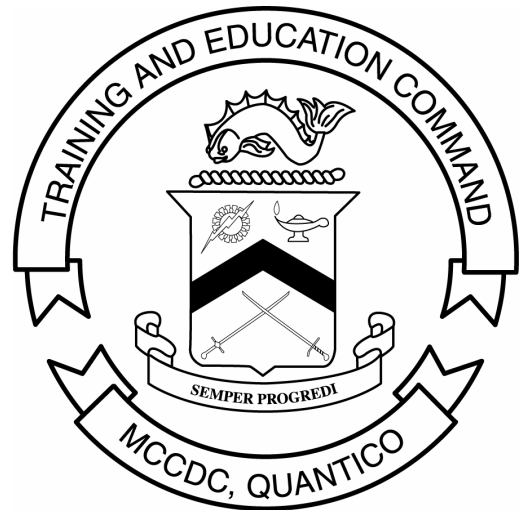


MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE



SCOUTING AND PATROLLING

MARINE BARRACKS
WASHINGTON, DC



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS INSTITUTE
912 CHARLES POOR STREET SE
WASHINGTON NAVY YARD DC 20391-5680

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1550

Ser 0336

3 Mar 06

From: Director
To: Marine Corps Institute Student

Subj: SCOUTING AND PATROLLING (MCI 0336)

1. Purpose. The subject course provides instruction on scouting and patrolling techniques and procedures.
2. Scope. This course teaches the fundamentals, planning, and conduct of scouting and patrolling missions.
3. Applicability. This course is intended for instructional purposes only. This course is designed for the Marine, private through sergeant, without regard for MOS. This course can also be useful to units/commands that desire to enhance the scouting and patrolling abilities of their personnel.
4. Recommendations. Comments and recommendations on the contents of the course are invited and will aid in subsequent course revisions. Please complete the course evaluation questionnaire at the end of the final examination. Return the questionnaire and the examination booklet to your proctor.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Terry M. Franus".

T.M. FRANUS
By direction

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Student Information

Number and Title MCI 0336
SCOUTING AND PATROLLING

Study Hours 6

Course Materials Text

Review Agency School of Infantry East

Reserve Retirement Credits (RRC) 2

ACE Not applicable to civilian training/education

Assistance For administrative assistance, have your training officer or NCO log on to the MCI home page at www.mci.usmc.mil. Marines CONUS may call toll free 1-800-MCI-USMC. Marines worldwide may call commercial (202) 685-7596 or DSN 325-7596.

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Study Guide

Congratulations Congratulations on your enrollment in a distance education course from the Distance Learning and Technologies Department (DLTD) of the Marine Corps Institute (MCI). Since 1920, the Marine Corps Institute has been helping tens of thousands of hard-charging Marines, like you, improve their technical job performance skills through distance learning. By enrolling in this course, you have shown a desire to improve the skills you have and master new skills to enhance your job performance. The distance learning course you have chosen, MCI 0336, *Scouting and Patrolling*, provides instruction to all enlisted Marines. This course consists of learning experiences necessary to perform the basic scouting and patrolling techniques.

Your Personal Characteristics

- **YOU ARE PROPERLY MOTIVATED.** You have made a positive decision to get training on your own. Self-motivation is perhaps the most important force in learning or achieving anything. Doing whatever is necessary to learn is motivation. You have it!
 - **YOU SEEK TO IMPROVE YOURSELF.** You are enrolled to improve those skills you already possess, and to learn new skills. When you improve yourself, you improve the Corps!
 - **YOU HAVE THE INITIATIVE TO ACT.** By acting on your own, you have shown you are a self-starter, willing to reach out for opportunities to learn and grow.
 - **YOU ACCEPT CHALLENGES.** You have self-confidence and believe in your ability to acquire knowledge and skills. You have the self-confidence to set goals and the ability to achieve them, enabling you to meet every challenge.
 - **YOU ARE ABLE TO SET AND ACCOMPLISH PRACTICAL GOALS.** You are willing to commit time, effort, and the resources necessary to set and accomplish your goals. These professional traits will help you successfully complete this distance learning course.
-

Continued on next page

Study Guide, Continued

Beginning Your Course Before you actually begin this course of study, read the student information page. If you find any course materials missing, notify your training officer or training NCO. If you have all the required materials, you are ready to begin.

To begin your course of study, familiarize yourself with the structure of the course text. One way to do this is to read the table of contents. Notice the table of contents covers specific areas of study and the order in which they are presented. You will find the text divided into several study units. Each study unit is comprised of two or more lessons and lesson exercises.

Leafing Through the Text Leaf through the text and look at the course. Read a few lesson exercise questions to get an idea of the type of material in the course. If the course has additional study aids, such as a handbook or plotting board, familiarize yourself with them.

The First Study Unit Turn to the first page of study unit 1. On this page, you will find an introduction to the study unit and generally the first study unit lesson. Study unit lessons contain learning objectives, lesson text, and exercises.

Reading the Learning Objectives Learning objectives describe in concise terms what the successful learner, you, will be able to do as a result of mastering the content of the lesson text. Read the objectives for each lesson and then read the lesson text. As you read the lesson text, make notes on the points you feel are important.

Completing the Exercises To determine your mastery of the learning objectives and text, complete the exercises developed for you. Exercises are located at the end of each lesson, and at the end of each study unit. Without referring to the text, complete the exercise questions and then check your responses against those provided.

Continued on next page

Study Guide, Continued

Continuing to March

Continue on to the next lesson, repeating the above process until you have completed all lessons in the study unit. Follow the same procedures for each study unit in the course.

Preparing for the Final Exam

To prepare for your final exam, you must review what you learned in the course. The following suggestions will help make the review interesting and challenging.

- **CHALLENGE YOURSELF.** Try to recall the entire learning sequence without referring to the text. Can you do it? Now look back at the text to see if you have left anything out. This review should be interesting. Undoubtedly, you'll find you were not able to recall everything. But with a little effort, you'll be able to recall a great deal of the information.
- **USE UNUSED MINUTES.** Use your spare moments to review. Read your notes or a part of a study unit, rework exercise items, review again; you can do many of these things during the unused minutes of every day.
- **APPLY WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED.** It is always best to use the skill or knowledge you've learned as soon as possible. If it isn't possible to actually use the skill or knowledge, at least try to imagine a situation in which you would apply this learning. For example make up and solve your own problems. Or, better still, make up and solve problems that use most of the elements of a study unit.
- **USE THE "SHAKEDOWN CRUISE" TECHNIQUE.** Ask another Marine to lend a hand by asking you questions about the course. Choose a particular study unit and let your buddy "fire away." This technique can be interesting and challenging for both of you!
- **MAKE REVIEWS FUN AND BENEFICIAL.** Reviews are good habits that enhance learning. They don't have to be long and tedious. In fact, some learners find short reviews conducted more often prove more beneficial.

Continued on next page

Study Guide, Continued

Tackling the Final Exam

When you have completed your study of the course material and are confident with the results attained on your study unit exercises, take the sealed envelope marked “**FINAL EXAM**” to your unit training NCO or training officer. Your training NCO or officer will administer the final examination and return the examination and the answer sheet to MCI for grading. Before taking your final examination, read the directions on the DP-37 answer sheet carefully.

Completing Your Course

The sooner you complete your course, the sooner you can better yourself by applying what you’ve learned! **HOWEVER**--you do have 2 years from the date of enrollment to complete this course.

Graduating!

As a graduate of this distance education course and as a dedicated Marine, your job performance skills will improve, benefiting you, your unit, and the Marine Corps.

Semper Fidelis!

STUDY UNIT 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF PATROLLING

Overview

Scope To conduct patrolling missions effectively, you must understand the general information about patrols, their organization, and how to be proficient in the basic patrolling skills to help your unit accomplish patrol missions.

In This Study Unit This study unit contains the following lessons:

Lesson	See Page
General Information	1-3
Individual Patrolling Skills	1-15

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LESSON 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

Scope This lesson will give you basic information about patrols—specifically, their purpose, types, and missions.

Learning Objectives After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Define a patrol.
 - Identify the purpose of a patrol.
 - Identify the two types of patrols.
 - Identify the elements of a combat patrol.
 - Identify the functions of the elements of a combat patrol.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	1-3
Background	1-4
Types	1-5
Organization	1-6
Elements and Teams	1-7
Lesson 1 Exercise	1-11

Background

Patrol Definition A patrol is a detachment of troops sent out to gather information, carry out a destructive mission, or conduct a security mission.

Size Some patrols may require only four or five Marines, lightly armed, with little (if any) special equipment. Other patrols may require a whole platoon or company with attachments and special equipment.

Organization A patrol is organized for the task or mission it is assigned. For example, if a patrol's mission were to lay a minefield or destroy a bridge, it would be task organized to include combat engineer personnel.

Purposes Patrols are used for the following six purposes:

- Collect information about the enemy and terrain.
- Confirm or disprove information received by other means.
- Provide security for friendly units and installations.
- Harass the enemy.
- Seek out and destroy enemy personnel.
- Capture enemy personnel, equipment, and installations.

Types

Combat

Combat patrols are assigned missions that usually include engaging the enemy. They are fighting patrols. Every combat patrol has a secondary mission—gaining information about the enemy and terrain. Combat patrols are employed in both offensive and defensive combat operations, assisting the parent unit in accomplishing the following tasks:

- Inflicting damage on the enemy
 - Establishing and/or maintaining contact with friendly and enemy forces
 - Denying the enemy access to key terrain
 - Probing enemy positions
-

Reconnaissance

Reconnaissance patrols provide the commander with timely, accurate information about the enemy and the terrain. They collect new information or confirm/disprove previous information. They rely on stealth rather than combat strength to accomplish their mission. Reconnaissance patrols try to determine the following:

- Location of enemy forces, installations, and equipment
 - Identification of enemy units and equipment
 - Strength of enemy forces
 - Disposition of enemy forces
 - Movement of enemy personnel and equipment
 - New or special types of weapons
 - Presence of mechanized units
 - Unusual enemy activity
 - Presence of NBC equipment
-

Organization

Considerations Patrols are organized so you can accomplish your mission in the most effective manner possible. With proper organization, you will achieve effective use of time, equipment, and personnel. When organizing a patrol, you must take three things into consideration:

- Unit integrity
- General organization
- Task organization

All three of these considerations are dependent on each other.

Unit Integrity It is critical for mission accomplishment that unit integrity be maintained as much as possible when organizing a patrol. For example, in a squad-sized patrol, one fire team could be a security element while another is the assault element. Do not mix Marines from different fire teams without a specific reason for doing so.

General Organization Based on proven concepts, the elements and teams of a patrol should be similar for all patrols. A patrol must be organized so it can move easily and effectively. General organization provides a foundation for the formation for movement. Every element, team, and individual must have an appropriately assigned position in the formation for movement.

Elements, teams, and individual responsibilities will be covered later in this study unit.

Task Organization The task organization is based on the mission and the personnel available. Personnel and units are assigned to the elements and teams in the general organization by their capabilities and the patrol's mission. A rifle platoon could task-organize as a combat patrol as follows:

- Platoon headquarters (patrol headquarters)
 - First squad (security)
 - Second squad (support)
 - Third squad (assault)
-

Elements and Teams

Elements

Patrols of any size, from as few as 4 Marines to as many as 50 or more, are organized into elements. The basic element organization of combat and reconnaissance patrols is outlined in the table below:

Combat Patrol Element	Reconnaissance Patrol Element
Headquarters	Headquarters
Assault	Reconnaissance
Security	Security
Support	Reconnaissance and security

Teams

Patrol elements can be further organized into teams. These teams will vary in number and function depending on the specific mission of the patrol. Some teams correspond directly to their elements. Assault, support, and security teams are subdivisions of their corresponding elements. Some teams have special purposes. They may be subdivisions of any of the patrol elements. Examples of a few special purpose teams are listed below:

- Aid and litter
 - EPW search
 - Demolition
 - Navigation
 - Breaching
-

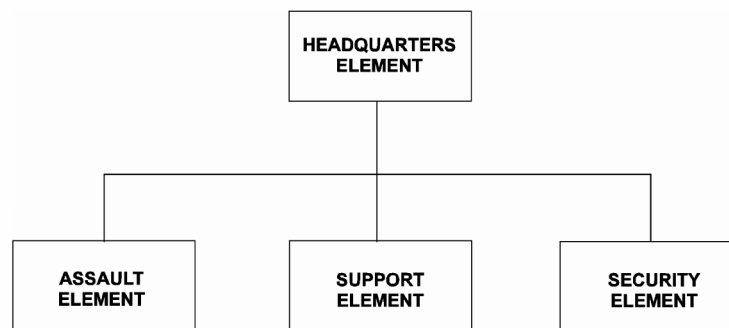
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Elements and Teams, Continued

Combat Patrol Combat patrols are organized around a rifle platoon. The table below illustrates a typical organization of a combat patrol:

Element	Function
Headquarters	Controls the patrol. It is made up of a patrol leader and personnel who provide support for the entire patrol. In addition to corpsman and radio operator, the headquarters element may have a forward air controller and artillery forward observers.
Assault	Engages the enemy in the objective area. Special purpose teams—demolition, assault, and enemy prisoner of war—are assigned to the assault element.
Support	Supports the assault element. If the assault element has several teams needing independent support, then the support element should have several support teams as well. A typical mission of the support element is to provide a base of fire to cover the movement of the assault element.
Security	Provides security throughout the patrol and secures the objective rallying point.

Combat Patrol Organization The graphic below illustrates the general organization of a combat patrol:



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Elements and Teams, Continued

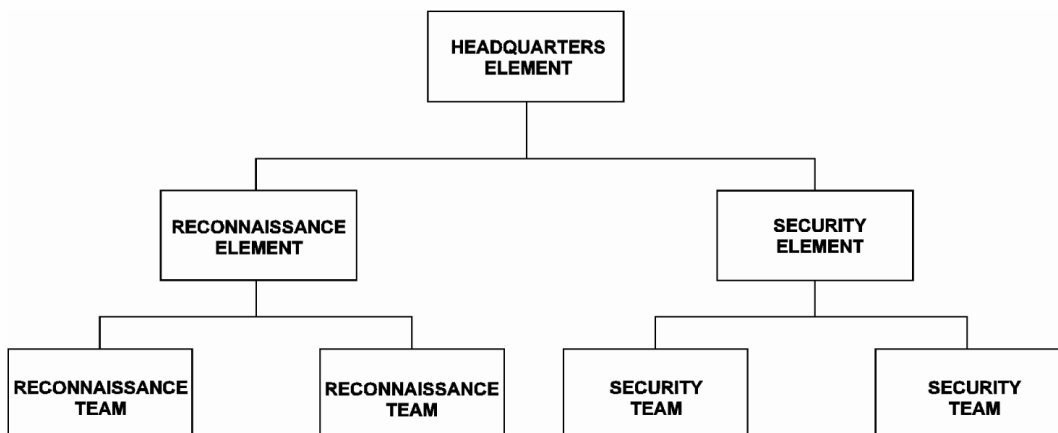
Reconnaissance Patrols

Reconnaissance patrols are usually organized around a rifle squad. One or more of the squad's fire teams acts as the reconnaissance element. The remaining teams may act as the security element. The table below illustrates the typical organization of a reconnaissance patrol:

Element	Function
Headquarters	This element controls the patrol and is made up of a patrol leader and personnel that may include a forward observer, corpsman, and radio operator to provide support for the entire patrol.
Reconnaissance	This element inspects or maintains surveillance over an objective.
Security	This element provides security for the reconnaissance element and gives early warning of enemy approach into the objective area.
Combined Reconnaissance and Security	For a specific mission and personnel availability, the patrol may be organized into a combined reconnaissance and security team. In this case, the combined element performs both functions.

Reconnaissance Patrol Organization

The graphic below illustrates the general organization of a reconnaissance patrol:

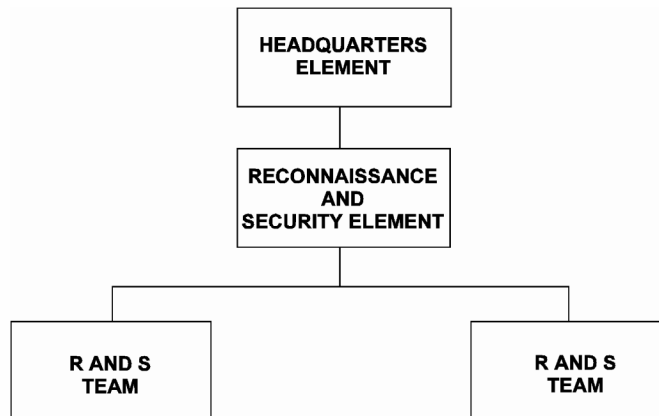


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Elements and Teams, Continued

Reconnaissance Patrol with Reconnaissance and Security Element Organization

The graphic below illustrates a reconnaissance patrol with a combined reconnaissance and security element:



Lesson 1 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 5 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 Define patrol.

Item 2 Select one purpose of a patrol.

- a. Man supplementary defensive positions.
 - b. Plan the use of automatic weapons for the final protective line.
 - c. Channel the enemy into the forward edge of the battle area.
 - d. Capture enemy personnel, equipment, and installations.
-

Item 3 What are the two types of patrols?

Item 4 Combat patrols consist of the following elements: headquarters, security, support, and

- a. assault.
 - b. ambush.
 - c. patrol base.
 - d. search.
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Item 5

Which element of a combat patrol provides security throughout the patrol and secures the objective rally point?

- a. Headquarters
- b. Assault
- c. Support
- d. Security

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	A patrol is a detachment of troops sent out to gather information, carry out a destructive mission, or conduct a security mission.	1-4
2	d	1-4
3	Combat patrols and reconnaissance patrols	1-5
4	a	1-7
5	d	1-8

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the basic information about patrols; specifically, their purpose, types, and missions.

In the next lesson, you will learn the individual patrolling skills necessary to conduct a successful patrol.

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LESSON 2

INDIVIDUAL PATROLLING SKILLS

Introduction

Scope Every member of a patrol has a responsibility for the success of the patrol's mission. Proficiency in the individual patrolling skills is critical to the success and survival of the patrol.

In this lesson, you will learn about the individual patrolling skills necessary to conduct a successful patrol.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Define cover.
 - Define concealment.
 - Define camouflage.
 - Identify the general principles of camouflage.
 - Identify the recognition factors.
 - Identify countermeasures to track possible enemy tracking deceptions.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	1-15
Purpose	1-16
Land Navigation	1-17
Cover and Concealment	1-18
Camouflage	1-20
Movement	1-22
Observation	1-24
Tracking	1-27
Lesson 2 Exercise	1-30

Purpose

Scouting

Scouting involves observing terrain and/or the enemy, and accurately reporting those observations. Scouting requires proficiency in the use of weapons, cover and concealment, route selection, and skill in unobserved day or night movement.

When an infantry unit is not actively fighting the enemy, it should be actively searching for the enemy, which is the primary purpose of scouting.

Skills

To be an efficient scout and/or a member of a combat or reconnaissance patrol, a Marine needs to be proficient in the basic individual scouting and patrolling skills. The six individual skills are

- Land navigation
 - Cover and concealment
 - Camouflage
 - Movement
 - Observation
 - Tracking
-

Relation of Patrolling and Scouting

Each patrol member must be knowledgeable in the principles of scouting and maintain membership of a larger team. To develop the teamwork skills required among the members of a patrol, additional training beyond the basic principles is necessary to become a well-trained scout. A patrol member must respond quickly to the decisions and orders of the patrol leader.

There must be complete confidence among all members of the patrol and confidence that they, as a team, will be successful in their mission.

Land Navigation

General

Land navigation is one of the most important and complicated individual patrolling skills that a scout must learn. It requires an individual to be able to do the following tasks:

- Understand map symbols.
 - Identify elevations from contour interval lines.
 - Use the scale distance on a map.
 - Relate natural and man-made features shown on the map.
 - Plot a course from one point to another.
 - Locate your current position.
 - Orientate a map to the ground.
 - Use a compass during daylight and hours of darkness.
 - Perform a resection and intersection.
 - Estimate range.
-

Technology

Technology has assisted the scout in his ability to accurately navigate over terrain. The Marine Corps has several different global positioning system (GPS) receivers that can pinpoint a scout's position within a few feet. There are also hundreds of different versions of GPS receivers that are on the civilian market.

Although a GPS is more accurate and efficient than a Marine with a map and compass, all Marines need to practice the skills of basic land navigation as a back up in case of equipment failure and to better understand the information provided by the GPS.

Cover and Concealment

Cover Cover is protection from hostile fire. Always think of how much cover you will need in a given situation. Make every effort to find a covered position to move to before moving from a covered position. Cover may be either artificial or natural.

Artificial Cover Artificial cover is a manmade object that provides cover, such as

- Fighting positions
 - Trenches
 - Bunkers
 - Buildings
 - Vehicles
-

Natural Cover Natural cover is anything that occurs naturally and provides cover, such as

- Ravines
- Hollows
- Reverse slopes
- Trees
- Rocks

Even a slight depression of 6 inches may provide sufficient cover to save your life while under fire.

Concealment Concealment is protection from hostile observation. Always look for as much concealment as possible. Concealment, like cover, may be provided by artificial or natural means.

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Cover and Concealment, Continued

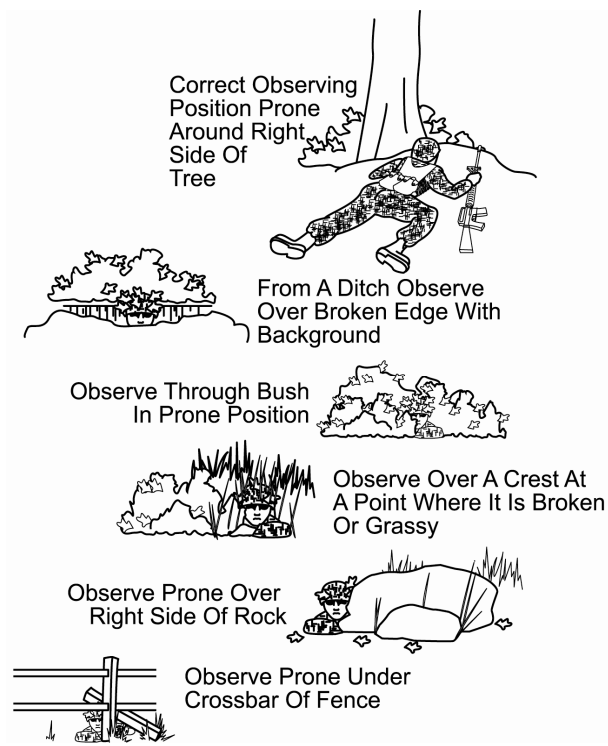
Techniques of Concealment

Listed below are some specific techniques to aid in concealment:

- Remain motionless while observing. Anything in motion attracts the eye.
 - Always conduct yourself as if you are being watched.
 - Observe from the prone position.
 - Stay in the shadow. Moving shadows attract attention.
 - Keep off the skyline. Figures on the skyline can easily be seen and identified, even from great distances.
 - Look around the side, not over the top of an object when observing unless you can see through it.
 - Upon the approach of an aircraft, take a prone position and remain motionless. If surprised by an aircraft, remain motionless and do not look up.
 - Use extra care when tired. Fatigue leads to carelessness.
 - Use proper camouflage.
-

Proper Cover and Concealment

The graphic below shows proper cover and concealment:



Camouflage

Definition

Camouflage is the use of natural or manmade materials to change or disguise the shape and appearance of an individual, equipment, or position to conceal it.

Natural materials include vegetation, rocks, and dirt. Manmade materials include paint, nets, and rags.

Principles of Camouflage

To effectively camouflage your position, use the following principles:

- Camouflage is a continuous process. Camouflage a position as soon as you occupy it. Camouflage yourself and equipment before going on patrol.
 - Use natural materials first and then artificial materials if necessary.
 - The enemy can identify objects by their shape, shadow, texture, color, position, or motion. Consider all of these characteristics for effective camouflage.
 - Consider both ground and air based observation when applying camouflage.
 - Use only as much material as you need. Too much, or too little, or the wrong type of material can be easily detected.
 - Inspect your camouflage from your enemy's view. This is the best way to check its effectiveness.
 - Determine the terrain type and vegetation the patrol will move through before applying camouflage.
 - Replace freshly killed vegetation regularly. Over time, dead vegetation changes shape and color.
-

Continued on next page

Camouflage, Continued

Individual Camouflage

The following techniques will increase the effectiveness of your individual camouflage:

- Start at the top and work down when applying camouflage.
 - Tone down all exposed skin areas with camouflage paint. Natural skin oils make exposed skin stand out. Skin will stand out at night if exposed to moonlight or light from a flare.
 - Paint shiny areas (forehead, cheekbones, nose, and chin) with a dark color.
 - Paint shadow areas (around the eyes, nose, and under the chin) with a light color.
 - Apply camouflage in irregular patterns and splotches.
-

Equipment Camouflage

The following techniques will assist in camouflaging equipment:

- Change the helmet outline and texture by applying camouflage covers, helmet net, pieces of cloth, and vegetation.
 - Tape or pad all equipment that reflects light or makes noise.
 - Wrap weapons with strips of contrasting colored cloth or tape to break the regular outline. Use foliage or burlap garnishing if available.
-

Proper Skin Camouflage

The graphic below depicts proper skin camouflage using artificial face paint:



Movement

Preparation for Noise Discipline

Motion and noise naturally attract attention. A patrol must move undetected. Examples to properly prepare your clothing and equipment for noise discipline prior to a patrol are listed below:

- Wear soft, loose fitting clothing.
 - Wear gloves to protect your hands from cuts, insect bites, and other minor irritations.
 - Tuck your jacket into your trousers to eliminate snags.
 - Keep your silhouette as trim as possible.
 - Keep your equipment buckled so gear will not slide around.
 - Tape your identification tags together or use a plastic cover.
 - Tape all snaps, swivels, and buckles.
 - Pad or tape loose items of equipment.
-

Daylight Movement

The general rule for daylight movement is: Don't be seen! The following techniques will assist in daylight movement:

- Move slowly using natural cover and concealment as much as possible.
 - Make security halts frequently and at irregular intervals to listen and observe.
 - Before you move from your present position, select a position to stop at next.
 - Use fog, smoke, haze, movement (both friendly and enemy), and other battle noises to conceal your movement. Also, use natural noises (rain, wind, animals) to mask your movement.
 - Move in tall grass when the wind is blowing. Change direction slightly from time to time. Moving in a straight line causes the grass to move unnaturally and may attract enemy attention.
 - Do not disturb animals or birds. If disturbed, they will attract attention.
 - Quickly and quietly cross roads and trails at low spots, curves, or culverts.
 - Avoid areas with loose stones or steep, slippery slopes.
 - Avoid clearings. If you must cross a clearing, follow along the low areas when possible.
-

Continued on next page

Movement, Continued

Night Movement

Similar to the general rule for daylight movement, moving at night also has a general rule: Don't be heard! Techniques for night movement focus on not being heard instead of not being seen. The main advantage of night movement is your movement is concealed by the darkness. However, continue to use daylight movement techniques because the enemy may have night vision capabilities. The following techniques will assist in night movement:

- Prepare your "night vision" by remaining in the dark for at least 30 minutes. Try to rest and limit prolonged exposure to bright light.
- Move quietly. Step high and bring your foot down toe first to feel the ground. Avoid swishing tall grass or breaking twigs. Once you have cleared an area for your forward foot, repeat the process with your rear foot.
- Follow a more open route at night if it reduces noise. Move along the military crest of hills instead of paths, roads, ridgelines, or other obvious routes.
- Move in a zigzag or varied pattern.
- Move slowly and refrain from running at night. A running person can be heard at a great distance, especially if moving through brush.

Day and Night Movement

The following techniques apply to day and night movement:

- When returning, always use a different route to lessen the chance of encountering booby traps or ambushes.
 - Suppress a cough by pressing lightly on your Adam's apple. Suppress a sneeze by applying slight upward pressure on your nostrils.
 - If you have to speak, whisper. Expel most of the air from your lungs—this will keep you from hissing.
-

Observation

Recognition Factors

Observation techniques apply to both reconnaissance and combat patrols. All patrol personnel should know how to properly observe and make accurate reports on what they observed. Good observation techniques begin with the six recognition factors:

- Shape
 - Shadow
 - Surface texture
 - Color
 - Sighting
 - Motion
-

Shape

Probably the most important factor of recognition is *shape*. You can notice a familiar shape like a man or vehicle very rapidly, even at a great distance.

Shadow

At times a shadow shows up better than the object itself. When scanning an area that may hide hostile forces, pay particular attention to any shadows.

Surface Texture

Look for smooth surfaces or unnatural texture in any area of observation. Most natural objects have a rough, non-glossy appearance. Some smooth surfaces that might give an enemy away are windshields, weapons, helmets, mess kits, field glasses, or even the shine on boots.

Color

Look for color that contrasts with its background. The enemy may use the wrong shade of a color when camouflaging their gear, position, or body.

Sighting

Certain things belong in certain places. When things are out of place, they are readily noticeable. Look, for instance, where the enemy has changed an area by adding or taking away something that affects the appearance of the area.

Motion

Movement will naturally attract your attention. While a little movement may not indicate what the enemy is doing, it should attract your attention. You can then make a careful study to detect any further enemy activity.

Continued on next page

Observation, Continued

Observation Position

During a patrol, you may occupy one or more observation positions from which to observe enemy personnel, equipment, and positions and remain undetected. The following techniques are used to select a good observation position:

- Study the patrol route and area to be observed before starting. Use maps and aerial photos to select potential observation positions.
- Closely observe any potential observation position before approaching to ensure it is clear of enemy personnel.
- Move to the exact spot chosen by the most covered and concealed route.
- Avoid all unnecessary movement once in position and ensure you have the proper camouflage to remain undetected.

Note: Do not confuse an observation position with an observation post. Although very similar, an observation post (OP) is used specifically for early warning when a larger unit is in a defensive position.

Daylight Observation

The table below outlines the technique for daylight observation. Remember the six recognition factors as you follow the steps:

Step	Action
1	Visually search the entire area with a general scan, followed by a detailed scan. Search for any obvious signs of enemy presence.
2	If there are no obvious signs, focus on the first 50 meters in front of the observation position.
3	Scan from right to left, then left to right in 50-meter increments. Overlap all scans to ensure nothing is missed.
4	When you have scanned the entire field of view, finish with another general scan of the area.

Continued on next page

Observation, Continued

Night Observation

Observing at night or in dim light is very different from day observation. When assigned a night observation mission, you can increase your effectiveness by using the off-center vision technique and scanning technique.

Off-Center Vision

The off-center vision technique focuses on an object without looking directly at it. One portion of the eye can see more clearly during the day and another portion can distinguish objects better at night. To bring the night portion of your eyes into focus, you should look 6 to 10 degrees away from the object.

Night Scanning

Scanning is another night observation technique. Your night vision only lasts 4 to 10 seconds in any one focus and you cannot focus your vision while your eyes are in motion. Scanning can assist your night vision when moving your eyes in short, abrupt, and irregular movements over and around your target. While doing this, you should concentrate your attention on the target by not looking directly at it.

The key to using the scanning technique is *not* to stop for an extended period of time at any one spot. If you stare directly at something long enough in the dark, you can see just about anything.

Tracking

Signs

In most areas of the world, it is difficult to move personnel and equipment without leaving signs. Finding, interpreting, and following these signs is called tracking.

Tracking is not easy to do. It requires a great deal of patience and training. Most of the time, signs are not easily identifiable, unless you are specifically looking for them.

Footprints

Footprints are the easiest signs to track. You should know what type of footwear the enemy is likely to be wearing. Do not confuse these with tracks made by friendly personnel. If you know the general physical characteristics of the enemy, the depth of such a print will indicate the weight being carried.

Dirt Smudges

Dirt smudges on rocks, logs, and leaves will indicate activity in the area. People walking on wet, muddy ground cause most dirt smudges. You can estimate the time the sign was left by comparing the moisture of the dirt smudge against the ground's moisture content.

Disturbed Vegetation

The direction of grass, leaves, or sticks kicked up by feet can indicate the direction of movement by the enemy. Unnatural formations of vines, dead grass, and broken twigs stepped on or pushed aside will disturb the vegetation's natural appearance.

Roots and Trees

Sap, latex, or fluid flowing from cuts or bruises on roots and trees will indicate activity in the area. Some bark breaks easily when stepped on and sap may appear on it.

Dead Vegetation

The change in color of dead vegetation occurs when foliage and the darker underside of leaves are turned up. This color will contrast sharply against the normal shiny surface. You can distinguish the color pattern of disturbed, turned-up leaves by the dark shadows they cast. The shadows will often contrast to the brown color of the other dry leaves.

Continued on next page

Tracking, Continued

Insects

Some insects, especially ants, move in a definite path and leave a distinct imprint through vegetation on the ground. If something violates this path (for instance, a footprint), ants will go around the interruption. Deviation from an established route by ants is a good indication that something passed over the area.

Conditions

Tracking is easier under certain conditions than others. The table below lists some of the favorable and unfavorable conditions for tracking:

Favorable Condition	Unfavorable Condition
Equal air and ground temperatures	Direct sunlight
Damp ground and vegetation	Strong winds
Shady areas	Heavy rain
Little or no wind	Rocky or hard ground
Calm, moderate weather	Numerous streams
Snow or sand	Friendly or neutral party movement in the area

Continued on next page

Tracking, Continued

Deceptions

If the enemy realizes you are tracking them, they may employ deception techniques to throw you off their trail. The table below lists possible enemy deception techniques and their countermeasures:

Possible Enemy Deceptions	Countermeasures
Walk backwards to confuse you.	Look at how the grass, twigs, and weeds are bent or kicked. They will be bent and kicked in the direction of travel.
Hide his trail by walking in a stream for a short distance.	Search both banks of a stream for at least 500 meters in either direction from the point of entry.
Split up into small groups.	Mark the point of separation. Split your force if you can; if not, choose one group to follow. Follow the group that will most likely accomplish your mission.
Hide his trail by moving over rocky or hard ground, jumping to one side of a trail frequently, or covering his trail.	Be patient when tracking the enemy. Finding only a scuff mark on a stone, an overturned leaf, or a broken twig will indicate the direction of travel.

Lesson 2 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 6 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 Define cover.

Item 2 Define concealment.

Item 3 Define camouflage.

Item 4 When applying camouflage, the first material that you want to use is

- a. manmade material.
 - b. natural material.
 - c. dark material.
 - d. light material.
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

- Item 5** The six recognition factors are shape, shadow, surface texture, color, sighting, and
- a. touch.
 - b. size.
 - c. smell.
 - d. motion.
-

- Item 6** The countermeasure to tracking the enemy who is trying to hide his trail by walking in a stream is to
- a. search both banks of the stream for 500 meters in either direction.
 - b. split your force into small groups and perform a zigzag recon.
 - c. walk parallel to the stream.
 - d. look for boot prints under the water.
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	Cover is protection from hostile fire.	1-18
2	Concealment is protection from hostile observation.	1-18
3	Camouflage is the use of natural or manmade materials to change or disguise the shape and appearance of an individual, equipment, or position to conceal it.	1-20
4	b	1-20
5	d	1-24
6	a	1-29

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the basic patrolling skills needed by every patrol member. These skills include land navigation, cover and concealment, camouflage, observation, movement, and tracking.

Study Unit 1 Summary

In this study unit, you were provided information about patrols and their organization and the six individual patrolling skills.

In the next study unit, you will learn the steps needed to prepare a unit for a patrol.

STUDY UNIT 2

PATROL PREPARATION

Overview

Scope When conducting a patrol, it is imperative that you have a well thought-out and organized plan. With this plan, you can properly prepare for the patrol.

This study unit will teach you the methods to plan and prepare for a patrol, including how to write and issue a patrol warning order and a patrol order and how to conduct inspections and rehearsals prior to departure.

In This Study Unit This study unit contains the following lessons:

Lesson	See Page
Initial Planning	2-3
Patrol Order	2-17
Issuing, Inspecting, and Rehearsing	2-25

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LESSON 1

INITIAL PLANNING

Introduction

Scope This lesson will teach you the importance of proper planning prior to conducting a patrol. You will learn how to estimate the enemy situation, prepare a warning order, and begin coordination.

Learning Objectives After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Recall the seven considerations for estimating the enemy situation.
- Recall the military aspects of terrain.
- Recall the techniques for planning the use of time available.
- Recall the purpose of a warning order.
- Recall the parts of a warning order.
- Recall the required items to coordinate with outside organizations prior to conducting a patrol.

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	2-3
Estimating the Situation	2-4
Terrain and Weather	2-5
Plan for the Use of Time Available	2-8
Warning Order	2-10
Coordination	2-12
Lesson 1 Exercise	2-13

Estimating the Situation

METT-TSL

Estimating the situation is an analytical process for selecting the course of action that offers the greatest possibility of success. This is a continuous and detailed mental process that should be followed no matter how quickly a decision must be made. Estimating the situation is best done by thoroughly analyzing the seven considerations listed below:

- **Mission**
- **Enemy**
- **Terrain and weather**
- **Troops and fire support available**
- **Time**
- **Space**
- **Logistics**

You can easily recall these considerations by using the acronym METT-TSL.

Mission

One of the most important things you will do after receiving the operation order from your higher command is to study the mission. By studying the mission, you can identify the specific tasks you must execute to accomplish the mission.

As the patrol leader or planner for the patrol, if you have any questions or doubts about the specific tasks of your mission, you should seek clarification before continuing the planning process.

Enemy

The more you know about the enemy, the better your chances are for success. Study the locations, sizes, and dispositions of all known or suspected enemy forces that may affect your patrol's mission.

You must also know about your enemy's capabilities, characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses. Although the operation order contains information about the enemy, it may not have enough information to suit your needs.

After receiving the operation order, ask the Marine who issued the order any questions you have about the enemy.

Terrain and Weather

Description

As a patrol leader, you must study the terrain over which your patrol will travel. Terrain and weather will affect all plans and actions. They must be studied from both friendly and enemy viewpoints. The patrol's plan of action must take full advantage of the terrain, especially since the terrain will influence your patrol's formation and dispersion. The weather, both present and predicted, will affect visibility, movement, and fire support.

When studying terrain and weather, you must consider the military aspects of terrain. There are five military aspects of terrain:

- **Key terrain**
- **Observation and fields of fire**
- **Cover and concealment**
- **Obstacles**
- **Avenues of approach**

You can easily recall the military aspects of terrain by using the acronym KOCOA.

Key Terrain

A key terrain feature is anything that gives a marked advantage to the unit that controls it. This advantage affords good observation and fields of fire.

Observation and Fields of Fire

Good information means you can gather useful information about the enemy, adjust indirect fire on him, and control friendly units. Fields of fire are clear lanes through which you can accurately engage the enemy with direct fire. Consider observation and fields of fire from both friendly and enemy positions.

Cover and Concealment

The analysis of cover and concealment is often inseparable from analysis of observation and fields of fire. Weapon positions must be effective and survivable. When moving, use the terrain to provide cover and concealment.

Continued on next page

Terrain and Weather, Continued

Obstacles

Obstacles are natural or artificial terrain features that stop, delay, or restrict military movement. They may either help or hinder a unit, depending on location and nature.

For example, a deep creek located across the direction of movement will slow an attacker while the same type of creek on the flank of an attacker affords a measure of security. Obstacles perpendicular to the direction of movement favor a defending force while those parallel to the direction of movement may give the attacker an advantage by protecting his flanks.

Avenues of Approach

An avenue of approach is a terrain feature that permits movement. A good avenue of approach should also provide ease of movement, cover and concealment, favorable observation and fields of fire, and adequate maneuver room.

Resources

The following table lists and describes the resources available for studying terrain and weather:

Resource	Description
Map Reconnaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most common means of studying the terrain• Involves studying a map of the area
Aerial Photograph	Gives an entirely different, real time, perspective of the terrain
Aerial Reconnaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study of the terrain from the air usually from a helicopter• Extremely effective, though rarely available
Route Reconnaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most effective means to study the terrain• Involves actually walking the terrain to be patrolled• Often not possible due to time constraints and enemy activity

Continued on next page

Terrain and Weather, Continued

Weather

The weather will determine what gear you need, which will affect your movement. You can use the weather to your advantage if you plan properly.

Troops and Fire Support

Determine who is available for the patrol and the fire support available to support your patrol. This will be explained in greater detail in a future study unit.

Plan for the Use of Time Available

Techniques In a combat environment, it is difficult to find sufficient time for planning. It is extremely important that you use your time in the most efficient manner. To plan for the use of time available, use four techniques:

- Issue a patrol warning order.
 - Use the "half-rule".
 - Delegate tasks.
 - Use reverse planning.
-

Warning Order After you receive the operation order, you must issue a patrol warning order to your patrol members as soon as possible. This allows patrol members to begin preparing for the patrol and gives them more time overall.

Half-Rule Applying the half-rule gives your element leaders enough time to prepare their elements for the patrol. The half-rule simply means that you give half of the time you have for preparation to your element leaders.

For example, if you receive the operation order at 1300 and are directed to depart friendly lines at 2000 and return at 2300, you will have a total of 7 hours to plan and prepare for the patrol. You should plan to give 3.5 of those 7 hours to your element leaders for their own preparation.

Delegate Tasks Delegating tasks to others can save you valuable time. Some tasks you should delegate and some you should not. For example, you should not delegate the task of conducting a map reconnaissance of your patrol route or the task of writing the patrol warning order. It would be appropriate, however, for you to delegate the task of obtaining radios, frequencies, and call signs.

One of the most frequently delegated tasks is that of constructing the terrain model. In this way, they will be familiar with the patrol route and surrounding terrain. A terrain model allows your patrol members to visualize the patrol.

Continued on next page

Plan for the Use of Time Available, Continued

Reverse Planning

This technique can help you schedule the important events in your planning. As a patrol leader, you must plan your schedule around the times specified in the operation order. Time of departure and time of return are often specified in the operations order.

When using reverse planning, start your planning with the last action that was assigned a specific time restriction from the operation order. From that point in time, plan backwards to the time you received the operation order. If you use the half-rule, you will also be able to figure out when you should issue your patrol warning order.

Time Line

The example time line below was created using the reverse planning rule:

Time	Patrol Leader Only	Entire Patrol
2300		Reenter friendly lines.
2000 - 2300		Conduct patrol.
2000		Depart friendly lines.
1945 - 2000		Move to assembly area.
1930 - 1945	Conduct final inspection.	Receive final inspection.
1845 - 1930	Supervise night rehearsals.	Conduct night rehearsals.
1800 - 1845	Supervise day rehearsals.	Conduct day rehearsals.
1630 - 1800	Conduct final coordination.	Final preparation.
1600 - 1630	Issue patrol order.	Receive patrol order.
1500 - 1600	Complete the detailed plan.	Initial inspection.
1400 - 1500	Estimate situation.	Initial preparation.
1345 - 1400	Issue patrol warning order.	Receive patrol warning order.
1330 - 1345	Prepare patrol warning order.	
1300 - 1330	Receive operation order.	

Study Space

Consider all distances. How far is your objective, how far is the fire support, and how far is the reinforcement?

Study Logistics

Consider how much gear you need and how it will affect your movement. Consider when and where you can get resupplied if necessary.

Warning Order

Purpose The purpose of the patrol warning order is to notify patrol members of an impending mission and provide them with as much time as possible to prepare for the mission.

When possible, issue the patrol warning order to all patrol members, including attached personnel. If this is not feasible, issue it to your element leaders. They, in turn, will issue the patrol warning order to their elements.

Format The patrol warning order has four main parts:

- Situation
- Mission
- General instructions
- Specific instructions

Situation A brief statement of the enemy and friendly situation.

Mission The exact mission as it was given to you in the operation order.

General Instructions The table below lists and describes the items to include in the general instructions section of the warning order:

Item	Description
Name	Group the name of patrol members according to their elements and teams.
Chain of Command	Specify the chain of command within the patrol.
Element/Team	Designate the organization and mission of each element/team within the patrol. Assign special duties to individual patrol members.
Special Equipment	Assign items of equipment that are not carried by all patrol members to teams and individuals.
Ammo	Specify the amount of ammunition to be carried by each patrol member.
Uniform	Designate the uniform and equipment common to all patrol members.
Time Line	Include all times leading up to the patrols departure.

Continued on next page

Warning Order, Continued

Specific Instructions

The specific instructions part of the warning order details tasks assigned to individuals, leaders, elements, and teams not covered in the general instructions.

An example would be to assign patrol members to conduct radio checks, build terrain models, and issue ammunition.

Example Warning Order

An example of a warning order is shown below:

WARNING ORDER

A. SITUATION: 1) ENEMY: _____
 2) FRIENDLY: _____
 B. MISSION: _____
 C. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: _____

1. NAME	2. CHAIN OF COMMAND	3. GEN. ORG. (ELEMENTS)	4. SPEC. ORG. (TEAMS)	5. DUTIES	6. ARMS, AMMO, AND EQUIP.	7. GEAR COMMON TO ALL	TIME SCHEDULE			
							A. WHEN	B. WHAT	C. WHERE	D. WHO
						Utilities, Unstarched		Draw Rations		
						Soft Covers		Draw Machine Guns		
						Boots		Draw Comm Gear		
						Gloves, Black		Test Comm Gear		
						Camo Paint		Draw Ammo		
						I.D. Tags, Taped		Draw Ordnance		
						Military I.D. Card		Issue Ammo/Test Fire		
						Equipment Belt		Fire Support Coord		
						Belt Suspenders		Forward Unit Coord		
						Ammo Pouches		Chow		
						Canteen Cup				
						Canteen Covers				
						First Aid Pouch		Patrol Order		
						Poncho				
						Notebook, Pencil				
						Laminated Map		Initial Inspection		
						Grease Pencil				
						Extra Pr Socks		Rehearsal		
						Extra Bootlaces				
						Compass		Final Inspection		
						Alice Pack		T.O.D.		
						Rifle		T.O.R.		
						Cleaning Gear		Debrief		

D. SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS: 1. a) APL You are second in command and therefore in charge at any time during my absence. I want you to assist me at all times throughout the day in ensuring that the time schedule is adhered to. You will supervise patrol preparation and drawing of equipment. Ensure compliance of warning order by all members.
 b) Element Leaders supervise preparation of respective elements and report compliance to APL
 2. Special purpose Teams/Key Individuals _____

Coordination

Continuous Process

The most important point to remember concerning coordination is that it is a continuous process through the planning, preparation, and execution of the patrol. Attempt to make all the coordination yourself. Five items you must coordinate with outside organizations are listed below:

- Fire support
 - Departure and reentry
 - Friendly patrols
 - Logistical support
 - Intelligence
-

Fire Support

The operation order should have provided you with the fire support available and any restrictions on fire support. Make an overlay with your patrol route and potential targets you have identified. Give this overlay to your platoon commander to have your targets and route approved.

Departure and Reentry

Departure and reentry of friendly lines or movement in those areas is a critical coordination task. Check with the small unit leaders occupying the areas where your patrol will depart and return to friendly lines. Ensure these leaders know about your patrol and your times of departure and return. Exchange radio call signs, frequencies, and codewords. Ensure they know where your initial rallying point is and what your challenge and password is. Also, determine whether guides from their units will be able to assist you in passing through any friendly obstacles.

Friendly Patrols

The operation order should have stated whether any other friendly patrols would be in your area of operation. If so, it is extremely important that you coordinate with them thoroughly and in detail. Routes, time lines, call signs, and fire support plans are some of the most important factors you must coordinate.

Logistical Support

Arrange with the appropriate supporting units for a supply of water, food, ammunition, and any special equipment the patrol may require.

Intelligence

Before issuing the patrol warning order and again before departing on patrol, check for the latest intelligence on enemy activity that may affect your patrol.

Lesson 1 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 6 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 List the seven considerations for estimating the enemy situation.

Item 2 The military aspects of terrain that should be considered when planning a patrol are

- a. key terrain, mission, enemy, troops, time, space, and logistics.
 - b. observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, vegetation, movement, and avenues of approach.
 - c. key terrain, observation and fields of fire, cover and concealment, obstacles, and avenues of approach.
 - d. mission, enemy, troops, time, space, and logistics.
-

Item 3 The four techniques for planning the use of time available prior to a patrol are the half-rule, delegate tasks, reverse planning, and

- a. issue a patrol warning order.
 - b. issue an operations order.
 - c. frequent time checks.
 - d. supervising patrol members.
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Item 4

State the purpose of a patrol warning order.

Item 5

The four major parts of a warning order are the situation, general instructions, specific instructions, and the

- a. time line.
- b. mission.
- c. weather.
- d. special equipment.

Item 6

List the five items that a patrol leader is required to coordinate prior to conducting a patrol.

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mission• Enemy• Terrain and weather• Troops and fire support available• Time• Space• Logistics	2-4
2	c	2-5
3	a	2-8
4	The purpose of the patrol warning order is to notify patrol members of an impending mission and provide them with as much time as possible to prepare for the mission.	2-10
5	b	2-10
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire support• Departure and reentry of friendly lines• Other friendly patrols• Logistics• Intelligence	2-12

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you learned the initial planning considerations for conducting a patrol, how to develop a warning order, and coordination responsibilities.

In the next lesson, you will learn how to develop a patrol order.

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LESSON 2

PATROL ORDER

Introduction

Scope A patrol order follows a warning order. It is a detailed plan that outlines everything that will be or should be accomplished on the patrol. The patrol order has five main paragraphs:

- Situation
- Mission
- Execution
- Administration and logistics
- Command and signal

The acronym SMEAC will help you remember each major paragraph.

Learning Objectives After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Recall the paragraphs of a patrol order.
 - Identify where the scheme of maneuver is located in a patrol order.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contain the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	2-17
Situation	2-18
Mission	2-19
Execution	2-20
Administration and Logistics	2-21
Command and Signal	2-22
Lesson 2 Exercise	2-23

Situation

Environment This includes weather and terrain and how they impact on the patrol and enemy forces.

Enemy Forces This includes the composition, disposition, and strength of all known enemy activity in the area of operation. It should state the capabilities and limitations of the enemy to defend, reinforce, attack, withdraw or delay. Also, it should list the enemy's most likely course of action. A typical format used is

- Size
- Activity
- Location
- Unit
- Time
- Equipment

The acronym SALUTE will help you remember the format.

Friendly Forces This part includes the mission of the next higher unit and adjacent units. You, as patrol leader, should also brief the task and commanders intent of those missions.

Attachments and Detachments Attachments and detachments are elements that will be included in your patrol or detached from your unit to assist another mission. A typical attachment may include a machinegun team, demolition team, or an interrogator/translator team to name a few. However, any attachment in your patrol should be included in the planning process as well as the rehearsals to learn the unique operating procedures of the patrol.

You will brief the date and time that the attachment is effective and what element they will be attached to.

Mission

Purpose

The mission is the task to be accomplished. More than likely, it will be taken verbatim from the operations order. The mission statement will state the purpose of the patrol or the

- Who
 - What
 - Where
 - When
 - Why
-

Priority

The mission statement will state if the mission has priority, or if time has priority. Some missions, like an ambush patrol, may not make contact with the enemy. By stating that time has priority, the patrol leader knows that he will only set the ambush for a set amount of time. If mission has priority, the patrol leader knows that he will set the ambush until he makes contact with the enemy, regardless of how long it takes.

Good Example

The following is an example of a good mission statement. Notice that it covers the tasks to be accomplished and whether time or mission has priority.

"At 1400 today, 1st platoon will conduct an ambush patrol in the vicinity of grid 987558 in order to destroy the enemy units in that area. Return to base camp Alpha no later than 0500 tomorrow."

Bad Example

The following is a bad example of a mission statement. Notice that it is missing a key element, the location. A patrol leader that receives this mission statement from higher should seek clarification before writing his patrol order.

"At 0600 on 13 March, 3rd squad will conduct a reconnaissance patrol in order to locate enemy re-supply points. Mission has priority."

Execution

Concept of Operation

The concept of operation tells the where, how, and who lays out the patrol leader's general scheme of maneuver and fire support plan. It will include the scheme of maneuver and commanders intent and will outline the following:

- Task organization of the patrol
 - Movement to the objective area, to include navigation method
 - Actions in the objective area
 - The return movement, to include navigation method
 - Use of supporting forces (including illumination, if required)
-

Subordinate Element Mission

This includes the subordinate element missions (their task and purpose). These missions are assigned to the elements, teams, and individuals of the patrol that have specific tasks to accomplish during the patrol.

Coordinating Instructions

This part contains instructions common to two or more elements, coordinating details, and control measures applicable to the patrol as a whole. At a minimum, it includes:

- Time of assembly in the assembly area
 - Time of inspections and rehearsals (if not already conducted)
 - Time of departure and estimated time of return
 - Location of departure and reentry of friendly lines and the actions associated with departure and reentry
 - Details on the primary and alternate routes to and from the objective area
 - Details on formations and order of movement
 - Rally points and actions at rally points
 - Final preparation position and actions at this position
 - Objective rally point and actions at this point
 - Actions at danger areas
 - Actions in the event of enemy contact
 - Details on actions in the objective area not covered elsewhere
 - Estimated time of patrol debriefing on return
-

Administration and Logistics

Rations

This part will outline when patrol members will eat, what kind of rations will be provided, and where to get them. You will also outline the resupply procedures if they apply to the mission.

Arms and Ammunition

The patrol warning order specifies the arms and ammunition that each patrol member will carry to support the mission. This part of the patrol order should clarify any questions and outline the resupply and re-distribution procedures.

Uniform and Equipment

This part will outline any additions or deletions to the uniform and equipment carried by each member that was not specified in the patrol warning order.

Wounded and Killed

This section will explain the method of handling the wounded and dead. If the patrol has a standard operating procedure for this, you will brief any modifications to those procedures.

The wounded should be removed from the immediate area before applying first aid. To administer first aid during contact increases the risk of more casualties. Casualties may be evacuated by air or vehicle, or they may accompany the patrol.

Captured Enemy

Suspected enemy personnel are handled in accordance with the five S's and T's:

- Search
 - Segregate
 - Silence
 - Speed to the rear
 - Safeguard
 - Tag
-

Command and Signal

Command This part of the patrol order will list the chain of command and the succession of command for all phases of the patrol. The locations of the patrol leader and assistant patrol leader are planned for during all phases of the patrol.

As patrol leader, you should be where you can best control and direct the patrol at each phase. The assistant patrol leader may be assigned specific duties at a sensitive time during any phase of the patrol. He may assist you in control of the entire patrol by locating himself where he can best assume command.

Signal This part will list all the signals to be used during the patrol. Plan and rehearse the signals you will use. You may use visual and audible signals, such as hand and arm signals, pyrotechnics, voice, whistle, radios, and infrared equipment. Some instances when signals may be needed are listed below:

- Cease or shift supporting fires.
 - Start an assault.
 - Order withdrawal from the objective.
 - Signal "all clear".
 - Stop and start the patrol.
-

Radios This part also includes the radio call signs, primary and alternate frequencies, times to report, and any special code words that will be used during the patrol.

Challenge and Passwords You will list all the challenge and passwords that will be used during all phases of the patrol. This should include any different challenge and passwords used by units that will be operating adjacent to your patrol and for any units that you will encounter when departing or entering friendly lines.

Lesson 2 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 2 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 The patrol order contains five main paragraphs; situation, execution, admin and logistics, command and signal, and

- a. communication.
 - b. rehearsal.
 - c. mission.
 - d. enemy.
-

Item 2 In what paragraph of the patrol order is the scheme of maneuver located?

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	c	2-17
2	The scheme of maneuver is located in the execution paragraph.	2-20

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you learned the purpose of a patrol order and how to make one.

In the next lesson, you will learn how to issue the order and conduct inspections and rehearsals of your patrol.

LESSON 3

ISSUING, INSPECTING, AND REHEARSING

Introduction

Scope

You have planned your patrol, issued your warning order and prepared your patrol order. The preparation phase of your patrol is almost complete. Now all you have to do is issue the order, inspect your patrol, and conduct rehearsals. The last three steps of the preparation phase will make the difference between a successful patrol and a failed patrol.

In this lesson, you will learn the significance of properly issuing the patrol order, inspecting your patrol, and conducting rehearsals.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Recall the types of inspections conducted before beginning a patrol.
 - Recall the purpose of pre-rehearsal inspections.
 - Identify the priority of actions when conducting patrol rehearsals.
-

In This Lesson

This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	2-25
Issuing the Patrol Order	2-26
Inspecting the Patrol	2-27
Conducting Rehearsals	2-28
Lesson 3 Exercise	2-29

Issuing the Patrol Order

Delivery

As the patrol leader, the delivery of the patrol order should be in a clear, concise, and forceful manner. The members of your patrol will easily pick up any uncertainty or hesitation about the patrol order contents.

If time permits, you should practice delivering the patrol order before issuing it to the members of the patrol.

Rear Area

If you issue the order in a rear area, you should gather all members of the patrol in one location, preferably around a terrain model, to deliver the patrol order.

Forward Area

If you need to issue the order in a forward area, or an area that is under threat from enemy action, the order should be delivered to one element or squad at a time while the remaining patrol members provide security.

Using a detailed terrain model in this type of situation will probably not be practical, but a map or sketch should be used.

Questions

You should not be interrupted when delivering the order. The patrol members should remain attentive, take notes, and hold their questions until the order is complete. At the conclusion of the order, you will allow as many questions as time permits.

If the order took longer than expected to deliver, or the question and answer period took too much time, you should conclude with a new time hack for each event remaining until departure. To simplify this, you can say, "All times are pushed back 30 minutes." You must then make sure higher headquarters knows of all last minute changes.

Inspecting the Patrol

Purpose The purpose of inspections during the planning and preparation phase of a patrol is to determine the state of readiness, both physical and mental, of the patrol members.

Types The two types of inspections are

- Pre-rehearsal inspection
 - Final inspection
-

Pre-Rehearsal The purpose of the pre-rehearsal inspection is to ensure the completeness and correctness of uniform, equipment, and knowledge of the mission. You will question each member to ensure they know the following information:

- The mission and planned actions of the patrol
 - Individual tasks
 - What other members of the patrol are to do at certain times during the patrol
 - The challenges, passwords, codes, radio callsigns and frequencies, reporting times, and other pertinent details
-

Final The final inspection is conducted just before departure to ensure nothing has changed during the rehearsals. You will ensure all patrol members are mentally and physically ready to accomplish the mission.

Large Patrols For large patrols, you may find it necessary to designate the element leaders to conduct the inspections. You will then conduct spot checks of individuals and thoroughly inspect the element leaders.

Conducting Rehearsals

Purpose Rehearsals are so vital to mission accomplishment. They are done to ensure the operational proficiency of the patrol. Plans are checked and necessary changes are made. You verify the suitability of equipment. By using rehearsals, the patrol members will become thoroughly familiar with the actions they are to take during the patrol.

Night If the patrol is to operate at night, you should conduct both day and night rehearsals over terrain similar to where the patrol will operate.

Priority If possible, the rehearsal should include all actions. If time is limited, you should rehearse the most critical phases first. Priority actions to rehearse are listed in the table below:

Priority	Action
1	Actions to be accomplished at the objective
2	Formation and order of movement
3	Actions at enemy contact
4	Actions at danger areas
5	Departure and reentry of friendly lines
6	Landing plans, stream crossing plans, and recovery plans

Talk-Through An effective method for conducting a rehearsal is to talk-through each phase of the patrol with the Marines. You will describe the actions and list the tasks each member is to perform. When everything is clear to all members, you will run the patrol through each phase using only the signals to be used during the actual patrol.

Lesson 3 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 State the two types of inspections conducted before beginning a patrol.

Item 2 State the purpose of pre-rehearsal inspections.

Item 3 When time is limited, which priority of action should you rehearse first?

- a. Departure and reentry of friendly lines
 - b. Actions to be accomplished at danger areas
 - c. Actions to be accomplished at the objective
 - d. Patrol formations and time-checks
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 3 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre-rehearsal inspection• Final inspection	2-27
2	The purpose of the pre-rehearsal inspection is to ensure the completeness and correctness of uniform, equipment, and knowledge of the mission.	2-27
3	c	2-28

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you learned how to issue the patrol order, and how to conduct inspections and rehearsals.

Study Unit 2 Summary

In this study unit, you have learned how to create a warning order, a patrol order, and how to conduct an inspection and rehearsal of a patrol.

In the next study unit, you will learn movement techniques, team and individual actions, actions at danger areas and reporting procedures.

STUDY UNIT 3

CONDUCT OF A PATROL

Overview

Scope The successful conduct of a patrol requires every patrol member to be proficient in patrolling skills and to have a solid understanding how patrols are properly employed. This study unit will teach you the techniques to properly employ patrols.

In This Study Unit This study unit contains the following lessons:

Lesson	See Page
Movement	3-3
Controlling the Movement	3-19
Vulnerable Areas	3-35
Reporting Procedures	3-45

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LESSON 1

MOVEMENT

Introduction

Scope The success of a patrol arriving undetected at an objective depends on the route used by the patrol. Consider the patrol's mission, cover and concealment, observation and fields of fire, key terrain features, obstacles, and danger areas along the patrol route.

In this lesson, you will learn the factors in selecting a patrol route, formations for movement, and the order of movement within a patrol.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Identify the advantages of different patrol formations.
 - Provided with an illustration, identify the patrol formation depicted.
 - Identify the purpose of an objective rally point.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	3-3
Patrol Route	3-4
Formations	3-7
Patrol Movement	3-11
Order of Movement	3-13
Control Measures	3-14
Lesson 1 Exercise	3-17

Patrol Route

Selecting a Route

The selection of a patrol route by the patrol leader requires a careful map and/or aerial photograph reconnaissance. If possible, a leader's recon should be conducted on the route that has been chosen for the patrol. If that is not possible, the patrol leader should consult with personnel who have previously operated in the area.

Guidelines

Some guidelines to follow in the selection of a patrol route are as follows:

- Avoid known or suspected enemy positions and obstacles. If such positions are unavoidable, designate them as targets for indirect fire.
 - Avoid roads, trails, villages, and other populated areas.
 - Avoid moving parallel to enemy and friendly frontlines.
 - Avoid prominent terrain features except to enhance observation and security.
 - Consider the possible use of routes through or over natural obstacles.
 - During daylight hours, move through woods, swamps, water hazards, and over difficult slopes.
 - Avoid terrain such as thick undergrowth, dense woods, and rocky terrain that will not permit silent movement.
 - Use a different route of return from the route used to reach the objective.
 - Plan an alternate route in case problems arise with the primary route.
 - Make routes as simple as possible. Routes should pass through or near easily identifiable terrain features to permit ease in navigation.
-

Alternate Route

The patrol leader and navigator should plan an alternate route for each primary route. The alternate route will be used if there is an unforeseen problem with the primary route.

Continued on next page

Patrol Route, Continued

Route Overlay During the planning phase of the patrol, the patrol leader and navigator will construct a route overlay for submission to higher headquarters. The command post will use the overlay to track progress and to ensure the multiple patrols do not cross paths during their missions.

Transparency film or similar clear paper is best to use as a route overlay.

Creating a Route Overlay

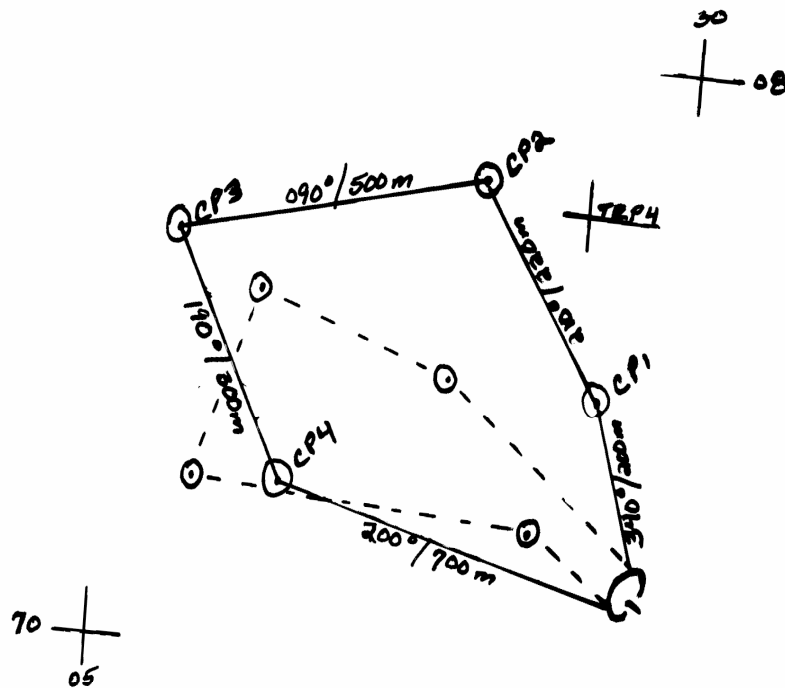
The table below shows the steps to create a route overlay:

Step	Action
1	Tape or fix the transparency film to a map. Ensure it covers the area the patrol will be moving.
2	Using a map pen, mark two reference points using the northing and easting grid lines from the map. These reference points should be on opposite corners of the overlay. The purpose of the reference points is to assist in correctly aligning the overlay with the map.
3	Fill in the classification information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of person that prepared the overlay • Unit • Date • Map name • Map sheet number • Map series number • Scale • Time of departure for the patrol • Time of return for the patrol • Time on objective • Type of mission
4	Trace the primary route using one solid line.
5	Trace the alternate route using a dashed line.
6	Write the azimuth and distance for each primary and alternate route.
7	Trace any prominent terrain features onto the overlay.
8	Notate any target reference points with their target number. Create a legend on the overlay listing each target..
9	Create a legend to show any non-standard map symbols.
10	Create a legend to show the following pertinent information pertaining to the patrol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary and alternate frequencies • Call signs • Brevity code words • Weapons, personnel, and equipment on the patrol

Continued on next page

Patrol Route, Continued

Example Route Overlay The graphic below is an example of a route overlay:



PREPARED BY: SHAUGHNESSY
 UNIT: 1st PLT, CD 'B'
 DATE: 30 MAR 05
 MAP NAME: QUECIN
 MAP sheet #: 32A421
 MAP SERIES: N/A
 SCALE: 1/25
 TOD: 2200
 TOR: 0600
 MISSION: SECURITY PATROL
 UNCLASSIFIED

PRIMARY: ———
 ALTERNATE: - - -
 CHECKPOINT: ⊙
 TRP : +

PRIM. FREQ: 30.75
 ALT FREQ: 60.00

Formations

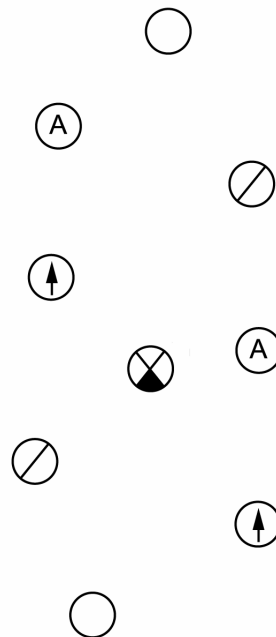
Organization The patrol leader must determine the formation for the patrol to use while on the move. The patrol organization is a factor in the location of the elements, teams, and individuals in the formations.

Formations used by the patrol during movement must be flexible enough to meet variations in terrain, visibility, and the enemy situation.

Column The column is perhaps the most commonly used patrol formation. You can use it at night, in minefields, during fog, and in jungle and dense terrain. Advantages of a column formation are listed below:

- Easiest to control and maneuver
 - Permits a rapid response and maximum firepower to the flanks
 - Permits speed of movement and facilitates visual contact between patrol members
-

Example of a Column The graphic below shows two fire teams in a column formation with the squad leader in the center:



Continued on next page

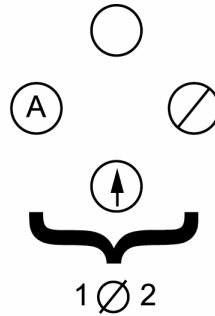
Formations, Continued

Wedge and Vee Use the wedge and vee formation when the patrol encounters fairly open terrain. Use them when visibility is good. These two formations will counter the danger of receiving enemy fire from the front and flanks. Advantages of the wedge and vee formations are listed below:

- Provides all around security
 - Favors maneuver, control, and flexibility to meet varying conditions
 - Allows for the dispersion of personnel
 - Provides significant firepower to the front and flanks
-

Example of a Wedge

The example below shows a team in a wedge formation:

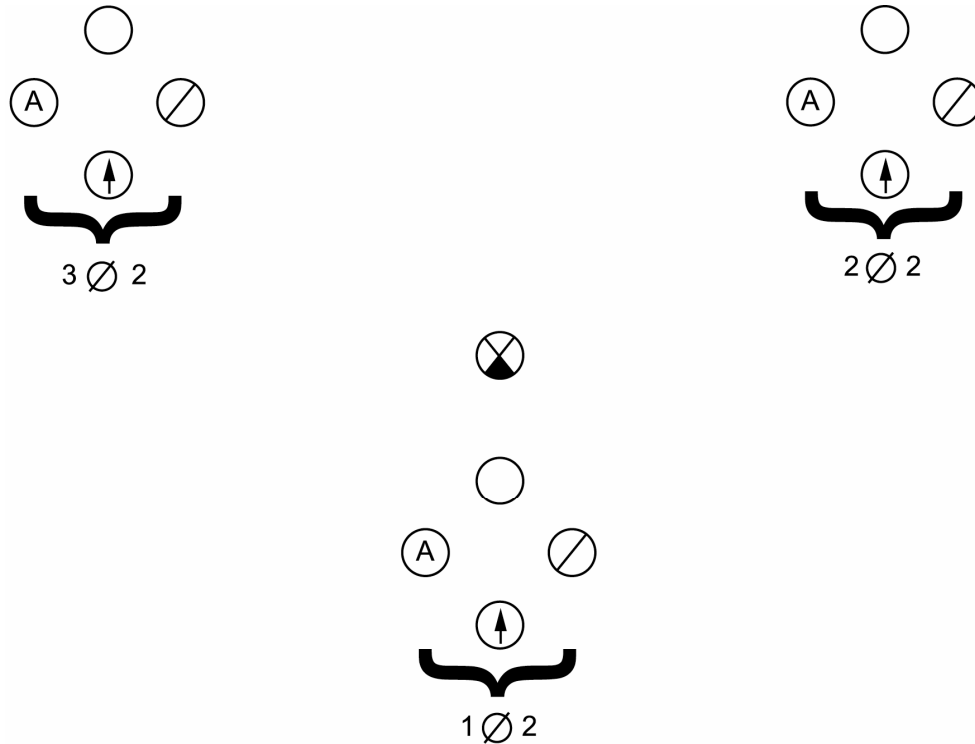


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Formations, Continued

Example of a Vee

The graphic below shows a squad in a vee formation with each fire team in a wedge formation:



Echelon

Use an echelon formation when expecting enemy contact from a particular flank. The echelon formation can be directed to the left or the right.

Advantages of an echelon formation are listed below:

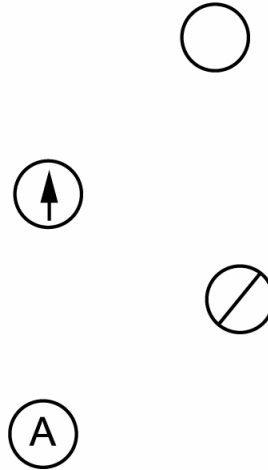
- Permits maximum firepower to a particular flank
 - Transitions easily to the assault
-

Continued on next page

Formations, Continued

Example of an Echelon Formation

The graphic below shows a fire team in an echelon left:



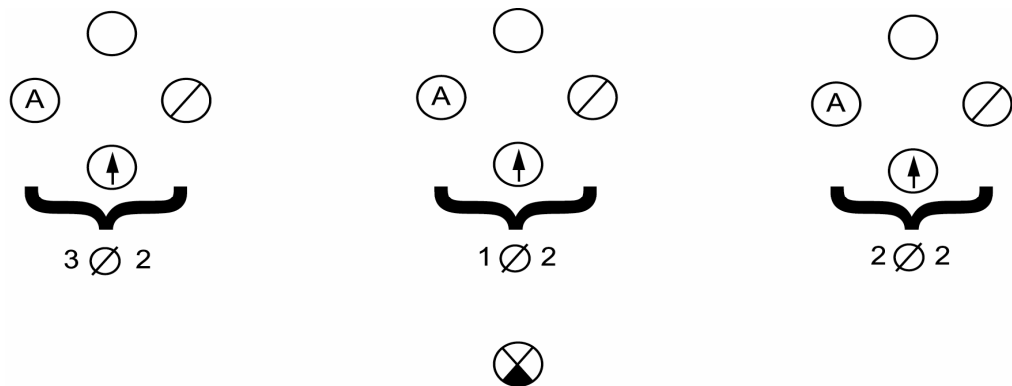
Line

Use the line formation when advancing against a known enemy position, as in the assault. Advantages of the line formation are listed below:

- Provides maximum firepower to the front
- Covers the entire frontage

Example of a Line Formation

The graphic below shows a squad in a line formation:



Patrol Movement

Enemy Situation

The enemy situation is the most important consideration in the formation for movement. The patrol leader must also consider the following factors when he forms his patrol for movement:

- Organize the patrol so that it can deploy quickly, bring maximum firepower to bear against the enemy, and break contact easily.
 - Maintain unit integrity among the elements and teams.
 - Maintain control at all times.
 - Mission, enemy situation, terrain and weather, fire support available, time, space, and logistics (METT-TSL) influence the speed of movement, formation, and dispersion.
 - The patrol must maintain security at all times and in all directions.
-

Objective

A large portion of the conduct of the patrol is the movement to and from the objective. The patrol leader will normally assign additional duties to the following teams and individuals to facilitate movement to and from the objective:

- Point team
 - Navigator
 - Pace keepers
 - Flank and rear security
-

Point Team

The point team provides frontal security during the movement and normally consists of two to four Marines. The point team moves slowly to let the rest of the patrol keep up without making excessive noise. The point team halts the patrol at danger areas or whenever the team detects or suspects the enemy's presence. The team must be thoroughly familiar with the actions they must take at these halts. Some other responsibilities of the point team include:

- Keeping the patrol leader informed of its actions
 - Maintaining contact between the point team and the rest of the patrol
 - Keeping a distance close enough to maintain communication, but far enough so that the point team and patrol are not exposed to possible enemy ambush or contact at the same time
-

Continued on next page

Patrol Movement, Continued

Navigator

The navigator must often move with the point team. He must be completely proficient in map reading, use of a compass, land navigation, and the use of a GPS if available. The navigator must be able to report the location of the patrol to the patrol leader at any time. The navigator's duties include

- Maintaining the correct direction of movement
 - Memorizing the patrol route—azimuths, distances, and checkpoints—or maintaining a route card that contains sensitive information and should be removed from the navigator in case of injury or death.
 - Constantly informing the patrol leader of the patrol's position, and reporting the approach of any checkpoints, phase lines, or other significant markers
-

Pace Keepers

The pace keepers must separate themselves within the patrol formation so they do not influence each other's count. Pace keepers record the number of meters traveled using a variety of methods.

With the introduction of GPS receivers, the practice of using pace keepers is not as great. Most GPSs can accurately record distances to within a few feet.

Flank and Rear Security

The flank and rear security teams should be positioned far enough from the main body to provide security, yet close enough to maintain control and contact. The rear security constantly checks the rear for any signs of pursuing enemy. It disguises the patrol's trail and sets boobytraps or ambushes for the enemy. Flank and rear security teams should be rotated often to maintain alertness and prevent fatigue.

Order of Movement

Factors

The following factors are considered to determine the order of movement of elements, teams, and individuals in the patrol:

- Point team is the lead unit.
 - Navigator is with the point team or in the main body.
 - Pace keepers are located separately in the main body of the patrol.
 - Patrol leader is near the front of the patrol to control the point team.
 - Assistant patrol leader is toward the rear of the patrol, usually directly ahead of the rear security team.
 - Patrol should have at least two radios—one radio with the patrol leader and the other is with the assistant patrol leader. Additional radios, if available, should be placed with the element or team leaders they support. Conceal the radios as much as possible within the formation.
 - Marines with the heaviest weapons and equipment are in the forward half of the patrol so they can help set the pace.
 - Attachments of special teams or personnel are near the center of the patrol for greatest protection.
 - The corpsman is near the center of the formation. If two corpsmen are present, place the second one near the rear of the patrol.
 - Maintain the tactical integrity of elements and teams when possible.
-

Control Measures

Checkpoints A checkpoint is a predetermined point on the surface of the earth used as a means of controlling movement, a registration target for fire adjustment or reference for location.

Checkpoints are a means of control between the parent unit and the patrol. These locations are decided upon and coordinated before the patrol leaves, so that both the patrol members and parent unit will know the patrol's location when it reports in. The parent unit can follow the progress of the patrol without transmitting coordinates over the radio that the enemy could monitor.

Rally Points A rally point is an area that provides cover and concealment where units can reassemble and reorganize if they become dispersed. Rally points should be

- Defensible for at least a short time
- Easily recognized
- Known to all patrol members

All rally points are considered and identified as *tentative* rally points until they are occupied, found to be suitable, and designated a rally point by the patrol leader.

Initial Rally Point The initial rally point is within friendly lines where the patrol can rally if it becomes separated before departing the friendly area or before reaching the first en route rally point. It may be the assembly area where the patrol waits while the patrol leader contacts the last friendly position through which the patrol will pass. The location of the initial rally point must be coordinated with the forward unit commander.

En Route Rally Point En route rally points are located between the initial rally point and the objective rally point, and from the objective rally point back to the point where the patrol reenters friendly lines. They are determined by the patrol leader as the patrol passes through a likely area that is suitable for a rally point.

Continued on next page

Control Measures, Continued

Objective Rally Point

The objective rally point (ORP) is located near the objective. The purpose of the ORP is to make final preparations prior to approaching the objective and also serves as a location where the patrol reassembles after completing actions on the objective.

The objective rally point must be suitable to accommodate those activities accomplished prior to actions on the objective. This position must provide the patrol concealment from enemy observation and, if possible, cover from enemy fires.

The ORP may be located short of, to a flank or beyond the objective. It should be out of sight, sound, and small-arms range of the objective area. The patrol leaders reconnaissance of the objective is made from this position; it is the release point from which patrol elements and teams move to the objective to accomplish the mission.

Rally Point Selection

The patrol leader selects likely locations for tentative rally points during the reconnaissance or map study. A tentative rally point must be confirmed and announced after examination proves suitability. A tentative initial rally point and objective rally point are always selected and identified in the patrol order. If necessary, the patrol leader selects additional rally points en route as suitable locations are reached.

When the patrol leader reaches a danger that cannot be bypassed, such as an open field or stream, the patrol leader selects a rally point on both the near and far side. If good locations are not available, the patrol leader designates the rally points in relation to the danger area. The patrol leader will say, for example, "100 meters this side of the trail" or "50 meters beyond the stream."

Continued on next page

Control Measures, Continued

Rally Point Use The initial rally point and en route rally points are designated to enable patrol members to reassemble if they are unavoidably separated or dispersed. When crossing a danger area, a near side rally point and far side rendezvous point are designated. These rally points should only be used when all other methods of retaining control of the patrol have failed. The success of the patrol may be jeopardized if it is dispersed and cannot rally expeditiously.

If the patrol has left the friendly area and becomes dispersed, patrol members return to the last designated rally point (the initial rally point or an en route rally point) unless the patrol leader gives other instructions.

If the patrol becomes separated or dispersed at a danger area, and there has been no enemy contact, the patrol should reassemble at the rally point on the far side of the danger area unless the patrol leader gives other instructions.

If the patrol becomes separated or dispersed at a danger area due to enemy contact, those patrol members that have crossed the danger area assemble and reorganize at the far side rally point. Members that have not crossed the danger area should assemble and reorganize at the rally point on the near side.

Rally Point Actions The patrol leader plans the actions to be taken at rally points and instructs the patrol accordingly in the patrol order. Plans for actions at rally points should include

- Recognition signals for assembly at rally points
 - Minimum number of patrol members and maximum amount of time to wait before the senior member at the rally point continues the mission or returns to friendly lines
 - Instructions for patrol members who find themselves alone at a rally point
 - Instructions for the signs or signals to be left at a rally point in case members show up after previous patrol members left the rally point
-

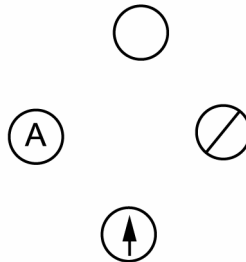
Lesson 1 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 The patrol formation that permits speed of movement, facilitates visual contact between patrol members, and is the easiest to control and maneuver defines

- a. square.
 - b. vee.
 - c. wedge.
 - d. column.
-

Item 2 Identify the patrol formation depicted in the graphic below.



- a. Column
 - b. Wedge
 - c. Echelon
 - d. Ranger file
-

Item 3 What is the purpose of an objective rally point?

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	d	3-7
2	b	3-8
3	The purpose of the ORP is to make final preparations prior to approaching the objective and it also serves as a location where the patrol reassembles after completing actions on the objective.	3-15

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the factors in selecting a patrol route, formations for movement, and the order of movement within a patrol.

In the next lesson, you will learn how to control the movement of a patrol, hand and arm signals, and how to account for personnel.

LESSON 2

CONTROLLING THE MOVEMENT

Introduction

Scope The success of a patrol depends on whether the patrol leader is able to exercise the necessary control. The leader needs to maneuver the patrol and commence, shift, and cease fire as needed. The patrol leader exercises control by using several types of signals.

In this lesson, you will learn how to control the movement of a patrol, hand and arm signals, and how to account for personnel.

Learning Objectives After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Identify who is responsible for sending hand and arm signals during a patrol.
 - Identify hand and arm signals.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	3-19
Signals	3-20
Hand and Arm Signals	3-22
Personnel Accountability	3-31
Lesson 2 Exercise	3-32

Signals

Audible Signals Verbal orders are a good means of control, but you must speak only loud enough to be heard. Issue loud verbal commands only in an emergency. At night or when in proximity to the enemy, subordinates move to the patrol leader's position to communicate using a low voice, whisper, or by silent signals. In situations where the subordinate leaders cannot move, the patrol leader can move from each Marine's position or use a messenger.

Radios When using radios, operational security measures must be employed. If using radios without encryption capability, code words and brevity codes should be used. Radio transmissions can give away your patrols position if the enemy has direction finding equipment.

Whistle Whistle signals are an excellent means of control in a firefight. Use whistle signals to commence an assault and to shift or cease fire.

Animal Sounds Avoid using bird and other animal sounds as they are difficult to imitate and are easily mistaken. It is best to use a few signals that can be easily mastered. Avoid using artificial sounds such as clicks and taps.

Silent Signals Hand and arm signals are used to transmit commands or information when voice communications are difficult, impossible, or when silence must be maintained. In order for them to be effective, all patrol members must know the signals and they should be rehearsed.

Infrared equipment (such as night vision goggles) can be used to receive signals and assist in the control of the patrol. These signals should be carefully used if the enemy has night vision capabilities.

Luminous tape can assist in control at night. Small strips on the back of the cap or collar aid in maintaining visual contact with fellow patrol members at night.

Continued on next page

Signals, Continued

Pyrotechnics

Using pyrotechnics as signals are very effective if contact has been made with the enemy or if contact is imminent. Pyrotechnics can be used during the day or night. Pyrotechnics can include

- 40 mm parachute rounds
 - Handheld pop-up's
 - Flares
 - Smoke grenades
-

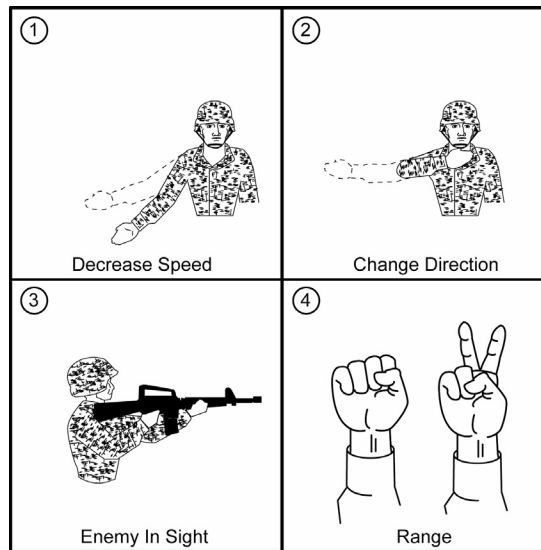
Hand and Arm Signals

General

All members of a patrol are responsible for sending hand and arm signals. Though the patrol leader and point element will send most of the signals, any patrol member might see a situation requiring a hand and arm signal that is not seen by the patrol leader.

Illustrations 1 Through 4

Illustrations 1 through 4 are displayed in the graphic below:



Decrease Speed

Extend the arm horizontally sideward, palm to the front, and wave arm downward several times, keeping the arm straight. Arm does not move above the horizontal.

Change Direction

Raise the hand that is on the side toward the new direction across the body, palm to the front and then swing the arm in a horizontal arc, extending arm and hand to point in the new direction.

Enemy in Sight

Hold the rifle horizontally with the stock in the shoulder and the muzzle pointing in the direction of the enemy. Aim in on the enemy target and be ready to engage him if he detects your presence.

Range

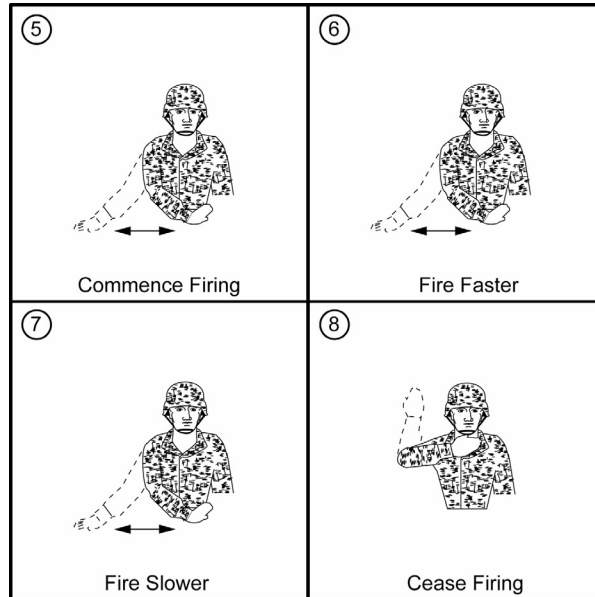
Extend the arm fully toward the leader or men for whom the signal is intended with fist closed. Open the fist exposing one finger for each 100 meters of range.

Continued on next page

Hand and Arm Signals, Continued

Illustrations 5 Through 8

Illustrations 5 through 8 are displayed in the graphic below:



Commence Firing

Extend the arm in front of the body, hip high, palm down, and move it through a wide horizontal arc several times.

Fire Faster

Execute rapidly the signal for commence firing. For machine guns, a change to the next higher rate is prescribed.

Fire Slower

Execute slowly the signal commence firing. For machine guns, a change to the next lower rate of fire is required.

Cease Firing

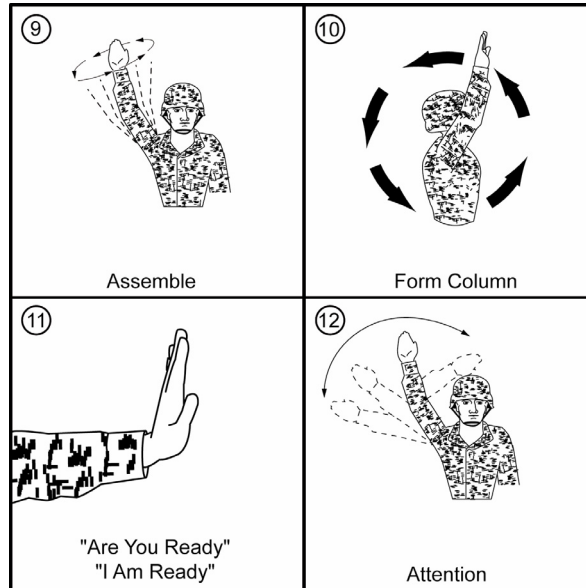
Raise the hand in front of the forehead, palm to the front, and swing the hand and forearm up and down several times in front of the face.

Continued on next page

Hand and Arm Signals, Continued

Illustrations 9 Through 12

Illustrations 9 through 12 are displayed in the graphic below:



Assemble

Raise the hand vertically to the full extent of the arm, fingers extended and joined, palm to the front, and wave in large horizontal circles with the arm and hand.

Form Column

Raise either arm to the vertical position. Drop the arm to the rear, describing complete circles in a vertical plan parallel to the body. The signal may be used to indicate either a troop or vehicular column.

"Are You Ready?"

Extend the arm toward the Marine for whom the signal is intended, hand raised, fingers extended and joined, then raise the arm slightly above horizontal, palm facing outward. When returned, this signals, "I am ready."

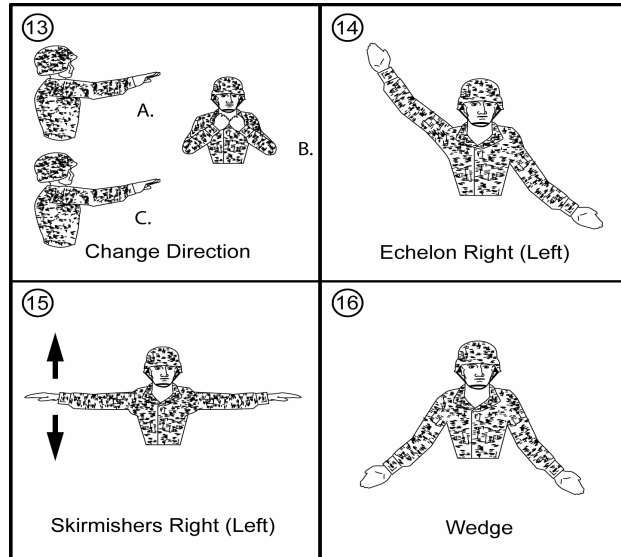
Attention

Extend the arm sideways, slightly above horizontal, palm to the front; wave toward and over the head several times.

Continued on next page

Hand and Arm Signals, Continued

Illustrations 13 Through 16 Illustrations 13 through 16 are displayed in the graphic below:



Change Direction

Point to individuals or units concerned; beat on chest simultaneously with both fists; then point to the location you desire them to move to.

Echelon Right (Left)

Extend one arm 45 degrees below the horizontal, palms to the front. The lower arm indicates the direction of echelon.

Skirmishers Right (Left)

This signal is for skirmishers right/left for fire teams and line formation for squads. Raise arms laterally until horizontal, arms and hands extended, palms down. For skirmishers, move the appropriate hand up and down to indicate direction.

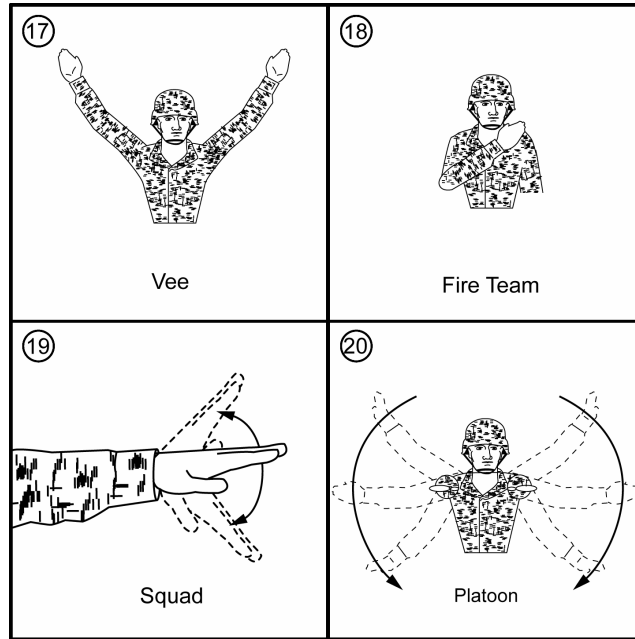
Wedge

Extend both arms downward and to the side at an angle of 45 degrees below the horizontal, palms to the front.

Continued on next page

Hand and Arm Signals, Continued

Illustrations 17 Through 20 Illustrations 17 through 20 are displayed in the graphic below:



Vee Extend arms at an angle of 45 degrees above the horizontal forming the letter V with arms and torso.

Fire Team The right arm should be placed diagonally across the chest.

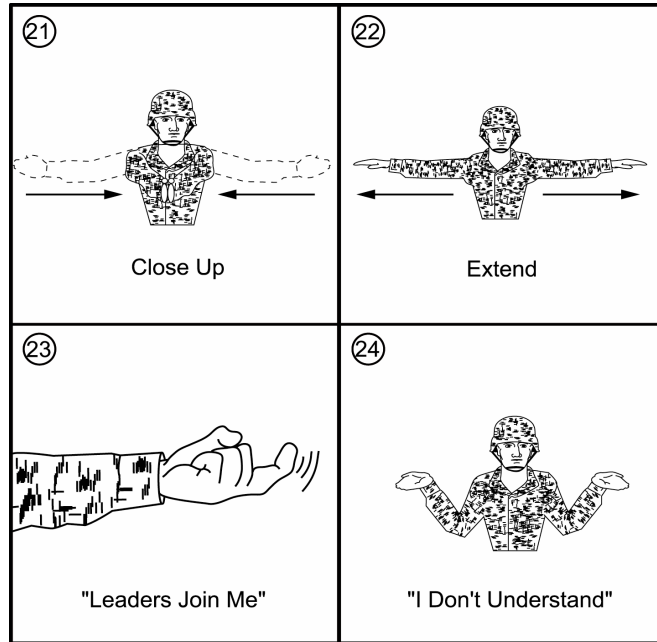
Squad Extend the hand and arm toward the squad leader, palm of the hand down; distinctly move the hand up and down several times from the wrist, holding the arm steady.

Platoon Extend both arms forward, palms of the hands down, toward the leader(s) or unit(s) for whom the signal is intended and describe large vertical circles with hands.

Continued on next page

Hand and Arm Signals, Continued

Illustrations 21 Through 24 Illustrations 17 through 20 are displayed in the graphic below:



Close Up Start signal with both arms extended sideward, palms forward, and bring palms together in front of the body momentarily.

Extend Start signal with arms extended in front of the body, palms together, and bring arms to the horizontal position at the sides, palms forward.

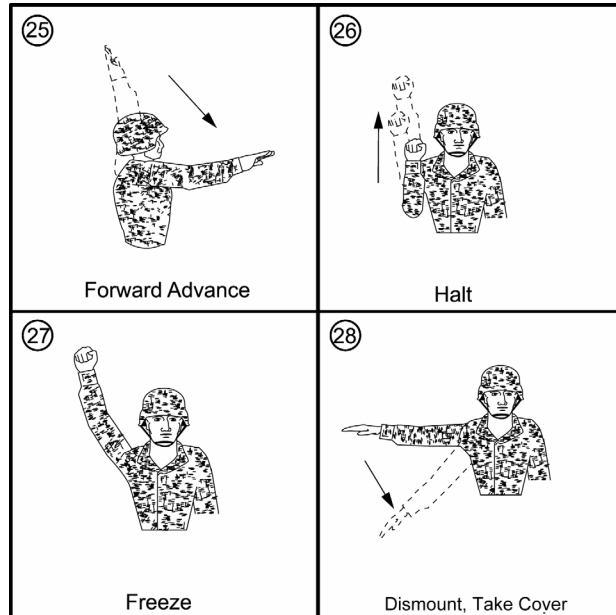
"Leaders, Join Me" Extend arm toward the leaders and beckon leaders with finger as shown.

"I Don't Understand" Face toward source of signal; raise arms sideward, elbows at hip level, bend both arms at the elbow and shrug using the universal, *I don't understand*.

Continued on next page

Hand and Arm Signals, Continued

Illustrations 25 Through 28 Illustrations 25 through 28 are displayed in the graphic below:



Forward Advance

Face and move in the desired direction of march; at the same time extend the arm horizontally to the rear; then swing it overhead and forward in the direction of movement until it is horizontal, palm down.

Halt

Carry the hand to the shoulder, palm to the front; then thrust the hand upward vertically to the full extent of the arm and hold it in that position until the signal is understood.

Freeze

Make the signal for halt and make a fist with the hand.

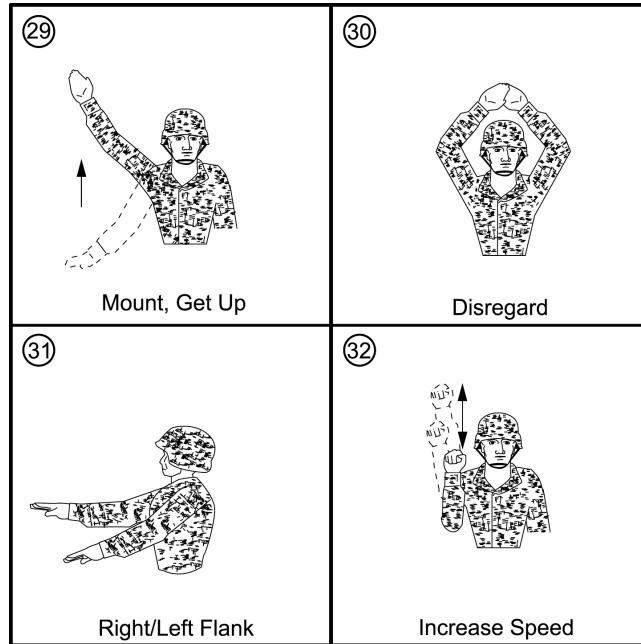
Dismount, Take Cover

Extend arm sideward at an angle of 45 degrees above horizontal, palm down, and lower it to side.

Continued on next page

Hand and Arm Signals, Continued

Illustrations 29 Through 32 Illustrations 29 through 32 are displayed in the graphic below:



Mount/Get Up With the hand extended downward at the side with the palm out, raise arm sideward and upward to an angle of 45 degrees above the horizontal.

Disregard Face the unit or individual being signaled, then raise both arms and cross them over the head, palms to the front.

Right (Left) Flank Extend both arms in direction of desired movement.

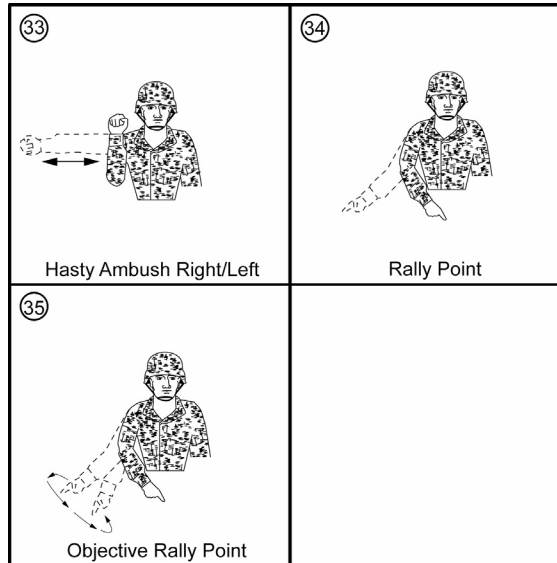
Increase Speed Carry the hand to the shoulder, fist closed; rapidly thrust the fist upward vertically to the full extent of the arm and back to the shoulder several times.

Continued on next page

Hand and Arm Signals, Continued

Illustrations 33 Through 35

Illustrations 33 through 35 are displayed in the graphic below:



Hasty Ambush Right (Left)

Raise fist to shoulder level and thrust it several times in the desired direction.

Rally Point

Touch the belt buckle with one hand and then point to the ground.

Objective Rally Point

Touch the belt buckle with one hand, point to the ground, and make a circular motion with the hand.

Personnel Accountability

Purpose An important aspect of control is accounting for personnel at a minimum. Personnel must be accounted for

- After crossing danger areas
 - After enemy contact
 - After halts
 - When leaving the objective area
 - Any time there is any doubt about accountability
-

Single File When moving in a single file, the last Marine "sends up the count" by tapping the Marine in front of him and saying, "I am one, you are two," in a low voice or whisper. This Marine then taps the next Marine in front of him and says, "I am two, and you are three." The procedure continues until the count reaches the patrol leader.

Large Patrols In large patrols or when moving in a formation other than a single file, element and team leaders check their Marines and report to the patrol leader.

Exiting and Entering When exiting and entering friendly lines, the patrol leader should move to the front of the formation prior to crossing the departure point. The patrol leader will then be in a position to count each Marine as they cross through the line. After the last Marine has crossed the departure point, the patrol leader will fall in at the rear of the patrol. The patrol leader will be able to return to his position in the patrol formation at the initial rally point.

Lesson 2 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 2 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 Who is responsible for sending hand and arm signals during a patrol?

Item 2 Using the illustrations below, identify the hand and arm signals.



- Rally point, objective rally point, right/left flank, disregard
- Halt, freeze, I don't understand, I understand
- Decrease speed, change direction, enemy in sight, range
- Rally point, halt, freeze, forward

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	All members of a patrol are responsible for sending hand and arm signals.	3-22
2	c	3-22

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned how to control the movement of a patrol, how to use hand and arm signals, and how to account for personnel.

In the next lesson, you will learn about danger areas and security procedures, and techniques for entering and exiting friendly lines.

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LESSON 3

VULNERABLE AREAS

Introduction

Scope During the conduct of a patrol, special consideration must be given to areas where the patrol is especially vulnerable to attack or ambush by the enemy.

In this lesson, you will learn about danger areas and security procedures, and techniques for entering and exiting friendly lines.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Identify the definition of a danger area.
 - Identify the far side security teams' responsibility when crossing a danger area.
 - Identify the purposes for establishing a hide site.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	3-35
Exit and Reentry of Friendly Lines	3-36
Danger Areas	3-38
Hide	3-40
Security Procedures	3-42
Lesson 3 Exercise	3-43

Exit and Reentry of Friendly Lines

Coordination Higher headquarters coordinates with friendly units in areas where the patrol will operate. In some instances, higher headquarters will also make all arrangements for departure and reentry of friendly lines. However, the patrol leader will coordinate with one or more units along the area where he will pass when departing and reentering friendly lines. Positions where coordination will be necessary are listed below:

- Company command post
 - Platoon command post
 - Last position through which the patrol will pass
-

Departing Each unit will dictate their exact procedures based on the enemy situation and mission specific requirements. The table below explains the steps for departing friendly lines:

Step	Action
1	Patrol leader coordinates the passage of friendly lines with higher headquarters.
2	Patrol leader makes face-to-face coordination with front line unit in order to coordinate movement if possible. Patrol leader passes basic information about the patrol: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of patrol • General route • Time of return • Frequency/call sign • Challenge/passwords
3	Patrol leader request the latest information on the enemy, the terrain to the front, known obstacles from the front line unit. Patrol leader also requests a guide if necessary.
4	Patrol moves to departure point.
5	Final radio checks are conducted with higher headquarters and the front line unit.
6	Patrol departs the lines through a covered and concealed route. If the departure point does not provide cover and concealment, the patrol departs one at a time in teams or elements. The teams or elements will link up at the initial rally point.
7	Patrol leader counts each patrol member as they pass through the line.
8	Point element leads the patrol to the pre-designated initial rally point.
9	Patrol conducts a security halt to allow patrol members to accustom themselves to the environment.
10	The patrol leader signals for the patrol to continue its mission and this information is transmitted to higher headquarters if required.

Continued on next page

Exit and Reentry of Friendly Lines, Continued

Deception

Patrols need to take advantage of deception techniques to prevent an enemy ambush when departing friendly lines. A devious deception plan is the most effective force multiplier a unit can employ while entering and exiting friendly lines. Marines should always consider the entry/exit point to be under constant enemy observation.

When exiting friendly lines, patrols can utilize the "bomb burst" technique. Marines will leave the friendly position from a concealed or covered location so that an observer will not know that a patrol is preparing to depart.

Marines quickly depart the exit point in buddy teams, elements, or by teams in irregular patterns, zigzagging to a covered position. Once in position, they support the remaining teams as they exit. Once the entire patrol has exited friendly lines, the patrol begins its mission.

Reentry

Each unit will dictate their exact procedures based on the enemy situation and mission specific requirements. The table below explains the steps for reentry of friendly lines:

Step	Action
1	The patrol leader will conduct a security halt out of range of small arms fire from the friendly position.
2	Communications is established with the frontline unit to alert the patrol's desire to reenter the position. This may be a prearranged signal or via radio. The reentry signal should be changed for each patrol to increase the effectiveness of the deception plan.
3	Patrol leader takes a small security element forward to the entry point to link up with the frontline unit. In some cases, the frontline unit may send a security team out to link up with the patrol at the security halt in order to guide the patrol into the frontline position.
4	Security element is sent back to guide the patrol to the entry point. Patrol leader remains at entry point.
5	Patrol leader counts each Marine as they enter the position.
6	Patrol leader gives the forward unit command information that may be of immediate value.
7	The patrols return through friendly lines is reported to higher headquarters.

Danger Areas

Definition A danger area is any area where the patrol is vulnerable to hostile observation or fire:

- Open areas
- Roads
- Trails
- Barbed wire
- Minefields
- Rivers
- Steams
- Lakes

Any known or suspected enemy position where the patrol must pass is also a danger area. The patrol leader plans for crossing each danger area and includes these plans in his order so patrol members will know exactly what to do.

Security Team The security team inspects the near side and flanks of a danger area first and then investigates the far side. If the far side is clear of the enemy, the patrol continues. Members of the patrol cover each other as they cross the danger area. Enemy obstacles are usually covered by fire. Avoid using existing gaps in barbed wire fences or minefields.

Near-Side Security When a patrol approaches a danger area, the near-side security team is responsible for setting up a support by fire position on the near-side of the danger area to support the reconnaissance efforts of the far-side security team.

Far-Side Security Once the near-side security is in place, the far-side security team will cross the danger area. The responsibility of the far-side security team is to ensure that there is no enemy on the opposite side of the danger area.

Continued on next page

Danger Areas, Continued

Crossing Steams

In crossing a stream, inspect the near bank first. Then position the patrol to cover the far bank. Send a security team across to the far bank. When the far bank is determined to be clear, the patrol crosses as rapidly as possible, individually or in pairs. If crossing the stream requires swimming, the patrol should use improvised rafts to float weapons, ammunition, and equipment.

Crossing Roads

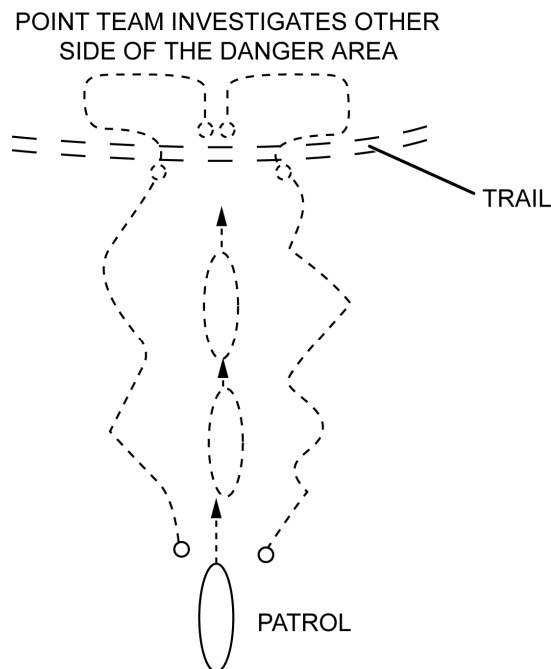
Cross roads and trails at bends or where the roads are narrow. Doing so restricts the enemy's observation. Expose the patrol for as short a time as possible. After inspecting the near side, send the security team across to inspect the far side. Under the cover of the security team, the remainder of the patrol crosses rapidly and quietly.

Enemy Positions

If a patrol must pass close to an enemy position, the patrol should take advantage of battlefield noise to cover the sounds of movement. If supporting fires are available, the patrol leader can call for them to divert the enemy's attention as the patrol passes.

Linear Danger Area

The graphic below shows how a patrol can safely cross a linear danger area by investigating the far side prior to crossing.



Hide

Description

When a patrol is required to halt for an extended period of time in an area not protected by friendly troops, the patrol moves into a location that, by the nature of the surrounding terrain, provides passive security from enemy detection. Such an assembly area is termed a hide. Purposes for establishing a hide site are listed below:

- Hide the patrol for an extended period while the patrol leader conducts a detailed reconnaissance of the objective area.
 - Rest and reorganize after extended movement.
 - Reorganize after a patrol has infiltrated the enemy area in small groups.
 - Rest and reorganize the patrol while waiting for follow-on mission from higher headquarters.
-

Planning

The patrol leaders plan must include tentative hide locations when the patrol's mission dictates an extended halt within enemy areas. These tentative locations must be confirmed by actual ground reconnaissance prior to occupation by the patrol. The plan for a hide site should include both passive and active security measures.

Passive Security Measures

Passive security measures include the following:

- Avoid built-up areas.
 - Select an area remote from all human habitation.
 - Avoid known or suspected enemy positions.
 - Avoid ridge lines, topographic crests, valleys, lakes, and streams.
 - Avoid roads and trails.
 - Avoid open woods and clearings.
 - Select areas offering dense vegetation, preferably bushes and trees that spread out close to the ground.
-

Continued on next page

Hide, Continued

Active Security Measures

Active security measures for establishing a hide site include the following:

- Establish security covering all likely avenues of approach into the site.
 - Establish communications with posted security to provide early warning of enemy approach.
 - Select an alternate area for occupation if the original hide is compromised or found unsuitable.
 - Plan for withdrawal in the event of discovery.
 - Establish an alert plan with a certain percent of the personnel awake at all times.
 - Organize the elements of the patrol so necessary activities can take place with a minimum amount of movement.
 - Automatic weapons should always be manned.
-

Size

The size of the area physically occupied by a patrol in a hide and the terrain, quantity and quality of cover and concealment, and the size of the patrol govern the number of security posts required.

If the situation permits, a hide can also be used as the final preparation position and/or objective rally point.

Security Procedures

Day Patrols

The organization for movement provides some security, but the patrol must take additional steps for complete security. Additional security procedures the patrol must take into consideration are listed below:

- Disperse the patrol consistent with the terrain and mission.
- Keep security personnel ahead of the patrol. Assign areas of responsibility to the front, flanks, rear, and overhead.
- Stay off ridge lines and topographical crests when possible and use the military crest instead. The patrol members must be careful not to silhouette themselves when moving along high ground.
- Avoid exposed areas. Take maximum advantage of available cover and concealment.
- Maintain a slow, steady pace. Sudden movements attract the enemy's attention.
- Avoid known or suspected enemy locations and built-up areas.

Night Patrols

Using the same security procedures for day patrols, include the following list of procedures, modified as necessary, to increase the security of the patrol at night.

- Keep the Marines closer together.
 - Keep movement quiet since sound carries farther at night.
 - Use open areas since you can use the dark for concealment.
 - Avoid bushes to reduce noise.
 - Reduce speed of movement to lessen the danger of Marines becoming separated from the patrol.
 - Take proper caution when using any light source.
-

Lesson 3 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 Define a danger area.

Item 2 What is the far side security team's responsibility when crossing a danger area?

Item 3 What are two purposes for establishing a hide site?

Continued on next page

Lesson 3 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	A danger area is any area where the patrol is vulnerable to hostile observation or fire.	3-38
2	To ensure there are no enemy on the opposite side of the danger area.	3-38
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hide the patrol for an extended period while the patrol leader conducts a detailed reconnaissance of the objective area.• Rest and reorganize after extended movement.• Reorganize after a patrol has infiltrated the enemy area in small groups.• Rest and reorganize the patrol while waiting for follow-on mission from higher headquarters.	3-40

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned about danger areas and security procedures, and techniques for entering and exiting friendly lines.

In the next lesson, you will learn the reporting procedures during a patrol and after a patrol.

LESSON 4

REPORTING PROCEDURES

Introduction

Scope

It is necessary that patrol leaders and all patrol members be trained in observing and reporting their observations accurately. The leader of a patrol should have all members of the patrol immediately signal or report any information obtained. These reports should not be restricted to information about the enemy, but should also include information about the terrain.

In this lesson, you will learn the reporting procedures during a patrol and after a patrol.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Identify the information contained in a SALUTE report.
 - Identify the information the patrol debrief should concentrate.
-

In This Lesson

This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	3-45
During the Patrol	3-46
After the Patrol	3-49
Lesson 4 Exercise	3-50

During the Patrol

Delivery

The patrol leader or higher headquarters will determine the method for sending reports prior to the patrol's departure. When the patrol leader receives the operations order, it may include essential elements of information (EEI) that the patrol should attempt to answer upon completion of the patrol. A few of the most common methods for sending reports back to friendly lines are listed below:

- Verbal messages passed from position to position
 - Written messages
 - Messengers
 - Radio
 - Debriefs
 - Pre-arranged signals
-

Verbal Messages

A patrol leader sending a verbal message should make it simple, brief, and avoid using numbers and names. The messengers should accurately repeat the message back to the patrol leader before passing it on.

This is the least accurate method for reporting information. The possibility of the message becoming inaccurate will increase each time the message is passed on.

Written Messages

A written message is a good method for delivering an accurate report. Patrol members must be able to immediately destroy the message if in danger of capture.

Messengers

A messenger team is given exact instructions as to where to deliver the message and the route to take. If there is an urgent need to deliver the message via messenger, two messenger teams should be sent on different routes to ensure that it is delivered.

Radio

Sending reports via secure radio frequencies is the safest and preferred method. When there is no encryption ability available, a code system is used.

Continued on next page

During the Patrol, Continued

Debriefs Upon completion of a patrol, debriefs are required to pass all pertinent information about the terrain and enemy. This will be covered more in depth later in this lesson.

Signals Pre-arranged signals are another means of sending information. Pyrotechnics (flares, colored smoke, grenades) and air-ground panels may be pre-arranged to signal information. An example is the use of red-star clusters close to friendly positions to signal contact with a large enemy force requiring immediate support.

SALUTE Report Information must be reported as quickly, accurately, and as completely as possible. An established method to remember how and what to report about the enemy is to use the acronym SALUTE:

- **Size:** How many personnel are spotted or estimated?
- **Activity:** What are they doing? What is their current activity?
- **Location:** What is their grid coordinates or land marks?
- **Unit:** Are there any indications of their unit identity?
- **Time:** What time were they spotted?
- **Equipment:** What weapons or special equipment do they have?

An example SALUTE report would be: "Approximately 30 enemy soldiers of the regular Army Brigade patrolling west of Fahina Crossing and the irrigation canal at 19:47 today carrying small arms and rocket propelled grenade launchers."

Continued on next page

During the Patrol, Continued

Prisoners

A patrol normally does not capture prisoners unless required by the mission. If prisoners are taken, they should be processed according to the "5S and T" rules. This memory aid stands for search, segregate, silence, speed, safeguard, and tag. The table below explains each rule:

Rule	Description
Search	Prisoners are body-searched thoroughly for weapons and documents as soon as they have been captured. This search includes the helmet, body armor, and gas mask. These items are left with the prisoner for protection until the patrol is complete.
Segregate	Prisoners are segregated into isolated groups: officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, deserters, and civilians. By segregating prisoners, it makes it more difficult for leaders to organize escapes and issue orders to subordinates.
Silence	Silence is essential. Do not allow prisoners to talk to each other.
Speed	Speed is required in getting prisoners to the rear. Timely information gathered from the prisoners is essential.
Safeguard	Prisoners are safeguarded as they are moved. They are restrained, but not abused. Prisoners are not given cigarettes, food, or water until interrogators have questioned them unless the patrol will not return to friendly positions for an extended period of time. Prisoners will be treated for medical problems immediately.
Tag	Equipment and personal effects recovered from prisoners are tagged so that they may later be matched back to specific individuals.

After the Patrol

Patrol Debrief After the patrol completes its mission, the patrol must hold a debrief with a S-2 (Intelligence) representative to assist in future operations.

The patrol debrief should focus on answering the essential elements of information (EEI) assigned to the patrol in the operations order.

Patrol Report Every patrol leader should make a report when the patrol returns. Unless otherwise directed, the report is made to the person ordering the patrol. If the situation permits, the report is written and supported by overlays and/or sketches. The patrol leader's report should be a complete account of everything of military importance observed or encountered by the patrol. It should include the following information:

- Size and composition of the patrol
 - Tasks and mission of the patrol
 - Time of departure
 - Time of return
 - Routes to and from the objective
 - General description of the terrain to include any manmade or natural obstacles and critical terrain features which, if occupied by either enemy or friendly forces, would allow them to control the surrounding area
 - Enemy size, activity, location, time, and equipment spotted
 - Any map corrections
 - Miscellaneous information not covered elsewhere in the report
 - Result of enemy encounters
 - Condition of patrol, including disposition of any dead or wounded
 - Conclusion and recommendations
-

Lesson 4 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 2 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 What information is contained in the SALUTE report?

Item 2 After completing a patrol, the debrief should focus on

- a. answering the essential elements of information.
- b. the good and bad things done on the patrol.
- c. what it can do better for the next patrol.
- d. the route and terrain covered.

Continued on next page

Lesson 4 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Size• Activity• Location• Unit• Time• Equipment	3-47
2	a	3-49

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the reporting procedures during and after a patrol.

Study Unit 3 Summary

This study unit taught you the techniques of how patrols are properly employed.

In the next study unit, you will learn about immediate action drills for a patrol and how to conduct patrols out of a patrol base.

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STUDY UNIT 4

IMMEDIATE ACTION AND PATROL BASE

Overview

Scope In this study unit, you will learn the purpose, limitations, and signals of immediate action drills as well as how to establish and occupy a patrol base.

In This Study Unit This study unit contains the following lessons:

Lesson	See Page
Immediate Action Drills	4-3
Patrol Base	4-13

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LESSON 1

IMMEDIATE ACTION DRILLS

Introduction

Scope Immediate action drills are designed to provide swift and positive small unit reaction to visual or physical contact with the enemy. They are simple courses of action that are well-rehearsed and general in nature.

In this lesson, you will learn the basic immediate action drills.

Learning Objectives After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Recall the purpose of immediate action drills.
 - Identify the limitations of immediate action drills.
 - Recall the basic immediate action drills.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	4-3
General	4-4
Immediate Halt and Air Attack	4-5
Hasty Ambush	4-6
Immediate Assault	4-7
Counter-Ambush	4-9
Lesson 1 Exercise	4-10

General

Purpose The purpose of immediate action drills is to provide swift and positive small unit reaction to enemy visual or physical contact.

They are simple courses of action that all Marines should take so a minimum of signals or commands is required to initiate action. Immediate action drills are developed as needed for the combat situation and can be initiated by any member of the patrol.

Limitations It is not feasible to design an immediate action drill for every possible situation. However, it is better for a patrol to have one immediate action drill for each limited number of situations occurring in a combat area.

Signals Some immediate action drills, such as counter-ambush, are initiated without signals or commands. These automatic reactions to enemy contact are preplanned. Others, such as a chance contact and immediate assaults, use hand and arm or other special signals. When it becomes necessary to devise and use special signals, they should be simple, easily recognized, and understood by all members of the patrol.

Basic Drills The basic immediate action drills are

- Immediate halt
 - Air attack
 - Hasty ambush
 - Immediate assault
 - Counter-ambush
-

Immediate Halt and Air Attack

Immediate Halt The immediate halt drill is used when the situation requires the immediate in-place halt of the patrol. In this situation, the patrol detects the enemy but has not been detected by the enemy.

The first Marine detecting the enemy (visually or otherwise) gives the FREEZE signal. Every Marine halts in place with his weapon ready and remains absolutely motionless and quiet until further signals or orders.

This drill is also used when aircraft are first heard or seen.

Air Attack When an aircraft detects a patrol and makes a low-level attack, the immediate action drill, air attack, is used. This drill is designed to reduce the casualties from an air attack.

The first Marine sighting the attacking aircraft shouts, "Aircraft, front (left, right, or rear)." The patrol moves quickly into a line formation at right angles to the aircraft's direction of travel, with the greatest amount of dispersion possible. This denies the attacking aircraft a linear target.

After the aircraft passes, or between attacks, the patrol seeks better cover.

Hasty Ambush

Description

This immediate action drill is both a defensive measure to avoid contact and an offensive measure to make contact. You can describe this ambush as an ambush of opportunity.

When you give the signal for HASTY AMBUSH, the entire patrol moves quickly to the right or left (as indicated by the signal) of the line of movement and takes up the best available concealed firing position.

You initiate the ambush by opening fire and shouting, “Fire”! The reason you shout, “Fire” is to ensure initiation of the ambush in case your weapon misfires. If the enemy detects the patrol, the first Marine aware of the detection initiates the ambush by firing and shouting.

Immediate Assault

Description This immediate action drill is used defensively to make and quickly break undesired but unavoidable contact (including ambushes) and offensively to decisively engage the enemy.

When used in a meeting engagement, members nearest the enemy open fire and shout "Contact, front (left, right, rear). The patrol moves swiftly into a line formation and assaults.

Defensive Immediate Assault When an immediate assault is used defensively, stop the assault if the enemy withdraws and contact is quickly broken. If the enemy stands fast, carry the assault through enemy positions and continue the movement until contact is broken.

Offensive Immediate Assault When an immediate assault is used offensively, engage the enemy decisively and with aggression. Pursue, engage, and/or take prisoner anyone who attempts to escape.

Fire and Maneuver Fire and maneuver is one means to break contact. One portion of the patrol returns fire on the enemy while another portion moves by bounds away from the enemy. Each portion of the patrol covers the other by fire until all members of the patrol break contact.

Continued on next page

Immediate Assault, Continued

Clock System

The clock system is another means to break contact. Twelve o'clock is the direction of movement of the patrol. When contact is made, you shout a direction and distance. For example: "Three o'clock - two hundred," means the patrol should move in the direction of three o'clock for 200 meters.

Patrol members should keep their same relative positions as they move so the original formation is not disrupted. Subordinate leaders must be alert to ensure that the members of their elements and teams receive the correct order and move as directed.

Counter-Ambush

Types When a patrol is ambushed, the immediate action drill to counter the ambush depends on whether the ambush is a near ambush or a far ambush. In a near ambush, the enemy is within 50 meters of the patrol. Anything greater than 50 meters should be considered a far ambush.

Near Ambush In a near ambush, the killing zone is under very heavy, highly concentrated, close range fires. There is little time or space for members to maneuver or seek cover. The longer the patrol remains in the killing zone, the greater the chance they will become casualties.

If members of a patrol are caught in a near ambush killing zone, they immediately assault through the ambush without order or signal. Once the patrol has assaulted the ambush position, they will occupy it, break contact, or continue the assault.

Members of the patrol not caught in the killing zone with maneuver against the enemy as directed. The assault continues until all patrol members are outside of the killing zone and the threat is neutralized.

Far Ambush In a far ambush, the killing zone is also under heavy, highly concentrated fires, but from a greater range. This greater range provides members in the killing zone maneuver space and some opportunity to seek cover at a lesser risk of becoming a casualty.

If attacked by a far ambush, members in the killing zone, without order or signal, immediately return fire, take the best available positions, and continue firing until directed otherwise. Members not in the killing zone maneuver against the ambush force as directed.

Situation In each situation, the success of the counter-ambush employed depends on the members being well trained in quickly recognizing the distance from which an ambush is initiated and well rehearsed in the proper reaction.

In some situations where an obstacle is emplaced between the ambush position and the patrol, like concertina wire, the patrol may treat it as a far ambush even though the ambush position is less than 50 meters.

Lesson 1 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 State the purpose of immediate action drills.

Item 2 It is best for a patrol to have one immediate action drill for

- a. every possible scenario that a patrol could encounter.
 - b. each limited number of situations occurring in a combat area.
 - c. each element and team within the patrol.
 - d. every mission the patrol will be tasked with.
-

Item 3 List the basic immediate action drills.

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	The purpose of immediate action drills is to provide swift and positive small unit reaction to enemy visual or physical contact.	4-4
2	b	4-4
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediate halt• Air attack• Hasty ambush• Immediate assault• Counter-ambush	4-4

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the basic immediate action drills used by a patrol.

In the next lesson, you will learn how to establish and occupy a patrol base.

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LESSON 2

PATROL BASE

Introduction

Scope Planning for the establishment and operation of a patrol base is generally a part of the patrol's overall plan of operation. It will be included in the patrol operation order. There may be times when the establishment of a patrol base is an on-the-spot decision.

- Learning Objectives** After completing this lesson, you should be able to
- Recall the purpose of a patrol base.
 - Recall typical situations for establishing a patrol base.
 - Identify patrol base security measures.
 - Recall the procedures for departure of a patrol base.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	4-13
General	4-14
Location	4-15
Occupation	4-16
Security Measures	4-20
Operations	4-23
Lesson 2 Exercise	4-25

General

Purpose

The purpose of a patrol base is to provide a secure position when a patrol halts for an extended period of time in order to conduct follow-on patrols to support the mission.

Typical Situations

Establishing a patrol base is necessary when there is a need to

- Cease all movement during daylight hours to avoid detection.
 - Hide the patrol while the patrol leader conducts a detailed reconnaissance of the objective area.
 - Rest and reorganize after extended movement.
 - Formulate a new plan and issue necessary orders before actions in the objective.
 - Reorganize after a patrol has infiltrated the enemy area in small groups.
 - Conduct several consecutive or concurrent operations such as an ambush, a raid, or reconnaissance patrol.
-

Unforeseen Situation

Any unforeseen situation that may occur during the conduct of a patrol could lead to an on-the-spot establishment of a patrol base. An example of an unforeseen situation would be a large enemy force that moved in between the patrol and its friendly lines.

Location

Initial Selection An initial patrol base is usually selected using a map, by conducting an aerial reconnaissance, or by using prior knowledge of an area during the patrol planning. After selection, the actual occupation of the initial patrol base remains tentative until its suitability is confirmed and it has been secured.

Plans to establish a patrol base must include selection of an alternate location, a rendezvous point, and a rallying point.

Alternate Location The patrol will use the alternate patrol base location if the initial location proves unsuitable or if the patrol is required to evacuate the initial location prematurely.

The patrol leader should plan for at least one, preferably two, alternate patrol base locations if the area is unknown and the patrol will be establishing the patrol base at night. At night, a patrol base may appear to provide cover and concealment, but when it becomes daylight, the location may actually be fully exposed to enemy observation and fire.

Rendezvous Point The patrol selects and uses a rendezvous point when it has to vacate the patrol base by individual or small group movement to avoid enemy detection. The patrol members should know the rendezvous point, but it is not normally reconnoitered before use.

Rallying Point The rallying point is used if the patrol is dispersed from the patrol base. It is a point the patrol has previously passed and found suitable and is known to all.

Occupation

Methods A patrol base may be occupied in one of two ways. One way is to move to the selected site, expand into it, and organize the area. Another way is to halt near the selected site and send a team forward to reconnoiter the area. The method used must be thoroughly planned and rehearsed.

Approach When approaching the tentative location for a patrol base,

- Halt the patrol at the last suitable position within 200 meters of the tentative location.
- Establish close-in security.
- Element leaders join the patrol leader to conduct a reconnaissance with one security man each.

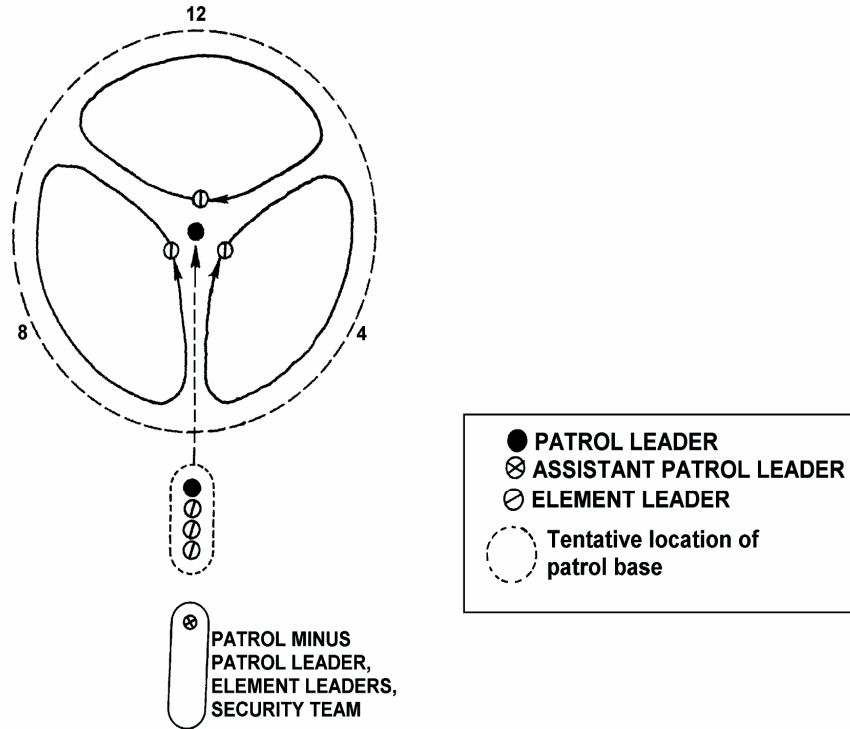
Reconnaissance When conducting the reconnaissance of the patrol base, your patrol leader moves with the element leaders and a security team to the tentative patrol base location.

- Designate one point of entry into the patrol base. This point is designated as 6 o'clock. Only one point is designated as the entrance and exit to reduce chances of being discovered. The party moves to the center of the proposed patrol base; this location will be designated the patrol base headquarters position.
- Assign sectors of responsibility by the clock system to the element leaders. The element leaders inspect their assigned areas for suitability and report to the patrol leader upon completion.
- Set up security for the patrol base by sending the security team to the various elements' linkup points. These Marines remain at these positions until all patrol members have been sent in.
- Signal the remaining patrol to enter the patrol base, or returns and leads the patrol into the center of the patrol base.

Continued on next page

Occupation, Continued

Reconnaissance Illustration The graphic below depicts the element leaders, security team, and patrol leader conducting a reconnaissance of the patrol base.



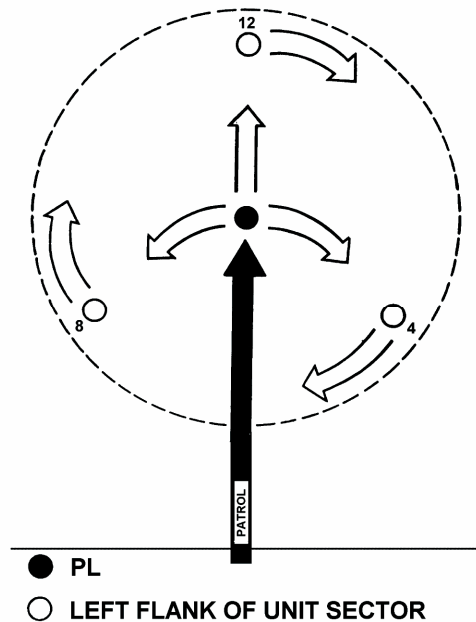
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Occupation, Continued

- Establishment** Once the reconnaissance is complete, implement the following procedures to ensure safe entry:
- The patrol will enter into the patrol base and move to the center where the element leaders are located in a single file.
 - Designated patrol members at the rear of the patrol remove all signs of the patrol's movement as they enter the patrol base to avoid enemy detection.
 - Once at the center, each element leader peels off his element and leads it to the left flank of their assigned sector.
 - Each element occupies its portion of the perimeter by moving clockwise to the left flank of the element on its right.
 - The patrol leader physically checks his perimeter by meeting each leader at the left flank of his sector and moving clockwise.
-

Patrol Entry Illustration

The graphic below illustrates the patrol entering the patrol base:



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Occupation, Continued

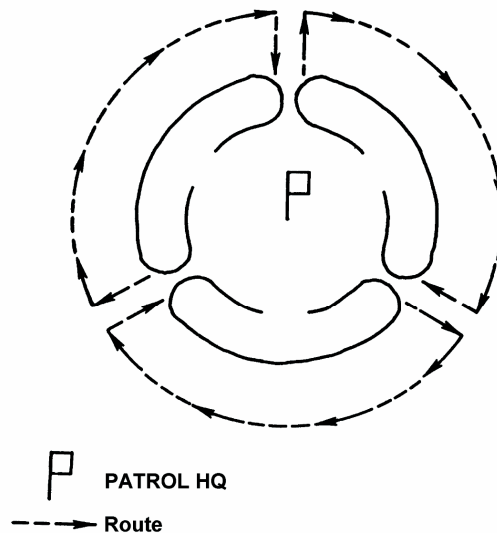
Inspecting

Once the patrol members are in their respective positions, the element leaders will conduct a reconnaissance of their sectors of responsibility:

- Move a designated distance forward of their left flank and sweep clockwise until they reach the right flank of their element.
 - Inspect for signs of recent enemy activity in the area, looking for potential observation and listening posts positions, withdrawal routes, and potential danger areas.
-

Sectors of Responsibility Route Illustration

The illustration below shows the route to use and inspect their sectors of responsibility:



Security Measures

General

You should never establish a patrol base for more than 24 hours. Occupy a patrol base for the minimum time necessary to accomplish the mission. Do not use the same patrol base again at a later date. The location of the patrol base must optimize both passive and active security measures to best enable the patrol to accomplish its mission.

Passive Security

Passive security measures that should be considered when selecting and occupying a patrol base are

- Avoid built-up areas.
 - Select an area remote from all human habitation.
 - Avoid known or suspected enemy positions.
 - Select terrain normally considered of little tactical value.
 - Avoid ridgelines, topographic crests, valleys, lakes, and streams.
 - Select steep terrain, ravines, or other such areas that impede foot movement.
 - Avoid all roads and trails.
 - Select areas that do not offer natural lines of drift.
 - Avoid sparsely wooded areas and clearings.
 - Select areas offering dense vegetation, preferably bushes and trees that spread out close to the ground.
-

Continued on next page

Security Measures, Continued

Active Security Active security measures that should be considered when selecting, occupying, and operating out of a patrol base are listed below:

- Establish observation and listening posts on all likely avenues of approach into the area.
- Establish a radio communication network with outposts to provide early warning of an enemy approach.
- Select an alternate area for occupation if the original area is compromised or found unsuitable.
- Plan for the withdrawal in the event of discovery. Plan a route to the alternate patrol base.
- Establish an alert plan with a certain percentage of the personnel awake at all times.
- Organize the elements of the patrol so necessary activities can take place with minimum movement.
- Employ proper communications procedures to prevent compromise.
- Use only one point of entry and exit that is well camouflaged and guarded at all times.
- Accomplish noisy tasks (cutting branches) only at designated times or when other sounds, such as aircraft, artillery, or distance battlefield noises, will cover them. Perform tasks as early as possible after occupation, but never at night or during the quiet periods of early morning and late evening.
- Restrict movement to a minimum both inside and outside the patrol base.

Continued on next page

Security Measures, Continued

Active Security, continued

- Occupy OPs and LPs when sufficient personnel are available so they can alternate and remain alert without the back-and-forth movement between posts and the patrol base.
 - At a minimum, observe a 100-percent alert status during dawn and dusk—the most advantageous time for the enemy force to attack.
 - Make sure each patrol member knows the location of members and their positions to his flanks, front, and rear, as well as the times and routes of any expected movement within, into, and out of the patrol base.
 - Do not construct elaborate firing positions.
 - Stress camouflage and concealment.
 - Place early warning devices on avenues of approach. If the base is to be defended, place mines, trip flares, and boobytraps in areas that cannot be covered by fire. The value of these devices must be weighed against the fact that their discovery automatically compromises the patrol base.
-

Operations

Communication Establish communication with higher headquarters, elements, OPs and LPs. The system must provide for every man to be alerted quickly and quietly. Consider the following options:

- Radios are an excellent means of alerting everyone, but they can easily compromise your location.
 - Use wire within the patrol base, if feasible.
 - Make use of tug or pull wires for signaling. They are quiet and reduce radio and telephone traffic.
 - Use messengers within the patrol base.
-

Maintenance After security measures have been established within the patrol base, weapons and gear maintenance takes priority. You and the team leaders will identify how many and which weapons systems will be cleaned at one time. All automatic and crew served weapons that are not being cleaned should be manned.

Sanitation Sanitation and personal hygiene are important tasks on long patrols. Improper personal hygiene could lead to diseases or injuries that could hinder the patrols performance.

- Always use cat holes or carry your waste out in plastic bags. If cat holes are used, make sure they are covered and camouflaged appropriately.
 - Wash, shave, and brush your teeth as needed, but conserve water use.
 - Carry all trash out of the site. Never bury your trash in a patrol base. After the patrol leaves, animals will be able to smell the trash and dig it up.
-

Messing Eat at staggered times. Plan the preparation, if required.

Water Use of water should be consistent with demand and availability of water. If there is a local water source, planned water teams provide water. Individuals do not visit the water source. Make no more than two visits to the source in a 24-hour period.

Continued on next page

Operations, Continued

Rest Rest and sleep are permitted when the patrol finishes its work. Rest periods are staggered so proper security is maintained. Schedule each Marine for as much sleep and rest as possible.

Resupply If the patrol is to be resupplied by air, locate the flight path, drop and/or landing zone, so the cache is not compromised.

If conducting a resupply in a patrol base, you should move the patrol to an alternate or different patrol base in order to lessen the chance of compromise.

Planning Make the details of planned operations known to all patrol members. Do not assemble at one time. Doing so will endanger the security of the base. Limit rehearsals to terrain models with a portion of the patrol rehearsing while the remainder provides security. Do not test fire weapons. Weapons should be test fired before departure of friendly lines.

If part of the patrol leaves for an operation, adjust the perimeter to maintain security.

Keep orders brief as possible. Use SOPs as much as possible.

Departure Consider the following points when departing a patrol base:

- Remove and conceal all possible signs of patrol presence.
 - Avoid night evacuation if possible. If you depart at night, you risk the chance of not seeing the signs, trash, or footprints that should have been concealed.
 - The preferred method to evacuate a patrol base is to depart as a unit. Avoid departing the patrol base in teams or elements.
-

Lesson 2 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 4 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 State the purpose of a patrol base.

Item 2 State a typical situation for establishing a patrol base.

Item 3 At a minimum, a patrol base must observe a 100 percent alert status during

- a. dawn and dusk.
 - b. the initial entry into the base.
 - c. hours of darkness.
 - d. during weapons maintenance time.
-

Item 4 State the preferred method for departing from a patrol base.

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	The purpose of a patrol base is to provide a secure position when a patrol halts for an extended period of time in order to conduct follow-on patrols to support the mission.	4-14
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cease all movement during daylight hours to avoid detection.• Hide the patrol while the patrol leader conducts a detailed reconnaissance of the objective area.• Rest and reorganize after extended movement.• Formulate a new plan and issue necessary orders before actions in the objective.• Reorganize after a patrol has infiltrated the enemy area in small groups.• Conduct several consecutive or concurrent operations such as an ambush, a raid, or reconnaissance patrol.	4-14
3	a	4-22
4	The preferred method to evacuate a patrol base is to depart as a unit. Avoid departing the patrol base in teams or elements.	4-24

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the purpose of a patrol base as well as how to occupy, establish, and secure the patrol base.

Study Unit 4 Summary

In this study unit, you have learned the different immediate action drills available that a patrol may use as well as how to establish, secure, and operate a patrol base.

STUDY UNIT 5

COMBAT AND RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS

Overview

Scope Combat patrols are assigned missions that usually require them to actively engage the enemy. As a secondary mission, combat patrols collect and report information about the enemy and terrain.

Reconnaissance patrols are assigned missions specifically to gather intelligence on the enemy, terrain, weather, and other mission specific details. Reconnaissance patrols attempt to avoid enemy contact and if unavoidable, they do not become decisively engaged.

In This Study Unit This study unit contains the following lessons:

Lesson	See Page
Raid	5-3
Ambush	5-11
Reconnaissance	5-35

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LESSON 1

RAID

Introduction

Scope

A raid is nothing more than a specific attack to accomplish a specific mission followed by a withdrawal. Follow-on missions or occupation following the specific mission is rarely done during a raid.

This lesson will introduce you to the purpose, types of missions, and characteristics of a raid patrol.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Recall the purpose of a raid patrol.
 - Recall a mission assigned to a raid patrol.
 - Identify the characteristics of a successful raid patrol.
-

In This Lesson

This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	5-3
Characteristics	5-4
Organization	5-5
Actions at the Objective	5-6
Lesson 1 Exercise	5-8

Characteristics

Purpose The purpose of a raid patrol is to attack, accomplish a specific mission, and withdraw.

Raid Patrol Mission Missions assigned to a raid patrol include the following:

- Destroy a position or installation.
- Destroy or capture enemy personnel or equipment.
- Liberate POWs.

Successful Raids The three characteristics of a successful raid patrol are

- Surprise
- Firepower
- Violence of action

Surprise A successful raid patrol uses surprise when attacking the enemy. To achieve surprise, you need to attack the enemy when the enemy least expects it, such as during periods of low visibility and poor weather. Also, attack from the direction least expected, such as through seemingly impassable terrain or from the enemy's rear.

Firepower Make and carry out plans by concentrating firepower at critical points on the target. Then you will achieve and hold fire superiority while completing the mission.

Violence of Action It is essential to achieve violence of action along with surprise and firepower. Once you have achieved surprise and firepower, attack the enemy with extreme violence and aggressiveness to ensure success.

Organization

Description A raid patrol is organized to accomplish a specific mission that has assigned teams to handle special tasks such as demolition and handling prisoners.

Headquarters (Security Element) The headquarters element in smaller patrols normally acts as the security element for a raid mission. The patrol's specific mission does not directly influence special organization of these elements. The terrain, enemy situation, special purpose teams, and the tasks assigned these elements and teams determine the special organization.

Assault Element The organization of the assault element differs from that of the patrol headquarters and security element. The patrol's specific mission entirely determines the organization of the assault element. For example, if the mission is to destroy an enemy installation, position, or equipment, the assault element would be organized into the following teams:

- Assault teams (one or more) to overcome resistance and physically secure the objective.
 - Special teams to capture prisoners, liberate personnel, and seize equipment.
 - Demolition teams to set charges at the objective.
-

Support Element Two factors determine the special organization of the support element: the tasks the element needs to accomplish and the availability of favorable firing positions. For instance, establishing a base of fire is often the task of the support element. Organize tasks according to the requirements for carrying out the mission.

Actions at the Objective

Coordinate Movement

Elements and teams move to the positions when the objective rally point (ORP) is secured, the patrol leader's reconnaissance is complete, and final plans are confirmed. Movement from the ORP should be coordinated so that each element and team arrives at their positions at the same time. The objective in a raid patrol is not held once the assault element has accomplished the assigned mission. The patrol leader must ensure all actions at the objective are well planned, organized, and thoroughly rehearsed.

Security Element

The teams of the security element move to positions where they can secure the ORP. Doing so allows them to give early warning of enemy approach, block avenues of approach into the objective area, and prevent enemy escape from the objective area.

- As the assault and support elements move to their positions, the security element keeps the patrol leader informed of all enemy activity. The security element fires only if they are detected or on the patrol leader's order.
 - Once the assault and support elements begin their tasks, the security element prevents enemy entry or escape from the objective area.
 - The security element covers the withdrawal of the patrol to the ORP on the patrol leader's order or on a prearranged signal.
-

Support Element

The support element moves into position where it can gain fire superiority. It positions to neutralize the objective and can easily shift or cease fire on signal. The support element covers the withdrawal of the assault element from the area on the patrol leader's order.

Assault Element

The assault element deploys far enough in advance of the patrol to permit immediate assault if prematurely detected by the enemy. As supporting fires are lifted or shifted, the assault element assaults, seizes, and secures the objective. It then provides protection for demolition teams, search teams, or other special teams while they work. The assault element withdraws to the ORP on the patrol leader's order.

Continued on next page

Actions at the Objective, Continued

Reorganization Once the entire patrol is back at the ORP, it quickly reorganizes and continues the mission or returns to the friendly area. During reorganization at the ORP, redistribute ammunition and treat casualties. In addition, pass essential information and give personnel status reports to the patrol leader. Vacate the ORP as soon as possible due to its close proximity to the objective.

Lesson 1 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 State the purpose of a raid patrol.

Item 2 State a mission that may be assigned to a raid patrol.

Item 3 The three characteristics of a successful raid patrol are firepower, surprise, and

- a. violence of action.
 - b. automatic weapons.
 - c. violent ambush.
 - d. noise discipline.
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	The purpose of a raid patrol is to attack, accomplish a specific mission, and withdraw.	5-4
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destroy a position or installation.• Destroy or capture enemy personnel or equipment.• Liberate POWs.	5-4
3	a	5-4

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the purpose, characteristics, and organization of a raid patrol.

In the next lesson, you will learn about the different types of ambush patrols.

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LESSON 2

AMBUSH

Introduction

Scope

An ambush is a surprise attack from a concealed position upon a moving or temporarily halted target. It is one of the oldest and most effective types of military action.

In this lesson, you will be introduced to the purpose, classifications, and characteristics of ambush patrols.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Identify the purpose of an ambush patrol.
 - Identify the classifications of ambushes.
 - Identify the primary characteristics of a successful ambush.
 - Identify the signals used during the execution of an ambush.
-

In This Lesson

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	5-11
General	5-12
Types	5-13
Ambush Formations	5-16
Characteristics of Successful Ambushes	5-26
Ambush Preparation	5-27
Initiating	5-30
Lesson 2 Exercise	5-32

General

Ambush An ambush is one of the oldest and most effective types of military operation. An ambush can inflict a maximum number of casualties against the enemy while suffering few friendly casualties. This is possible because an ambush is a surprise attack from a covered and/or concealed position on a moving or temporarily halted enemy force. Once you have engaged the enemy and inflicted the maximum number of casualties, you no longer need to hold the position.

Purpose The purpose of the ambush patrol is to destroy or harass a larger enemy force using a smaller force.

Destruction The loss of men killed or captured and the loss of equipment and supplies destroyed or captured reduces the overall combat effectiveness of the enemy.

Harassment Constant ambush activity forces the enemy to divert from combat missions to guard convoys, troop movement, and carrying parities. This reduces the number of available combat troops. The use of ambush drains the enemy of resources needed for offensive combat operations. In addition, a series of successful ambushes causes the enemy to be less aggressive and more defensive. The enemy becomes apprehensive and more cautious. They become reluctant to go on patrols, to move in convoys, or to move in small groups. They avoid night operations, become confused, and lose their effectiveness.

Classification Ambushes are classified as either deliberate ambushes or ambushes of opportunity.

- A deliberate ambush is one in which prior information about the enemy permits detailed planning before the patrol departs for the ambush site.
- An ambush of opportunity is conducted when available information does not permit detailed planning before the patrol departs. An ambush of opportunity is not a hasty ambush--that is, it is not an immediate action drill in response to surprise contact. An ambush of opportunity is planned, except the exact location or likelihood of contact is unknown.

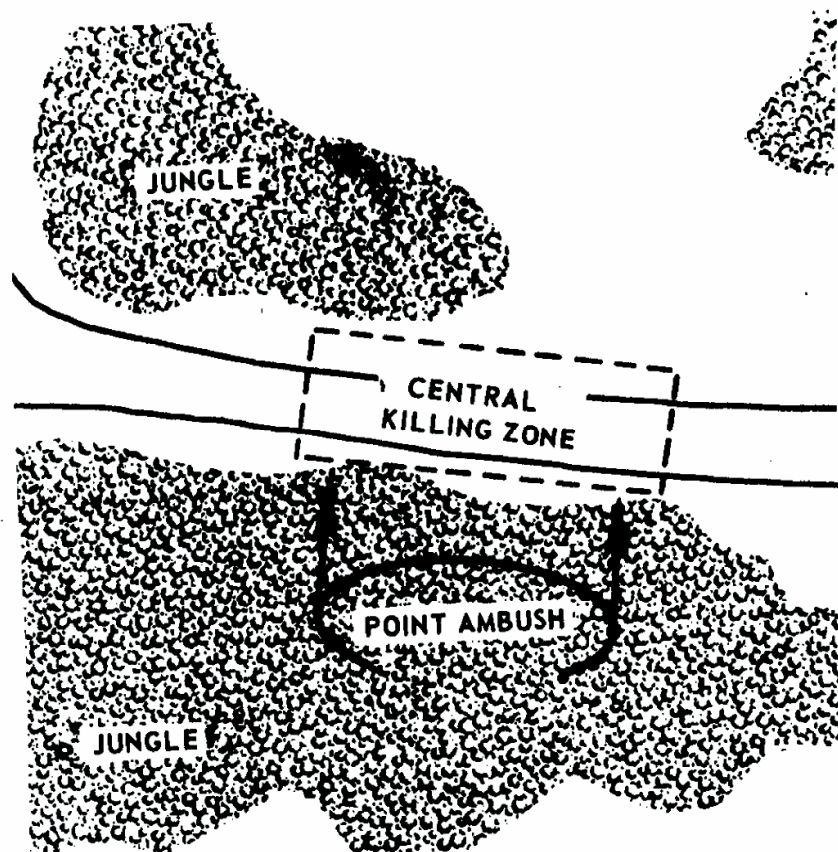
Types

Point Ambush

In a point ambush, forces are deployed along a single killing zone. Position the point ambush along the enemy's route. It delivers a heavy volume of highly concentrated fire necessary to isolate, trap, and destroy the target. You can use almost any formation with the point ambush.

Example of a Point Ambush

The graphic below shows a point ambush orientated on a road:



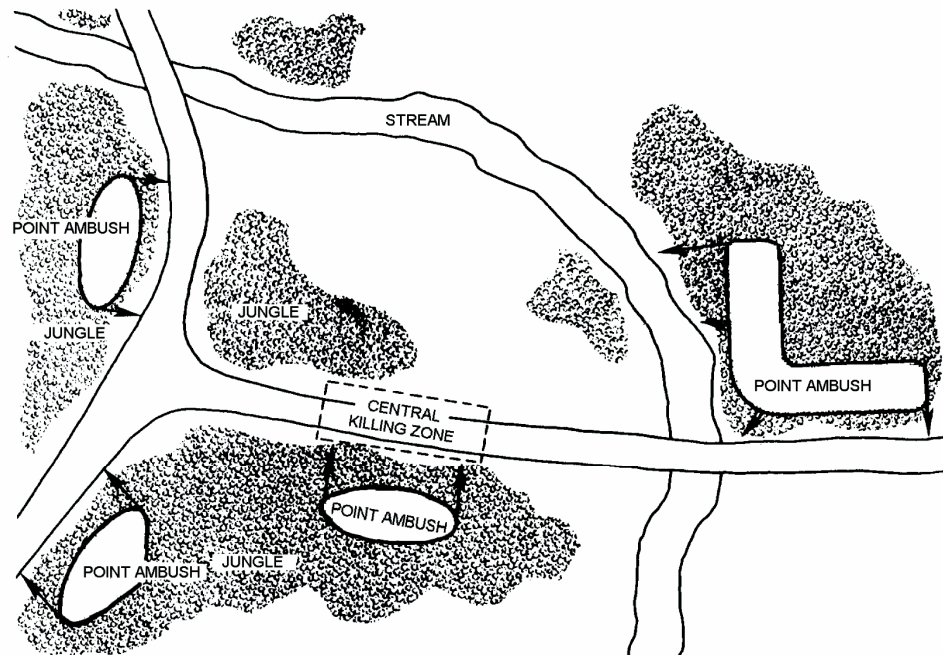
The central killing zone is a specific area designated in a point ambush where most of the concentrated fire will be delivered to kill the enemy.

Continued on next page

Types, Continued

Area Ambush In an area ambush, forces are deployed as multiple, related point ambushes. Patrols use an area ambush when a point ambush will not produce the desired results.

Example Area Ambush The graphic below shows an area ambush that has a central point ambush or central killing zone with other point ambushes along several escape routes leading from it. The purposes of these support ambush sites are to intercept and destroy the fleeing enemy.

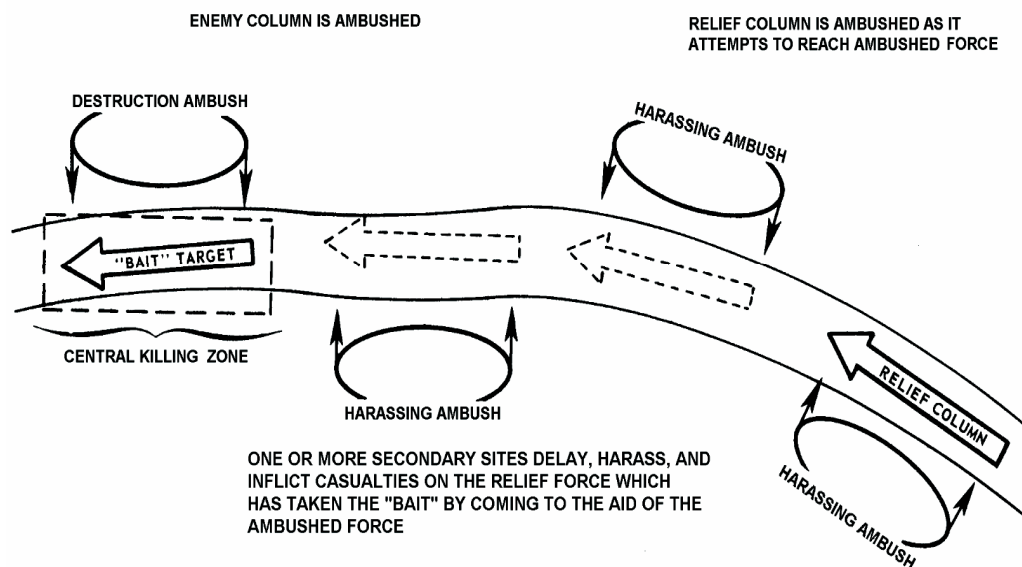


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Types, Continued

"Baited Trap" Another variation of the area ambush is the "baited trap" version. In this version, a point ambush initiates an attack on the "bait" target. As relieving and reinforcing units attempt to reach the baited trap, they enter the killing zones created by outlying point ambushes.

Example "Baited Trap" The graphic below shows a typical "baited trap" area ambush formation.



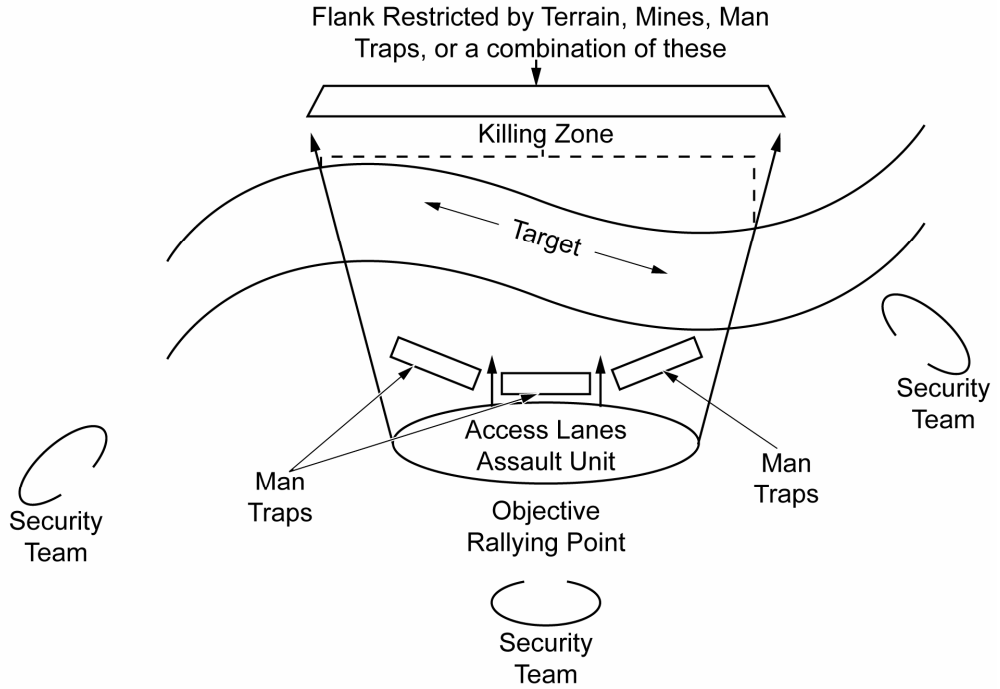
Formations You can adapt about any formation to an ambush. Examples include:

- Line Formation
 - "Z" Formation
 - "T" Formation
 - "V" Formation
 - Closed Triangle Formation
 - Open Triangle Formation
 - Box Formation
-

Ambush Formations, Continued

Access Lanes

If the purpose of the ambush is to destroy the enemy and your unit uses obstacles or barriers between the ambushers and the target, leave access lanes so you can assault through the target. Automatic weapons should protect access lanes if possible.



Line Formation (Access Lanes for Assault of Target).

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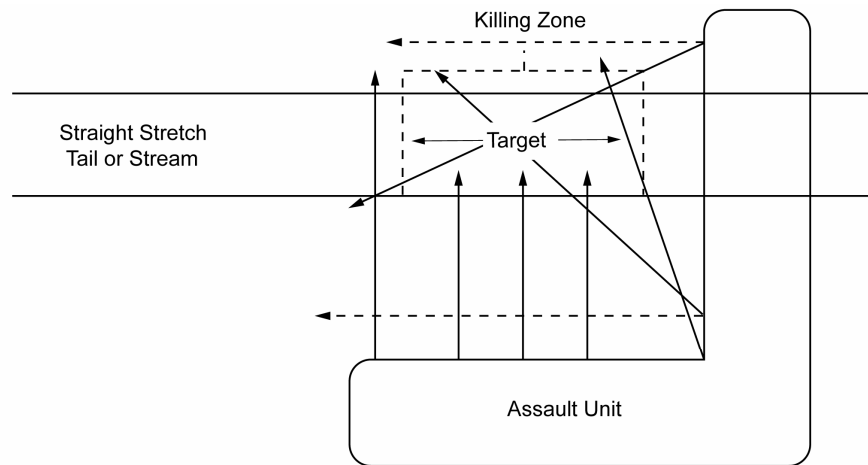
Ambush Formations, Continued

L-Shaped

This is the most common variation of the line formation. The long side of the assault element is parallel to the killing zone and delivers flanking fire. The short side of the assault element is at the end of and at right angles to the killing zone. It delivers enfilade fire that interlocks with fire from the other leg. This formation is very flexible. It can be established on a straight stretch of trail or stream, or a sharp bend in a trail or stream.

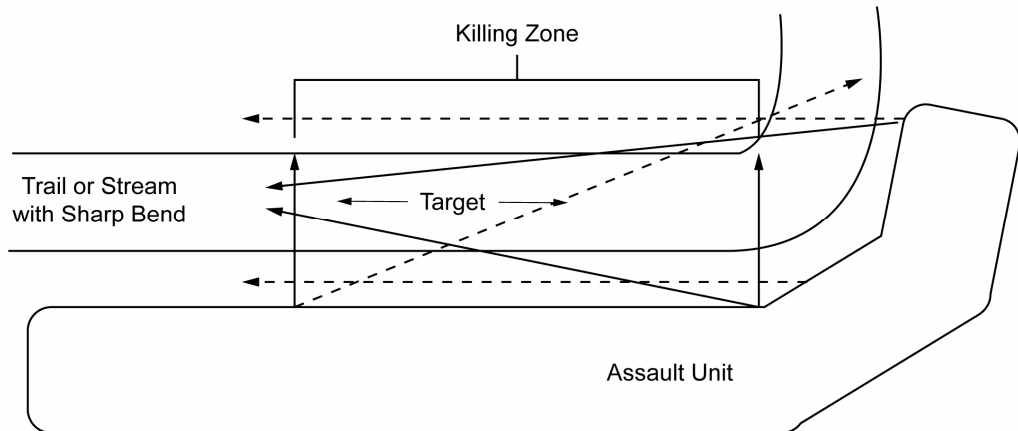
Straight

The graphic below shows an L-shaped ambush formation on a straight pathway.



Bend

The graphic below shows an L-shaped ambush formation on a bent pathway.

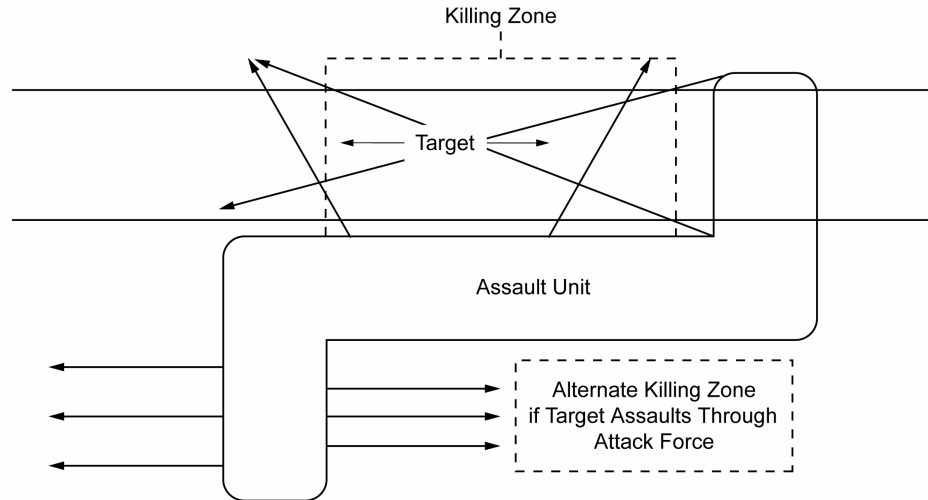


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Ambush Formations, Continued

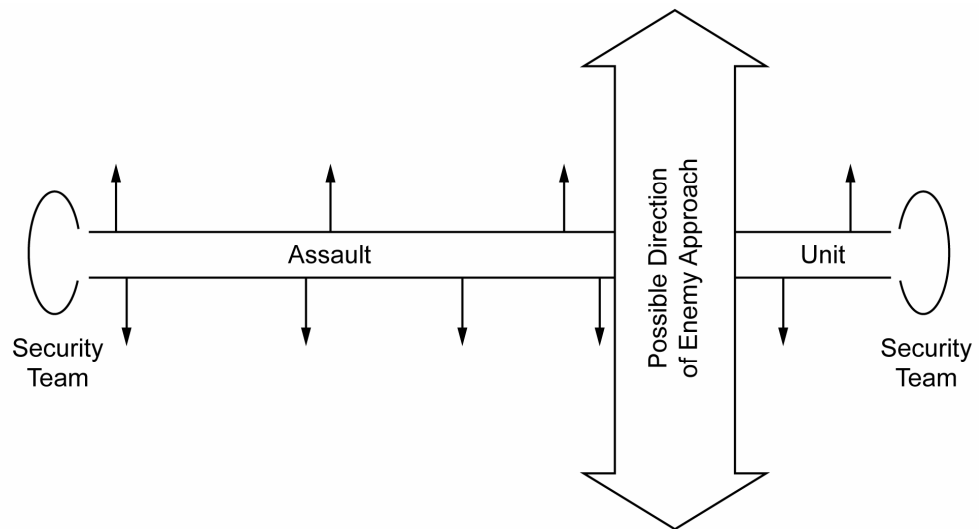
Z-Formation

The Z-formation deploys the assault element as in the L-formation with a variation. The Z-formation uses an additional side to engage a force attempting to reinforce or relieve the target, seal the end of the killing zone, or prevent envelopment of a weak flank.



T-Formation

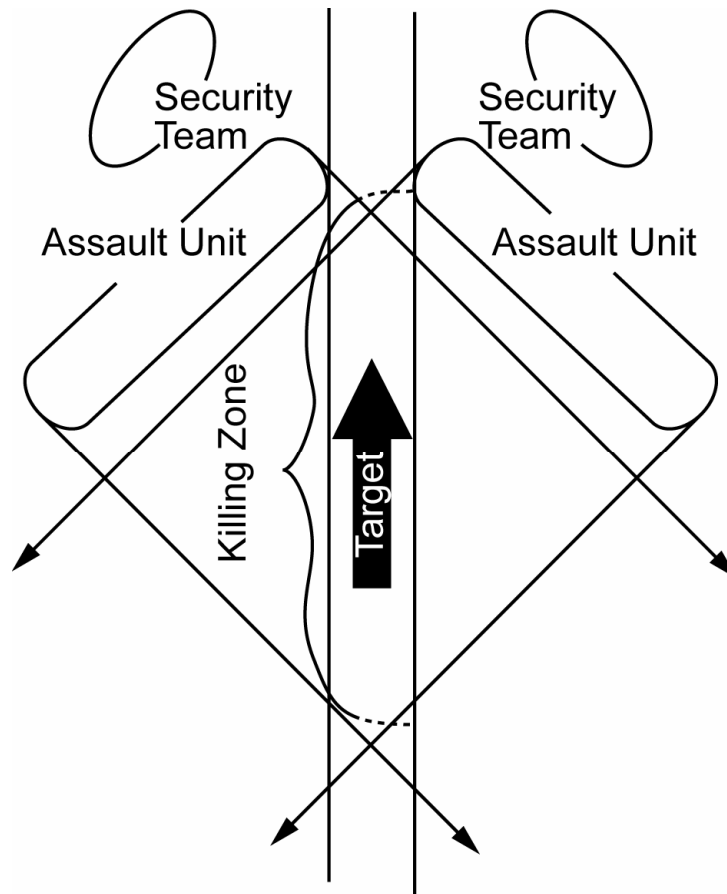
The T-formation deploys the assault element across and at right angles to the target's route of movement so that it and the target form the letter T. Use this formation during day and night to establish a hasty ambush.



Continued on next page

Ambush Formations, Continued

V-Formation The V-formation deploys the attack force along both sides of the target's route of movement so that it forms the letter V. Care is taken to ensure that neither group fires into the other through the use of limiting stakes and sectors of fire. This formation subjects the target to both enfilade and interlocking fire.



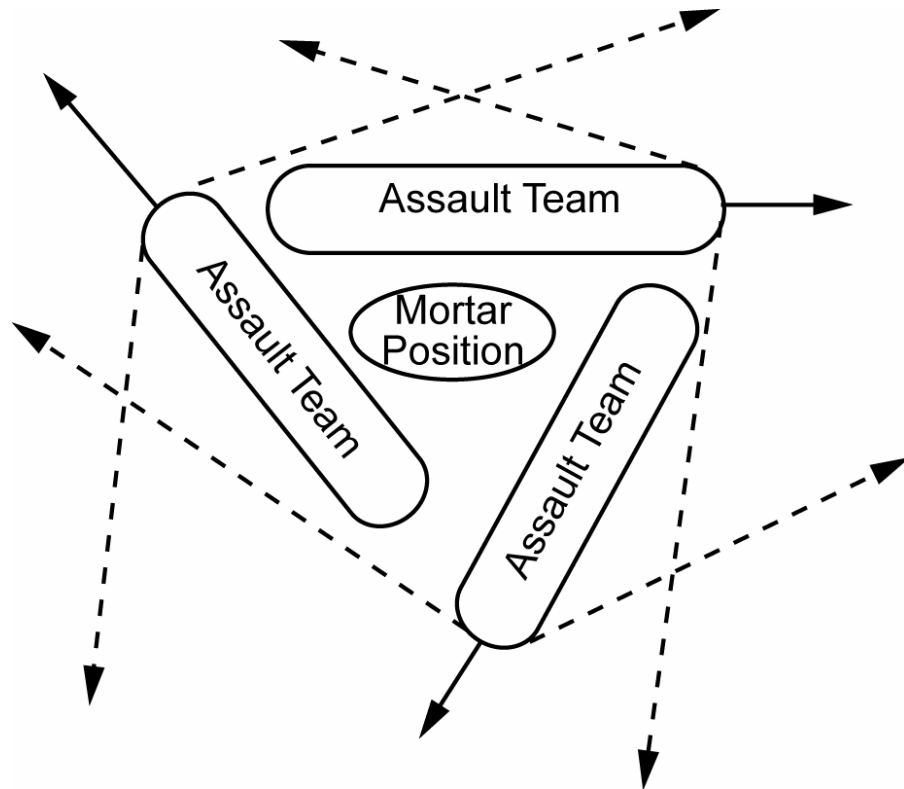
Closed Triangle This formation provides for all around security. The attack force is deployed in three groups positioned so they form a triangle. Place automatic weapons at each point of the triangle so that it can be quickly shifted to interlock with either of the other points. Position mortars, if available, inside the triangle.

The advantages of a closed triangle are ease of control and all-around security. The disadvantages of a closed triangle is that it requires a platoon sized ambush force (or larger) to reduce the danger of being overrun and a lack of dispersion (particularly at the point) increases danger from direct fire.

Continued on next page

Ambush Formations, Continued

Closed
Triangle,
continued



Open Triangle

The purpose of this variation of the triangle ambush is to enable a small force to harass, slow, and inflict heavy casualties upon a larger force without being decisively engaged.

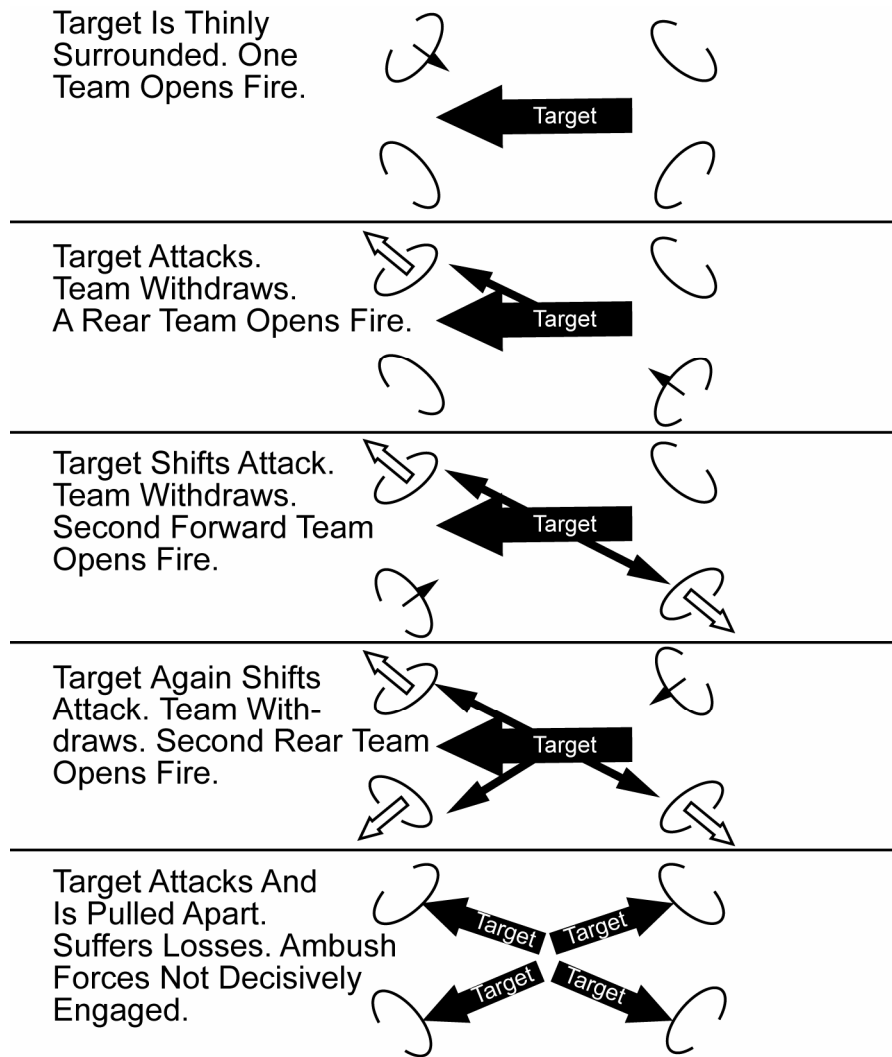
The patrol will be deployed in three groups, positioned so that each group becomes a corner of the triangle containing the kill zone. When the enemy force enters the killing zone, the group to the enemy's front opens fire on the lead unit. When the enemy counterattacks, the group withdraws and a group to the flank opens fire. When this group is counterattacked, the group to the opposite flank opens fire. This process continues until the enemy force is pulled apart or destroyed. Each element or group continues to inflict the maximum damage possible without becoming decisively engaged.

Continued on next page

Ambush Formations, Continued

Harassing Open Triangle

The graphic below shows an open triangle formation used to harass the enemy.



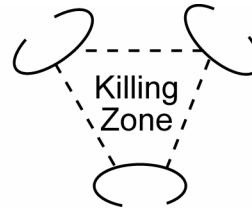
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Ambush Formations, Continued

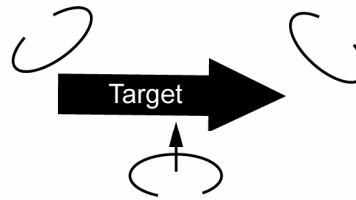
Open Triangle Destruction

The graphic below shows an open triangle formation used to destroy the enemy.

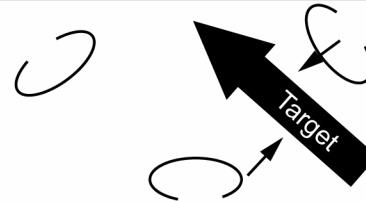
200-300 Meters
Between Teams



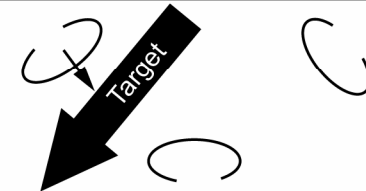
Target Enters Killing Zone. Nearest Team Opens Fire.



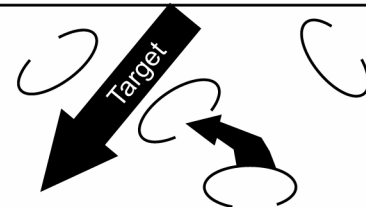
Target Attempts To Maneuver Or Escape. Nearest Team Opens Fire.



Each Team Attacks As The Target Attempts To Maneuver Or Escape.



One Or More Teams May Assault To Envelop Or Destroy The Target.

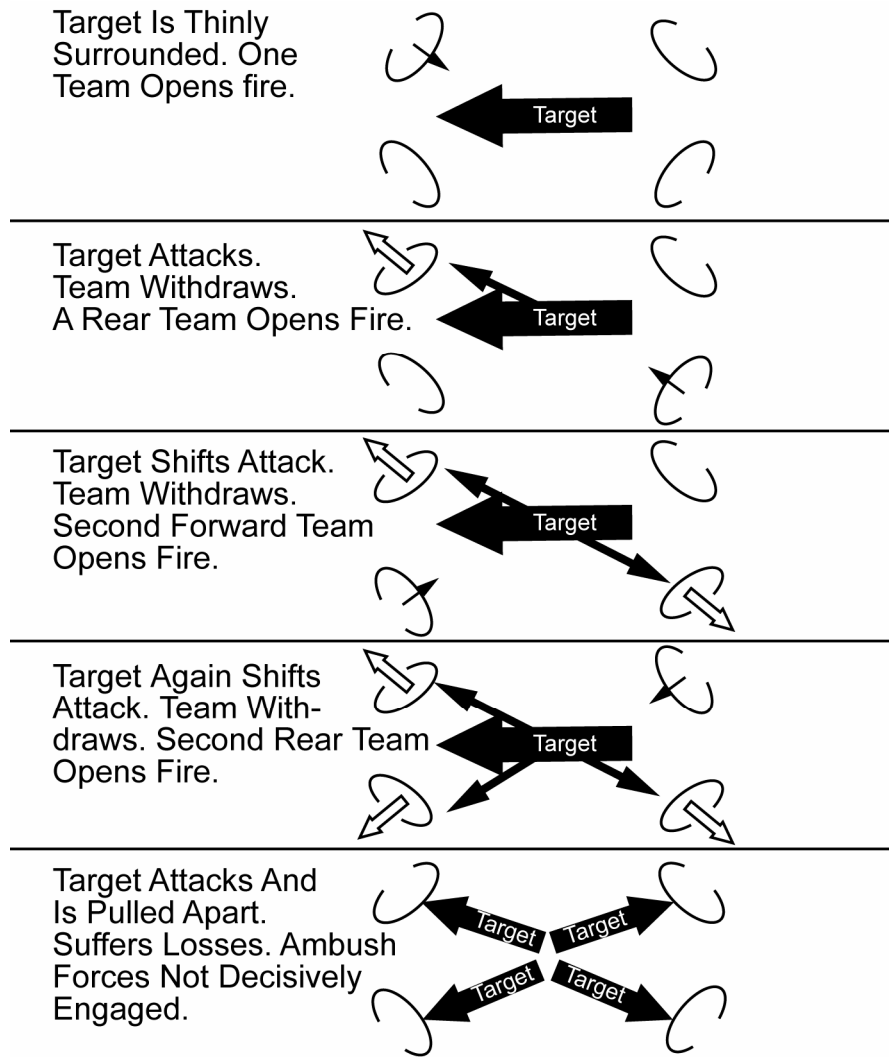


Continued on next page

Ambush Formations, Continued

Box Formation This formation is similar in purpose to the open triangle ambush. Deploy the patrol in four groups and position them in such a way that each group becomes a corner of a square or rectangle containing the kill zone. You must ensure enough dispersion to prevent friendly casualties. You can use this formation for a harassing or destruction ambush in the same manner as the two variations of the open triangle ambush.

Box Formation Harassing The graphic below shows a box formation designed to harass the enemy.



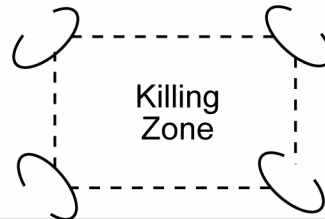
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Ambush Formations, Continued

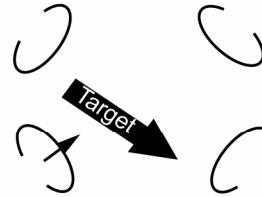
Box Formation Destruction

The graphic below shows a box formation designed to destroy the enemy.

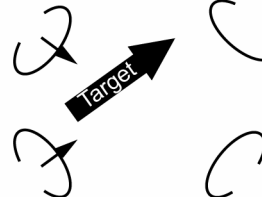
200-300 Meters
Between Teams.



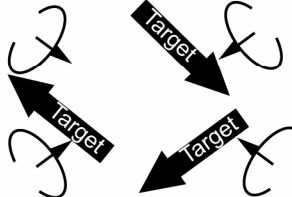
Target Enters Killing Zone. Nearest Team Opens Fire.



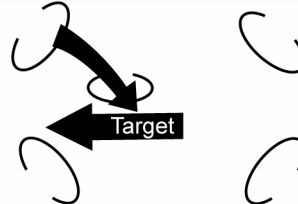
Target Attempts To Maneuver Or Escape. Nearest Team Opens Fire.



Successive Teams Attack As Target Attempts To Maneuver Or Escape.



One Or More Teams May Assault To Envelop Or Destroy The Target.



Characteristics of Successful Ambushes

Surprise

Surprise is an important characteristic of a successful ambush. Surprise allows the ambush force to initially seize and retain control of the situation. If you cannot achieve complete surprise, it must be so nearly complete that the target is not aware of the ambush until it is too late for effective reaction. You can achieve surprise through careful planning, preparation, and execution. Attack the enemy when, where, and in a manner for which he is least prepared.

Coordinated Fires

All weapons (including mines and demolitions) should be positioned and coordinated to isolate the killing zone and prevent enemy escape or reinforcement. In addition, coordinate the surprise delivery of a large volume of highly concentrated fires into the killing zone. These fires must inflict maximum damage so that, when desired, the target can be easily assaulted and completely destroyed.

Control

Close control should be maintained during movement, occupation, and withdrawal from the ambush site. The patrol leader must effectively control all elements of the ambush force. Control is most critical when approaching the target. Control measures must provide for the following:

- Early warning of enemy approach
 - Withholding of fire until the target has moved into the killing zone
 - Opening fire at the proper time
 - Initiation of appropriate actions if the ambush is prematurely detected
 - Lifting and shifting the supporting fires when the attack includes assault of the target
 - Timely and orderly withdrawal of the ambush force to an easily recognized rallying point
-

Discipline

The Marines of the ambush force must maintain a state of high discipline so they do not compromise the ambush. Patience and self-discipline must be maintained by remaining still and quiet while waiting for the target to appear. Endure insect bites and thirst in silence, resist the desire to sleep, ignore cramped muscles, and limit/control normal body functions. Resist the temptation to open fire before the signal is given.

Ambush Preparation

Planning When planning an ambush, decide if it will be a deliberate ambush or an ambush of opportunity. A deliberate ambush requires more target intelligence as well as considerably more planning for action at the target. An ambush of opportunity requires flexibility in planning for varying situations. Rehearse all plans in detail.

Simplicity The plan must be basic enough so each Marine knows what to do at each phase of the operation. Failure of one Marine to learn his part may turn a possibly successful ambush into a tragic failure.

Type of Ambush The type of ambush, point or area, will determine the size, organization, and equipment used by the patrol.

Deployment Consider the advantages and limitations of each possible ambush formation to the mission assigned.

Attack Manner The attack, once initiated, can be by fire only or it can include an assault of the target. An assault of the target during an ambush requires a lot of coordination and planning to prevent friendly casualties.

Size and Organization Organize the ambush patrol for the mission. An ambush requires no more than two or three Marines if it is only to harass the enemy. It could require a squad, platoon, or larger force if its mission is destruction. An ambush patrol includes a:

- Headquarters element
- Assault element
- Support element
- Security element

At the ambush site, the assault element and support element will form the attack while the security element will be provide security for the flanks, rear, and ORP.

Continued on next page

Ambush Preparation, Continued

Route

The patrol needs to plan a primary route which will allow the patrol to enter the ambush site from the rear. Do not enter the killing zone if you can avoid it. If you must enter the killing zone to place mines and explosives, great care must be taken to remove any tracks and signs that can alert the target and compromise the ambush. If you need to place mines or explosives on the far side or check the appearance of the site from the target's viewpoint, you must make a wide detour around the killing zone. Great care must be taken to remove any traces which might reveal the ambush. An alternate route from the ambush site is planned as in other patrols.

Ambush Site

Use maps and aerial photographs to carefully analyze the terrain. When possible, make an on-the-ground reconnaissance. Avoid the "ideal" ambush sites. An alert enemy is suspicious of such areas. He avoids them if possible and increases vigilance and security when entering them. The important element of surprise is even more difficult to achieve in these areas. Instead, choose unlikely sites when possible. Consider a good ambush site that provides the following:

- Favorable fields of fire.
 - Suitable occupation and preparation of concealed positions.
 - Channeling the target into the killing zone.
 - Covered routes of withdrawal to enable the patrol to break contact and avoid pursuit by effective fire.
-

Occupation

As a general rule, the patrol occupies the ambush site at the latest possible time permitted by the tactical situation. This not only reduces the risk of discovery but also reduces the time the Marines must remain still and quiet in the position. The patrol should move into the ambush site from the rear, or opposite side of the kill zone. Next, the security element should be positioned to prevent surprise while establishing the ambush site. Then, position the automatic weapons in a position to fire along as much of the killing zone as possible. If this is not possible, give them overlapping sectors of fire so that you can cover the entire killing zone.

Continued on next page

Ambush Preparation, Continued

Patrol Leader The patrol leader should designate locations for automatic weapons and indirect fire weapons to support the ambush site. All weapons are assigned sectors of fire to provide mutual support. The patrol leader should set a time by which all positions can be prepared. The degree of preparation depends on the time allowed. The patrol leader will then select a location for himself so that he can see when to initiate the ambush.

Cover, Concealment, and Camouflage Camouflage is of utmost importance. During preparation for the patrol, each Marine camouflages himself and his equipment and secures his equipment to prevent noise. At the ambush site, prepare positions with minimum change in the natural appearance of the site. Conceal all debris resulting from the preparation of positions. Use cover where available, but do not compromise the ambush site.

Initiating

Signals

There are at least four signals used during the execution of an ambush. Signals should be changed frequently to avoid patterns which the enemy may pick up. The following actions should have a corresponding signal:

- Enemy approach
 - Initiate ambush
 - Shift/cease fire
 - Withdraw
-

Enemy Approach

The security element gives a signal to alert the patrol leader of the enemy approach. You can use numerous kinds of signals including hand and arm signals, quite radio transmissions, or field telephones. However, these methods are not always possible and may be dangerous to implement. A safe and easy method is to "key" (depress) the radio handset a predestinated number of times to warn the patrol leader.

Initiate Ambush

The patrol leader (or other designated individual) gives a signal to initiate the ambush. Voice command and the detonation of mines or explosives are the best means. An open bolt weapon or indirect fire weapon should never be used because of the noise of the bolt closing (and greater possibility of jam) and the delay in the burst of the round.

Shift/Cease Fire

A signal should be given for lifting or shifting fires only if the target is to be assaulted. Voice commands, whistles, or pyrotechnics are all acceptable. All fire must cease immediately so you can assault before the enemy has time to react.

Withdraw

A signal to withdraw can be given by voice command, whistles, or pyrotechnics. Withdrawal signals should be planned in advance and coordinated with the security element.

Continued on next page

Initiating, Continued

Fire Discipline Fire discipline is a key part of any operation, but is particularly important to an ambush. Withhold fire until the given signal to initiate; then, deliver it immediately in the heaviest, most accurate volume possible.

Each member of the ambush should have a well thought-out plan for reloading ammunition into their weapon. After the initial volley of fire into the target, the ambushers weapons should not all run dry on ammo at the same time. This would allow the target an opportunity to counterattack.

Withdrawal When the command is given to withdraw back to the ORP, the assault element leaves first, the support element leaves second, and the security element leaves last. When the elements meet at the ORP, they reorganize and continue their mission or return to friendly lines.

During the withdrawal, if the ORP is located a far distance from the ambush site and there is possibility of counterattack from the remaining enemy, the elements should bound back while providing security for each other.

Lesson 2 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 4 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 State the purpose of an ambush patrol.

Item 2 Ambushes are classified as either deliberate ambushes or

- a. planned ambushes.
- b. rapid deployment ambushes.
- c. ambushes of opportunity.
- d. non-deliberate ambushes.

Item 3 State the characteristics of a successful ambush.

Item 4 State the signals used during the execution of an ambush.

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	The purpose of the ambush patrol is to destroy or harass a larger enemy force using a smaller force.	5-12
2	c	5-12
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Surprise• Coordinated fires• Control• Discipline	5-26
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enemy approach• Initiate ambush• Shift/cease fire• Withdraw	5-30

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the purpose, types, and characteristics of ambush patrols.

In the next lesson, you will learn about reconnaissance patrols.

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LESSON 3

RECONNAISSANCE

Introduction

Scope The commander needs accurate, timely information about the enemy and the terrain the enemy controls to assist in making tactical decisions. He gathers this information by sending out reconnaissance patrols.

In this lesson, you will learn about the different types and organization of reconnaissance patrols.

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Identify the types of reconnaissance patrols.
 - Identify the purpose of a route reconnaissance.
 - Identify the elements of a reconnaissance patrol.
-

Contents

This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	5-35
Missions	5-36
Task Organization	5-37
Actions at the Objective	5-38
Lesson 3 Exercise	5-39

Missions

Types

There are two types of reconnaissance patrols:

- Point reconnaissance
 - Area reconnaissance
-

Point

In a point reconnaissance, the command requires information about a specific location, a small area, or suspected position. A point reconnaissance patrol secures this information by physically inspecting the area. The patrol may also maintain surveillance over the location to secure information.

Area

In an area reconnaissance, the command requires information about an extended area. It may be information on several locations within an area. An area reconnaissance patrol secures this information by reconnoitering the area, by maintaining surveillance over the area, or by making coordinated point reconnaissance of designated locations within the area.

Information

A few things a reconnaissance patrol may try to determine are listed below:

- Location of enemy forces, installations, and equipment.
 - Identification of enemy units and equipment.
 - Strength of enemy forces.
 - Disposition of enemy forces.
 - Movement of personnel and equipment.
 - New or special types of weapons or equipment.
 - Presence of mechanized units.
 - Presence of NBC equipment or contaminated areas.
-

Route Reconnaissance Purpose

The purpose of a route reconnaissance is to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along the route.

A route reconnaissance normally precedes the movement of forces. Considerations include trafficability, danger areas, critical points, vehicle weight and size limitations, and locations of friendly obstacle emplacement.

Task Organization

Elements

A reconnaissance patrol is organized around the current structure of the Marine rifle squad with one or more of the squad's fire teams assigned as the *reconnaissance element* to reconnoiter or maintain surveillance over the objective. The remaining members of the squad form the *security element*. The responsibilities of the security element are listed below:

- Secure the objective rally point.
 - Give early warning of enemy approach.
 - Protect the reconnaissance element.
-

Size

A reconnaissance patrol should be kept to the minimum number of personnel required to accomplish the mission. A mission requiring a patrol to remain away from its unit for a considerable period of time, or one requiring a patrol to send back information by messenger, increases the size of the patrol.

Reconnaissance patrols seldom exceed a squad in strength. Unit integrity should be preserved whenever possible. Intelligence personnel, interpreters, and other specialists, such as radio operators or engineers, are assigned to a patrol if the particular mission requires.

Equipment

Patrol members are armed and equipped as necessary for accomplishing the mission. The automatic rifle in each fire team provides a degree of sustained firepower in case of enemy contact.

The patrol should include the following pieces of information in their combat load:

- Binoculars
 - Sketch kits
 - Logbook
 - Wire cutters
 - Night vision devices
 - Watch
 - Cameras
-

Actions at the Objective

Route The generic steps for actions conducted on the objective during a route reconnaissance area are listed in the table below:

Step	Action
1	The patrol leader halts and conceals the patrol near the objective area in the final preparation position.
2	The patrol leader then conducts a leaders reconnaissance to confirm the plan.
3	The patrol leader returns to the patrol and positions security element.
4	The reconnaissance element moves to position to reconnoiter the objective. This element may move to several different positions for a route reconnaissance.
5	The reconnaissance element moves back to the ORP.
6	The patrol returns to friendly lines and makes a full report.

Area Similar to a route reconnaissance, the patrol leader halts the patrol in the ORP prior to conducting his leaders recon of the objective area. After positioning the security element the reconnaissance element begins to reconnoiter the objective. The reconnaissance element may move around to several positions, perhaps making a circle around the objective area, in order to conduct a thorough reconnaissance. Once completed the patrol then moves back to friendly lines and make a full report.

Zone The patrol leader halts the patrol at the final preparation position, confirms the plan, and conducts a leader's reconnaissance. The patrol leader positions the security team and sends out the reconnaissance team. When the entire patrol is used to reconnoiter the zone, it provides it's own security. After completing the reconnaissance, each reconnaissance team moves to the objective rally point and reports to the patrol leader. The patrol then returns to friendly lines and makes a full report.

Lesson 3 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the action required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 State the two types of reconnaissance patrols.

Item 2 State the purpose of a route reconnaissance.

Item 3 The two elements of a reconnaissance patrol are the security element and the

- a. assault element.
- b. support element
- c. headquarters element.
- d. reconnaissance element.

Continued on next page

Lesson 3 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Point reconnaissance• Area reconnaissance	5-34
2	The purpose of a route reconnaissance is to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along the route.	5-34
3	d	5-35

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned about the different types of reconnaissance patrols and the mission they perform.

Study Unit 5 Summary

In this study unit, you have been exposed to the basic combat and reconnaissance patrols.

In the next study unit, you will learn about urban patrols.

STUDY UNIT 6

URBAN PATROLS

Overview

Scope

As our national strategy continues to focus on regional vice global conflicts, the Marine Corps will continue to conduct urban operations in various operational environments.

Cities and towns are often the center for economic and political power. A majority of the world's major cities are located on the coast or within a short distance of the coast so it is imperative that Marines know how to operate in an urban environment to accomplish our mission.

This study unit will introduce you to the principles, conduct, and basics of urban patrolling.

In This Study Unit

This study unit contains the following lessons:

Lesson	See Page
Principles of Urban Patrolling	6-3
Conducting an Urban Patrol	6-15
Immediate Actions	6-25
Related Missions	6-35

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LESSON 1

PRINCIPLES OF URBAN PATROLLING

Introduction

Scope This lesson will introduce you to the basic principles of urban patrolling, common threats that urban patrols face, and urban patrol bases. Each unit throughout the Marine Corps adopts different techniques and procedures for how they conduct urban patrols based off of the situation and their unique mission requirements. The examples and explanations given in this lesson are just a few of the commonly used techniques and procedures.

- Learning Objectives** After completing this lesson, you should be able to
- Recall the principles of urban patrolling.
 - Identify the type of patrol most often conducted in an urban environment.
 - Recall the purpose of a security patrol.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	6-3
Common Threats	6-4
Environment	6-6
Classification	6-8
Urban Patrol Base	6-10
Preparation	6-12
Lesson 1 Exercise	6-13

Common Threats

Enemy Forces Enemy forces in urbanized areas range from organized military forces to low intensity engagements with insurgents, such as terrorists or local gangs.

The population may or may not support the enemy's cause. However, if the local population supports the enemy, they may provide them protection, supplies, and information.

Cover and Concealment Cities provide cover and concealment for both enemy and friendly forces. Buildings, sewers, and subways provide excellent cover and concealment for concealed maneuver routes within the built-up area. The civilian population can also offer cover and concealment to enemy forces.

Insurgent Insurgents are individuals or a member of a relatively small group that works in coordination with a larger, less organized, group. Like his rural counterpart, the urban insurgent normally cannot establish bases nor recruit large military units. Most insurgents rely on the cover provided by the local population through their sympathy for their cause or through coercion and force.

Rules of Engagement The nature of military operations in urban areas may restrict the use of certain weapons and tactics because of the potential harm to the local population.

Major incidents stemming from overreaction or excessive use of force by friendly forces may provide the enemy with propaganda material that could alienate the local population from supporting your mission.

Continued on next page

Common Threats, Continued

Tactics

Enemy forces may be expected to employ the following tactics in urbanized areas:

- Use local communications, such as radio and newspapers, for propaganda purposes.
 - Disrupt industry and public services through strikes and sabotage.
 - Generate widespread disturbances designed to stretch the resources of the security force.
 - Create incidents or massing crowds in order to lure the patrol or reaction force into a trap.
 - Provoke security forces in the hope that they may react improperly, therefore discrediting the security force by means of propaganda.
 - Snipe at roadblocks, outposts, sentries, and patrols.
 - Attack friendly bases with rockets and mortars.
 - Plant explosive devices, either against specific targets or indiscriminately, to cause confusion and destruction, and lower public morale and confidence.
 - Use ambush patrols.
 - Fire on friendly helicopters.
 - Initiate ambushes in areas where the local population would interfere with the ability to counterattack.
-

Environment

Principles Patrolling in an urban environment often presents conditions considerably different and often more complex than those encountered in rural and less inhabited areas. While the principles of patrolling are still relevant in an urban situation, the nature of urban patrolling has led to the development of six specific urban patrolling principles:

- Depth
 - Mutual support
 - Deception and pattern avoidance
 - Intra-patrol communication
 - Establishment of a reaction force
 - Three-dimensional threat
-

Depth The restrictive, canalizing nature of urbanized terrain usually limits a patrol's ability to disperse laterally. To prevent the patrol from bunching up, patrols normally maintain dispersion along the length of a patrol formation.

Mutual Support The positioning of units in-depth within the patrol enables one unit to cover another unit's movement and facilitates immediate action during various situations. Aircraft, vehicles, and snipers also provide good mutual support.

Deception and Pattern Avoidance Deception and pattern avoidance are normally a planning consideration of the headquarters directing the entire patrolling plan. By varying patrol routes, durations, and departure times, hostile actions commonly used against urban patrols—enemy ambushes and roadblocks—are more difficult to plan and may be preempted.

Intra-Patrol Communication Elements of an urban patrol must have the means to communicate with each other. Ideally, each element will possess a radio, enabling it to remain in continuous communication that would facilitate rapid response from supporting units and communication with higher headquarters.

Continued on next page

Environment, Continued

Reaction Force The nature of urbanized terrain makes urban patrols more vulnerable to a wider range of hostile actions. The requirement for immediate, coordinated reinforcement of a patrol is best satisfied by employment of an established reaction force. The reaction force requires superior mobility (relative to the enemy's) and fire support to be effective for the task. The reaction force is

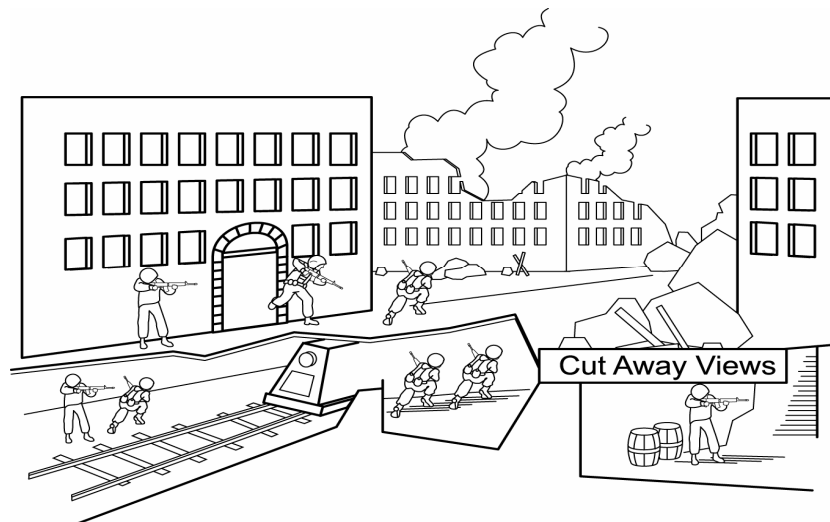
- Large enough and task-organized to meet and quickly defeat the expected threat
 - Ready to respond immediately
 - Motorized or mechanized and supported by close air support and other fire support
 - Familiar with the area of operations
 - Briefed on the patrol's plans and monitors the status of patrols in progress
 - Task-organized to be multi-mission capable
 - Communicate with all units in the area to include supporting units
-

Three-Dimension

Patrolling in an urban environment requires constant attention to its three-dimensional aspect; hostile actions can originate from rooftops, streets, subsurface levels or a combination of all levels at once.

Example of a Three-Dimensional Threat

The graphic below illustrates the three-dimensional threat principle:



Classification

Mission

The vast majority of urban patrols are overt in nature, with their presence readily apparent to the local populace. Most urban patrols are going to be combat missions vice reconnaissance missions.

The majority of patrols conducted in an urban environment are going to be security patrols. However, while conducting security patrols, units may be assigned secondary tasks such as conducting a reconnaissance.

Security Patrols

The purposes of security patrols are to detect infiltration by the enemy, destroy infiltrators, and protect against surprise and ambush.

In any situation where there is a threat of attack, such as an urban area threatened by insurgents or a facility that is under threat of a terrorist attack, all Marines, not just the infantry, must know how to conduct a security patrol.

Movement

The means of movement for an urban patrol may encompass the following methods:

- Dismounted – movement on foot.
 - Vehicular – movement by motorized, mechanized or armored vehicle.
 - Helicopterborne – movement by helicopter, however, helicopterborne patrols will usually involve dismounted or vehicular movement after patrol insertion.
 - Combination – movement using a combination of methods.
-

Task-Organization

Units task-organize to meet the specific requirements of the mission and situation. The Marine rifle squad is ideally suited for urban patrolling and can easily integrate attached specialists required by the specific mission. Special attachments may consist of

- Interrogator-translator teams
 - Explosive ordnance disposal personnel
 - Members of host nation or allied military forces
 - Host nation interpreters
 - Local law enforcement officers
 - Public affairs personnel
-

Continued on next page

Classification, Continued

Organization

Patrols should maintain unit integrity (fire team and/or squad) in organizing elements for an urban patrol. Similar to reconnaissance patrols, the vulnerability of urban patrols necessitates that all elements must provide for their own security in addition to the combat aspect of the mission. Combined assault and security teams are an effective method to organize for all-around security.

Urban Patrol Base

Purpose The purpose of an urban patrol base is to maintain better situational awareness and operate patrols within the unit's assigned area of operation or an area designated for a patrol.

Urban Patrol Base Versus Patrol Base An urban patrol base is very similar to a normal patrol base in a rural environment. An urban patrol base is more geared to work in stability and support operations that use a lot of security patrols. The table below outlines some of the differences:

Patrol Base	Urban Patrol Base
Temporary base from which units operate patrols	Semi-permanent position from which units operate patrols
Hard defensive positions established only if time/mission requires	Hard defensive positions established
Usually occupied less than 24 hours	Occupied until mission is complete
Location and mission are not known by the local population and should be evacuated if there is a chance location was detected	Location and mission should be known by the local population to assist in the stability or support operations

Location If an urban patrol base is located within a larger site, the patrol base should be included in the overall facility security plan. If isolated, the patrol base must consider passive and active security measures.

Passive Security Passive security measures provided by the environment influence the unit's decision on where to place an urban patrol base. Passive security measures can be manmade or natural obstacles that act as a natural security barrier for the base.

An example would be the use of buildings in your patrol base. Instead of selecting a site out in the open in an urban environment, the unit would choose to use a building or series of buildings that provide better protection.

Continued on next page

Urban Patrol Base, Continued

Active Security Just as Marines do in a conventional defensive position, active security measures will need to be taken to increase the fortification of the urban patrol base. Some examples of active security measures that can be taken in an urban patrol base are

- Sandbag all structures to add support to the walls and rooftops. Sandbags absorb the shock of mortar rounds and other explosive devices that may strike the building walls.
 - Remove all glass to prevent it from becoming secondary fragmentation during an explosion. If you cannot remove the glass, tape it in place and cover it with canvas or tin to reduce the amount of secondary fragmentation.
 - Place a layer of chain-link fence or tin on the rooftops in an attempt to pre-detonate any airborne explosive projectiles.
 - Cover windows with chain-link or chicken wire to pre-detonate RPGs or other explosive devices.
 - Utilize vehicles or heavy equipment as improvised barriers.
-

Preparation

Planning Planning for a patrol in an urban environment is very similar to the planning and preparation of a normal rural patrol. During the planning phase, higher headquarters will

- Designate the area for patrol.
 - Provide intelligence briefs and updates.
 - Ensure liaison with allied forces and the civilian population.
 - Provide special equipment and personnel required for the mission.
 - Provide urban maps, aerial photos, and satellite photos.
 - Provide rules of engagement.
-

Coordination Higher headquarters will affect liaison with adjacent and allied forces, as well as civil authorities and other agencies, having a possible effect on the patrol. The patrolling unit generally follows the same procedures as those used during patrol planning and execution in a jungle or forest environment.

Warning and Patrol Order The urban patrol order and warning order use the same format and considerations as a normal rural patrol. They rely heavily on detailed terrain models, photographs, and subterranean construction to ensure complete understanding of the plan.

Rehearsals The limited size of the patrol base usually precludes the need for full-scale rehearsals. Immediate action drills, such as crossing a danger area, are rehearsed in as much detail as possible, despite the limited available space.

Inspections Initial and final inspections are conducted in the same manner as other patrols. Attached personnel must be fully integrated into the patrol and familiar with the plan and unit standing operating procedures.

Lesson 1 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the actions required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 The principles of urban patrolling are

Item 2 What patrol is most often used in an urban environment?

- a. Reconnaissance
 - b. Security
 - c. Raid
 - d. Attack
-

Item 3 The purposes of security patrols are

Continued on next page

Lesson 1 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depth• Mutual support• Deception and pattern avoidance• Intra-patrol communication• Establishment of a reaction force• Three-dimensional threat	6-6
2	b	6-8
3	Detect infiltration by the enemy, destroy infiltrators, and protect against surprise and ambush.	6-8

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you were introduced to the principles of urban patrolling.

In the next lesson, you will learn movement techniques, actions at danger areas, and cultural interaction.

LESSON 2

CONDUCTING AN URBAN PATROL

Introduction

Scope This lesson will introduce movement techniques, actions at danger areas, and cultural interaction with the local population while conducting an urban patrol.

- Learning Objectives** After completing this lesson, you should be able to
- Recall what checkpoints and phase lines should be related to for easy identification on an urban patrol.
 - Recall the most important aspect of staggered departure times and locations from an urban patrol base.
 - Identify an indicator that will alert an urban patrol to imminent danger.
-

In This Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	6-15
Movement	6-16
Danger Areas	6-21
Cultural Interaction	6-22
Lesson 2 Exercise	6-23

Movement

Factors

Individual and unit movement considerations are generally the same as those of other patrols. A few factors to consider when conducting an urban patrol are listed below:

- Make sure each movement within a patrol takes place under the observation or cover of another individual or element of the patrol.
- Know where cover can be taken in the event of a hostile incident or action.
- Be prepared for contact with civilians, especially children, and be aware that they may intentionally attempt to distract members.
- Expect the presence of vehicles (both moving and stationary) along the patrol route.
- Expect to be approached by dogs and what action to take if threatened.
- If possible, move through buildings and sewer systems to provide as much cover as possible.

During any operation in an urban environment, a key element is to be fluid and anticipate any possible hazards.

Assault and Security Teams

Using combined assault and security teams (A&S teams) is one method to ensure that each element that is moving has consistent cover. A&S teams can be organized around fire teams, squads, platoons, and larger size elements.

For example, two members of a fire team will consist of the assault team, and the other two members will be the security team. That same fire team may be assigned as the assault element for the squad, while another fire team within that squad will become the security element for the squad.

Squad Patrols

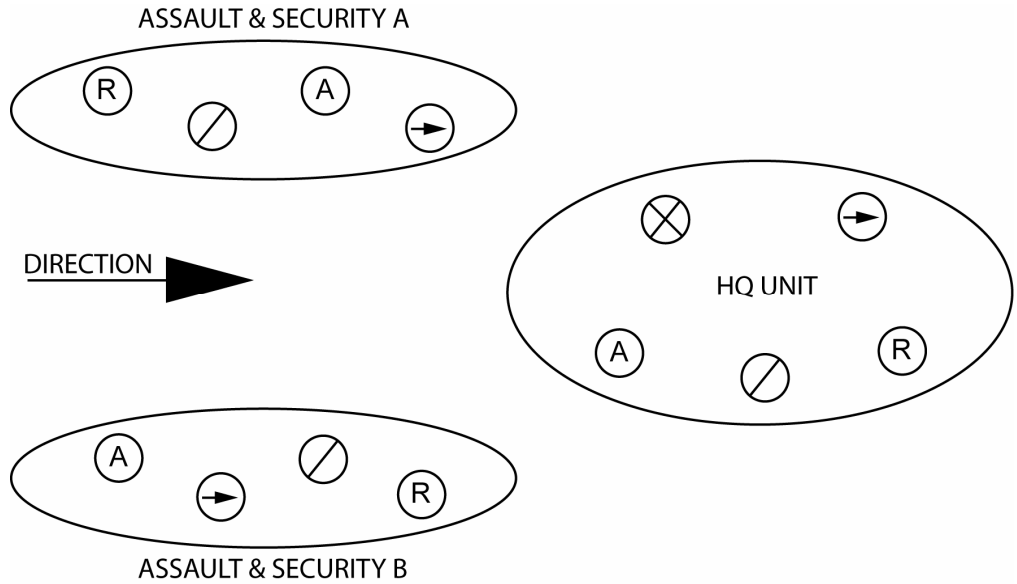
The need for immediate firepower outweighs the dangers of becoming canalized. In contrast to other types of patrols, the headquarters element of an urban patrol will normally locate at the lead of the patrol column. This allows the patrol leader greater flexibility through control of two combined assault and security teams.

Continued on next page

Movement, Continued

Squad Formation

The graphic below shows a squad-sized dismounted urban patrol formation:



Platoon Formation

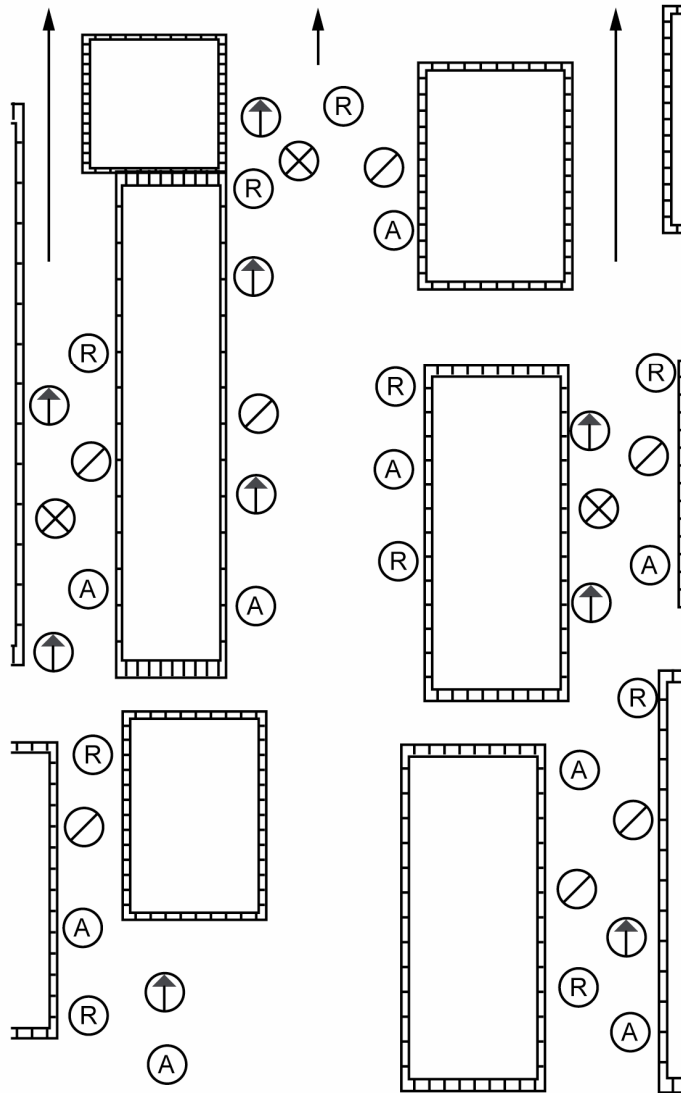
In platoon size patrol formations, squads travel abreast of each other, moving along parallel routes. The interval between squad-sized units and/or teams is situation-dependent, but it is usually between 100 and 150 meters (roughly two city blocks; this often prevents visual contact between units). The intent is to create less of a target to the aggressor, yet still allow the patrol to quickly react to an incident. Individuals within units or teams will move in a staggered column as in a squad-sized patrol.

Continued on next page

Movement, Continued

Platoon Formation

The graphic below shows a platoon-sized dismounted urban patrol:



The squads are traveling down three separate streets, yet they are still providing security for each other.

Continued on next page

Movement, Continued

Night

Night patrols in an urban environment should consist of at least a squad-size patrol and will generally use the same formation as daytime patrols. At night, it may be necessary to close distances between individuals or elements to maintain control.

When patrolling at night in an urban environment, night vision devices and thermal weapons sights should be taken even if there is ample streetlight. This is because the power may be cut for the streetlights.

Navigation

The patrol leader is ultimately responsible for the navigation of the patrol. The headquarters element normally functions as the base unit during movement. The designated navigator is normally assigned from within the headquarters element. City maps are often inaccurate or outdated; however, when used with aerial photographs and other navigational aids, they can be effective for urban navigation.

Checkpoints and Phase Lines

Checkpoints and phase lines should be related to major streets (alleys, buildings, bridges) for easy identification.

Continued on next page

Movement, Continued

Individual Tasks

Individuals may be assigned collateral tasks performed throughout the patrol that may increase the patrol's situational awareness. Individual tasks may include

- Vehicle spotter – looks for suspicious or known insurgent vehicles.
 - Personnel spotter – observes and attempts to recognize previously identified enemy in crowds.
 - Talker – attempts to gain information from casual conversation with the local populace. Normally assigned to Marines with foreign language skills or Marines assigned to assist the translators.
 - Searcher – conducts physical searches of vehicles and personnel while other patrol members provide cover and security.
 - Marksman – engages point targets when the tactical situation does not permit massed or high volume fire. Other patrol members provide security to cover the marksman's engagement.
-

Departure and Reentry

Departure of friendly lines in an urban environment is more dangerous than departing friendly lines in a rural environment. The exit and entry points of an urban patrol base should always be considered under surveillance from the local population and enemy forces.

Departure techniques and tactics vary widely. The most important aspect of staggering your departure times and locations as much as possible is to prevent ambush.

One technique for departing friendly lines would be for elements to depart at staggered times and at different movement rates, especially where sentries cannot provide cover. Once all the elements have exited, they move to a predetermined, covered initial rally point to link-up before continuing the patrol.

Danger Areas

Situational Awareness

Urban patrols may encounter many different types of danger areas during a single patrol. The three-dimensional threat requires keen situational awareness by every member of the patrol.

Danger areas are most effectively dealt with through avoidance. For example, if a foot patrol is approaching a road intersection that would leave them exposed unnecessarily, the patrol should detour around the intersection if their mission allows. If the mission requires the patrol to pass through a danger area, the patrol should utilize tactical patrol formations that take advantage of the terrain as much as possible.

Types

The list below identifies a few of the many types of danger areas an urban patrol should avoid:

- Roads and routes that canalize movement
 - Intersections that are flanked by tall buildings or structures
 - Political or religious centers
 - Weapons containment areas
 - Any area with a history of repeated contact
 - Large open courtyards or city squares
 - Streets or alleys that can be hastily blocked by the enemy, trapping the patrol
-

Crossing

Each unit will develop different procedures to cross danger areas in an urban environment. These procedures should be rehearsed prior to the patrols departure from the friendly area.

A common technique for squad-sized patrols crossing a danger area is to use the assault and security teams to provide flank security for the headquarters element and for each other.

Cultural Interaction

Local Populace Urban patrols must be prepared and trained for interacting with the local populace. The level of interaction with the populace will depend on many different factors including the political, economic, and social situation. Marines must realize when conducting an urban patrol that any inappropriate gesture, comment, or act could lead to the deterioration of rapport between the local populace and U.S. forces.

Indicators Hostile incidents often seem to occur spontaneously, but there are usually indications that can alert Marines to imminent danger. The most obvious are the sudden alteration of normal routines, patterns, and attitudes of the local populace or other unusual activity. A few other indicators of imminent danger are listed below:

- Anyone on rooftops, in windows, etc. who could be obviously tracking the patrol
 - Unusual absence of pedestrian traffic and people on porches
 - Stores, markets, or street vendors closed suddenly or without explanation
 - Changes in civilian attitude toward patrol members
 - Unknown individuals or vehicles in the patrol area
 - Roadblocks
 - People trying to attract the attention of the patrol to distract from a possible ambush
 - Agitators attempting to provoke an incident with the patrol
 - Absence of the usual stray dogs (dogs are adept at sensing danger and avoiding it)
 - Anti-American graffiti suddenly appearing in the patrol area
 - Women and children leaving to live elsewhere
-

Lesson 2 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the actions required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 For easy identification during an urban patrol, checkpoints and phase lines should be related to

Item 2 Why is it so important to stagger departure times from an urban patrol base?

Item 3 The unusual presence of anti-American graffiti in an urban patrol area is

- a. an alert to possible imminent danger.
 - b. an indication that the mission is failing.
 - c. normal in most countries.
 - d. an indication that the mission is being accomplished.
-

Continued on next page

Lesson 2 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	Major streets (alleys, buildings, bridges) for easy identification.	6-19
2	Prevent ambush.	6-20
3	a	6-22

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned movement techniques, actions at danger areas, and cultural interaction with the local population while conducting and urban patrol.

In the next lesson, you will learn immediate actions upon enemy contact in an urban environment.

LESSON 3

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

Introduction

Scope In this lesson, you will learn immediate actions upon enemy contact in an urban environment.

Learning Objectives After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Recall the steps to reacting to a bomb threat or discovery.
 - Recall the categories of civil disturbances.
 - Recall the purpose of a cordon and search mission.
-

In this Lesson This lesson contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	6-25
Sniping	6-26
Bomb Threat	6-28
Civil Disturbances	6-30
Cordon and Search	6-32
Lesson 3 Exercise	6-33

Sniping

Firing Positions Though coordinated snipings delivered from multiple firing points are not uncommon, snipings are often executed from a single firing point.

Patrol members should identify likely firing points and anticipate their own reactions to a possible shooting. Normally, snipers in an urban environment have a detailed withdrawal plan. Once the patrol comes into contact with a sniper, the patrol leader must immediately assess the situation and maneuver the patrol accordingly. However, the patrol leader needs to be able to identify the firing position as soon as possible.

Reacting When a patrol comes under sniper fire, the patrol leader has two choices—withdraw from the area and continue on a different route or attempt to kill or capture the sniper through the use of planned and rehearsed immediate action drills. There are three phases to neutralizing a sniper:

- Initial contact
 - Immediate follow-up
 - Subsequent follow-up
-

Initial Contact The initial contact is made when the sniper fires the first shot. The patrol must react immediately and positively to get behind the firing position to kill or capture the gunman. The period of contact ends when the gunman is killed or captured.

Continued on next page

Sniping, Continued

Technique

The following technique is the same for both squad and platoon-sized patrols:

- After initial contact, the element or team attempts to identify the firing position and maneuvers designated marksman into position to return well-aimed and controlled fire. Other members of the team take up cover to cover the marksman engagement.
 - The patrol element or team leader in contact sends an initial contact report to the patrol leader.
 - The elements or team leader in contact determines appropriate cut-off positions and relays them to the flanking elements or teams.
 - The element or team in contact continues to observe the firing position and return well-aimed and controlled fire while the remaining elements maneuver. This team does not attempt to enter the firing position due to the possibility of booby traps or being engaged by friendly fire from the maneuvering elements.
 - The maneuvering elements block all escape routes from the firing position.
 - The patrol leader or element leader in the best position coordinates and designates the element that will enter the firing point to kill or capture the enemy sniper.
-

Immediate Follow-Up

Regardless of the fate of the gunman, isolation of the firing point is necessary to prevent reinforcement and preserve forensic evidence for a possible investigation and intelligence gathering.

If not under fire, members of the patrol element or team cordon off the area surrounding the firing point. Flanking elements or teams maintain their positions and prevent civilians from entering the area. The patrol leader moves to link-up with the element or team in contact (if not his own), and makes an estimate of the situation. The patrol leader sends a SPOTREP to higher headquarters.

Subsequent Follow-Up

The aim of the subsequent follow-up is to use the follow-on forces to clear the building of remaining resistance or to obtain evidence that can be used to capture the gunman. An effective technique discussed later in this study unit would be for the follow-on forces to conduct a cordon and search mission.

Bomb Threat

Four C's

Command detonated explosive devices are common ambush tactics employed by a terrorist or insurgents in an urban environment. The appropriate response to a reported threat or an actual discovery is commonly referred to as the four C's:

- Confirm
 - Clear
 - Cordon
 - Control
-

Confirm

Following the report or discovery of an explosive device, the patrol or element leader must first confirm the presence of a bomb.

The enemy may send noncombatants to report the presence of a explosive device in order to draw the patrol into an ambush. Also, by confirming the actual presence of an explosive device allows EOD personnel to respond better.

Clear

Without touching or moving anything suspicious, patrol elements or teams clear the immediate danger area to a minimum of 100 meters. The area is cleared from the suspected device outward. Any civilians in the area should be informed of the reason for the evacuation.

Cordon

Assault and security teams establish a cordon to secure the cleared area. Avenues of approach are cordoned off to keep people out and protect EOD personnel or engineer personnel while they clear the explosive device. The Assistant Patrol leader may act as the cordon commander and informs the Patrol Leader when the cordon is secure.

An effective cordon technique is to establish roadblocks and checkpoints, use engineer tape and sandbags if available in order to create both a physical and psychological boundary.

Continued on next page

Bomb Threat, Continued

Control

Control of the area is maintained throughout the bomb clearing operation by the patrol leader. The patrol leader sends a report concerning details of the device (if known) and the area affected to a superior. The patrol leader is responsible for marking the area and coordinating with arriving EOD or engineer personnel.

Bomb Detonation

Bombs may be used by an insurgent as a means of initiating an ambush on mounted or dismounted patrols, in which case the actions for decisive engagement apply. Immediate action in response to an isolated explosion is similar to that used in reaction to a sniping and breaks down into the same three phases:

- Initial contact
 - Immediate follow-up
 - Subsequent follow-up
-

Initial Contact

The patrol leader attempts to identify the likely initiation point and send an initial contact report to higher headquarters. If the bomb was likely command-detonated, the patrol leaders send out the assault and security teams in an attempt to cut off the bombers' escape route. Any casualties are moved a minimum of 100 meters from the explosion and out of line of site.

Immediate Follow-Up

The assault and security teams may need to maneuver to positions behind the likely initiation point to cut off escape. Once in position, personnel checks are conducted and any suspects are detained. The patrol leader coordinates requests for required support.

Subsequent Follow-Up

Due to the possibility of secondary detonations, the four C's can be conducted as in reaction to a bomb discovery or bomb threat.

If possible, surveillance should be placed on the detonation area in order to ambush bombers that may return to place another explosive device, or inspect the damage caused by their bomb. During OIF II, enemy personnel would often bury IEDs in the craters of previous explosions.

Civil Disturbances

Categories

Urban patrols must be prepared to react and deal with spontaneous aggression by the local population. In many cases, civil disturbances are organized by enemy forces to draw dismounted enemy patrols into an ambush or to distract them from enemy activity occurring elsewhere. Civil disturbances are divided into two categories:

- Minor aggressive actions
 - Full-scale rioting
-

Minor Aggressive Actions

Minor aggressive actions are spontaneous in nature and may have minimal or limited objectives for the enemy. They are characterized by the following:

- Rock throwing
- Protest marches
- Blockading streets
- Using incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails)

This type of civil disturbance may be directed at the patrol or take place between different ethnic factions of the population. Without intervention by law enforcement or U.S. forces, a minor aggressive action may become a full-scale riot.

Full-Scale Rioting

Full-scale riots are well-planned and orchestrated with clear objectives or targets in mind. These events are in response to another major event or incident that may have enflamed the population. Full-scale riots are characterized by the following:

- Wide-spread looting and theft
- Organized take-over of public buildings and law enforcement buildings
- Roving mobs
- Wide-spread destruction of public and private property and infrastructure systems

At times, urban patrols will attempt to maintain control of civil disturbance situations; however, dismounted and mobile small unit patrols should avoid potential flashpoints.

Continued on next page

Civil Disturbances, Continued

Responding to Disturbance

Procedures on how patrols respond to civil disturbance depend on the situation and scale of the disturbances:

- The patrol leader reports the disturbance to higher headquarters and attempts to diffuse the crowd by talking to the crowd leaders.
 - If the patrol leader determines the size of the disturbance is too large for the force to handle, the patrol should move away from the area to a safe and defensible position.
 - To prevent the patrol from being followed by the crowd, the patrol should move quickly and change direction, often at road junctions, to gain distance from it.
-

Techniques

A few techniques for dealing with a civil disturbance are listed below:

- Patrol members should maintain dispersion to create a more difficult target.
 - Patrol members should face the crowd at all times to see and avoid thrown objects.
 - Individual self-discipline must be maintained. The crowd will attempt to agitate the Marines in order get them to respond.
 - Patrol members should not throw objects back at the crowd or charge into them. This will only worsen the situation.
 - Riot control gear (batons, chemical agents) should be used only as a last resort, which is clearly explained in the Rules of Engagement (ROE).
 - Smoke should be used to screen the movement of the patrol. In very dense urban areas, the use of smoke should be limited because the crowd may think it is a fire, causing the crowd to panic or start fires.
-

Cordon and Search

Purpose The purpose of the cordon and search mission is to isolate a predestinated area by cordoning it off and systematically searching for enemy personnel, weapons, supplies, and explosives or communications equipment.

Large-scale cordon and search operations are planned and rehearsed in advance with extensive coordination from the local law enforcement agencies. A squad-sized urban patrol may often conduct a cordon and search of a point target—searching one house or building identified as a potential threat area.

Principle In a populated area, the basic principle of a cordon and search area is to conduct it with limited inconvenience to the population. If inconvenienced, the populace may become unsympathetic to the patro’s mission and/or support the enemy’s objective.

Procedure The procedures for establishing a cordon and search mission of a suspect building in a small town area listed in the table below:

Step	Action
1	Assault and security teams establish inner cordon around building to prevent movement out of the building.
2	Designated elements move to establish outer cordon to prevent movement of people or vehicles into the area surrounding building.
3	Patrol leader, with assistance from local police and interpreters, informs people in the building that a search is in progress. If permitted by higher authority, a curfew should be placed in effect.
4	Occupants of the building should be gathered at a central location, searched, and then guarded until the building is searched. If any occupants are identified for detainment, they should be separated and held at a different location.
5	The pre-designated building search team, with any supporting personnel (EOD, engineers, etc.), begins the search from the top to the bottom. The head of the household or similar should be allowed to accompany the search teams if applicable.
6	Search teams should maintain tactical integrity when conducting the search of the building for any hidden enemy personnel.

Lesson 3 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 3 by performing the actions required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 What steps are used when reacting to a bomb threat or a discovery?

Item 2 The categories of civil disturbances are

Item 3 The purpose of cordon and search missions is

Continued on next page

Lesson 3 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Confirm• Clear• Cordon• Control	6-28
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minor aggressive actions• Full-scale rioting	6-30
3	Isolate a predestinated area by cordoning it off and systematically searching for enemy personnel, weapons, supplies, and explosives or communications equipment.	6-32

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned immediate actions upon enemy contact in an urban environment

In the next lesson, you will learn the related missions often conducted on an urban patrol.

LESSON 4

RELATED MISSIONS

Introduction

Scope In this lesson, you will be introduced to the related missions that are often conducted on urban patrols.

Learning Objectives After completing this lesson, you should be able to

- Recall the types of checkpoints that patrols may establish.
 - Recall the advantages of motorized urban patrols.
-

Contents This chapter contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
Introduction	6-35
House Calls	6-36
Checkpoints	6-38
Observation Posts	6-41
Motorized Urban Patrols	6-42
Lesson 4 Exercise	6-45

House Calls

Purpose

The purpose of house calls is to gather up-to-date information within the area of operation. In an urban environment, headquarters will need the following information about the area to plan and organize missions:

- Number of people living in the area
 - Where the people live
-

Information

When conducting a house call, information gathered can also be used to provide better security for the population and U.S. forces:

- Number of people living in a building/house/area
 - Address and phone numbers
 - Make, model, and license of vehicles in the area
 - Street names
 - Business establishments
 - Professions of each person
-

Local Representation

When possible, a local representative should accompany the patrol when conducting house calls. This person may be a law enforcement officer, community leader, or senior person of the community.

Having the presence of a local representative with your patrol may yield more information. If a local representative is not available, an interpreter should be present.

Continued on next page

House Calls, Continued

Techniques

Once the patrol leader determines a house call will be conducted and the house has been identified, implement the following techniques:

- The assault and security elements should move to a position to provide cover around the house.
- The headquarters element should provide security just outside the entrance to the house.
- The patrol leader and one Marine for security, plus the local representative and interpreter enter the house, if invited. If not invited, they should talk on the doorstep and not try to force their way inside the house.

Patience and tact are required when requesting information during a house call.

Culture Awareness

Failure to recognize local customs and courtesies or maintain cultural awareness could result in less information from the house call.

Patrols tasked with conducting house calls should conduct training in the culture of the area they are going to work.

Checkpoints

Purpose

Urban terrorists or insurgents commonly use vehicles to transport personnel, weapons, explosives, and equipment. Civilian vehicles are often used for these purposes, creating the requirement to check as many vehicles as possible.

Urban patrols are tasked to conduct personnel and vehicle checkpoints to find enemy personnel, equipment, and to secure the area. The three types of checkpoints are

- Deliberate
 - Hasty
 - Snap
-

Characteristics

Characteristics of the three types of checkpoints are listed in the table below:

Checkpoint	Characteristics
Deliberate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permanent or semi-permanent• Employed to protect operating base or well-established main supply routes• Maximum use of natural and artificial obstacles• Located in areas to provide greatest depth for reaction• Established automatic and crew-served weapons positions
Hasty	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planned in advance• Set for a short period of time, normally less than 24 hours• Frequently employed during the urban patrols
Snap	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Little or no advance planning• Uses standard operating procedures (SOP) to establish• Set for a short period of time, normally a few hours at a time• Conducted when specific intelligence indicates it will hinder the enemy's freedom of movement at a specific time and place

Continued on next page

Checkpoints, Continued

Advantages and Disadvantages The table below lists the advantages and disadvantages of conducting a checkpoint:

Advantage	Disadvantage
Intimidating show of force	May lead to more conflicts with local population
Better situational awareness	Will provide the enemy with the ability to gather intelligence on your disposition
Restricts enemy movement	Will exhaust a force more rapidly

Zones Personnel and vehicle checkpoints are organized into different zones. However, your unit SOP may organize your checkpoints differently. The table below lists the zone and its purpose:

Zone	Purpose
Canalization	Uses natural and artificial obstacles to canalize vehicles and personnel into the checkpoint. An effective canalization zone will not allow the checkpoint to be bypassed.
Deceleration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Forces drivers into making a rapid decision. The vehicle can decelerate, make slow hard turns, or maintain speed and crash into the barriers.• Consists of a concertina wire maze that prevents personnel from running directing into the checkpoint.• Provides time for the patrol to react to a potential threat.
Search	An area where personnel and vehicles are searched.
Safe	Allows checkpoint personnel to eat, sleep, and recover in security.

Continued on next page

Checkpoints, Continued

Organization To efficiently search vehicles and personnel that enter a checkpoint, the patrol needs to have well established and rehearsed security/search teams. Unit SOPs and the situation will determine the exact organization and composition of the security/search teams.

One thing remains constant: search elements search and security elements provide security. When most units are conducting checkpoint operations, the general rule is to have one Marine provide security for each Marine conducting a search. This is especially important when conducting hasty personnel searches.

Rehearsals Prior to conducting any checkpoint operation, Marine search/security elements need to rehearse exactly how they plan to conduct the search away from the actual checkpoint position. Identify and rehearse the following:

- Who will provide security and who will search?
 - Which method will be used for searching different types of vehicles? Searching a small car is not as intensive as searching a commuter bus full of passengers.
 - What immediate action drills will be used for dealing with agitated or aggressive personnel and drivers that are inconvenienced by the checkpoint?
 - Which communications and key phrases will be used during a search?
-

Rotating Personnel For larger patrols, especially during a deliberate checkpoint, the search and security teams should be rotated to fight complacency and improve the efficiency and security of the checkpoint.

For a small patrol conducting checkpoint operations, there may not be enough people to rotate through the search and security teams. Small patrols should only be assigned hasty and snap checkpoints.

Observation Posts

Purpose

Urban observation posts are established to provide extended security, not only for the patrol bases, but also for patrol operating within the observation post's sector of observation.

Observation posts can be established in conjunction with sniper operations and for providing overwatch for patrols operating within their sector of observation. Observation posts are positioned on dominating terrain or in buildings outside the patrol base itself.

Overt or Clandestine

Insertion to the observation posts and conduct of observation may be either overt or clandestine in nature.

- Overt observation posts will be hardened positions to increase security. A patrol provides cover while the observation post is being inserted.
 - Clandestine observation posts rely on stealth of insertion and occupation for protection. It is normally positioned in abandoned buildings to cover sectors of observation that overt positions cannot cover. Because of their nature, clandestine observation posts are difficult to establish and should not be manned for an extended period of time.
-

Security

For overt and clandestine posts, security is an important aspect. For example, a squad-sized patrol is tasked with establishing an overt observation post on the roof of a small building in a dense urban environment. The patrol leader should assign one fire team to man the observation post of the roof of the building and the two remaining fire teams will be assigned to security. If the building is occupied, the building will need to be searched for any enemy personnel or explosive devices and each person that enters the building will need to be searched.

Motorized Urban Patrols

Advantages

The advantages of motorized urban patrols are listed below:

- Ability to capitalize on the speed and mobility
 - Protection offered by various vehicles
 - Possess greater combat power than dismounted patrols
 - Can cover larger areas faster than dismounted patrols
-

Disadvantages

The disadvantages of motorized urban patrols are listed below:

- Restricted to roads
 - Vulnerable to ambush by the enemy
 - Restricted in their ability to interact with the local populace
-

Organization

Motorized patrols are organized in the same manner as dismounted patrols. Unit integrity should be maintained when assigning personnel to specific vehicles.

Operational Planning

Operational planning for motorized patrols is similar to dismounted patrols. However, there are some planning considerations that are specific to motorized patrols:

- En route recovery
 - Ambulance/medical coverage/casualty evacuation procedures
 - Rest plan for drivers
 - Security considerations to prevent pilferage from the patrol
 - Dispersion of key personnel throughout the vehicles
 - Immediate action drills
 - Lost vehicle plan/broken contact
-

Continued on next page

Motorized Urban Patrols, Continued

Principles

The urban patrolling principles apply to motorized patrols in much the same manner as dismounted patrols. Mutual support and depth are achieved by maintaining constant observation between vehicles and coordinating support with any dismounted patrols in the area.

All-around security is achieved through the use of constant observation as well as the vehicle's mobility and firepower. Positive communications between units or teams are maintained through vehicle radios. Patrol routes and speed are varied to promote deception and pattern avoidance.

Traveling Overwatch

The canalizing nature of streets and alleys force vehicular patrols to use a traveling overwatch movement technique to reduce vulnerability to ambushes. All vehicles travel at a moderate rate of speed with the lead vehicle stopping only to investigate potential danger areas. If vehicles must stop in danger areas, designated crew members will dismount to provide security. The gunner will remain at the ready and in the turret while the driver remains in the driver's seat with the vehicle running.

Multiple- Vehicle Technique

The multiple-vehicle technique—commonly referred to as the *four-vehicle rule*—was implemented to increase the force protection and flexibility of options during a mine incident or a small-scale attack. This technique requires a minimum of four vehicles for any vehicle patrols.

For example, using AAVs, a squad tasked with conducting a mechanized motorized patrol could fit all their Marines into one or two vehicles. Using the four-vehicle rule, the squad would be required to have four AAVs or a combination of AAVs and HMMWVs to conduct the patrol.

Continued on next page

Motorized Urban Patrols, Continued

Speed and Distance

Vehicles should move at a high rate of speed only when responding to an incident. At all other times, vehicle speed should be between 15 and 20 mph to allow for quick reaction and good observation. Distances between vehicles should be approximately 50 meters (one half to one city block) or such that visual contact and mutual support is ensured. Particular care is taken at major road junctions and other danger areas to ensure individual vehicles do not become isolated.

Motorized patrols should not allow civilian vehicles in-between the patrol formation, just as you would not allow civilians to walk in-between foot patrol formations

Traffic Rules

Depending on the situation, Marines conducting a motorized patrol need to understand they are not required to obey normal traffic rules. Experience has shown that motorized patrols that follow normal traffic rules have a greater chance of being ambushed. If the enemy knows the patrol will halt at all stop signs, they can easily bury an IED and ambush the patrol.

Lesson 4 Exercise

Directions Complete items 1 through 2 by performing the actions required. Check your answers against those listed at the end of this lesson.

Item 1 The types of checkpoints that an urban patrol may establish are

Item 2 What are the advantages of a motorized patrol in an urban environment?

Continued on next page

Lesson 4 Exercise, Continued

Answers

The table below provides the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions, refer to the reference page listed for each item.

Item Number	Answer	Reference Page
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deliberate• Hasty• Snap	6-38
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to capitalize on the speed and mobility• Protection offered by various vehicles• Possess greater combat power than dismounted patrols• Can cover larger areas faster than dismounted patrols	6-42

Lesson Summary

In this lesson, you have learned the related missions that are often conducted on urban patrols.

Study Unit Summary

This study has introduced you to the principles, conduct, and basics of urban patrolling.

REVIEW LESSON EXAMINATION

Review Lesson

Introduction The purpose of the review lesson examination is to prepare you for your final examination. We recommend that you try to complete your review lesson examination without referring to the text. However, for those items (questions) you are unsure of, restudy the text. When you finish your review lesson and are satisfied with your responses, check your responses against the answers provided at the end of this review lesson examination.

Directions Select the ONE answer that BEST completes the statement or that answers the item. For multiple choice items, circle your response. For matching items, place the letter of your response in the space provided.

Item 1 A patrol is a detachment of troops sent out to gather information, carry out a destructive combat mission, or conduct a _____ mission.

- a. security
- b. relief
- c. strong point
- d. defensive

Item 2 What is one purpose of a patrol?

- a. Man supplementary defensive positions.
- b. Plan the use of automatic weapons for the final protective line.
- c. Channel the enemy into the forward edge of the battle area.
- d. Seek out and destroy enemy personnel.

Item 3 The two types of missions assigned to a patrol are reconnaissance and

- a. foot.
- b. security.
- c. vehicle.
- d. combat.

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 4** Combat patrols consist of a headquarters element, assault element, security element, and a(n) _____ element.
- a. support
 - b. ambush
 - c. patrol base
 - d. logistics
-

- Item 5** Which element of a combat patrol engages the enemy in the objective area?
- a. Headquarters
 - b. Support
 - c. Security
 - d. Assault
-

- Item 6** Cover is protection from hostile
- a. observation.
 - b. tracking.
 - c. fire.
 - d. movement.
-

- Item 7** Concealment is protection from hostile
- a. observation.
 - b. tracking.
 - c. fire.
 - d. movement.
-

- Item 8** Using natural or manmade materials to change or disguise the shape and appearance of an individual, equipment, or position is the definition of
- a. shadow.
 - b. concealment.
 - c. cover.
 - d. camouflage.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 9** The best method for ensuring the effectiveness of your camouflage is to
- inspect your camouflage from the enemy's point of view.
 - constantly change the color pattern.
 - use only manmade material for camouflage.
 - remain motionless.
-

- Item 10** The six recognition factors are shape, shadow, surface, texture, color, sightings, and
- smell.
 - motion.
 - taste.
 - hearing.
-

- Item 11** The countermeasure for tracking an enemy force that is walking backwards is to
- find the nearest stream.
 - guess the most likely direction of travel.
 - split your patrol in two parts, and follow both directions.
 - look at how the grass, twigs, and weeds are bent or kicked.
-

- Item 12** The seven considerations for estimating the enemy situation is
- mission, enemy, terrain, weather, space, ammunition, and logistics.
 - mission, enemy, terrain and weather, ammunition, time, space, and logistics.
 - mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, space, and logistics.
 - situation, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and fire support available, time, space, and logistics.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 13** The acronym used to recall the military aspects of terrain when estimating the situation is
- a. KOOKOO.
 - b. SMEAC.
 - c. KOCOA.
 - d. BAMCIS.
-

- Item 14** The four techniques used to plan for the use of time available are to issue a warning order as soon as possible, use the half-rule, delegate tasks, and use
- a. reverse planning.
 - b. short-cuts when possible.
 - c. more time for rehearsals.
 - d. less time for rehearsals.
-

- Item 15** To notify patrol members of an impending mission and provide them as much time as possible to prepare for the mission, patrol leaders issue
- a. warning orders.
 - b. operation orders.
 - c. 5-paragraph orders.
 - d. briefs.
-

- Item 16** The four parts of a warning order are situation, mission, general instructions, and
- a. specific instructions.
 - b. time line.
 - c. gear common to all.
 - d. chain of command.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 17** Which of the following items should a patrol leader coordinate with outside organizations prior to a patrol?
- a. Departure and reentry of friendly lines
 - b. Weapons maintenance
 - c. Element assignments within the patrol
 - d. Team assignments within the patrol
-

- Item 18** The five main paragraphs of a patrol order are situation, mission, execution, administration and logistics, and
- a. fire support and attachments.
 - b. command and signal.
 - c. friendly and enemy.
 - d. weather and communication.
-

- Item 19** In which paragraph of a patrol order would you find the scheme of maneuver?
- a. Administration and logistics
 - b. Execution
 - c. Situation
 - d. Mission
-

- Item 20** What are two types of inspections required before beginning a patrol?
- a. Pre-rehearsal and post-rehearsal
 - b. Pre-rehearsal and final
 - c. Initial and post-rehearsal
 - d. Initial and final
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

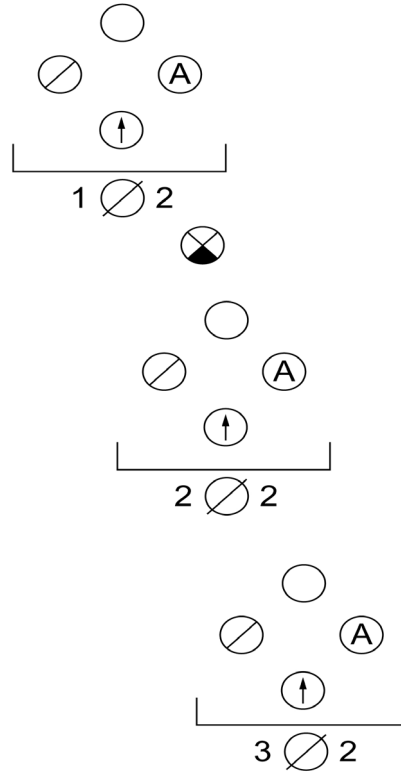
- Item 21** What is the purpose of a pre-rehearsal inspection?
- a. Go over the plan before rehearsals.
 - b. Check serviceability of weapons and equipment.
 - c. Ensure completeness and correctness of uniform, equipment, and knowledge.
 - d. Ensure everyone knows what to rehearse.
-
- Item 22** What actions should be rehearsed first before a patrol?
- a. Hand and arm signals
 - b. Actions on the objective
 - c. Actions at danger areas
 - d. Head counts
-
- Item 23** What type of patrol formation provides maximum firepower to the front?
- a. Line
 - b. Wedge
 - c. Echelon
 - d. Column
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

Item 24

Use the graphic below to identify the type of patrol formation.



- a. Squad wedge
- b. Squad echelon right
- c. Squad column to the right
- d. Squad vee

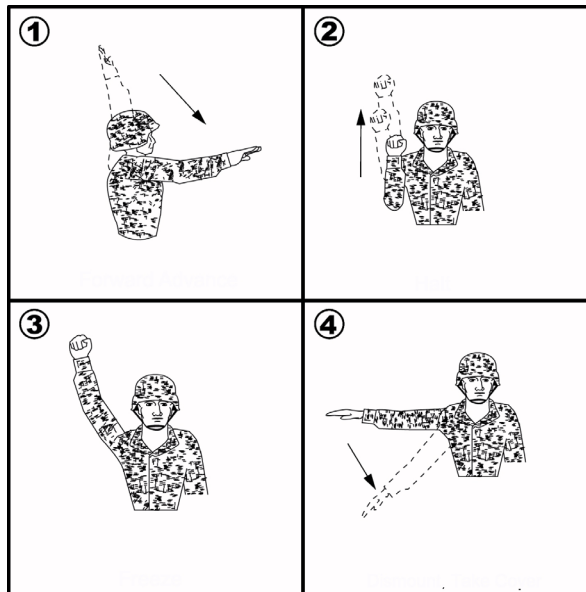
Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 25** The location where a patrol reassembles after completing actions on the objective is known as the
- a. objective rally point.
 - b. danger area.
 - c. line of departure.
 - d. initial rally point.
-

- Item 26** Who is responsible for sending signals during a patrol?
- a. Radio operator
 - b. Assistant patrol leader
 - c. Element leaders
 - d. All patrol members
-

- Item 27** Using the graphics below, select the graphic that represents the hand and arm signal “Freeze.”



- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 28** Any area where a patrol is vulnerable to hostile observation or fire is the definition of
- danger area.
 - enemy contact.
 - indirect fire.
 - improper planning.
-

- Item 29** When a patrol is crossing a danger area, the far-side security team is responsible for
- bringing all the packs across the danger area.
 - assisting the close-in security with the flanks.
 - providing immediate security for the command element.
 - ensuring there are no enemy on the opposite side of the danger area.
-

- Item 30** To rest and reorganize the patrol while waiting for follow-on missions from higher headquarters, the patrol leader should place the patrol in
- a hide site.
 - administrative mode.
 - an ambush position.
 - low ground.
-

- Item 31** When using the acronym SALUTE, the L stands for
- longitude.
 - latitude.
 - location.
 - limited.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

Item 32 Upon completion of a patrol, the debrief should concentrate on

- a. what is going to happen on the next patrol.
 - b. answering the essential elements of information.
 - c. getting rest and food.
 - d. what mistakes were made during the patrol.
-

Item 33 The purpose of immediate action drills is to

- a. speed up the patrols movement.
 - b. provide swift and positive small unit reaction to enemy visual or physical contact.
 - c. avoid enemy contact at all cost.
 - d. engage the enemy with supporting fires and to withdraw.
-

Item 34 A major limitation of immediate action drills is that

- a. very few individuals know what they are.
 - b. they do not require rehearsals.
 - c. it is not feasible to design an immediate action drill for every possible situation.
 - d. only the commanding officer knows what to do.
-

Item 35 Which immediate action drill is used to quickly make and break undesired, but unavoidable contact and to engage the enemy?

- a. Air attack
 - b. Sniper ambush
 - c. Area recon
 - d. Immediate assault
-

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 36** The purpose of a patrol base is to
- provide a secure position when a patrol halts for an extended period of time.
 - provide a base of fire for the patrol.
 - provide a secure location for short security halts.
 - ensure you know where you are.
-

- Item 37** A typical situation for establishing a patrol base is
- a need to rest and reorganize after an extended movement.
 - a need to make a short security halt.
 - a hurry to finish the patrol.
 - you only have one patrol to conduct.
-

- Item 38** A unit should never occupy a patrol base for more than _____ hours.
- 12
 - 24
 - 48
 - 72
-

- Item 39** When departing a patrol base, a unit should
- remove or conceal all signs of the unit's presence.
 - call for fire on an adjacent position to distract the enemy.
 - leave during hours of darkness.
 - depart in groups of two.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 40** What is the purpose of a raid patrol?
- a. Attack, accomplish specific mission, and withdraw.
 - b. Attack, accomplish a general mission, and withdraw.
 - c. Raid an objective and occupy it until directed.
 - d. Raid an objective and withdraw.
-

- Item 41** Which mission would be considered a raid patrol?
- a. Observe and report information on the enemy.
 - b. Harass a larger enemy force.
 - c. Liberate POWs.
 - d. Establish a vehicle checkpoint.
-

- Item 42** The characteristics of a successful raid patrol are surprise, firepower, and
- a. violence of action.
 - b. target identification.
 - c. rules of engagement.
 - d. patrolling techniques.
-

- Item 43** The purpose of an ambush patrol is to
- a. reduce the enemy's over-all combat effectiveness.
 - b. maintain contact with the enemy.
 - c. gather intelligence and the disposition of the enemy.
 - d. use the least amount of personnel possible.
-

- Item 44** The two types of ambushes are point and
- a. area.
 - b. combat.
 - c. harassment.
 - d. checkpoint.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 45** The primary characteristics of a successful ambush are surprise, coordinated fires, and
- a. logistics.
 - b. air support.
 - c. size.
 - d. control.
-

- Item 46** The four signals that are used during the execution of an ambush are enemy approach, shift/cease fire, withdraw, and
- a. contact front.
 - b. initiate ambush.
 - c. hasty ambush.
 - d. fire faster.
-

- Item 47** The two types of reconnaissance patrols are point reconnaissance and _____ reconnaissance.
- a. zone
 - b. specific
 - c. area
 - d. raid
-

- Item 48** When a commander wants to obtain detailed information of a specified route and all terrain from which the enemy could influence movement along that route, he would order a
- a. route reconnaissance.
 - b. box reconnaissance.
 - c. ambush patrol.
 - d. contact patrol.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 49** A reconnaissance patrol has a reconnaissance element and a
- a. direct action element.
 - b. security element.
 - c. support element.
 - d. aid and litter team.
-

- Item 50** Select the principle of urban patrolling that takes into consideration the fact that hostile actions can come from rooftops, streets, subsurface levels, or a combination of all levels at once.
- a. Three-dimensional threat
 - b. Depth
 - c. Mutual support
 - d. Intra-patrol communication
-

- Item 51** The type of patrol most often conducted in an urban environment is _____ patrol.
- a. ambush
 - b. security
 - c. raid
 - d. reconnaissance
-

- Item 52** What should checkpoints and phase lines be related to for easy identification on an urban patrol?
- a. Major streets, alleys, buildings, and bridges
 - b. Inconspicuous objects
 - c. Power lines and drainage system
 - d. Longitude and latitude lines
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 53** Urban patrols must vary their departure times from an urban patrol base to
- a. get everyone out of the patrol base.
 - b. not cause a traffic jam.
 - c. coordinate fire.
 - d. prevent being ambushed.
-

- Item 54** The sudden alteration of normal routines, patterns, and attitudes of the local populace in an urban environment should be considered
- a. business as usual.
 - b. indicators of imminent danger.
 - c. suspicious, but not important behavior.
 - d. indicators of mission accomplishment.
-

- Item 55** The steps used to report a threat or discovery of a bomb are
- a. control, call for support, and disarm.
 - b. confirm, search, disarm, and control.
 - c. search, clear, and disarm.
 - d. confirm, clear, cordon, and control.
-

- Item 56** Civil disturbances are divided into two categories: minor aggressive actions and
- a. non-threatening actions.
 - b. full-scale rioting.
 - c. civil disturbance.
 - d. local demonstrations.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

- Item 57** The two most common types of vehicle checkpoints established during an urban patrol are hasty and _____ checkpoints.
- a. deliberate
 - b. permanent
 - c. roving
 - d. stationary
-

- Item 58** The purpose of a cordon and search mission is to
- a. isolate a certain area and conduct a systematic search.
 - b. move portions of the population from dangerous areas.
 - c. prevent vehicles from entering a specific area.
 - d. search for explosive devices.
-

- Item 59** The advantage of a motorized urban patrol is their ability to
- a. interact with the local populace.
 - b. travel on restricted roads.
 - c. cover larger areas faster than dismounted patrols.
 - d. avoid vulnerable to ambushes.
-

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

Answers

The table below lists the answers to the exercise items. If you have any questions about these items, refer to the reference page.

Item Number	Answer	Reference
1	a	1-4
2	d	1-4
3	d	1-5
4	a	1-7
5	d	1-8
6	c	1-18
7	a	1-18
8	d	1-20
9	a	1-20
10	b	1-24
11	d	1-29
12	c	2-4
13	c	2-5
14	a	2-8
15	a	2-8
16	a	2-10
17	a	2-12
18	b	2-17
19	b	2-20
20	b	2-27
21	c	2-27
22	b	2-28
23	a	3-10
24	b	3-10
25	a	3-15
26	d	3-22
27	c	3-28
28	a	3-38
29	d	3-38
30	a	3-40

Continued on next page

Review Lesson, Continued

Answers,
continued

Item Number	Answer	Reference
31	c	3-47
32	b	3-49
33	b	4-4
34	c	4-4
35	d	4-7
36	a	4-14
37	a	4-14
38	b	4-20
39	a	4-24
40	a	5-4
41	c	5-4
42	a	5-4
43	a	5-12
44	a	5-13
45	d	5-26
46	b	5-30
47	c	5-36
48	a	5-36
49	b	5-37
50	a	6-7
51	b	6-8
52	a	6-19
53	d	6-20
54	b	6-22
55	d	6-28
56	b	6-30
57	a	6-32
58	a	6-38
59	c	6-42
