL INFANTRY PLATOON

3 x BTR 60PA/B
3 x RPG 7
3 x SVD
19 x APK74
21 x AK74

TOTAL PERSONNEL (APPROXIMATE)

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BTR-60PA/B Amphibious APC</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA-7/GRAIL SAM Launcher</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPG-7 Antitank Grenade Launcher</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVD 7.62-mm Sniper Rifle</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPK 7.62-mm Light Machine Gun</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKM 7.62-mm Rifle</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total Personnel (Approximate)
Amphibious forces are platoon to regiment size. They operate alone to create diversions and inflict damage, rejoin targets of naval significance, or team with ground forces and naval units to destroy the enemy. Operational landing targets are naval bases, major islands, and important coastal objectives. Tactical landing targets are airfields, ports, and other objectives.

Probable weapons and equipment that an amphibious force would carry are:

- Assault rifles, heavy/light machine guns, ATGLs, ATGMs, SAs, mortars, wheeled scout recon vehicles.
- Amphibious armored personnel carriers, light and medium tanks, MRLs (SP), antiaircraft guns (SP), recoiless guns, and tactical air support.
- Air-cushioned amphibious vehicles and landing ships.

Ground Forces Deliberate Operations

The OPFOR have returned to their earlier concept of an operational maneuver group (OMG). This could be used to exploit a specific breakthrough in the close-in battle. This unit may range in size from a reinforced regiment to a reinforced division or Army. This unit is a great threat to the rear area. Airborne or heliborne forces will often support this operation.

Infiltration operations. North Korean forces have used infiltration to move battalion-sized and larger units into the enemy rear area. These will infiltrate as small elements. Once through the main battle area, they will assemble at a key terrain feature at a designated time. This will provide the unit with an element of surprise. This may create great problems for the rear area.

Supporting Threat Forces and Techniques

Tactical Air Force. The OPFOR Air Force will provide ground forces with air support against enemy units, command and control headquarters, or reserves and logistics.

Facilities. This air support will include attack helicopters (see Figure 1-16, 1-17, 1-18), attack aircraft, and fighter bombers (see Figure 1-19). The same aircraft will support airmobile and amphibious operations to secure landing zones. The OPFOR recognize four stages of air support:

- Support for movement forward.
- Air preparation.
- Air support.
- Air accompaniment.

Helicopter assets perform the primary ground attack, close air support, armed reconnaissance, troop transport, and anti-insurgent missions. Helicopters are frequently used as platforms for forward observers and have been noted firing illumination rounds in support of ground operations.
The HIND D carries the same wing armament as the HIND A, but the front of the fuselage has been completely redesigned for a primary gunship role. The crew compartment has two individual tandem bubble canopies. The pilot's canopy is raised above the level of the gunner's canopy (in the nose) in order to provide an unobstructed forward view. A probe fitted on the upper right corner of the gunner's bullet-proof windshield may be part of a low-airspeed sensing device used to indicate optimum conditions for minimum dispersion of the 57-mm rockets. A chin turret under the nose mounts a 4-barrel 12.7-mm Gatling-type machine gun (or a possible 23-mm cannon) which has a wide range of movement in both azimuth and elevation and is reported to be radar directed. A sensor pack protruding below the chin turret probably houses radar and low-light level TV. Many small antennae and blisters have been added elsewhere on the aircraft.
The Mi-8T/HIP medium helicopter has an all-metal, semimonocoque, pod-and-boom fuselage, with fixed tricycle landing gear and external fuel tanks. Twin 1,500-shp turboshaft engines are mounted above the cabin. On later models, the engines may have air-intake covers, particle separators, and IR suppressors. There is a five-blade main rotor; a three-blade tail rotor is mounted on the right side of a small vertical stabilizer. The HIP has a sliding, jettisonable main passenger door at the front left side of the cabin and large clamshell cargo-loading doors at the rear. It carries a winch and hook for external loads. Several versions of the Mi-8T, both armed and unarmed are in military use.

The Mi-8T/HIP C is the basic medium transport/assault helicopter. It may have optional twin racks outboard of the fuel tanks on each side of the fuselage for a variety of external weapon systems. Its armament may include four 16-shot 57-mm rocket pods, four 250-kg bombs, or two 500-kg bombs. Aside from the external weapon stores, the HIP C may mount a 12.7-mm machine gun in the right clamshell door in the rear. Each window in the transport section has a support bracket to allow infantrymen to fire their assault rifles or light machine guns at ground targets. The Mi-8T/HIP C may also be configured for minelaying and ELINT collection roles.

The HIP C is organic to division-level helicopter squadrons, in the HIP squadron of some army-level attack helicopter regiments, and in the medium-lift squadrons of front-level transport helicopter regiments. Along with the HIP C, the HIP E is used in army-level attack helicopter regiments. The HIP J and K are organic to the front-level helicopter ECM squadron.

The HIP C lacks the ATGM capability of the HIP E or F versions. In the general cargo role, the HIP C is most often limited to 3,000 kilograms internal cargo, due to power limitations. The HIP E ECM variant also has power limitations.
The Mi-17/HIP H is an improved version of the Mi-8T. It has the same airframe and main rotor as the Mi-8T, but has its tail rotor mounted on the left side of the vertical stabilizer rather than on the right. The HIP H also has an uprated powerplant: two 1,900-shp turboshift engines. The HIP H may also carry a strap-on IR decoy flare dispenser. As with the Mi-8, the OPFOR produce the Mi-17 in various civil and military versions. On armed versions, the 12.7-mm nose machine gun is moved somewhat higher than on the HIP E and F, to the center of the fuselage, and the outriggers support three weapon stations on each side of the fuselage, normally mounting 32-shot 57-mm rocket pods. Unlike the HIP E and F, the HIP H has not appeared with ATGMs.

The HIP H can perform a variety of military roles: assault transport, cargo transport, and air ambulance. As an assault helicopter, it can carry up to 24 troops and 1,000 kilograms of ordnance simultaneously. It can be rapidly converted into a cargo transport and can carry 4,000 kilograms of cargo internally or 3,000 kilograms as a slung load. As an air ambulance, it can carry 12 litters and the necessary medical equipment. Men and material weighing up to 150 kilograms can be recovered with the aid of the external winch about the side door.

Although its lift capabilities are essentially the same as the Mi-8T's, the Mi-17 has greater performance in terms of speed and range. With a 4,000-kg payload, it can attain a speed of 240 kilometers per hour and a range of up to 460 kilometers. Its maximum speed is 250 kilometers per hour; with normal takeoff weight, the flight range is 495 kilometers without auxiliary fuel tanks and 950 kilometers with auxiliary tanks. If one engine fails, the output of the other increases automatically to a contingency rating of 2,200 shp. The HIP H is organic to division-level helicopter squadrons, army-level attack helicopter regiments, and the medium-lift squadron of front-level transport helicopter regiments.

The Mi-17/HIP H was first seen at the Paris Air Show in June 1981. Civil as well as military versions have small, round windows. Exported armed assault versions mount 23-mm machine gun pods on the center pylon mount and 32-shot 57-mm rocket pods at the inner pylon position.
Corridors. The OPFOR will make every effort to find and destroy all air offensive systems. The elimination of these air defense artillery (ADA) assets will provide a corridor into the rear area. For a Level III incursion into the rear area, this is a critical step.

Long-Range Artillery. OPFOR long-range artillery has a range of 30-40 km. The artillery will mass fires in advance of a major attack. These fires will shift from the forward edge of the battle area to the rear area as the battle progresses. Artillery observers go with the attacking force. They will shift the artillery forward to annihilate or neutralize enemy troops and weapon systems directly in front of their attacking forces.

Missiles and Rockets. The OPFOR will augment their artillery fire with missiles and rockets. The SCUD-B, SS-21, can deliver high explosives and chemical or nuclear warheads to ranges from 70 to 300 km. Some OPFOR forces have improved the range of the SCUD-B to 600 km. These weapons will support major offenses. They are targeted against nuclear-capable artillery, rockets,
control systems, command posts, radar stations, reserves and strong points, combat support, and combat service support areas.

Mining Emplacement. Mines can also disrupt the rear area. Antipersonnel and antitank mines can be delivered by vehicles, aircraft, artillery, or individual soldiers. The mines will be used to isolate facilities, to deny avenues of approach, and to restrict forward support (see Figures 1-20, 1-21, and 1-22).

Figure 1-20. PMR-3 Mechanical Minelaying Trailers
The PRM-3 has a single chute. It also has a plow attachment. There is an option of burying the mines or depositing them on the surface of the ground. The mines can be placed 4 to 5-1/2 meters apart, depending on the control setting.

Radio electronic combat (REC). The electronic warfare (EW) concept of the OPFOR integrates EW with artillery rocket fire and air operations. Tactical EW recon elements, both on the ground and in the air, will follow closely behind advancing regiments. These units will use signal intelligence, direction finding, jamming, deception, and suppressive artillery fire against our forces. REC elements will attempt to disrupt and destroy command and control elements, radars, communications centers, and nuclear delivery means. These teams will use supporting rocket fire to suppress targets at a depth of more than 200 km.

![Antipersonnel Mine (PMN)](image)

**Figure 1-21. Antipersonnel Mine (PMN)**

**Description:** The PMN is a small, round, flat, box-shaped antipersonnel mine. Its duroplastic casing has a side hole for the firing mechanism and primer charge. The top half of the mine case is covered by a rubber sheet which is secured by a metal clasp. The mine contains 200 grams of cast TNT.

**Capabilities:** The PMN is activated by pressure on the top of the case. This pressure releases a spring-loaded striker which hits the percussion cap capsule, setting off the main charge. Though rather small, the PMN can cause serious injury to foot or leg when stepped on.
When the PMN is emplaced, a 20-minute delay-action spring mechanism arms the pressure plate fuzing system. The method of arming makes the mine extremely sensitive when emplaced. The mine cannot be disarmed.

Remarks: The PMN was introduced around 1960 and has been employed on the East German border as well as in Vietnam.

Figure 1-22. Antitank Mine
Description: The TM-57 blast-type antitank mine is almost identical to the older TM-46 and TMN-46, but has a larger charge (7 kg) and improved fuzing. It has no booby-trap well, since it is designed for mechanical laying. The steel mine is olive green in color.

Capabilities: A delay-armed fuze is standard, but a tilt-rod fuze can be used when the TM-57 is laid by hand.
INSTRUCTIONS

You have just finished reading the instructional material for Lesson 1. It is now time to check your comprehension of the lesson. This is done by completing the practice exercise below. All of the questions are multiple-choice with one correct answer or best choice. Try to answer all of the questions without referring to the lesson material.

When you have completed all the questions, turn the page and check your answers against the correct responses. Each correct response is referenced to a specific portion of the lesson material. Review any questions you have missed or do not understand. When you have completed your review, continue to the next lesson.

1. The rear area threat can be divided into ________ levels of intensity.
   A. two.
   B. three.
   C. four.
   D. five.

2. Enemy saboteurs, agents, and sympathizers represent which level or levels of threat to the rear area?
   A. Level II & III.
   B. Level I & III.
   C. Level I.
   D. Level II.

3. What is the approximate number of enemy agents located in NATO countries?
   A. 2,900.
   B. 3,900.
   C. 19,000.
   D. 29,000.

4. Terrorist organizations more than likely have received their financial aid from?
   A. Local People.
   B. Communist nations.
   C. World peace groups.
   D. Third-world nations.
5. There is a total of how many special purposes forces brigades per front?
   A. Two.
   B. Three.
   C. One.
   D. None.

6. Long-range recon teams have how many men to a team?
   A. Three to eleven men.
   B. Four to eleven men.
   C. Five to six men.
   D. Eight to twelve men.

7. What assault rifle will recon teams usually carry?
   A. AK-47.
   B. AK-74.
   C. AGS-17.
   D. RPK-74.

8. Because of the number of helicopters required to lift a motorized rifle battalion and the weight restrictions of the helicopter, most of these operations are conducted without what?
   A. Fully equipped troops.
   B. Automatic grenade launchers.
   C. Light armored vehicles.
   D. Light artillery.

9. Airborne forces can be dropped with their armored vehicles. What armored vehicles would accompany them?
   A. MAZ-543 and VRAL-4320.
   B. UAZ-450 and LVAZ 967M.
   C. PAK-200 and BM21.
   D. BTR and BMD.

10. The OPFOR special purpose forces would go after which target(s)?
    A. Nuclear weapons.
    B. C^3 facilities.
    C. Logistic facilities.
    D. All of the above.

11. Level One threat would be described how?
    A. Heliborne operations.
    B. Recon operations.
    C. Unconventional warfare missions.
    D. Use of agents, sympathizers, and terrorists.
12. An OPFOR battalion helicopter force could contain how many troops?

A. 300.
B. 400.
C. 500.
D. 700.

13. At what level is a tactical airborne assault controlled?

A. Division level.
B. Brigade level.
C. Battalion level.
D. Regiment level.

14. The OPFOR categorize amphibious operations by landings. A regiment or division-sized landing to seize an island, a base, or coastal facility, would be categorized as what type of landing?

A. Strategic landing.
B. Operational landing.
C. Tactical landing.
D. Recon and sabotage landing.

15. The OPFOR categorize airborne missions based on depth and importance of the objective and the size of forces involved. How many categories of missions are there?

A. Two.
B. Four.
C. Six.
D. Eight.

16. Special airborne operations are probably established by whom?

A. OPFOR supreme high command.
B. Tactical air force.
C. Air defense artillery.
D. Operational maneuver group.

17. OPFOR long-range artillery has a range of how many kilometers?

A. 10-20.
B. 20-30.
C. 30-40.
D. 40-50.
18. OPFOR doctrine require its long-range artillery to mass fire, when?

   A. Only when under attack.
   B. When missiles and rockets are unavailable.
   C. In advance of a major attack.
   D. Only in support of airborne operations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>B. Three. To provide structure for and to describe . . .(page 1-3, para 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>D. 29,000. The current number of agents . . .(page 1-4, para 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>B. Communist nations. They more than likely . . .(page 1-5, para 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>C. One. There are . . .(page 1-6, para 8).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>C. Five to six men. Long-range recon teams travel . . .(page 1-9, para 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>C. Light armored vehicles. Because of the number of . . .(page 1-10, para 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>D. All of the above. Their primary targets . . .(page 1-6, para 7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>A. Division level. This assault is(page 1-18, para 1).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. B. Four.
The four types of . . . (page 1-13, para 3).

16. A. OPFOR Supreme high command.
These missions are probably . . . (page 1-18, para 2).

17. C. 30-40.
OPFOR long-range artillery . . . (page 1-26, para 2).

18. C. In advance of a major attack.
The artillery will mass . . . (page 1-26, para 2).
LESSON 2

REAR OPERATIONS

Critical Tasks: 01-3762.00-2213
01-3762.00-2214

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the concepts of rear operations.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Describe the concept of rear operations.

CONDITION: You have this subcourse, paper, and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 19-1, FM 19-4, FM 90-14, FM 100-2-2, and FM 100-5.

INTRODUCTION

During World War II, the Soviets successfully disrupted German command and control and logistics within the rear area. German commanders diverted combat forces to the rear area to combat the threat. Partisan forces were protected by a civilian populace which had been threatened and intimidated. These partisans conducted attacks ranging from sabotage to Level III operations. Most of this was conducted during the hours of limited visibility and darkness.

To understand rear operations you must be aware of where it starts (see Figure 1-2). The rear area begins at the rear of the main battle area (MBA) and extends through the communication zone. Rear area units and facilities are targeted for enemy attack because they are important to the sustainment of the main battle effort. The rear area, essentially void of combat forces, contains a large number of support units as well as command and control headquarters, nuclear storage sites, and nuclear-capable delivery systems that are primary targets for enemy forces. Most combat support and combat service support functions are performed in this area.
The rear area of a division extends from its brigades' rear boundaries (rear of the main battle area) to the division's rear boundary. The rear area of the corps extends from its forward deployed division rear boundaries to the rear boundary of the corps.

Enemy incursions forward of the brigade boundary are considered to be part of the brigade's area. These are the responsibility of the brigade commander. Enemy incursions behind the brigade rear boundary are fought at first by:

- combat support and combat service support forces.
- available Army aviation.
- artillery assets until combat forces, usually TCF, arrive.

Reserve forces may be positioned in or about the rear area, but these assets are oriented to the MBA.

Tenets of Army Operations and Rear Operations

The rear operations will be fought using the basic battlefield tenets. These tenets provide the basis for fighting the rear operations. They include:

- Initiative—to aggressively deny the enemy landing areas. To restrict access to critical bases, and to ensure continuous logistical support
- Depth—to ensure a distribution of support so the close-in battle is not dependent on only one facility or storage area to continue the fight. To plan for alternative support and be prepared to shift that support without interruption.
- Agility—to anticipate and react to any rear operation threat by moving the necessary forces to meet and destroy the threat at any level throughout the width and depth of the rear area.
- Synchronization—to sustain combat support and combat service support forward. To coordinate combat assets together to neutralize the rear operation threat without degradation of forward support.
- Versatility—the ability of tactical units to adapt to different missions and tasks.

Rear operations is defined as those actions, including area damage control, taken by all units (combat, combat support, combat service support, and host nation) singly or in a combined effort, to secure the force, neutralize or defeat enemy operations in the rear area, and ensure freedom of action in the deep and close-in battles.

Area damage control (ADC) includes those measures taken before, during, and after hostile action or natural or manmade disasters. This is to reduce the probability of damage and to minimize its effects.

Rear Operation Objectives

If we are to win at rear operations, we must accomplish the following objectives:
o Provide security of rear areas and facilities.
o Prevent or minimize enemy interference with command, control, and communications.
o Provide continuous combat support and combat service support forward.
o Provide unimpeded movements of friendly units throughout the rear area.
o Find, fix, and destroy enemy incursions in the rear area.
o Provide for area damage control before/during/after an attack or incident.

The rear operation commander (ROC) is appointed by the echelon commander. This is based on the factors of mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available (METT-T) to control rear operations. Rear area operation centers (RAOC) control corps rear areas, and rear tactical operations centers control echelon above corps rear areas.

Rear operation commanders are physically located in their respective rear areas. They will:

- Ensure that geographical areas of responsibility are clearly defined in the rear area.
- Use the rear area operations center (RAOC) /rear tactical operations center (RTOC) to plan, coordinate, train, and direct rear operations.
- Be provided adequate, reliable communications equipment to facilitate command and control of rear operations.
- Ensure close, continuous coordination between the G2, the G3, and the RAOC/RTOC.
- Coordinate with G5 and civil affairs to integrate host nation support.

Rear Operation Principles

The following principles are used in the execution of rear operations:

Unity of effort. This ensures the direct support of the main effort and the protection of the rear area. The keys to rear operations are sound planning, early warning, continuous operations security (OPSEC), and the rapid deployment of enough forces and resources to counter the threat. Rear operations is a command responsibility (brigade, division, corps, and theater Army). Rear operation planning and execution will occur as part of the entire combat operation. The command operation staff (G3, DCSOPs) will ensure that battle planning includes attention for the deep, close-in, and rear operations.

Economy of forces. Combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units must be able to defend themselves against attempts to disrupt their operations. They must be able to reduce destruction and to reinforce their units. If necessary, they must gain time until response forces arrive.

They will form a base defense perimeter to defend against the threat. When enemy forces exceed base defense capabilities, military police (MP) may provide the initial force to close with and to destroy the enemy. An enemy intrusion may exceed the capability of units (MP, CSS) involved in the rear operations. Combat forces will then be assigned to rear operations to
neutralize the threat. Military police and engineer units, respectively, are responsible to the RO officer for rear operations.

The CS and CSS commanders must be prepared to defend their units. They will set up a base defense and will provide a command and control element for the base. This element is called a base defense operations center (BDOC). It is staffed and equipped by the host and tenant unit or units of the base. When a base comes under attack, outside response forces are not normally present.

The base commander plans and directs base defense efforts with organic assets. The base must be trained, equipped, and prepared to defend itself. When faced with a threat, the CS and CSS units must revert to a combat mission to survive.

When units are placed for security or emplaced for mission support, they will be formed into a base cluster for mutual support. The base cluster commander will set up a base cluster operations center (BCOC) for command and control to coordinate rear operations. Bases close to one another (distance will be dependent on terrain and mutual support) will comprise a cluster. The BCOC will be staffed and equipped from units within the cluster.

The RAOC/RTOC will coordinate with the base cluster commander. The RAOC/RTOC will provide centralized tactical planning and control of rear operations. The RAOC/RTOC at each echelon will provide planning, coordination, and training for rear operations in peacetime. It will monitor, assist, and coordinate rear operations in war. The RAOC/RTOC will conduct direct staff coordination with the security plans and operations section (SPO) or security operations training and intelligence section (SOTI) of the echelon support command and the G3/DCSOPs. The RAOC/RTOC is under the operational control of the ROC.

The G3 will assist in the coordination of planning and execution of rear operations. Rear operations will be a part of the overall operations, mission analysis, threat assessment, resource allocation, and base assessment of the echelon staff.

There must be detailed coordination between a host nation and the G5 to provide information and depth to the security in the rear area. There must be interface between civil affairs teams/cells, military intelligence teams, civilian police, and military police. This will aid in the efficient execution of rear operations.

The ROC reports directly to the echelon commander. The ROC will control rear operations through the RAOC/RTOC and receive support from the G3. As the theater develops and more combat assets are available, the echelon commander may assign a tactical combat force to fight rear operations. Such decisions may be required to fight the full depth of the battlefield effectively.

Responsiveness. A key to defeating an enemy in the rear area is responsiveness. This involves the immediate reaction and rapid deployment of
enough combat power and area damage control (ADC) resources to destroy the enemy and to reduce damage. This is achieved through:

- Effective command relationships and command supervision.
- Reliable communications.
- Accurate intelligence.
- Centralized planning and decentralized execution.
- Organic mobility of response forces.
- Training and rehearsals.
- Prior assessment of the capabilities of bases and facilities to withstand enemy attack. This assessment is based on commander's assessment of their degree of exposure and their importance as enemy targets. It assists the commander in allocating resources to protect personnel, supplies, and facilities corresponding with their importance to the mission.

Rear Operation Tasks

The base and base clusters will prepare their defenses to accomplish the following rear operation tasks:

- Secure forward support.
- Detection of the enemy.
- Delay the enemy.
- Destroy the enemy.

Each task is discussed in detail below.

Secure forward support. Rear operations must secure and sustain CS and CSS for forward combat units. This must be done without seriously degrading the capability of the support command in performing its primary mission.

Detection. Detection of the enemy is the duty of every soldier in the rear area. This is done by observation, recon, and surveillance during all weather and light conditions and on any terrain. MP will be patrolling road networks and key terrain throughout the rear area. Transportation personnel, maintenance support teams, and all users and movers in the rear area must provide information about any and all unusual or suspected activity. Use active and passive measures to counter enemy intrusions. Detection efforts include the use of day and night observation devices, communications and intelligence, also, radar, remote sensor, and chemical and radiological detection equipment.

These are employed to provide early warning of enemy infiltration attempts or the use of chemicals or nuclear weapons. They also aid in preventing reactions to false alarms. This could be movements by friendly persons, defectors, or refugees.

Delay. Rear operations must hinder the enemy's progress enough after detection to provide adequate time for friendly forces to react. This is done by setting up a base of fire, also, by employing mines, boobytraps, wire,
chemical, or other obstacles to slow, impede, or channel the enemy's movement. Scatterable mines make an effective rapidly emplaced obstacle system. Infiltration attempts may be detected along existing or reinforcing obstacles. Scatterable mines can be used to block the enemy's withdrawal, to restrict his lateral movement, or to strengthen the obstacles.

Destruction. After the infiltration attempt is detected and delayed, the enemy must be destroyed as soon as possible. This is done by air, land, or sea forces that kill, capture, or repel the enemy. Use all appropriate available firepower and maneuver resources.
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INSTRUCTIONS

You have just finished reading the instructional material for Lesson 2. This lesson covered how to describe the concept of rear operations. It is now time to check your comprehension of the lesson. This is done by completing the practice exercise below. All of the questions are multiple-choice with one correct answer or best choice. Try to answer all of the questions without referring to the lesson materials.

When you have completed all the questions, turn the page and check your answers against the correct responses. Each correct response is referenced to a specific portion of the lesson material. Review any questions you have missed or do not understand. When you have completed your review, continue to the next lesson.

1. The rear area of the corps extends from its forward deployed division rear boundaries to the rear boundary of what?
   A. The division.
   B. The corps.
   C. The company.
   D. The FEBA.

2. Rear operations is the responsibility of whom?
   A. Brigade and division.
   B. Brigade, division, and corps.
   C. Theater Army only.
   D. Brigade, division, corps, and theater Army.

3. Who will ensure that battle planning includes consideration for the deep, close-in and rear operations?
   A. Defense operations center (BDOC).
   B. Cluster operation center (BCOC).
   C. Command operations staff (G3 DCSOP).
   D. Operational maneuver group (OMG).

4. Who staffs and equips the base defense operations center (BDOC)?
   A. Theater Army.
   B. Division.
   C. Corps.
   D. Host and tenant of the base.
5. When the base comes under attack, who plans and directs base defense efforts?

   A. The base commander.
   B. The division commander.
   C. The corps commander.
   D. The brigade commander.

6. The rear operations officer will control the rear operations through the RAOC and receive support from the:

   A. G2.
   B. G3.
   C. G4.
   D. G5.

7. Detection of the enemy is the responsibility of in the rear area?

   A. Military police.
   B. Every soldier.
   C. RB officer.
   D. RAOC.

8. Road networks and key terrain throughout the rear area will be aggressively patrolled, by whom?

   A. Recon patrols.
   B. Military police.
   C. Remotely employed sensors.
   D. Platoon early warning system.
LESSON 2
PRACTICE EXERCISE
ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>B. The corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The rear area of the corps . . .(page 2-2, para 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>D. Brigade, division, corps, and theater Army.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rear operations is a command responsibility . . .(page 2-3, para 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. Command operations staff (G3 DCSOP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The command operation . . .(page 2-3, para 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>D. Host and tenant of the base.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is staffed and equipped . . .(page 2-4, para 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>A. The base commander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The base commander plans . . .(page 2-4, para 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The G3 will assist in . . .(page 2-4, para 5).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>B. Every soldier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detection . . .(page 2-5, para 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>B. Military police.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MP will be patrolling road . . .(page 2-5, para 4).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 3

AREA DAMAGE CONTROL

Critical Tasks: 01-3762.00-2213
01-3762.00-2214

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the concept of area damage control.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Describe the concept of area damage control.

CONDITION: You have this subcourse, paper, and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 19-1, FM 19-4, and FM 90-14.

INTRODUCTION

In London during a destructive attack by aerial bombardment ("Blitz") by Germany in World War II, the British conducted extensive ADC operations. Some actions before the attack included implementing blockouts and curfews, evacuating personnel, setting up barricades, identifying and dedicating water points, recruiting volunteer firemen, and assigning block wardens areas of responsibility by city blocks. This was helpful in area damage control. Once the attack occurred, the system was exercised. During the attack, prepared shelters reduced the loss of life; alternate power sources such as generators provided electricity; stored supplies and food stuffs supported the sheltered; a specific radio broadcast was used to provide information; and block wardens and air defenders manned specific reinforced positions to provide air defense. Once the attack was over, other actions were initiated.

The fires were fought by firefighters (engineers). Police secured the area. The damage and destruction was cleared and repaired by engineers. Military police secured the area from looters and directed traffic movement around the obstruction. Block wardens provided information on key facilities. A damage control center informed the firefighters which facilities had priority. Ambulances, medical teams, and support teams were assigned an area of operation. The teams searched for casualties and treated and evacuated them.
Police assisted by providing crowd and traffic control, and area security. Engineers responded to clear lines of communications (LOCs) or to reestablish electrical power to critical areas. If the damage was too extensive, assessment teams advised the damage control center on the estimated time for recovery. They could also provide recommendations for implementing of contingency plans where support or facilities were totally lost. This is area damage control.

**AREA DAMAGE CONTROL (ADC)**

Area Damage Control Planning

Area damage control is those measures taken before, during and after hostile action or natural disasters. This is to reduce the probability of damage and to reduce its effects.

The weapons systems of today and their destructive capabilities greatly increase the need for effective ADC. Effective planning means setting up specific responsibilities and use of all available assets to conduct ADC to ensure continuous support and the immediate restoration of operations. There will be very limited ADC assets in the rear area. When the circumstances are extreme, ADC assets will be diverted from other missions. Bases will have to use local assets, in most cases, to deal with the situation.

Effective area damage control is decentralized. It is executed at the lowest level. ADC requirements may exceed base or base cluster assets. The RAOC/RTOC will respond with host nation or engineer assets to help with the problem or take action to isolate it and to reduce the effects on other supporting units.

The base or base cluster commanders will review and identify all ADC assets within the base. They will assess the base’s capability to conduct ADC operations. Innovative ideas and initiatives to minimize damage must be examined and, when feasible, completed. Local coordination with host nation assets (when available), military police, and engineer units is used. A detailed plan must be prepared and included in the base defense operations center (BDOC) and the base cluster operations center (BCOC) defense plan.

The rear area operations center (RAOC) /rear tactical operations center (RTOC) will review the base ADC capability from their base defense plan. The RAOC, through a liaison element (LE), will assist in preparing and implementing plans. The RAOC will maintain a status on the ADC posture of each base. It will develop centralized planning using engineer assets to augment base and base cluster capabilities.

The RAOC/RTOC will review and recommend changes to all ADC planning. They will coordinate with military police (MP), engineers, and hospital facilities to ensure that the plans are compatible. The RAOC/RTOC will review and identify host nation support to augment the ADC operations within the rear area.
The RAOC/RTOC must ensure that all ADC assets have been identified and that each base's capabilities have been identified to support ADC. Caution should be exercised in committing engineer assets to all ADC incidents. Engineers fulfill critical combat support missions. They do this through their mobility, survivability, and counter-mobility missions.

The RAOC/RTOC must ensure all base assets have been identified and employed. This will permit the efficient use of engineer assets by the RAOC/RTOC in support of ADC.

Before an Incident Occurs

The ADC plans section of each RAOC/RTOC will review, maintain, and assist in the ADC planning. These ADC plans sections provide the rear operations commander (ROC) command and control of ADC operations for rear operations. The ADC plans section will:

- Prepare ADC plans to support the bases and base clusters.
- Identify, coordinate, and, when appropriate, recommend the mission for assets to support ADC operations.
- Recommend ADC priorities to the RO and note serious weaknesses that exist in the ADC plan.
- Maintain an ADC status board to include the commitment of engineer and MP land base assets to ADC operations.
- Coordinate ADC assistance from nonorganic units.
- Coordinate host nation support.
- Integrate ADC with the RAOC/RTOC effort by constant analysis of rear operations in coordination with the RAOC/RTOC intelligence officer.
- Keep command informed of ADC operations and forewarned of possible ADC problems that may develop.

These tasks should be completed by bases in the rear area before an incident occurs:

- Designate individuals and units (task force) to perform ADC operations.
- Attempt to disperse and harden units and facilities to minimize damage. When practical, use existing structures.
- Establish the priorities within the area of operations. Identify those critical facilities that must be protected. Logically prioritize the response based on the commander's directives. Report the critical facilities that cannot provide the necessary ADC support to the RAOC/RTOC at once.
- Prepare, coordinate, and rehearse ADC plans and SOPs.
- Organize, equip, and train personnel and units for ADC operations.
- Designate alternate operational sites or alert areas. Ensure there is a distribution of support in the rear area when possible. Report facilities or supply points that are "sole source" to the RAOC/RTOC.
- Assess the base's or base cluster's ability to conduct ADC operations. Note shortcomings that will require external support. Based on this assessment, coordinate with local host nation support and assess the base's capability to perform ADC with their help. After this, the base
or base cluster will report its capabilities in the ADC plan through the LE to the RAOC/RTOC. The LE will assist in the assessment and in host nation coordination.

- Coordinate with civil affairs teams. Conduct psychological operations to maintain or gain civilian support.

During and After an Incident Occurs

ADC planning must also consider actions that will take place during and after an incident. Each action is discussed below:

- Conduct an immediate assessment of the damage. Ensure the information is reported to the RAOC/RTOC. Concurrent actions must be begun to isolate the danger areas and to prevent extension or continuation of the damage. Actions to be taken might include fighting fires, stopping gas leaks, and reducing flooding.
- Prevent fires where feasible by bunkering and isolating flammables and explosives. Fight existing fires with stored water or identified water sources. If the fire is too extensive, it can be limited by fire breaks. Use engineer equipment and explosives.
- Administer first aid and evacuate casualties. Ambulances and aid personnel are preferred but speed is critical. Use local transportation and "buddy first aid" to provide the quickest means for evacuation. Military police can direct vehicles or ambulances to the nearest medical facility.
- Coordinate with the MP to provide circulation control. This ensures firefighting equipment gains access to the area. Ambulances and evacuation vehicles can clear the area. The MP will notify the RAOC/RTOC of blockage on lines of communications (LOCs). They will divert traffic as needed to ensure forward support is maintained. Ensure the evacuation routes do not become cluttered. When possible, host nations (HN) assets will be tasked to provide crowd control during ADC operations. Host nation support (HNS) may not be available. Military police will perform this task.

The RAOC/RTOC, in coordination with security plans and operations (SPO), security operations training, and intelligence (SOTI) will identify emergency food, clothing, water, and fuel.

Quick action must be taken by the technical command in route control and in identifying emergency supplies. This is critical to recovery in an ADC operation.

The removal and disposal of unexploded ordnance is done by the explosives ordnance disposal control center (EODCC). The ADC plans section of the RAOC/RTOC or the RAOC/RTOC ordnance officer will coordinate and execute control measures to dispatch teams from this center. The task of removing and neutralizing the unexploded ordnance (UXO) may interfere with the capability of a unit to accomplish its primary missions. EOD units will provide support. An EOD team will normally locate itself with the RAOC/RTOC. They will assist in quick coordination of this task.
EOD service is necessary to counter explosive ordnance fired, dropped, or placed that does not function either by design or from malfunction. The presence of these UXO items and their possible detonation poses a threat to combat operations, logistical support activities, civil defense, and morale.

Area denial ordnance items are most hazardous to operations. These are "time or long-delay" action fuzes. The problems with these items are often compounded by anti-disturbance/anti-removal devices in their fuzeing system. Normally, conventional and denial ordnance are mixed when fired into the rear area. The initial damage will be compounded by the remaining area denial ordnance. EOD units will neutralize this ordnance.

When the mission is disrupted by UXO, it is reported by the fastest method (normally the rear opens net) to the nearest RAOC/RTOC. The units will take extra precautions to limit damage by building a hasty wall of sandbags between the UXO and critical assets or facilities.

The UXO that is not a threat to any asset or operation will be marked by the unit and reported to the RAOC/RTOC. Should the UXO threaten operations, alternative locations should be considered.

The UXO incident reporting system consists of categories A, B, C, and D. A and B are critical areas which require prompt actions. The difference between A and B is that B permits a safe waiting time before the application of render safe procedures by the EOD team. Category A incidents require prompt render safe procedures without regard to personal risk of life for the EOD team. C and D have little or no value to the war effort or military operations, but could still be a threat to life and must be eventually neutralized. The RAOC/RTOC will coordinate with EODCC to show priorities based upon the area commander's guidance and base assessment.

Remotely delivered mines and area denial ordnance will require close coordination between the engineers and EOD teams. The engineers can apply rapid breaching techniques to remove or detonate the items. EOD can apply techniques to remove those ordnance items from locations where detonations are not desirable.

There are Explosive Ordnance Reconnaissance Agents (EORA) in each unit. They will assist the commander in reducing the hazards and reporting UXO to the RAOC/RTOC.

The EORA is trained by EOD units to assist the local commander in coping with UXO. EORAs may include all MP and at least two soldiers from each company-sized unit. Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) personnel are primary candidates for this mission. They have similar mission responsibilities and training.

The EORA will investigate all UXO reported. This will eliminate false reports and verify actual EOD incidents. The EORA will determine the approximate size and type of the UXO, if the UXO is not visible on the surface. The EORA, from
evidence available and by calculation, must estimate the approximate location of the UXO.

The EORA will:

- Clearly mark each UXO.
- Report the UXO to the RAOC/RTOC.
- Initiate and supervise protective measures needed for the protection of life and property. This can include the evacuation of nonessential personnel and construction of protective works.
- Give nontechnical support to EOD personnel.
- Under emergency wartime conditions, dispose of small UXO under 3.5 inches (90-mm) in place.

When decontamination operations are required, the contaminated units will evacuate along specific routes, not using main supply routes (MSRs).

These routes will be assigned by the transportation headquarters to the appointed decontamination sites.

Military police will provide battlefield circulation control (BCC). Survey teams from the echelon chemical unit will survey and assist units on a priority basis as directed by the RAOC/RTOC. They will use the commander's base assessment and guidance from the G3.

The removal of rubble, debris, damaged vehicles, and equipment will be carried out at once. Rubble and debris that interfere with the CS and CSS missions will be removed. Damaged vehicles will be evacuated through normal logistical channels. Standard logistic and maintenance procedures will be used. Rubble and debris not affecting mission support may remain as battle damage. Civil affairs units will monitor and coordinate battle damage that is not cleared with the host nation. Units will not expend ADC resources for removing rubble and debris that have no bearing on mission accomplishment.

ADC Responsibilities

The echelon commander will provide guidance to the operations and logistics planners on the echelon's needs to support Army operations. Within this guidance is the commander's assessment of critical bases (HQ, Class III, and Class V). The operational planners (G3, DCSOPs) will ensure that battle plans follow the commander's guidance. The rear operations commander ensures the ADC plans provide the necessary support.

The logistics planners (SPO/SOTI) will ensure supply, maintenance, transportation, and medical services are available to support the command. The SPO/SOTI will coordinate with the RAOC/RTOC to ensure mutual support of the commander's base assessment is within the ADC capabilities reported to the RAOC/RTOC in the base cluster defense plans. The RAOC/RTOC will coordinate with the SPO/SOTI to provide support for those bases that require assistance. As a minimum, the following units must be involved in the rear operations plan:
- Military police. MP provides local support that includes battlefield circulation control, refugee and straggler control, and some local physical security when required.
- Engineers. The engineers support critical facilities and LOCs. They construct fortifications and obstacles and clear debris and rubble in support of the base ADC plan.
- Medical units. All medical facilities near base clusters must know their inherent rear operations responsibility to provide medical support. The RAOC/RTOC must coordinate with the echelon medical officer. Ensure all medical units are aware of their responsibility and are included in the RAOC/RTOC ADC planning. These units must be prepared to accept casualties from units near their base.
- G5/civil affairs. G5/civil affairs elements will identify host nation support in the areas of civil defense and public safety. They are responsible for coordinating and reducing civilian involvement with an area damage control.

Firefighting assets are an engineer responsibility, but because of the extended distance involved and the current technology that produces widespread destruction, other means must be found. Local firefighting capabilities such as host nation support "ad hoc" firefighting teams may be needed. Aviation assets may assist in medical evacuation. Utility helicopters can be used for emergency resupply, communication relay operations, area damage assessment, and command and control. The RAOC/RTOC will coordinate with the echelon aviation officer for this support.

Detailed planning, training, and rehearsals are required to ensure ADC operations succeed. The base is the cornerstone of this system. When ADC assets are available, the RAOC/RTOC must provide each base with the external support necessary to quickly overcome an attack and return to the base's/base cluster's primary mission.
LESSON 3
PRACTICE EXERCISE

INSTRUCTIONS

You have just finished reading the instructional material for Lesson 3. It is now time to check your comprehension of the lesson. This is done by completing the practice exercise below. All of the questions are multiple-choice with one correct answer or best choice. Try to answer all of the questions without referring to the lesson materials.

When you have completed all the questions, turn the page and check your answers against the correct responses. Each correct response is referenced to a specific portion of the lesson material. Review any questions you have missed or do not understand. When you have completed your review, continue to the next lesson.

1. The echelon commander is responsible for ADC and will delegate this responsibility to which of the following?
   A. GS/civil affairs.
   B. Rear operations commander.
   C. G3/DCSOPs
   D. Provost marshal.

2. The destructive capabilities of weapons systems today significantly increases the need for effective, what?
   A. Transportation.
   B. Theater Army.
   C. Area damage control.
   D. Air intelligence.

3. Effective area damage control is decentralized and executed at what level?
   A. Highest.
   B. Lowest.
   C. Medium.
   D. Staff.

4. The RAOC/RTOC will review the base ADC capability from the base, what?
   A. Defense plan.
   B. Military police.
   C. Real property management activity.
   D. Standing operating procedures.
5. Who fulfills critical combat support missions through the execution of their mobility, survivability, and countermobility missions?

A. Military police.
B. Air Force Support.
C. Engineers.
D. Reserve forces.
**LESSON 3**

**PRACTICE EXERCISE**

**ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.   | B. Rear operations commander.  
The rear operations commander . . .(page 3-6, para 5). |
| 2.   | C. Area damage control.  
The weapons systems of today . . .(page 3-2, para 3). |
| 3.   | B. Lowest.  
It is executed at the . . .(page 3-2, para 4). |
The rear area operations . . .(page 3-2, para 5). |
| 5.   | C. Engineers.  
Engineers fulfill critical . . .(page 3-3, para 1). |
LESSON 4

REAR AREA STRUCTURE FOR REAR OPERATIONS

Critical Tasks: 01-3762.00-2213
01-3762.00-2214

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:
In this lesson you will learn the rear area structure used in rear operations.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Describe rear area structure for rear operations.

CONDITION: You have this subcourse, paper and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 19-1, FM 19-4, and FM 90-14.

INTRODUCTION

Rear operations is an integral part of the battlefield. It consists of the orchestrating of all elements in the rear of the combat zone so that they survive and continue their various support missions. To control and make maximum use of the assets available, from tactical units to host nation troops, requires the specific delineation of responsibilities and requirements.

Division Rear Area

The division is responsible for the rear operations within its own boundaries. The division commander and the G3 will incorporate rear operation planning for the battlefield. This will ensure the division can fight and defend through the full depth of the battlefield.

The rear operation planning area begins with the brigade's rear boundaries and extends to the division rear boundaries. The responsibility for rear operations lays with the division commander. He will delegate this authority to the assistant division commander for support. The RO is chosen based on the factors of the mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time available.
A rear area operations center (RAOC) augments each division for control, planning, and staff coordination of rear operations.

A liaison element (LE) will coordinate with each brigade S3. They will interface with the division RAOC.

The authority for rear operations in the division rear area lies with the ADC-S. The ADC-S set up, plan, and coordinate all division rear operations requirements. All base cluster commanders will receive assistance from the RAOC for base defense, for military police (MP) interface with base forces, and for support of direct and indirect fires.

The units should be positioned in the rear area. Once units are positioned, the rear CP will set up communications, and initiate coordination with the base cluster commander. Additional units moving into the division rear area must contact the rear CP. They will inform them of their location. The ADC-S assigns a base cluster commander with area responsibility in the division, if an area commander is required due to geographical area or dispersion. The RTOC also will provide the area commander with an LE to coordinate and control this area. The LE performs liaison duties between the RTOCs, main CP (G3), host nation's HQ, and base clusters. LEs may be assigned to specific base clusters or assigned to a geographical area for coordination.

The liaison element from outside the organization works with various corps staff sections. Liaison may be provided by or reciprocal with the following: Subunits, USAF, USMC, USN, Special Operation Forces, EAC, Allied forces, host nation forces. The chief of staff supervises all activities of the coordinating staff.

Indirect fire support in the division rear is performed by the division fire support officer (FSO). The FSO will plan fire support for those critical facilities designated by the division commander.

The rear CP assistant operations officer will assist in coordinating and preparing all fire plans for rear operation. Critical bases should be positioned within the ranges of division and corps artillery assets that support the main battle area. The commandant will direct an on-order mission for the appropriate artillery assets in the division. Critical bases in the rear area may not be positioned for artillery support. The G3, in coordination with the rear CP, will plan on-order missions for attack helicopters to support these bases. If conditions in the close-in operations permit, artillery assets from the close-in battle may be repositioned to support rear operations. Air Force assets may be available. The division RAOC will coordinate with the division G3 (Air Force LNO) for air support for the division rear operations. Air Force forward air controllers working in the brigade area may provide air support for division rear operations.

The rear operation threat may exceed the capability of assets located in the division rear area. The division commander may:

- Commit reserves to rear operations.
Utilize forces from the close-in battle to defeat the threat.
Request a tactical combat force (TCF) from corps.

The corps commander, in response to the needs of the division, may:

- Provide a TCF to the division attached (OPCON).
- Establish a separate area of operation by redefining the division boundary and assume the mission to defeat the threat.

The TCF will be task organized to provide its own indirect fire for this mission. The use of combat aviation brigade (CAB) as a maneuver force with the on-order mission to support rear operations provides exceptional flexibility and firepower.

Staff Interaction for Rear Operation

Rear operations is an integral part of Army operations. It must be coordinated into the staff planning of all members of the division staff. The rear CP, as the control center for rear operations, will ensure that this coordination is active and continuous.

G2. Intelligence preparation for rear operations is critical to the success of the battlefield. Besides looking deep and close-in, the intelligence system must look at rear operations. Counterintelligence (CI) teams in close coordination with MP and local police must develop information about the rear operation threat. CI teams should concentrate their efforts around heavily populated areas and likely access routes close to critical facilities. This will assist in identifying and neutralizing Levels I and II threat forces. Enemy attacks in the rear area are usually coordinated with enemy actions in the close-in battle. An analysis of enemy actions in our rear area may provide us with the ability to determine enemy actions throughout the battle area.

G3. The G3 must plan to fight all three operations (deep, close-in, and rear). His ability to manage assets and position resources to project power is critical. The rear CP will assist in rear operation planning for every operations order. Key considerations include fire support in depth; adequate MP to assist when necessary to destroy Levels I and II threats; and alternatives that provides TCF for the rear operation. This force must be sent in quickly and efficiently to destroy the threat. Task organizations using MP, helicopters, artillery, air assets, and combat units will create effective rear operation forces. Effective fighting in the deep and close-in operations may greatly reduce Levels II and III threat activities in the division rear area.

G4. Through close coordination with the G3, the G4 assists in the structuring and positioning in the rear area. Distribution of support by the positioning of logistical assets in the rear area will provide the ADC-S with greater flexibility for fighting the rear operation.
The division transportation officer (DTO) will provide the rear CP with a movement table on the units entering the division area. The units entering the area provide their own security when moving. The rear CP will provide these units with a current intelligence of the threat status in the rear area.

Tactical units passing through the rear area will be considered available for assistance in case of major incursions that would threaten the division. The division commander will exercise the tasking of these units. This will be based on the needs of the division and in coordination with the corps commander. The division G3 in coordination with the passing unit will ensure they are organized to neutralize the threat. CS and CSS units entering the rear area will be positioned to provide support. Then, they will be assigned bases for integration. The rear CP in coordination with the SPO will provide base assignments or create a new base. The DTO will inform the rear CP of the time and movements of the new units. The rear CP will initiate coordination and integration through the LE that has responsibility for that area. The LE will incorporate the unit into the cluster and report completion of that mission to the rear CP. Units based independently will be assisted by the LE. They will prepare defense plans in coordination with the rear CP.

Provost Marshal (PM). The PM must allocate assets throughout the division to ensure battlefield circulation control (BCC) is continuous. At the same time, he must also be able to respond to conduct rear operation missions. Mission priorities must be set early. Detailed coordination with the DTO to ensure the smooth execution of the division circulation plan must also be coordinated with the rear CP. The MP company commander must be aware of the disposition of critical facilities in the rear area. Aggressive, continuous patrolling of the division rear area is critical to the security and the intelligence effort. Military police support from corps should be acquired as soon as the organization in the theater permits reinforcement of the division MP. The PM will coordinate the mission requirement with the rear CP. Based on the needs of the division, the division commander may direct the PM to realign mission priorities (for example, area security before BCC). The PM, based on this guidance, will allocate MP assets to support rear operations.

G5/civil affairs teams. There must be close coordination between the division G5/civil affairs teams and the rear CP. This is necessary in reducing Level I threats in the rear area. The cohesion of host nation support with military efforts throughout the rear area when viable will enhance the intelligence system. This will also strengthen the security posture in the division rear. Monitor civil affairs teams in the brigade rear areas. This will reinforce the security posture there as well.

Signal officer. The division signal officer must ensure adequate communications are available through the division signal system to support rear operations. The division commander must assign priorities to the rear operations network. This will ensure the signal officer has adequate assets to set up the rear operations network through the division signal system. He can augment it as necessary with net-radio integration (NRI). Detailed planning and mission prioritization are critical to the ability of the rear operations network to provide immediate information.
Division engineer. All area damage control (ADC) in the division rear area will be coordinated by the division engineer. Detailed planning by the RAOC with the division engineer and G3 ensures the engineering assets are tasked with only the most critical ADC tasks. The division engineer will coordinate the activities of nondivision engineer support. When required, the division engineer units may be directed to assist in other rear operations by the division commander.

Other support from the engineers includes constructing obstacles and installing minefields for rear operations. The plans for the division should include obstacles/mining of suspected landing zones and drop zones that threat forces could use to insert forces into the rear area. Based on division requirements, scatterable mines (FASCAM) may be used to support the rear operations portion of the obstacle plan.

Assistant division aviation officer (ADAO). The movement of troops by aviation assets provides a greater flexibility and response time to rear operations. The DAO will prioritize aviation support. He will advise the RAOC on the amount of aviation support for rear operations.

Air defense artillery (ADA) units. ADA units are employed in defense of critical assets or facilities as directed by the division commander. ADA may be employed in the division rear areas. If so, they will support the rear operations mission through their primary mission. There must be close coordination between the rear CP and the nearest ADA unit. This is essential in providing adequate information for early warning of air intrusion into the rear area. Provide ADA deception positions throughout the rear area. Rear area units need to be well versed in both active and passive air defense measures. This will ensure their own safety in the likely event that divisional ADA assets will not be assigned to provide dedicated air defense.

Division chemical officer. The division chemical officer will assist the rear CP in coordinating nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) activity in the rear area. He will accomplish this using the NBC recon units. All units assigned to the division have the inherent responsibility for reporting NBC attacks. Specific units will be used to expand the mission in the division rear. The chemical brigade at corps will provide support to the division for NBC recon. The unit will locate, mark, and identify all NBC attacks in the rear area. They will report to the rear CP the position, the agent, and other information pertinent to the attack. The rear CP in turn will notify the division G2 and all units in the area of the attack. MP, through employment and patrolling, can augment the reporting of NBC attacks.

Corps Rear Area

Protection for all personnel within the corps rear area boundaries is the responsibility of the corps. The boundary extends from the rear of the forward deployed divisions to the corps rear boundary. The terrain and the organization of the corps deployed will dictate the size of the corps rear.
The responsibility for rear operations within the corps area belongs to the corps commander. He will delegate the authority for this task to the ROC. He will be appointed based on the factors of METT-T. The ROC will use a rear area operations center (RAOC) to control and fight the rear battle.

The corps ROC officer will develop and maintain rear operations that are responsive to the security needs of the corps. The corps ROC will:

- Coordinate with allied and/or host nation authorities.
- Review and prepare units into bases and base clusters. This includes a prepared defense plan to defeat Level I enemy forces and to coordinate additional forces in defeating larger enemy forces.
- Monitor rear operation incidents and coordinate with the MP brigade to respond to enemy attacks beyond base capabilities. When enemy forces exceed MP capabilities, coordinate and assist a tactical combat force (TCF) to destroy the force.
- Coordinate with the engineer brigade for ADC support.
- Ensure all bases and base clusters coordinate with local MP assets for reinforcement. This is in case of attacks that exceed base capabilities.
- Interface rear operations with host nation elements.
- Request TCFs from the corps G3.
- Provide operational plans for the commitment of TCFs into the tactical area.
- Supervise training and rehearsing of subordinate units.
- Keep the corps commander informed on all rear operation matters.

The Corps G2

The G2 is responsible for the threat assessment. He will provide the latest intelligence on the possible threat to the corps rear area. Key information is provided to the RAOC. This will enable the ROC to plan for the possible threats to key facilities. The RAOC will coordinate with the G2 on the following:

- Management of counterintelligence (CI) agent net.
- Coordination of countersabotage and counterespionage operations in the rear area.
- Early warning of rear area attack.
- Analysis and constant estimate of enemy threat to rear area.
- Collection of information on enemy intentions in rear.
- Intelligence exchange with other services.

The Corps G3

The corps G3 must see the full depth of the battlefield. He must view the rear area as the place where enemy actions may be the first incidents of a conflict.

The G3 assisted by the RAOC will:
Monitor and integrate rear operations into all corps planning.
Assess the rear operations threat.
Select and assign a TCF to rear operations.
Coordinate direct and indirect fire support into the rear area. This will be done by either task organizing a TCF to provide such fires, or assigning an artillery unit to provide fire support for the RAOC.
Review and incorporate the positioning of rear area units into the entire corps scheme. This will ensure support and enhance security.
Coordinate with RO officer on recommended operational missions for the TCF.
Provide the commanders base assessment to the RAOC. Along with the recommendation of the ADC-S officer, prioritize the bases.

The G3 must balance forces between the deep operation, the close-in operation, and the rear operation. The G3, in his analysis, may decide to permit MP to harass a threat. He may task-organize rear area assets to fight the threat. Or, based on the needs of the entire corps, he may assign a TCF to the rear operation.

Corps Support Group (CSG) Commanders

The SG commanders in support of the corps rear operations mission will be assigned an RAOC for tactical administration within their area. The SG commanders will support the ROC and request assets (MP and engineer) through the corps RAOC. The corps RAOC is the only center in the rear area to coordinate MP and engineer missions. MP and Engineers are austere, yet critical to the success of rear operations. The corps RAOC (with a complete perspective of the entire rear operation) will request MP and engineers in support of the SGs. This centralized control will permit overall analysis of MP and engineer assets in the rear area. It will prevent piecemeal application of these assets.

Fire Support

There is a large geographical area of the corps rear. Careful positioning of artillery to support corps assets is of critical importance. Artillery assets must be available for rear operations. When the TCF is dispatched to the battle, it will be task-organized to provide fire support to rear operations. The RAOC fire support element (FSE) will review the fire support plans in the base defense plan. A fire support plan will be provided to the TCF by the BDLT assigned the area where the Level III incursion has occurred.

The corps ROC officer will consider attack helicopters as the primary direct fire platform for support of base clusters and military police (Levels I and II threat suppression). The corps G3 should ensure that there are attack helicopters for the rear operation when the close-in and deep operations permit.

Other considerations for fire support for the rear operations include:
Positioning combat units. Their artillery assets may provide artillery support (direct or general support) to key facilities. The RAOC FSE will coordinate with the combat units’ FSE for this task.

Use assets from forces being reconstituted in the rear area for fire support. Fire support elements and tactical air control parties (TACPs) from these forces may be tasked to support the RAOC or the MP brigade. This will enhance fire support for corps rear operations.

The corps may provide some form of fire support and/or close air support to MP in the rear area. This will greatly enhance the capability of the MP to attack and destroy large enemy forces. The G3 and the ROC must evaluate all fire support assets available to the corps. They must also augment the MP when possible. By providing this support to the MP, threat forces can be neutralized without assigning a TCF to the rear operation. Air Force close air support assets may be diverted by the G3. Air Force special operations aircraft may also be employed in the rear area when there is air parity or air superiority. Special operation aircraft can provide close air support and illumination in support of the rear operation mission. The control of these aircraft will be under the air component commander. Coordination will be through the air support section of the RAOC.

When assets are on hand, the corps commander may assign a TCF to the rear operation. This unit will be task-organized to provide organic artillery support and close air support.

When there is host nation support, they can provide fire support. Coordination by RAOC LEs with supporting host nation assets (for example, Korean or German forces) can enhance the base defense system.

Air Base Ground Defense (ABGD)

Air Force assets (air bases) in the corps rear area will have the same coordination and support responsibilities of a base cluster. The Air Force security officer will coordinate with the corps RAOC. Also, Air Force security police (SP) will be trained, equipped, and employed to defeat Level II threats in support of the air base. SP will conduct internal patrols to enhance the security of the base perimeter. The SP will coordinate with adjacent base clusters and MP. All support to the Air Force will follow the defense procedures as outlined in the Army/Air Force Joint Rear Operations Agreement.

Rear Operations in Echelons Above Corps

The theater army (TA) commander is responsible for rear operations in the echelons above corps (EAC). Owing to the large expanse of the theater army, he delegates the authority for rear operations to the TA area commanders. The theater army area command (TAACOM) commander will exercise his rear operation authority through a decentralized control system. This will be RTOCs Located at each echelon of the TAACOM. He may appoint an ROC based on the factors of METT-T. He would probably appoint the COSCOM/DISCOM commander or deputy corps/division commander.
Decentralized Control System

The TA commander will have an RTOC cell under the control of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOps). The cell will effect all necessary host nations’ coordination. It would provide TA commander directives to the TAACOM RTOC.

The TAACOM RTOCs are planning and coordinating elements. They provide the TAACOM commander interface with host nations assets. They also coordinate with the MP brigade and engineer command (ENCOM). This is to support the area support group RTOCs in rear operations planning.

The tasking authority for rear operations within the area support group belongs to the (ASG) RTOCs. Support assets in general or direct support of the area support group RTOC may also receive taskings from the TAACOM RTOC. The ASG RTOC will operate as shown in Figure 4-1.

Host nation (HN) coordination will occur at each echelon throughout the EAC. If the host nation is viable, it will normally retain responsibility for rear operations. When this occurs, host nation agreements will be the guidelines for the support that is provided. Though host nations' support exists, all U.S. base commanders will maintain defense of their facilities and bases.

The host nation may not be friendly. The theater of operations will then expand to accommodate the theater army. Active intelligence and security command (INSCOM) assets, civil affairs units, and lower echelon (corps, division) rear operation controls will be in place. They will support the intelligence and information requirements of the EAC RTOCs.

Because of the hostile environment and the size of the theater of operations, the TA commander will normally assign a TCF to the rear operation. He may keep a combat unit in the theater before commitment to forward forces or assign it to the TA rear operation.

Base defense in the TA area is comparable to that of the division and for the corps. MP security companies are often called upon for physical security at critical facilities in the TAACOM. Extensive obstacles or security systems that have been constructed or installed may also protect the facilities. Base and base cluster defensive plans must be obtained by the ASG RTOC. Conduct a detailed review of these facilities to understand their capabilities. Defense against a Level II threat can be accomplished for some bases. The TAACOM and ASG RTOCs will complete all rear operations planning as covered in Lesson 2.

The EAC RTOC must incorporate all units into the mutual defense of the theater. Coordination agreements obtained by TA must be decentralized as much as possible. Thereby, ASG RTOCs can task and execute quick, efficient rear operations support with other services and with the host nation.
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<td>The BDLT operational schedule will be determined by the team chief based on mission requirements.</td>
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Figure 4-1. A proposed 24-hour operation of the Corps RAOC or TAACOM ASG RTOC
Rear Operations Support in TA

The interface and development of intelligence and information will be done by the TAACOM RTOC. It will:

- Coordinate with the MI group, tactical exploitation battalion, and the EAC intelligence center (EACIC). They will provide OPSEC support, intelligence, and assist in intelligence preparation of rear operations for the RTOC.
- Coordinate with TA movement control agency (TAMCA) for integration of route control during rear operations.
- Coordinate with TA material management center (TAMMC) for review and coordination of critical facilities and bases in the rear area.
- Coordinate with theater communication command (Army)(TCC(A)) for access into the theater communications system (TCS(A)). (The TAACOM RTOC will also augment the TCS(A) with any available host nation assets).
- Coordinate boundaries and support of MP assets with the MP brigade. This will ensure geographical coverage of the TAACOM with MP battalions in general support within their assigned tactical areas.
- Coordinate with ENCOM on the location and disposition of engineer assets.
- Ensure host nation assets to support ADC have been identified and contacted to support the ASG RTOCs.
- Maintain coordination with ASG RTOCs to effect coordination and assistance that is not available within the area support group.

TAACOM Area Support Group RTOCs (ASG RTOCs)

In conjunction with coordination by the TAACOM RTOC, ASG RTOCs will coordinate with:

- Representative of the theater army movement control agency (TAMCA). This includes the movement control teams (MCTs) operating in the support group area. This coordination provides information on MSRs and passing units. The supporting MP battalion may effect this coordination for the RTOC.
- The MP battalion assigned the geographical area controlled by the ASG RTOC.
- Explosive ordnance disposal control center (EODCC) that supports the ASG to aid in ADC.
- Host nation assets within the ASG.
- Real property management activity (RPMA) for support information within the ASG.
- Civil affairs elements to integrate rear operations requirements with host nation support.

Tactical Combat Force (TCF) Support in the TA

The TA commander retains operational command of all rear operation assets in the theater army area. He uses the rear operation (tactical) net through the RTOCs (TA, TAACOM, ASG). An RTOC may report a Level III incursion of a force
that exceeds ASG RTOC assets. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations (DCSOPs) will direct the commitment of a TCF. The ASG RTOC will provide the area of operations and boundaries for the TCF (see Figure 4-2).

Area of Operation

When the mission is assigned, an area of operations is specified. A defensive mission may be assigned. The area of operations is drawn with lateral and rear boundaries. This area of operations is called a sector. An offensive mission may be assigned. The area is drawn with lateral and rear boundaries. This is called a zone (see Figure 4-2).

The size of an assigned area of operations will be based on the higher command's assessment of the needs resulting from an analysis of the assigned METT-T. An important factor affecting this assessment is the higher commander's overall concept of the operation; also, the role the unit must play within the concept. The TCF will be committed within the assigned area of operations determined by the ASG RTOC. The TCF will have operational control of all assets in this area of operations. The TCF commander will use the ASG for support during the operation. The TCF will coordinate with the proper RTOC for planning and logistical support. The TCF may be placed under the operational control of the ROC officer.

![Figure 4-2. Area of Operations (Sector/Zone)](image-url)
The host nation may be viable and has kept responsibilities for rear operations. The ASG RTOC will advise the host nation representative of the need for a tactical combat force. The host nation's TCF will be assigned a tactical area by the host nation. U.S. forces within the area may be under the operational control of the host nation's TCF (depending on existing agreements).

The host nation TCF may need more U.S. support. The ASG RTOC will request support through rear operations channels from DCSOPs TA. The unit tasked to support the host nation TCF will be attached to the host rest of the mission.

The TA commander may obtain forces from several sources. They include:

- Tactical units passing through the Army area to a forward deployed force.
- Units assigned or reconstituted in the Army area.
- Tactical units of other service components within the TA under the operational command of the TA commander. He may also have units assigned to the rear operation.
- Tactical units from a forward deployed corps.
- A task-organized force from assets disembarking in the theater.

Other Service Support in Theater Army

The area support groups in the TA may have Naval Marine units on hand for support. Also, numerous Air Force air bases will be present within the TA. Air Force SP will assist in on-base security of air bases in the theater. Therefore, the TA RTOC cells should review the following support:

- Port and harbor security support.
- Naval support.
- Marine support.
- Air Force support.

Each is discussed in detail below.

Port and harbor security support. This is a primary concern of the rear operation in a coastal area. If the host nation is viable, the security for the ports/harbors may remain a responsibility of the host nation. It may be coordinated by the U.S. Coast Guard. If the host nation is not viable, the U.S. Coast Guard will assume the port/harbor security. The Coast Guard will appoint a captain of the port. He will assume control of all aspects of the port to include security operations. Critical ports will be controlled as restricted areas. These ports will operate under restricted access security. This will be controlled by the captain of the port along with the Naval Control Shipping (NCS) organization and the theater Army provost marshal (TA PM). The TA RTOC will coordinate with the host nation, captain of the port, and the TA PM. This will ensure rear operations planning is coordinated from ship to shore with a clear statement of areas of responsibility.
Naval support. Naval assets offshore may provide fire support of base defenses. Close air support, coastal patrols, and naval gunfire may assist in securing ports and bases within range of naval assets. The TA RTOC will commence coordination between physical security units (MPs) of the coastal facilities and Navy assets.

Marine support. Dependent on the theater needs, Marines may be present within the theater. They may be used as a TCF to support the theater. Marine artillery and close air support assets in the rear area can also be used to assist critical bases that are in range of Marine artillery.

Air Force support. The Air Force will maintain air lines of communications (ALOC) into the theater. Air Force SP will be assigned as base defense for the air bases. These SP will conduct patrols on the air base under the control of the air base commander. The ASG RTOC will coordinate through local MPS to establish areas of responsibility between Army MP and SP on the air base. Air defense artillery may be placed to defend the air bases. Detailed planning and integration between the RTOC and the air base ground defense commander must be conducted to provide in-depth security of the air base. Air Force assets supporting these bases may be used to combat a Level II or Level III threat on the air bases. The Air Force liaison officer of the AASG RTOC can effect this coordination.
INSTRUCTIONS

You have just finished reading the instructional material for Lesson 4. This lesson covered describing rear area structure for rear operations. It is now time to check your comprehension of the lesson. This is done by completing the practice exercise below. All of the questions are multiple-choice with one correct answer or best choice. Try to answer all of the questions without referring to the lesson materials.

When you have completed all the questions, turn the page and check your answers against the correct responses. Each correct response is referenced to a specific portion of the lesson material. Review any questions you have missed or do not understand. When you have completed your review, continue to the next lesson.

Situation: You are a division commander incorporating rear operations planning for the battlefield to ensure the division can fight and defend the full depth of the battlefield.

1. The division commander shares incorporating rear operations planning with which of the following?
   A. G2.
   B. G3.
   C. G4.
   D. G5.

2. The division commander is responsible for the rear operations within his boundaries. The division commander will delegate this authority to which of the following:
   A. Engineer command.
   B. Assistant division commander for support.
   C. Deputy chief of staff operations.
   D. Operational maneuver group.

3. The authority that the division commander has delegated this rear operation responsibility to will be based on which of the following?
   A. RPMA.
   B. REMS.
   C. METT-T.
   D. PEWS.
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<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>B. G3. The division commander . . . (page 4-1, para 2).</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>B. Assistant division commander for support. He will delegate this . . . (page 4-1, para 3).</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. METT-T. The RO is chosen . . . (page 4-1, para 3).</td>
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LESSON 5
COMMAND AND CONTROL ELEMENTS
RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING/COORDINATING REAR OPERATIONS

Critical Tasks: 01-3762.00-2213
01-3762.00-2214

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn which command and control elements are responsible for planning/coordinating rear operations.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Identify the command and control elements responsible for planning/coordinating rear operations.

CONDITION: You have this subcourse, paper and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate your competency of this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 90-14, FM 19-1, and FM 19-4.

INTRODUCTION

Command and control of rear operations is the command's responsibility. There are several key players that are involved:

- The rear operations commander (ROC).
- G3.
- Rear area operations center (RAOC) /rear tactical operations center (RTOC).
- Security plan and operations (SPO) /security operations training and intelligence section (SOTI).
- Military police (MP).
- Engineers.
- Base/base cluster commanders.

PART A - REAR OPERATIONS COMMANDER

The ROC will be appointed by the echelon commander based on the factors of mission, enemy, terrain, troops, and time (METT-T).
The ROC is responsible for the command and control of rear operations. He has control of all RAOC/RTOC operations. Operational planning and support is received from the RAOC/RTOC to fight the rear operation by deputy chief of staff operations (G3/DSOPs). The tactical center of the rear command post that controls rear operation at each echelon is RTOC. The SPO/SOTI provides planning and control of all logistical distribution in each echelon support command. MP provide the combat link for rear operations. Their employment throughout the rear area provides the commander with a light, mobile force to effect rear operations. Depending on the situation of the battle, engineers are placed throughout the battlefield. They are given missions by the commander. Planning, preparing, and supervising the internal defense for rear operations belongs to the base/base cluster commander.

Chain of Command

The mission of rear operations is accomplished through the tactical chain of command (see Figures 5-1 and 5-2) for the division and corps.

The technical chain of command controls all combat support and combat service support units. It ensures the continuation of forward support to the forward combat units (see Figure 5-3).

Another primary mission of the tactical chain of command is to ensure that the technical chain is not interrupted. It must continue to provide logistical support (see Figure 5-4).

The technical chain performs combat support and combat service support until a threat requires a response by the base/base cluster commander. At this time, the base/base cluster commander uses the tactical chain of command (the RAOC) to defend his base. The RAOC notifies SPO/SOTI. In conjunction with the material management center (MMC) and the movement control center (MCC), they initiate coordination with support elements outside the threatened area. This ensures mission support from that attached base/base cluster can be sustained from another location.

Organization of the Rear Area Operations Center (Corps)

The RAOC is a tactical operation center. Their size will vary based on area responsibility, the echelon it supports, and the number of support units within the support area (see Figure 5-5). The RAOCs will be centrally located within their area of operation. All RAOCs will normally be placed with the assigned ROC to enhance coordination. The RAOC is dependent on other units for mess and maintenance. It will take this into consideration when positioning (see Figure 5-6). The RAOC is within the rear command post. The RAOC will act as the tactical center of the rear command post. It will be under the control of the ROC who may also control the rear CP. This is the channel for direct coordination with the main command post.
Figure 5-1. Division Tactical Chain of Command for Rear Operations

Figure 5-2. Corps Tactical Chain of Command for Rear Operations
Figure 5-3. Technical Chain of Command

Figure 5-4. The Combined Relationship of the Tactical and Technical Chain of Commands
Figure 5-5. Division Rear CP

Division Rear CP

The division Rear CP plans and coordinates the division rear operation in peacetime. They direct and monitor the actual battle in war. With the division G3, this rear CP coordinates all rear operations within the division rear area. It also coordinates with the brigade G3 to assist in brigade rear operations (see Figure 5-7). The division rear CP depends on the division for administration, rations and vehicle maintenance.

The operational schedule of the LE will be determined by the TM chief based on mission requirements.
The corps and theater Army area command area support group (TAACOM ASG) RAOC/RTOC.

The corps RAOC and TAACOM ASG RTOC are identical organizations (see 5-7). These units retain the largest area responsibility for rear operations. Though corps support group RAOCs are within the corps rear area, they are coordinating agencies for the corps RAOC. The organizational size and geographical responsibility of the TAACOM ASG are large. The TAACOM ASG RTOC may exercise operational control of certain units in their area of operations as directed by the TA DCSOPs.
Figure 5-7. Corps RAOC and TAACOM ASG RTOC
The major equipment that a corps and TAACOM ASG RAOC would have is:

- Truck, Cargo 5T expansible.
- Truck, Cargo, 2-1/2-T (2).
- Truck, Cargo, Tactical 5/4-T (5).
- Truck, Utility, 3/4-T.
- Truck, CUCV, w/Commo Kit (3).
- Trailer, Cargo, 1-1/2-T (2).
- Radio Set AN/VRC V5 (8).
- Radio Set AN/GRC-142.
- HF Radio Set AN/GRC-193A.
- Computer Terminal AN/UYQ-30.
- Switchboard SB-22/PT.

A proposed 24-hour operation of the corps RAOC or TAACOM ASG RTOC is shown in Figure 5-8.

The Corps Support Group (CSG) RAOC and Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) RTOC.

These two operational centers are identical (see Figure 5-9). The corps support group RAOC is a staff coordination element within each support group in the corps. The RTOC coordinates with the corps RAOC. The corps RAOC coordinates with the G3 on behalf of each CSG RAOC. The TAACOM RTOC coordinates with each TAACOM RTOC, the MP brigade, and the engineer command in the theater. The RTOC conducts rear operations throughout the TAACOM. They will ensure the mutual support of each TAACOM ASG. Host nation support (HNS) may be available to TAACOM. The RTOC will coordinate and integrate HNS within the TAACOM based on set agreements.

Theater Army RTOC

The TA is a table of distribution and allowances (TDA) unit. It is not a table of organization and equipment (TOE) unit. It must be tailored to meet mission and command requirements of the theater it is assigned to; hence, it is not a fixed organization. Likewise, the RTOC cell that will support the TA follows these same guidelines. The TA RTOC will support and assist TAACOM RTOC and conduct staff and host nation (HN) coordination. It will also provide rear operations information and support to the TA commander. The TA RTOC will coordinate with DCSOPs.

Liaison Elements (LEs)

LEs are assigned to RAOC/RTOC. They report to the operations officer of the RAOC/RTOC. The number of LEs vary. This is based on the area of responsibility and the number of support units within the support area.
### A Proposed 24-Hour Operation of the Corps RAOC or TAACOM ASG RAOC

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<td>The BDLT operational schedule will be determined by the team chief based on mission requirements.</td>
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Figure 5-8. Proposed 24-Hour Operation of Corps RAOC or TAACOM ASG RTOC
Figure 5-9. CSG and TAACOM RTOC
The LE mission includes coordination with base clusters and liaison requirements with adjacent headquarters. These are:

- SPOs/security operations training and intelligence.
- MP.
- Engineers.
- Navy.
- Marine.
- Air Force.
- Coast Guard.
- Support to higher headquarters (G3).
- Liaison with host nation rear operations forces.

Many missions are fulfilled by these teams. This includes coordinating base defense and conducting liaison as directed by the RAOC/RTOC. LEs at each echelon are composed of one officer and one enlisted personnel. The team is structured around combat arms and engineer representatives.

Each area of expertise will be represented in the team. This will provide a full spectrum of experience to address rear operation problems at any echelon.

PART B - REAR AREA OPERATIONS CENTER

The RAOC/RTOC plans, coordinates, advises, and directs the execution of rear operations. This is based on echelon priorities and plans. They are the tactical operations center on fighting rear operations. The RAOC/RTOC responds to the requirements of the echelon ROC.

The RAOC/RTOC, in the execution of rear operations, will assist in the placing of units in the rear area through G3. The senior officer within each base will be designated base commander by the RAOC/RTOC. He will then set up a base defense operations center (BDOC).

The RAOC/RTOC will cluster bases for mutual support. Base cluster operation centers (BCOCs) will be set up by the base cluster commander. When forming the tactical chain of command, for the rear operations, the base commander and/or base cluster commanders report to the RAOC/RTOC. Setting up the tactical communications net to support the rear operation plan is done by the RAOC/RTOC. The RAOC/RTOC commander will coordinate with the echelon signal officer/unit. He will ensure that there are viable communication assets for bases/base clusters and that there are other means of communication. When direct communications are not available, the RAOC/RTOC will coordinate with MP to augment the rear operations (tactical) communications net. MP will use their organic communications and mobile patrols.

The division Rear CP is the tactical operations center for rear operations in the division. They will use LEs to coordinate with the S3s of the forward brigades. The geographical area may exceed the capabilities of the rear CP. The ROC officer will appoint base cluster commanders as area commanders. The LE will be attached as a staff augmentation to that area commander who has been appointed in the division to assist in coordination of that area.
The corps RAOC conducts rear operations in the corps rear area. This RAOC will provide missions to the MP, engineers, and EODCC in support of rear operations. The corps RAOC coordinates with MP and engineers, brigade headquarters, and HN authorities. The corps RAOC is identical to the theater Army Command Area Support Group RTOC. The corps RAOC will also have direct access to the corps G2 for intelligence information and planning.

The CSG RAOCs are management centers for the corps RAOC. The CSG RAOC will coordinate with all base clusters in the support group. The CSG RAOC will submit mission requests for MP, engineers, and EOD support to the corps RAOC. This size RTOC is also found as theater Army Area Command Headquarters (see Figure 5-10).

The TA RTOC is a staff element for coordination and control of rear operations. The TA RTOC, located near the TA DCSOPs, coordinates with the HN and RTOCs of the TAACOMs. The TA RTOC provides rear operation directives from the TA commander.

The TAACOM RTOC has the same control relationship as the corps RAOC. Because of the size of the TAACOM area, the TAACOM ASG RTOCs coordinate mission requests for engineer, MP, and EOD assets directly with the units in the ASG.

The ASG In the TAACOM will request ROC support from assets in the TAACOM. The ASG RTOC will request support from the MP and engineer brigade for rear operations.

RAOC/RTOC Internal Responsibilities

RAOCs/RTOCs are organized differently at each echelon. Basic responsibilities are inherent to each action. The small RAOCs/RTOCs that do not have some sections (see Figure 5-11) have personnel, such as artillery officer and ordnance officer, within the organization. They perform these tasks or satellite off other echelon organizations for specific support.

The responsibilities within the RAOC/RTOC sections are detailed below.

The headquarters and administrative section coordinates all support as required for the RAOC/RTOC. This includes all personnel, administrative, and logistic support.

The operations and intelligence section performs the following:

- Receives, correlates, analyzes, and reports the rear operation situation to the G3 and base clusters.
- Develops priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and other intelligence requirements (OIR) to the G2. They assist intelligence collectors in gathering intelligence for rear operations.
- Receives intelligence and information from the LEs. Reports it to the G2. Receives analyzed intelligence and information from the G2. Applies it to critical bases.
Figure 5-10. TAACOM RTOC/Corps Support Group RAOC

Figure 5-11. RAOC/RTOC Sections
\[ \text{o Receives intelligence preparation of the battle (IPB) products from the G2. Applies that to the intelligence preparation for rear operations.} \\
\text{o Receives and distributes air defense alert status from the ADA brigade.} \\
\text{o Reviews base defense plans. Develops operational plans for tactical combat forces or other forces employed in support of rear operations.} \\
\text{o Receives requests from LEs. Directs assets under control of the RAOC or requests assistance from the G3.} \\
\text{o Coordinates with the G3 and SPO/SOTI on critical bases, passing units, and moving of units. The RAOC/RTOC will coordinate all command support through the SPO/SITU.} \\
\text{o Coordinates Air Force support through the Air Force liaison officer at the RAOC/RTOC.} \\
\text{o Coordinates the positioning of critical supplies in the rear. Makes recommendations for critical bases as determined by the logistics on hand at each echelon.} \\
\text{o Coordinates with the SPO/SOTI on all movement of bases or units into the RAOC/RTOC's area.} \\
\text{o Initiates the request for a TCF to be employed in the rear. Provides guidance as to tactical boundaries, units under the operational control of the TCF, and mission requirements.} \\
\text{o Monitors and supervises rear operations communication data distribution and tactical computer systems. Coordinates required support for the system.} \\
\text{o Coordinates automation requirements for the RAOC/RTOC.} \\
\text{o Coordinates training of base defense units with the proper unit or staff.} \\
\text{o Keeps the G3 informed.} \\
\text{o Maintains rear operations pattern analysis files; conducts pattern analysis; requests additional combat electronic warfare and intelligence (CEWI) assets; and adjusts the collection plan to support the pattern of analysis.} \]

The fire support section (FSE) performs the following:

\[ \text{o Coordinates rear operation plans with units and staffs. This includes planned maneuver and fire support.} \\
\text{o Ensures base/base cluster preplanned fires are appropriate. Ensures the rear operation plans have adequate fire support.} \\
\text{o Is responsible for the fire support plan for rear operations.} \\
\text{o Recommends to the ROC the placing of artillery DS/GS for rear operations.} \\
\text{o Coordinates fires with the RAOC/RTOC Air Force LNO.} \\
\text{o The artillery officer assigned to the operations section of each RAOC is the artillery liaison officer. In the absence of a FSE (DIV, TAACOM), the artillery LNO will coordinate fires with the proper agency (assigned TCF, DIVARTY in division, HNS in TAACOM).} \]

The rear operation plans section performs the following:

\[ \text{o Reviews and coordinates base defense plans.} \\
\text{o Assists in planning and coordinating for TCF.} \]
o Makes recommendations on requests to the RAOC/RTOC commander. This is based on base priorities and current rear area threat.

o Monitors and maintains the rear operations situation on a map. Updates and recommends to the RAOC/RTOC commander on the movement of critical assets, bases, or supplies.

o Monitors unit positioning. Analyzes that from a rear operation perspective. Makes recommendations to the RAOC/RTOC commander.

The air support section performs the following:

o Coordinates and integrates Air Force air support for the rear operation. The division rear CP does not have an Air Force LNO. This support is coordinated by the operations section of the rear CP with the G3. The TAACOM operations section will coordinate this support through DCSOPs TA. They will establish decentralized support with HN assets or appointed Air Force LNOs.

The ADC Plans section has many responsibilities:

o Reviews, coordinates, and contents on base ADC plans.

o Coordinates ADC plans with units. This includes the echelon engineer officer or the engineer brigade, and staffs for ADC support.

o Reviews alternative areas for ADC support. This includes base capabilities, base cluster assets, and HN support.

o Prioritizes and makes recommendations on ADC support. This is based on needs of the unit.

o Monitors, maintains, and updates an ADC map. This will include positions of incidents, NBC contamination, base response, and assets available and committed.

o Records the location and capabilities of any and all assets that may augment the ADC mission such as HN support.

o Coordinates with the operations section for alternative plans for incidents where extensive damage cannot be resolved and bases must be moved or reconstituted.

o Reviews positioning recommendations from an ADC perspective. Makes recommendations to the operations section.

o Provides position location, extent of damage, and NBC contamination to the RAOC/RTOC for engineer and chemical assets. In the division rear CP, the Engineer officer (ADC) is responsible for ADC coordination.

The civil-military operations (CMO) section responsibilities are as follows:

o Coordinates host nation rear operation interface at assigned levels.

o Coordinates requests for assistance with HN counterparts.

o Remains current on the capabilities of HN agencies.

o Provides local information to counterintelligence teams in support of rear operations.

o Coordinates with civil affairs assets within the RAOC/RTOC area of responsibility. Provides current information and assistance. In the division area, the rear CP operations section will maintain close coordination with the division G5 for this support. In the corps area,
The corps RAOC civil-military operations (CMO) officer will assist the CSG RAOCs with CMO coordination and assistance. In the TAACOM, the TAACOM RTOC will maintain close coordination with the civil affairs element to assist in decentralized operations for each of the CMO at the TAACOM ASG RTOCs.

The communications section:

- Monitors and coordinates the setting up of a rear operation communications system with the echelon signal unit.
- Provides direct interface with the echelon signal element.
- Coordinates alternative means of communication for contingency operations when distance or terrain restrict communications.
- Provides technical expertise for ADP assets within the RAOC.
- Reviews HN capabilities for signal support of rear operations.
- Is responsible for communication interface with MP, TCF, and base defense forces. This will be through effective planning and prior coordination (CEOI and COMSEC).
- Maintains and manages RAOC/RTOC communications equipment.
- Review all base cluster plans with RAOC/RTOC. Make recommendations on improving or changing plans for better integrations.
- Make recommendations on positioning units. This is based on unit capabilities and status within the cluster.
- Provide information and intelligence to and from the RAOC/RTOC and base/base clusters within their geographical area.
- Ensure air defense alert status is provided to base clusters within their assigned areas.
- Provide tactical expertise to two or three base clusters for ROC planning. Assist bases and area MP in interface for defense.
- Conduct coordination with headquarters elements or units with information or assistance from the RAOC/RTOC (for example, G3, MP, ENG).
- Augment CMO section to assist in coordination of HNS.
- Are under the operational control (OPCON) of the tactical combat force (TCF) when the TCF is committed within the geographical area where the LE has been assigned.

Terrain Management

One of the key responsibilities of the RAOC/RTOC is terrain management. This is done in close coordination with all staff agencies. It involves the management of all units, facilities, and supplies that are moving or stationary in the rear area. This difficult task will be controlled by the following procedures:

Transient Units

Units are constantly moving in the rear area as a result of mission requirements. The unit that must move will notify the BDOC/BCOC of its intention to move. On behalf of the RAOC/RTOC, the LE will assist in providing the unit with the necessary information. This includes an intelligence summary. All responsibility of the moving unit will cease upon

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its load out from its old base/base cluster. The base/base cluster commander must readjust the security to accommodate the change in base structure. The moving unit is responsible for its security in movement. It may be augmented by MP or other assets. This is based on the unit's criticality to the mission.

The LE will assist the movement of the unit. It will coordinate the unit's incorporation in an existing base/base cluster or establish a new base. The area LE will assist the unit in setting up security.

Bases must provide intelligence to RAOC/RTOC on the terrain that surrounds them. A base may be near a possible drop zone. The base should include observation of that area. When possible, it should create obstacles, such as mines and traps, to deny the use of the drop zone to the enemy. Combat units or reserves can be placed near key facilities to augment the security of that asset. The RAOC/RTOC may recommend this to the G3. RAOC/RTOC must always review positioning. This is to gain time and to provide early warning against the Level III threat.

Critical facilities such as nuclear storage sites or command posts should be positioned carefully. These should not be near possible landing zones or areas that would add inherent danger to their mission. They should not provide the enemy quick access to the base.

The RAOC/RTOC must try to provide in-depth security for the medical treatment facilities (MTF). These facilities are numerous. In many cases there will be no ideal type of security. They should not be near possible targets of opportunity such as nuclear storage facilities, class III or class V. When they are threatened, hospital personnel can participate in their defense. Base commanders should not exclude medical personnel from the defense plan. They should attempt to augment the base logically. Make sure of the ability of these personnel to defend the hospital. The echelon commander must provide specific guidance with the degree of participation and tactical disposition of these facilities to be based on the Geneva Convention.

**Distribution of Units and Supplies**

The RAOC/RTOC, the SPO/SOTI, and the ROC must be aware of an equitable distribution of support. A base may contain more than sixty percent of the "on hand" resources of one class of supplies. It will be noted as a critical base until SPO/SOTI and the RAOC can correct the distribution. If possible, critical units (such as the MCC and MMC) should not all be located on the same base. The RAOC/RTOC in its base assessment should review all bases using this criteria.

**Passing Units**

Responsibility for a unit's self-defense, while passing through an area, such as division, corps, TA, belongs to the unit itself. A daily listing of passing units will be provided to the RAOC/RTOC. This comes from the appropriate echelon movement agency. The monitoring of the passage of these
units will be done by the appropriate movement agency. An intelligence summary will be provided by the RAOC/RTOC. This will inform the passing unit of the active threat operating in the rear area.

The passing unit may be a possible tactical combat force. Assistance may be obtained from this unit. The TA commander or gaining corps commander must give his approval. TCF transiting the area have missions. They must not be deferred unless the tactical situation dictates. The order to defer this unit will pass through the echelon commander to the rear operations officer. Coordination would be started by the LE with responsibility for that area. The G3 may assign a rear operations mission to a passing unit. He is responsible for ensuring that the unit is task-organized to neutralize the threat. The G3 will attach forces as needed to meet this requirement.

Tracking a unit through an area may be necessary. The RAOC/RTOC will request reports from the appropriate transportation officer or agency. They can provide constant updates of the unit until it passes out of its area of operation. The MP can provide tracking information on prior coordination with the echelon PM. This occurs if the transportation agency is not in position to track the unit.

PART C - BASE CLUSTER OPERATION CENTER (BCOC)

The BCOC is the nucleus for all matters of rear operations within the cluster. It provides the command and control for planning and supervising base security and ADC. The BCOC is set up by the base cluster commander. He is the senior officer within the cluster. He normally has a headquarters and staff capability to set up the BCOC. The base cluster commander will task bases within the cluster for personnel and equipment as needed. He will monitor the use of reaction forces within each base. He will consider the employment of a base cluster reaction force. This force is composed of pre-identified assets within each base. It will aid in the mutual security of all bases in the cluster. The BCOC will operate 24 hours a day in support of the tactical chain of command. It will maintain a current situation map. It will have reliable communications with the RAOC/RTOC or with units within the rear operations NET. If possible, the MP NET should be used.

Base and Base Cluster Commander Responsibilities

A unit's defense in the rear area must be by the unit itself. Rear operations are designed to build on this concept. They integrate mutual support into a viable defense. This defense concept prevents the commitment of combat forces until a substantial enemy threat exists.

Base Commander

Units in the rear area will be assigned to a base or will set up a base. A base is a unit or a multi-unit position that has a definite perimeter. The base commander will be the senior officer. He will set up a BDOC. It will operate 24 hours a day in support of the tactical chain of command. He will plan, prepare, and supervise the internal defense. He will ensure the
security of personnel, equipment, and resources from attack. The commander will train all personnel in basic defense techniques for a viable defensive perimeter. A defense plan will be prepared by the base commander. He will instruct all personnel and units within the base on the execution of the defense plan. A reaction force to augment the defensive posture of the base will be developed by the base commander. Only under extreme circumstances will a base defense reaction force be committed to support assets outside the base. The force is designed for on-base security and reinforcement of the base.

Base commanders will recommend movement/positioning of their unit to the RAOC/RTOC to augment their physical security. The base commander will gain mutual support from units in or near his vicinity. He will coordinate with the local MP patrols to secure support for the base. This coordination with the MP should include communications interface tactical planning for the MP response force; how and where the MP should rally to support the base. He is responsible for the defeat of all Level 1 threats using active and passive defensive measures. This threat may exceed his capabilities. He may then request MP support.

The base commander's capability to defend the base is the cornerstone of rear operations mission.

Base Cluster Commander

Bases should be grouped to provide mutual support. The RAOC/RTOC will cluster them. The senior officer in each cluster becomes the base cluster commander. The base cluster commander will normally be the commander of a battalion-sized unit or larger. The BCOC can be managed by the staff.

The base cluster commander will integrate base defense plans into a base cluster defense plan. He will have the support of LE. He will develop the defense of the cluster to include fire support, reaction forces, MP assistance, internal command and control of the bases, and the initial defensive response against enemy attacks. A copy of the plan will be forwarded through the LE for review by the RAOC/RTOC. Requests for support or defensive augmentation will be coordinated by the LE with adjoining units, MP, and the RAOC/RTOC.

Base and base cluster commanders maintain their base defense. Shortages in materiel or weaknesses in defense must be known early. The use of obstacles (wire, demolitions, mines) is essential to the defense of each base. Where units cannot defend themselves or are not mutually supportive or cannot be adequately defended, repositioning must take place at once. A delay may seriously endanger the unit. The RAOC/RTOC will recommend the relocation of a unit to the ROC. The LE, with the RAOC/RTOC, will assist in the movement of the units.

Tactical Combat Force (TCF)
The TCF is a combined arms force assigned to defeat large enemy threats. This may be a unit assigned a RAOC/RTOC mission from the close-in operation or assigned to rear operations. The TCF will be task-organized by the G3 to defeat the threat. It could contain its own organic artillery or aviation support as task-organized by the G3. The TCF may be attack helicopters or mechanized force. It may be an airmobile force or any other combat force available.

When a TCF is designated, MP will provide the following:

- Location of the enemy and strength.
- Disposition.
- Terrain/road information.
- Status of friendly forces.

MP will assist the TCF in defeating the threat by conducting ambushes, setting up blocking positions, or conducting other missions as assigned by the TCF commander.

Employment Considerations

The threat in the rear area may exceed the capability of the MP and base defense forces. The RAOC/RTOC will notify the ROC that a TCF is required. The ROC will notify the G3. The G3 will analyze the situation with other staff elements. He will recommend one of the following to the commander:

- Direct MP and reaction forces to harass and delay to gain time.
- Provide direct or indirect fire system to weight the battle for the MP.
- Commit assets from the close-in operation.
- Request a TCF from a higher headquarters. Depending on the tactical situation, a TCF may be assigned to the rear operations. In this case, the ROC will have the authority to commit this force.

The MP may be tasked by the G3 to delay the force. The MP commander (provost marshal, MP brigade commander) will become the response force commander. He will consolidate MP assets. He will also execute a delay using MP assets and any other force under the control of the RAOC/RTOC. Assets committed to support the delay will be under the operational control of the MP commander.

Artillery for Rear Operations

Fire support must be on hand for rear operations. Fire support will be coordinated by the RAOC/RTOC and G3. The ROC must plan for the use of artillery. The FSE or artillery officer of the RAOC/RTOC will provide the artillery unit with the overlays and disposition of forces in the area of operation. In coordination between the RAOC/RTOC and the artillery unit, control measures will be set. A restricted fire area (RFA) may be set up around each base or base cluster as required to support fires for the MP. If there are no forward observers, the MP, the base cluster commander, or an appointed qualified person in the area of operations (AO) may act as forward observer for the artillery unit. The RAOC/RTOC will coordinate with the
SPO/SOTI. The SPO/SOTI will assist in setting up logistic support for the artillery unit while it is in support of the RAOC/RTOC. The TCF may still be required after the introduction of the artillery-unit. The artillery unit may revert to the support of the TCF on order of the RAOC/RTOC.

The RFA may be used to define the boundaries of the area of operation used by the TCF. All units within the area of operation are under operational control of the TCF. Each base will be identified as a no fire area (NFA) (see Figure 5-12).

The operations order defines the RFA. The special instructions to the TCF will include the location of supply points for all classes of supplies required to support the TCF.

Command Control of the TCF

There will be a coordinating instruction of the operations order. The SPO/SOTI will be assigned to notify all supply points of the high priority that the TCF will have for supply issue. The TCF may require transportation support. The SPO/SOTI will coordinate this support.

A TCF may be assigned to the rear operation. It will be placed under the operation control (OPCON) of the ROC. The TCF commander assigned to the rear operations will report to the RAOC/RTOC. He will be the command and control element for the rear operations. The unit staff will coordinate with the RAOC/RTOC. The RAOC/RTOC will direct the rear operations. The RAOC/RTOC provides the TCF commander with an operational plan to provide all logistic and medical support, units under OPCON, and the boundaries of the TCF's tactical area (see Figure 5-12). An LE from the area under OPCON of the TCF will act as the liaison team for the RAOC/RTOC. The base commander and MP will retain control of their assets until the TCF arrives in the tactical area. They will notify the RAOC/RTOC that the TCF is prepared to assume the mission. The senior MP and/or LE will provide immediate tactical information to the TCF on their arrival in the area. The RAOC/RTOC will control maintaining and relinquishing operational control of rear battle assets. He will coordinate with headquarters. The RAOC/RTOC must notify the SPO/SOTI of the loss of support from the area under attack. The SPO/SOTI will coordinate the redirection of support from another area until the threat has been neutralized.

More combat forces may be requested by TCF through the RAOC/RTOC. The TCF will coordinate logistic support through the RAOC/RTOC from assets in the rear area. The TCF completes the mission and notifies the RAOC/RTOC. The RAOC/RTOC will release all units to the control of their parent units. The LE assisting the TCF conducts a battle damage assessment. He requests the necessary ADC support. The TCF may be released back to the parent unit or reconsolidated in the rear area.
Allied TCF/HN forces may be employed in support of rear operations. The RAOC/RTOC will provide liaison with LE and the CMO section. The RAOC/RTOC will follow set agreements. He will ensure that the coordination and support of the allied TCF follows theater requirements.

The RAOC/RTOC, based on the assessment of the LE, may recommend repositioning of units after an attack. This will be to enhance the security of the base or base cluster. The RAOC/RTOC will inform the ROC and SPO/SOTI of the support required to return the bases to operation.

The RAOC/RTOC must ensure it has properly coordinated the planning of the employment of a TCF in the rear operations. Priorities for routes must be identified. They must be controlled by the appropriate transportation agency. The MP should assist the move of the TCF into position. They will brief the TCF commander on the current situation. Logistic bases must be notified that priority of support has been changed to the TCF where applicable. Attack helicopters may be used as a maneuver force or for augmentation with MP. A forward rearming and refueling point (FARRP) may be required. The RAOC/RTOC must exercise close coordination with the SPO/SOTI so control of support assets for the committed TCF is efficient.
Staff Interaction

During initial employment or in support of specific operations, the G3/DCSOPs and support commander, based on the staff guidance from the commander, will provide the RAOC/RTOC with a priority list of facilities or supplies. This list is the commander's base assessment. This is formed by reviewing the threat, the operation, or critical support requirements that are conducted by the unit. The list will prioritize critical facilities or supplies which the commander determines to be essential. This includes headquarters, Class V, Class III, and nuclear storage sites. The RAOC/RTOC will use this assessment to list the bases by priority in the rear area and to develop the rear operations plan. The assessment will change the direction of the echelon commander or G3. RAOC/RTOC will prioritize the bases using the assessment. The RAOC/RTOC must maintain constant coordination with other elements. He must ensure the assessment is accurate.

RAOC/RTOC Coordination

Coordination occurs with all critical elements in the rear area. The RAOC/RTOC must ensure that it is complete and detailed. The RAOC/RTOC coordinates the security of all units in the rear area. The RAOC/RTOC is the rear operations control center.

SPO/SOTI Logistic Distribution in the Command

Planning and control of all logistic distribution in the support command is provided by the SPO/SOTI. This element is the RAOC/RTOC's technical counterpart in the support command. Lateral coordination is essential. But, there is a clear distinction in responsibility. SPO/SOTI is responsible for controlling and administering the technical chain of command to support the forward battlefield. The RAOC/RTOC is the tactical center for coordinating rear operations with the same CS and CSS units. These roles must remain separate and defined. This will ensure that rear operations retains unity of command.

The RAOC/RTOC shares concern for many critical areas of movements in the rear area. This includes troop movements, supply movements, and the main supply routes (MSRs). The RAOC/RTOC may discover disruptions or interdiction in the rear area that affect MSRs or any unit moving in the rear. Coordination must be started at once with the SPO/SOTI to stop the loss of forward support. A Level III threat near an MSR will require a rerouting of all traffic. A report of the interdiction of a route may mean a Level I or Level II threat. The transportation agency and RAOC/RTOC often need the same information.

Military Police

MP employment in the rear area mutually support rear operations. MP support will interface at all levels, from the base to RAOC/RTOC. The primary combat unit for Level II threats in the rear area are the MP. They are the eyes and ears of the RAOC/RTOC. They will provide it information. If more information is needed of a certain area, a recon by the MP will be conducted. The MP will
locate themselves in or near every critical base in the rear area. The RAOC/RTOC will constantly coordinate with the PM for support.

Engineer

The engineers are positioned throughout the battlefield. The RAOC/RTOC must be aware of their location, capabilities, and response time. The use of engineers for missions must be coordinated through the G3/DCSOPs and the echelon engineer. The engineer mission requirements must be reviewed by the RAOC/RTOC. Then, the G3 must be contacted to gain a full understanding of the priority of missions the commander has for the engineers. This teamwork will provide the ADC plans section with groundwork to develop other sources of ADC support where engineer assets are austere or not available. The engineers will provide critical ADC support on a task or OPCON base (hardening bases, building bunkers, or laying mines). However, they must not be relied upon as a sole source unit for ADC.

Explosive Ordnance Disposal Units (EOD). EOD units will support the RAOC/RTOC. The EOD unit will assist all Army units located within their assigned area. The RAOC/RTOC will use the commander's base assessment. He will assist the EOD control center in prioritizing incidents.

Air Defense Artillery. The RAOC/RTOC at each echelon will ensure that a communications link is maintained through the echelon tactical operations centers (div, corps) or in the EAC with the region air defense commander. The link with the region air defense commander ensures that the air defense warning status is monitored. Also, that it is reported to all bases in the rear area. The division airspace management element (DAME) and the corps airspace management element (CAME) will provide information and warnings. The air defense warning (ADW) will be reported as follows:

- ADW Red-Attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is imminent or in progress.
- ADW Yellow-Attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is probable.
- ADW White-Attack by hostile aircraft or missiles is improbable.

G2/intelligence. The RAOC/RTOC must generate requirements for intelligence collectors. The RAOC/RTOC is a user of intelligence. The RAOC/RTOC must ask questions of the G/2 echelon support elements. The G2 can then identify collectors to assist the RAOC/RTOC intelligence officer. The RAOC/RTOC must take charge in this area. Requests for overflights of the rear and counterintelligence teams to operate near built-up areas and industrial facilities are part of the RAOC/RTOC means of getting the intelligence for the rear operations.

Counterintelligence (CI). Early efforts with CI teams will aid the RAOC/RTOC in identifying and reducing Level II threats in the rear area. CI teams work through the G2. The CI teams will coordinate with local police, government officials, and counterterrorist groups. CI teams will provide invaluable sources for intelligence. Also, they can aid in the identification of levels.
I and II threat activity. The CI effort is a continuous long-range operation. This will provide constant sources of information to the RAOC/RTOC.

G5/civil affairs. Civil affairs units will be operating in and around the rear area. They operate from the forward brigade area through the communications zone. The coordination and assistance they provide are critical to gain host nation support. During their work, civil affairs elements will often gain information critical to the discovery, control, and neutralization of Level I and some Level II threats. The MP and civil affairs teams will share this type of information through mutual support. The ADC plans section can also use the civil affairs teams. They can locate and identify HN assets for ADC support.
LESSON 5
PRACTICE EXERCISE

INSTRUCTIONS

You have just finished reading the instructional material for Lesson 5. This lesson covered identifying the command and control elements responsible for planning/coordinating rear operations. It is now time to check your comprehension of the lesson. This is done by completing the practice exercise below. All of the questions are multiple-choice with only one correct answer or best choice. Try to answer all of the questions without referring to the lesson materials.

When you have completed all the questions, turn the page and check your answers against the correct responses. Each correct response is referenced to a specific portion of the lesson material. Review any questions you have missed or do not understand. When you have completed your review, continue to the next lesson.

1. You are the echelon commander. Based on what factors will you appoint the rear operations commander?
   A. RAOC.
   B. METT-T.
   C. OPLAN.
   D. STANAG.

2. As the G3/DCSOPs you receive operational planning and support from?
   A. RAOC/RTOC.
   B. OMG.
   C. NORTHAG.
   D. TAACOM.

3. When bases are so positioned that direct communications are not available, the RAOC/RTOC will coordinate with whom to augment rear operations?
   A. Communications security.
   B. Electronic warfare.
   C. Military police.
   D. Communication intelligence.

4. As part of the RAOC/RTOC you will act as the tactical center of the rear command post under the control of whom?
   A. SPO/SOTI.
   B. Rear operations commander.
   C. Provost marshal.
   D. Support group.
5. You are an officer in charge of a unit passing through an area such as division, corps, or TA. Who does responsibility for the defense of your unit belong to?

A. The division.
B. The corps.
C. The TA.
D. Your unit.

6. You are base commander and will gain mutual support from units in or near your area. You will coordinate with local ________ to secure support for your base.

A. civilians.
B. MP patrols.
C. LEs.
D. RAOC/RTOC.

7. You are the TCF commander assigned to the rear operations. You report to the ______ as the command and control element for rear operations.

A. ROC.
B. RAOC/RTOC.
C. base commander.
D. SPO/SOTI.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>B. METT-T. The ROC will be appointed . . . (page 5-1, para 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>A. RAOC/RTOC. Operational planning and support is received . . . (page 5-2, para 3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. Military police. When direct communications are not . . . (page 5-11, para 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>B. Rear operations commander. The RAOC/RTOC responds . . . (page 5-11, para 4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>D. Your unit. Responsibility for a unit's . . . (page 5-17, para 7).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>B. MP patrols. The base commander will gain . . . (page 5-19, para 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>B. RAOC/RTOC. The TCF commander assigned . . . (page 5-21, para 5).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 6
BASE DEFENSE OPERATIONS

Critical Tasks: 01-3762.00-2213
01-3762.00-2214

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:
In this lesson you will learn about base defense operations.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Describe base defense operations.

CONDITION: You have this subcourse, paper and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 90-14, FM 19-1, and FM 19-4.

INTRODUCTION

Base defense is the cornerstone of successful rear operations. It includes all actions that units occupying a base take to protect themselves from enemy attack. They consist of a combination of passive and active measures including: the assistance of the MP patrolling and recon operations; hardening and disposal actions; cover and concealment; deception; and quick reaction to enemy threat or attack. Base defense operations are enhanced by the extensive use of reinforcing and natural obstacles, sensors, surveillance devices, and observation and listening posts.

Base Defense Operations

Every unit must provide for its own local security. It must be capable of protecting itself against Level I enemy incursions. Support units are not trained or equipped to conduct a sustained defense against Levels II and III attacks. Therefore, combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) units are normally grouped into bases and base clusters. This will enhance their own defense as well as mutual support forward forces. The composition of bases and base clusters is the responsibility of the ROC. The senior officer in each base/base cluster will be the base/base cluster commander.
The Base

The base is a geographically small, defendable area. It has a defined perimeter and set access controls. The base commander is the unit commander or senior unit commander if more than one unit is present in the base. The base is the focal point for base defense planning and training. It has to defend itself against Level I attacks. In case of Levels II and III attacks, the base engages enemy forces. It delays them until reinforcing MP or a tactical combat force (possibly host nation forces) arrives to assist in defeating the incursion. Each base will establish a base defense operations center (BDOC) to plan, coordinate, and supervise base defense operations. The position of the base will be determined by the G3, support commander, and the RAOC/RTOC.

When possible, the base should be situated and configured to take advantage of natural and man-made terrain features. The area to be defended may vary. It could be high ground with good observation and fields of fire or a highly congested area with buildings or jungle, obscuring observation and limiting fields of fire. Missions (CS, CSS) and security are involved in the final selection of a base site. They include:

- Dispersion.
- Cover and concealment.
- Internal accessibility.
- External accessibility.
- Proximity.
- Security and defensive capabilities.
- Communications.
- Internal layout.

Each of these is discussed below.

Dispersion. Base troops and facilities must be dispersed. This will reduce their vulnerability against enemy artillery, nuclear, or chemical attacks. However, they must be close enough to provide mutual support and protection against enemy ground attacks. Therefore, a compromise must be reached between the conflicting requirements of dispersion and mass.

Cover and concealment. The area should afford good cover, camouflage, and concealment to enhance the base's survivability.

Internal accessibility. A suitable internal road or trail for large trucks and vans going to all parts of the support area is the type of a base site with good internal accessibility.

External accessibility. Nearness to the main supply route (MSR) with good routes into and out of the proposed area is a site with good external accessibility. Alternate routes between the MSR and the motor park are also important to facilitate two-way traffic. This reduces the chance of a tree blowdown or rubble blocking entry and exits. Alternative routes also help in the execution of an evacuation plan if necessary.
Proximity. The base must surround or be located as close as possible to the activities or installations it supports on a normal day-to-day operation.

Security and defensive capabilities. Besides meeting operational needs, the position should provide adequate security and defense against enemy sabotage and direct attacks. Most of the time, the support mission of the base is the main factor in determining its physical location in the rear area.

Communications. The presence of communications is highly important in picking a possible base location. The area signal system is the primary communication link for the rear operation. Each base and base cluster will have organic radio equipment dedicated to the rear operation net as an alternate means of communication. In some instances, tenant units may augment base communications. Coordinate with the local communications-electronics staff office. This may be necessary to assist in gaining access to the area communications system.

Internal layout. The internal layout of the base should be such that it supports both the base’s support mission as well as base defense operations.

The final selection of a site includes a thorough ground recon of the sites chosen by map recon. Once an area has been selected and the ground recon has been completed, the tentative locations of base elements are determined and marked with signs. Sketches of the area are prepared. Show the approximate location of each element. The traffic circulation plan, observation or listening posts (OPs/LPs), motor parks, and the base defense plan are developed. The sketches should also show the locations and directions of fire for crew-served weapons. A strip map showing the route of movement should be prepared for use by drivers and by those who will be in charge of the movement.

A Base Cluster. A base cluster normally covers a larger geographical area than a base. Base clusters contain several bases that are grouped together to enhance their security as well as to facilitate their support of combat forces. A base cluster normally does not have a defined perimeter or a set access point. For rear operation purposes, the base cluster is the next higher tactical command and control headquarters of the base. The base cluster commander is normally a commander who has a headquarters and staff. They will have the capability to establish a base cluster operations center (BCOC). The BCOC is the nucleus for all matters concerning the rear operations within the cluster. It has the command and control means to plan, coordinate, and supervise a base cluster. The BCOC is like a tactical operations center (TOC). It coordinates base defense operations and plans. It also sets up and maintains communications with bases. The RAOC/RTOC collects and disseminates intelligence plans for air and fire support to the clusters. The RAOC/RTOC also coordinates the employment of MP and/or combat forces to assist base defense forces in defeating Levels II and III attacks.

Isolated Units. Most CSS units in the corps rear area are in a base cluster. However, some may operate from independent or isolated bases. These units
will be integrated into the rear operation plan. They will report directly to the RAOC/RTOC.

Base Defense System

To be effective, a base defense system must accomplish the four rear operations tasks. They are:

- Secure the base.
- Detect the enemy.
- Delay the enemy.
- Destroy the enemy.

Each of these components of a base defense system is discussed in detail below.

Secure the base. The base/base cluster commander must set necessary defensive measures for the security of his unit. The base must arrange assets to secure the unit while the primary CS or CSS mission continues. Each commander must apply METT-T to determine these requirements. The mission must be accomplished. The base must be secure.

Detection. Detection efforts include the use of day and night observation devices as well as communications, intelligence, radar, and sensor equipment. This will provide early warning of infiltration attempts by the enemy. The platoon early warning system (PEWS) is an effective anti-intrusion and detection system. However, it must be employed in sufficient quantities to provide adequate coverage of the base area. Chemical detection and radiological monitoring devices also must be employed. They will detect the presence of chemical or radiological contaminants.

Warning systems and procedures are set up to give notice of enemy attack. The procedures must include graduated phases of defense to meet the suspected or known threat (possible, probable, imminent). If an attack is unlikely but possible from Level I threats, the percentage of personnel involved in the defense is quite small. If a Level II or III threat is probable, the defensive requirements may disrupt or stop the combat support mission. The base must prepare for the attack. Alarms should be sounded to notify all personnel of various alert postures. Devices such as sirens, pyrotechnics, and horns can be used for this purpose. There may be areas in the rear that have no tactical units, or are isolated because of troop disposition. They should be reconed on an irregular basis by MP patrols. The RAOC/RTOC should coordinate this action with the echelon PM as part of the MP security mission.

Delay. The defense system must hinder the attacker's progress after detection and warning enough to permit base defense forces to react. Delay is done by employing obstacles and possible minefields. These obstacles are covered by direct or indirect fires. They are designed to slow and channel the enemy movement (see Figures 6-1 and 6-2).
The restrictions that minefields impose on friendly mobility as well as enemy mobility dictate the need for positive and effective command and control of mine employment. The echelon commander is vested with the authority to emplace mines in the rear area. At his discretion this may vary with the purpose of the minefields and types of mines (conventional or scatterable). Minefields that restrict maneuverability to a greater degree require a higher echelon of authority. In all cases, the responsible commander must ensure that the proposed field is coordinated with adjacent, higher, and subordinate units. He must further ensure that limitation to friendly maneuvers are minimized and that all requirements for reporting, marking and recording met (see Figures 6-3 and 6-4).
Commanders may delegate approval authority to lower echelons as stated. Higher echelons may retain emplacement authority from subordinate elements.

Positive steps must be taken to grant or withhold authority for mine employment. This is critical for scatterable mines. Orders must be specific in delegation of employment authority. They must be equally specific in withholding authorizing authority. Failure to specify could result in mines not being employed where needed or possibly employed in an area which would restrict LOC. The delegation or withholding of employment authority should be specified in the rear operations plan. It should be changed as necessary by fragmentary orders.
Destruction. Once the enemy force has been detected and delayed, it must be destroyed. If it can be destroyed with the capability of the base and MP response forces, then the threat should be destroyed as quickly as possible. This is aided by positioning machine guns and lightweight antiarmor weapons to cover obstacles and possible enemy avenues of approach. Grenade launchers mounted on vehicles are effective fire suppression systems. These can be quickly dispatched to threatened areas. The threat may exceed the base assets. The preplanned measure to delay the force may be seriously tested until the MP response force or the TCF can arrive. At times, due to facilities and assets, the base will not prevent the breach of the perimeter. Base defense plans should consider this problem. Critical units or bases may be evacuated from the area if the factors of METT-T permit. Close and constant coordination with the RAOC will enhance this defense.
The threat is described by Levels (I, II, III) as a planning guide and defenses are planned and assigned based on these levels. However, the threat levels do not restrict responses. The RAOC must apply the force needed to destroy the threat. In some instances, a Level I threat may require MP response forces. MP response forces may delay a Level III threat. The rule is to apply the force required to destroy the threat.

The engaging of hostile forces should not automatically arrive from base defense. They should prepare to defend the base, then report the hostile force. They then should observe it. But, they should continue their logistic support mission. The base/base cluster commander must understand when the enemy should be engaged. He should inform the RAOC/RTOC of his actions when he does engage the force.
Every base must establish and implement security control procedures. These must provide for in-depth security. They must nullify or reduce the effectiveness of enemy attacks. These include the following:

- Persons entering the base must be subjected to control procedures (identification procedures must be set and enforced).
- Specified points of entry and exit must be set. All other points must be denied or observed.
- Personnel and crew-served weapons must be provided as backup at each point of entry and exit and on high-speed avenues of approach.
- An on-order reaction force must be designated and rehearsed. Their communications net must include communications between the entry and exit points, BDOC, and the reaction force.
- Use of terrain. Proper evaluation and organization of the area is essential. This will reduce the number of forces required for the defense of the base. Factors that should be considered include:
  - Natural defensive features of the terrain.
  - Use of reinforcing obstacles to enhance the natural defense features of the terrain.
  - Use of existing roads and waterways as military LOC.
  - Control of land areas surrounding the base complex to preclude or inhibit enemy direct fire, indirect fire, and ground attacks. This can be accomplished through mutual support from adjacent bases to ensure coverage of all areas.
  - Adequate dispersion to reduce the effects of nuclear and chemical weapons.
  - Identification and observation of potential enemy landing and drop zones.
- Security. Early warning of enemy intentions and/or actual operations is essential. This will provide base defense forces time to react. MP patrols, ground surveillance radars, air recon and surveillance systems can all provide early warning. Include chemical agent detection, warning devices, and radiological monitoring equipment. MP and counterintelligence information from civilian informants and the actions of local personnel near the base may be indicators of pending enemy actions. Security measures vary with the enemy threat, forces on hand, and other factors. The base commander must prepare the best defense for his base using the factors of METT-T.
- Mutual support. The base cluster commander coordinates the support between bases to assist in the defense of the base cluster. The development of a reaction force within the base cluster will aid in the mutual security of each base in the cluster.
- Responsiveness. Attacks against a base may range from long-range sniper, mortar, artillery, or rocket fire to saboteurs or tactical units. The enemy has the advantage of deciding when, where, and with what force he will attack. The base defense forces should be prepared to meet the widest possible range of contingencies. The defender prepares base defense plans to maintain the integrity of the base. The plans are rehearsed, evaluated, and revised to facilitate the use of
fire support in the base area. The defensive plan contains preplanned reference points. This includes on and around likely enemy landings or drop zones.

The primary objective of base defense operations is to maintain a secure base. This would minimize disruptions to the primary missions of support. The defender uses whatever actions are necessary to engage enemy forces before they can penetrate the base. The base commander maintains constant liaison with the base cluster operations center (BCOC). This is to report enemy activities in his area. If necessary, he can request assistance from MP or other forces to remove the threat.

Base Defense Training

Refresher training may be needed for support personnel, especially officers and NCOs, in base defense principles and techniques. This includes the use of organic weapons, communication procedures, emplacement and monitoring of ground sensors, preparation of defensive positions, fire support coordination, and NBC defense measures.

Unit Training

Unit and base defense training focuses on three areas: rehearsal of base defense plans; continuation of the support mission under limited attack; and complete defensive posture without conducting the support mission. Liaison element and combat units can provide on-site training assistance when necessary. RAOC will coordinate requests for such assistance. Military intelligence assets may also assist base units in conducting operations security (OPSEC) training.

Individual Training

All individuals will take part in base defense operations. Refresher training may be needed in the following areas as applicable to their roles in the base defense effort:

- Preparation of individual fighting positions.
- Camouflage, cover, and concealment.
- Patrol and operation of roadblocks and checkpoints.
- Limited visibility operations. This includes the use of night observation devices and sensors and special challenge, sign, and countersign techniques.
- Cross-training on individual and crew-served weapons and supporting equipment available within the unit.
- Marksmanship, especially night firing and the preparation of range cards.
- Listening posts and observation post operations. There should be emphasis on security, sound and light discipline, and reporting procedures.
- Emplacement, operation, and maintenance of special observation and detection devices. This includes sensors, flares, platoon early warning System (PEWS), and remotely employed sensors (REMS).
- Cross-training in all communications equipment available within the unit and in communication techniques.
- Obstacle construction and mines and boobytrap emplacement.
- Counterattack, use of rally points, internal and external.
- Use of individual and nonair defense crew-served weapons in an air defense role.
- Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) protective measures.
- Operations security (OPSEC).
- Identification of threat vehicles and equipment.
- Spot reports using SALUTE format.
- Fire support request, coordination, and adjustment.
- Nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) training.

The debilitating and lethal effects of NBC weapons pose a great threat to personnel on the battlefield. Priority targets of the enemy will include nuclear delivery means such as aircraft, missiles, and rocket sites. In general, targets include:

- Aircraft.
- Missiles.
- Rocket sites.
- Headquarters of division and higher echelon.
- Communications and radar sites.
- Reserves and troop concentrations.

Chemical attacks on the rear battlefield may require personnel to assume progressively higher mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP). They may work in full protective clothing for long periods of time. Wearing protective clothing will impair performance. It will require more time to perform the work, even the most routine tasks. Also, salvage, recovery, reclassification and maintenance operations may be hampered by the contamination of damaged equipment. This could require commanders to either start time-consuming decontamination operations or increase personnel risks to save time. Contamination may be so acute that equipment may have to be repaired while it is contaminated. Supplies must be decontaminated before issue. Medical patients must be cleaned of contamination before they are treated.

Unit personnel in rear areas must be trained in the following:

- Contamination avoidance. This is done through NBC recon, detection, and warning of NBC hazards, and limiting the spread of contamination.
- Protective measures. These include the use of MOPP-both personnel and vehicles, recognition of NBC alarms and NBC weapon effects, and the ability to administer appropriate self-aid, first aid, and buddy aid.
- Decontamination operations. These include emergency personnel and equipment or partial decontamination of personnel and equipment. These training techniques must be integrated into individual and unit training programs. This will enable rear area units and personnel to survive and
operate in an NBC environment and to continue to support the main effort.

Base Defense Exercises

Base defense exercises are the final and most important step in the base defense training cycle. They provide the means for developing individual and unit proficiency in base defense operations. These exercises are conducted under various weather conditions during day and night. Base defense exercises are used to familiarize base defense forces and tenet units with their roles in base defense operations. They include, but are not limited to: rehearsals of base defense plans; manning of defensive positions; coordination of supporting fires; coordination with adjacent bases; and integration of external support by MP/TCF. Besides conducting exercises that involve all base defense forces, BDOC/BCOC exercises should be held to train leaders involved in the defense of the base to: exercise fire support coordination agencies; to test communications; and to exercise the necessary coordination and liaison between the bases, base clusters, and the RAOC/RTOC.
LESSON 6

PRACTICE EXERCISE

INSTRUCTIONS

You have just finished reading the instructional material for Lesson 6. This lesson covered describing base defense operations. It is now time to check your comprehension of the lesson. This is done by completing the practice exercise below. All of the questions are multiple-choice with only one correct answer or best choice. Try to answer all of the questions without referring to the lesson materials.

When you have completed all the questions, turn the page and check your answers against the correct responses. Each correct response is referenced to a specific portion of the lesson material. Review any questions you have missed or do not understand. When you have completed your review, continue to the next lesson.

1. You are a base commander. Your base is the focal point for base defense planning and training and is responsible for defending itself against Level _______ attacks.
   
   A. I.
   B. II.
   C. III.
   D. II and III.

2. As base commander, you will establish a __________ to plan, coordinate, and supervise base defense operations.
   
   A. BCC.
   B. BCOC.
   C. LE.
   D. BDOC.

3. You are the officer in charge of a combat service support unit operating from an isolated base. You report directly to the __________.
   
   A. BDLT.
   B. BPOC.
   C. RAOC/RTOC.
   D. ROC.
4. As base commander, you may require personnel to assume progressively higher mission-oriented protective posture because of chemical attacks. They may have to work ______ for extended periods of time.

   A. undercover.
   B. in protective clothing.
   C. after it clears.
   D. at night only.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A. I Every unit must provide . . . (page 6-1, para 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>D. BDOC. Each base will establish a . . . (page 6-2, para 1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>C. RAOC/RTOC. These units will be integrated . . . (page 6-3, para 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>B. In protective clothing. Chemical attacks on the rear . . . (page 6-11, para 3).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LESSON 7
PASSIVE SECURITY MEASURES IN THE REAR AREA

Critical Tasks: 01-3762.00-2213
01-3762.00-2214

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION: In this lesson you will learn to evaluate passive security measures in the rear area.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTION: Evaluate passive security measures in the rear area.

CONDITION: You have this subcourse, paper and pencil.

STANDARD: To demonstrate competency of this task you must achieve a minimum score of 70 percent on the subcourse examination.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications: FM 21-2, FM 21-75, and FM 5-20.

INTRODUCTION

The soldier is responsible for his own concealment. His responsibility here is just as great as that for his rifle. The soldier must know as much about camouflage as he knows about his weapon. Training in marksmanship teaches him to hit the target accurately; knowledge of camouflage teaches him how to escape becoming a target.

PART A - EVALUATE INDIVIDUALS AND EQUIPMENT ON PROPER CAMOUFLAGE

Camouflage is one of the basic weapons of war. When it is used correctly, it is the difference between defeat and the success we are looking for. To the person it could mean his life. Regardless of the type of warfare, all-out nuclear or internal defense operations, camouflage remains important.

Small semi-independent units must furnish their own security, recon, and surveillance. They must be able to exist for long periods of time with a minimum of control and support from higher headquarters. To be successful, they must be able to conceal themselves from the enemy. When this is done, the knowledge and proper execution of the principles of camouflage have been fulfilled.
Camouflage for the Individual

Camouflage consists of the measures you take to conceal yourself, your equipment, and your position from enemy observation. You may use natural and artificial materials.

Exposed Skin

Exposed skin reflects light which can be detected by the enemy. This reflection is due to the natural oil that the skin contains. Camouflage face paint sticks are issued in three standard two-tone sticks. They are:

- Loam and light green for troops in areas with dark green vegetation.
- Sand and light green for troops use in areas lacking dark green vegetation.
- Loam and white for all troops in snow-covered terrain.
- Dark charcoal or lamp black for troop use if camouflage sticks are not available.

Paint the shiny areas; these are the forehead, cheekbones, nose, and chin, with a dark color. Paint the shadow areas around the eyes, under the nose, and under the chin with a light color. Paint the exposed skin on the back of your neck and hands. When available, use the issue-type face paint camouflage stick to apply a two-color combination in an irregular pattern.

Mud may be used in an emergency. Keep in mind that mud changes color as it dries. It may peel off, leaving the skin exposed. Remember, too, that mud could contain harmful bacteria. When applying camouflage, use the buddy system. Work with another man and check each other (see Figures 7-1 and 7-2).

Figure 7-1. Camouflage With Irregular Pattern
It is the responsibility of the soldier to apply camouflage to himself.

Camouflaging the Helmet

The outline of the helmet is one of the most striking features of a soldier's equipment. The curved familiar shape can be easily identified by the enemy. One of the steps for individual camouflage is the disruption both of the form of the helmet and the strong straight line shadow it casts. See Figure 7-3; it will show several ways of doing this.
Impromptu helmet cover can be made from circular pieces of onasburg, burlap, or other cloth, 20 inches in diameter. A 1-inch hem is sewn around the edges. A drawstring is pulled through it, and the whole cover is pulled tightly onto the helmet. Discarded sand bags, because of their size, make excellent impromptu covers. The covers, regardless of what they are made of, should be painted to break up the solid color. Two inch slits are cut in the cover to allow for the insertion of foliage or boughs. No matter what kind of helmet camouflage is used, it is incomplete if the shadow beneath the helmet is not broken up by arranging a bit of foliage or garnishing so that pieces of it hang over the rim of the helmet. Small irregular pieces of cloth, similarly arranged, will accomplish the same thing.
Camouflage Clothing

In the absence of issued camouflage uniforms, the soldier can make his own.

The color and pattern should blend into the terrain background. He can do this with a little planning and skillful use of the materials on hand. Any coloring materials can be used, such as dyes, crankcase oil, or even a mixture of mud and grease. What we want to do is make the clothing look less like a uniform and more like the terrain we are operating in (see Figure 7-4).

Figure 7-4. Self-Made Camouflage Suits
Blend This Patrol Into the Terrain

For use in snow covered terrain, there is available a white garment designed to blend with a white or mottled white and black background. The snowsuit does not conceal the small patches of shadow that surround a human figure. This is not necessary since snow country is seldom all white. It does contain numerous dark spots and shadows.
If certain snow areas are all white with absolutely no shadows, then use is made of defiles, snow drifts, and natural folds in the ground. It must be remembered that camouflage clothing and camouflage equipment will not conceal you alone. The tonedown, the camouflaged helmet, the painted suit and the covered shiny objects are just the beginning of the concealment job. At times, soldiers have relied with complete faith on a camouflaged helmet and a camouflaged suit. They then thought themselves invisible. They completely disregarded all the basic elements of camouflage. This always leads to poor results.

One of the best and simplest ways to distort the giveaway outline of your weapon is by wrapping it with discarded cloth such as burlap or strips of old clothing dyed to match the background. Pattern painting the weapon is another excellent method of distorting the weapon outline. All shiny parts should be covered by cloth, paint, or mud. You must take care when camouflaging a weapon not to cause interference in the sighting and firing of it. Suggestions for camouflaging an individual weapon can be seen in Figure 7-5.

Canvas Equipment

All canvas equipment will fade from repeated washing. When this occurs, it must be darkened with paint, mud, charcoal, or even crushed grass. It must be colored to blend with the surrounding terrain. Remember that it should be painted in bold, irregular patterns (see Figure 7-6).

Shiny Objects

All shiny objects must be concealed. One of the common breaches of camouflage discipline is reflection from brightly shining objects. This includes such items as rings, watches, belt buckles, and mess kit items. Another common breach of camouflage discipline is the wearing of goggles on the helmet. This should be avoided.

Camouflaging of Equipment (Vehicles/Artillery)

A vehicle that is not camouflaged in the proper manner may lead to much more than a lost vehicle. It could mean the discovery of your unit, disclosure of an important tactical plan, or complete destruction of your unit or an installation. The camouflaging of a vehicle is not enough; you also must camouflage the vehicle tracks.

Tracks are especially revealing to an aerial observer (see Figure 7-7). They can indicate type, location, strength, and even intentions of a unit. The gradual turns of wheeled vehicles are distinguishable from the skidding turns of a track-laying vehicle. Often a single track across an area of low vegetation is clearly visible. The last is especially true in the early morning hours when there is a heavy dew. Tracks should follow closely. They should be parallel to hedges, fences, cultivated fields, and other natural terrain lines in order to remain inconspicuous from the air. Tracks should always continue past the position to a logical termination.
Figure 7-5. Method of Camouflaging an Individual Weapon
Figure 7-6. Camouflage Your Equipment

Figure 7-7. Track Discipline
Completely concealed roads rarely exist. Even the small amount of timber which must be cut down to clear a roadway through a wooded area leaves gaps in the overhead cover. These can clearly be seen from the air. Partially concealed roads do exist. They are better than exposed ones. Recon parties should locate them. Any gaps in overhead cover on such a road can be concealed by overhead screens or artificial or natural materials. When there are only short stretches of exposed tracks, they may be erased by brushing leaves and debris over them. Concealed routes should be marked in advance of use and guards posted to ensure minimum disturbance in the area.

Before a unit occupies a position, a quartering party should first make a recon, then lay out a concealed track plan. No vehicle should enter the new area until then. This plan should be laid out to fit into the terrain pattern. It should be as indistinct as possible. Take advantage of existing roads, overhead cover, and shadow casting lines. Many factors must be considered in such a plan: duration of occupation; time allowed for entering and leaving; size, character, and mission of occupying unit; distance from the enemy; and the weather.

Parking areas should be indicated as well as those portions of routes to be patrolled by traffic guides. A unit may have to occupy a position without prior recon. Unit camouflage training will ensure that all personnel are trained to follow terrain patterns and utilize all overhead cover, when possible. You must give special attention to the training of vehicle drivers. Ensure that they will follow these rules automatically, even in the absence of NCOs or yourself. You and your NCOs must instruct all personnel that when the first vehicle enters an area, guards must be stationed at critical points to direct traffic. This will prevent unnecessary vehicle slowdown, stopping, or blocking on a roadway.

In a snow covered terrain, concealment of tracks is a major problem. Even in light snow, tracks make strong shadow lines visible from great distances. Sharp turns should be avoided because the resulting snow ridges cast even heavier shadows. The same principles stressed throughout this lesson apply to snow covered terrain. There is more emphasis on following natural shadow casting terrain lines. It is also important that all vehicles keep to the same tracks. Vehicles leaving the track or road may achieve short periods of track concealment by driving directly into or away from the sun. Shadows cast by these tracks will not be apparent until the sun strikes them from an angle. Short lengths of tracks may be wiped out if they are not too deep. Do this by having your men trample them with snowshoes.

Shine. Siting and track discipline do much to conceal a vehicle. However, shine can nullify the best site and finest track discipline. Shine is always present when there is light in the sky; sunlight, moonlight, or the light of flares. It is caused by windshield, headlight, cab window, wet vehicle body, and even by the light paint of the insignia. These danger spots must be concealed by any means. The betraying nature of shine should never be underestimated. Even under heavy overhead cover, shiny objects may be revealed through the smallest of gaps.
Shadow. There are two kinds of shadows to consider in camouflage. One is the concealing shadow cast by objects on the ground. From the air, these appear so dark that a vehicle parked within them has a good chance of remaining undetected (see Figure 7-8). In the northern hemisphere, the north side of an object higher than the vehicle is the best side on which to park; the east and west sides are dangerous for half a day. The other kind of shadow to consider is that cast by the vehicle itself. This revealing shadow must be hidden by parking either in the shadow of a larger object as explained above, or by parking on the sunny side of the object (see Figure 7-9).
Also, the smaller shadow areas within the vehicle such as the shadow line of the truck body in and around the cab, beneath the fenders, within the wheels, and in the open back of the cargo space must be blocked out. They also aid in identification. In snowy areas with little or no cover, vehicles can be parked facing directly into the sun. This will reduce the shadow, which can then be further reduced and broken up by large snowballs or deep holes dug in the snow. Snow thrown on the wheels helps to disrupt this telltale area.

Camouflage Measures

Siting and Dispersion. In camouflage, the aim of good vehicle siting is to occupy the terrain without altering its appearance. To do this, vehicles should be parked under natural cover when available. When cover is inadequate, they should be parked so that the shape of the vehicle will disappear into the surroundings. Before a driver can site his vehicle to take advantage of the concealment offered by his surroundings, he must know how the different terrains look from the air. In combat zones this knowledge is as important as knowing how to drive the vehicles.

Use of Natural Materials. Good sitings and dispersion are essential. Sometimes they are not enough. Greater concealment can be had by supplementing these measures with natural materials to break up the shape and shadows of the vehicles. This material is almost always available near a parking site. It can be erected and removed quickly. When cut foliage is used, it should be replaced as soon as it starts to wither (see Figures 7-10 and 11). Altering the color of vehicles or adding texture to them are other ways to supplement siting and dispersion. Color may be changed by applying mud to the body and tarpaulin. Follow the patterning principles given below. Texture may be added all over or in pattern shapes by attaching leaves, heavy grass, or coarse sand to the surface with an adhesive.

Pattern Painting. Pattern painting of a vehicle is not a cure-all. It is, however, a valuable supplement to other camouflage measures. Added to good siting, dispersion discipline, and the use of nets, it increases the benefit to be derived from such measures. Vehicle patterns are designed to disrupt the cube shape of vehicles from all angles of view. The patterns will disrupt shadows. They will tie in with the shadow at the rear of a vehicle when it is faced into the sun, as well as the large dark shadow areas of windows, mudguards, wheels, and undercarriage. The patterns must be bold enough to be effective at a distance. White or light gray paint is applied to the undersurfaces of the vehicle to cause them to reflect light. This lightens the dark shadows of the undercarriage. This is termed "countershading." As stated before, pattern painting alone will not conceal a vehicle. To be effective, it must be combined with proper background and siting. Today's mechanized and highly mobile units have the capability of traveling great distances over varied terrain and growth. Pattern painting that is effective one day may not be effective the next day.
Figure 7-10. Parked Vehicle Close to Trees With Cut Foliage Used to Break Up its Shape and Shadows

In fact, the pattern may even prove to be a detriment by rendering the vehicle conspicuous. In areas where snow is a daily problem, vehicle concealment is made much easier if the vehicle is painted with the snow pattern shown ill Figure 7-12. The national symbols have been left off the vehicle in the illustrations to show the pattern more clearly. Whether or not to eliminate them and other common vehicular markings must be determined by higher authority.
Nets. The principal artificial materials used to conceal vehicles are drape nets. They are easy to use, quickly erected, and quickly removed. Drape nets can give complete concealment against direct observation. However, as with most artificial camouflage materials, they can frequently be detected by photographic observation. They often fail to blend properly with the background. In every case, however, properly suspended and supported, drapes to conceal the identity of a vehicle, even though the drape net itself may be detected. Nets are not recommended in snow areas. They require excessive maintenance. They cannot support a snow load, and become wet, frozen, bulky, and hard to handle.

Digging In. In a desert, or any open barrier terrain, the lower an object is to the ground, the smaller its shadow and the easier it is to conceal from the air. When the situation permits, every effort must be made to dig in important vehicles. Not only are they more easily concealed, but they are also protected from fragments. An excavation is made with a slanting approach and the vehicle is parked in the pit. Sandbags are used to form a revetment for protection. The whole thing is covered with a net. The net is sloped gently out to the aides and staked down. Finally, the vehicle tracks to the position are brushed out or covered.

Figure 7-11. Further Measures to Conceal Vehicle
Figure 7-12. Pattern for Snow Terrain

(3) White and olive drab for backgrounds of snow and trees. An equally effective scheme is black and white. In snow, countershading is not necessary.
Revealing Factors (Artillery)

Skillful concealment of artillery weapons can add immeasurably to the element of surprise and then to the defeat of the enemy. Enemy observers are trained to search for certain definite signs which indicate the presence of artillery. This may be badly camouflaged weapon positions, blast areas, litter, paths or wheel tracks. In the case of missile sites, there are excessive earthworking soars in the terrain pattern. This is necessitated by a level firing pad, and fueling entrances and exits. Even though the weapons are hidden, some signs are giveaways to the presence of artillery. These signs may not indicate the exact nature of the position. However, they do attract enemy attention and invite more careful observation.

Camouflage Measures

Camouflage measures vary with the situation on hand. There is little opportunity to camouflage positions extensively when they will be occupied for only a short period. If the weapons must remain longer, their locations can then be improved by better siting and hiding. When the batteries are deployed for a coordinated attack, the location of each battery and of each piece should be carefully selected. In a defensive action, you must develop extensive camouflage. The utmost precaution must be taken to deceive the enemy as to the location of the installation.

Siting. The exact position for the elements of a battery, within the assigned area, must meet several requirements.

The position must:

- Cover the required field of fire.
- Afford dispersion of weapons, vehicles, and other equipment of the battery.
- Provide an opportunity to set up communications without creating attention or getting ground scars and paths.
- Accommodate access and supply routes. It is desirable to have routes to the front, flanks, and rear. This is important in situations where it may be necessary to make sudden changes in position. When personnel, ammunition, equipment, and other supplies are moved into position, they must follow a prepared traffic plan.

Nets. Where natural concealment is impossible or difficult, suitably garnished twine nets and chicken wire are quick and effective means of concealment. Care must be taken to follow the correct methods in their use. Wire netting, although heavier and bulkier, holds its form better, is more durable, and is invaluable for positions of a relatively permanent nature. The twine nets, being lighter and easier to handle, are better adapted to mobile situations and temporary positions. Both kinds can be garnished with cloth strips and natural materials (see Figures 7-13, 7-14, and 7-15).
Figure 7-13. Concealing Missiles
Figure 7-14. Net Supplementing Natural Materials For Concealing Honest John Missile
Figure 7-15. Net Supplementing Sparse Vegetation to Conceal a Rocket Launcher and Erector

Pattern Painting. Pattern painting of artillery pieces can be an effective aid to concealment and is designed for use in varying terrains (see Figure 7-16).
Figure 7-16. Patterns for Artillery

This howitzer is painted white for snow terrain in wooded areas, with about 15% left olive drab. In mostly wooded areas the piece should be solid white.

This pattern is suitable for light desert background. In reddish desert background, the earth yellow should be changed to earth red.

For temperate and jungle terrain, olive drab, field drab, and white.
PART B - EVALUATE THE ENFORCING OF MINIMUM NOISE AND LIGHT DURING THE HOURS OF DARKNESS AND THE PROPER DISPOSAL OF LITTER/TRASH

Noise

Learn to identify, evaluate, and react to common battlefield noises. Be aware of common sounds in your area of operations. All sounds, the snap of a twig, the click of a bolt, the rattle of a canteen, the bark of a dog, the call of the wild or domestic animals and fowl are information which could be valuable to you.

You can learn a lot by listening. Train yourself to be patient. It may be necessary to listen in complete silence for long periods.

Sounds can be heard better at night. This is because there are fewer noises to interfere and because cooler, damper, night air carries sound better.

Remember sounds can reveal your presence to the enemy. Suppress a sneeze by pressing up on your nostrils with your fingers. If you start to cough, squeeze your adam's apple slightly. If you cannot avoid sneezing or coughing, muffle the noise by burying your nose and mouth in your hands or sleeve.

Secure and tape all metal parts, weapons slings, canteen cups, identification tags, and whatever else you feel should be taped. Talking should only take place when it is necessary to conduct or explain operations.

Use radios only when necessary. Keep the volume low so radios can be heard only by the operator.

Light Discipline

Smoking at night should be restricted. The enemy may see and smell it. If there is smoking, it should only be where it can be concealed from enemy view.

Flashlights or other light sources must be filtered and concealed, such as under a poncho. Be sure that you cover anything that reflects light such as metal surfaces, vehicles, glass, and many other things.

Litter Discipline

When occupying a position, take all litter such as empty food containers, empty ammo cans or boxes, and old camouflage to established collection points. During movement, carry all litter until it can be disposed of without leaving any trace of the unit's passage.
INSTRUCTIONS

You have just finished reading the instructional material for Lesson 7. This lesson covered the steps and techniques to evaluate passive security measures in the rear area. It is now time to check your comprehension of the lesson. This is done by completing the practice exercise below. All of the questions are multiple-choice with only one correct answer or best choice. Try to answer all of the questions without referring to the lesson materials.

When you have completed all the questions, turn the page and check your answers against the correct responses. Each correct response is referenced to a specific portion of the lesson material. Review any questions you have missed or do not understand. When you have completed your review, continue to the next lesson.

1. You are a dark-skinned officer in an area with dark green vegetation. What would be the best color paint stick you to camouflage your skin?
   A. Loam and light green.
   B. Sand and light green.
   C. Loam and white.
   D. Sand and white.

2. After you have washed your web equipment repeatedly and it has faded, what could you use in the field to camouflage it?
   A. Paint only.
   B. Mud only.
   C. Charcoal only.
   D. Anything that will reduce the tonal contrast.

3. As officer in charge of a unit that does not take the responsibility to conceal their vehicles properly in accordance with the correct camouflaging procedures, this could mean
   A. loss of the vehicle.
   B. discovery of the unit.
   C. concealed vehicles cannot be discovered.
   D. it would be just poor concealment.

4. As officer in charge of a unit in the field at night, under combat conditions, why do you restrict smoking?
   A. Smoking is always restricted in the field.
   B. Smoking is never restricted in combat.
   C. Smoking can be seen and smelled.
   D. Smoking is only restricted around fuel and ammo.
# LESSON 7

## PRACTICE EXERCISE

## ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Correct Answer and Feedback</th>
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| 1.   | **A.** Loam and light green.  
Loam and light green for troops . . .(page 7-2, para 2). |
| 2.   | **D.** Anything that will reduce the tonal contrast.  
All canvas equipment will fade . . .(page 7-6, para 3). |
| 3.   | **B.** Discovery of the unit.  
A vehicle that is not camouflaged . . .(page 7-6, para 5). |
| 4.   | **C.** Smoking can be seen and smelled.  
Smoking at night should be . . .(page 7-20, para 7) |