2D ACR

BORDER

SOLDIERS GUIDE

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Border Basic Task: 001 Recognize the Trace

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment and physically located to view a simulated or actual FGR/DDR/CSSR border, without references.

STANDARDS: Describe orally (classroom) or identify all markers that delineate the border.

    a. Blue and White Poles

    b. Border Stones (actual surveyed border)

    c. Signs (Landes Grenze, Halt Heir Grenze etc.)

    d. Barriers

    e. Describe or identify dry border, wet border and International Road:

  (1) Dry Border: Actual delineation of the border by a line drawn between various border stones which appear to be planted as a single line/row through the countryside.

  (2) Wet Border: A stream, river, brook or even a dried creek bed that is the actual border. US Forces will consider the FRG side of the stream as the border.

  (3) International Road: A portion of the border where the actual border runs through the center of either side of a road or path along the border. It is marked by a set of double stones on each side of the road.

Border Basic Task: 002 Explain the Simplified Rules of Engagement

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment without references.

STANDARDS: Correctly explain and give an example of each of the four
            conditions under which a soldier may use his weapon.

    a. S--Self Defense--US Forces may use firepower when appropriate to
                        defend against the threat to life or limb.

    b. H--Hostile Act --US Forces may use sufficient firepower to stop a
                        hostile act by WP forces that is logically expected
                        to result in death or serious injury to US or allied
                        personnel or in the destruction of or damage to US
                        or allied property.

    c. O--On Order   --The Commander, 2d ACR has the authority to direct
                        the use of firepower against forces on the ground in
                        situations not otherwise covered in the Rules of
                        Engagement. This authority will not be further
                        delegated.

    d. P--Prevent Illegal Capture--US Forces are authorized to use firepower
                        to prevent the capture of US or allied personnel by
                        WP personnel inside the FRG.

Border Basic Task: 004 Describe the 1 Kilometer Zone Restrictions

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment while located to view a 1 KM
              Zone sign.

STANDARDS:

1.   Correctly describe a 1 KM Zone sign:

     a.   White with red or black trim

     b.   The words "US FORCES PERSONNEL HALT 1 KILOMETER TO either GERMAN
          DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (EAST GERMANY) or CZECHOSLOVAKIA DO NOT PROCEED
          WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

2.   Correctly identify a 1 KM Zone sign.

3.   Correctly describe the restrictions against US Forces personnel and POV's
within the 1 KM Zone and procedures to be taken when a violation occurs.

     a.   USEUCOM personnel will not travel within the 1 KM Zone unless prior
          approval is obtained IAW USAREUR REG 550-81.

     b.   US Forces POV's will not travel within the 1 KM Zone unless all
          occupants have authorization IAW USAREUR REG 550-81, or the vehicle
          is on an authorized access list.   (The Regiment publishes a list of
          personnel and vehicles authorized inside the 1KM Zone).

     c.   Military violators will be apprehended by border security personnel
and turned over to the nearest border camp for disposition. ROC will notify
the individual's parent unit as applicable. Report will be submitted IAW ANNEX
G, 2d ACR BOSOP.

4.   Correctly describe the amount of force to be used to apprehend and detain
a Military violator.   (You may use minimum necessary force).

5.   Correctly identify authorized personnel and POV's allowed into the 1 KM
Zone, using a 1 KM Zone access roster.

NOTE: Also reference Task #009, 50 Meter Zone for additional restriction
criteria.

US FORCES PERSONNEL

HALT

1 KILOMETER TO

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (EAST GERMANY)

DO NOT PROCEED

WITHOUT AUTHORITY

Border Basic Task: 005 Explain and Send a HANDICAP BLACK Report.

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment given pen/pencil, blank
HANDICAP BLACK form, information for enemy and friendly
locations, CEOI, and a map.

STANDARDS: Correctly define HANDICAP BLACK (See Definitions), and prepare/
transmit a HANDICAP BLACK to the BOC within 5 minutes.

    a. Check the identification of the initiator.

    b. Enter the four digit Julian date and unit designation on line one.

    c. Enter the grid zone designation and six digit coordinates of the enemy
location on line two.

    d. Enter the grid zone designation and six digit coordinates (encoded if
no secure means to transmit) of the friendly element.

    e. Enter the Date/Time Group (Alpha Time) message received from the
initiator, on line four.

    f. Submission time to the Regimental Operation Center is ten (10)
minutes from drop time.

HANDICAP BLACK

LINE ONE: _____
(First 4 Spaces - Julian Date, Next 3 Spaces - Unit Designation
i.e. C22 is C Trp, 2d Sqdn, 2d ACR)

LINE TWO: _____
(Simulated Enemy Sighted at Coordinates)

LINE THREE: _____
(Msg Dispatched From Coordinates or Camp)

LINE FOUR: _____
(Drop Time Alpha, Date-Time Gp)

CAMP OPERATIONS RECEIPT TIME _____ INITIALS _____
SQDN OPERATIONS RECEIPT TIME _____ INITIALS _____
ROC RECEIPT TIME _____ INITIALS _____
USAREUR RECEIPT TIME _____ INITIALS _____

INITIATORS REPORT

LINE ONE: _____
(Same as Line One Above)

LINE TWO: _____
(Name/Rank of Individual The Above Rpt Was Handed To)

LINE THREE: _____
(Unit Designation, i.e. C Trp 2/2 ACR)

LINE FOUR: _____
(Msg Dispatched From Coordinates or Camp)

LINE FIVE: _____
(Drop Time Alpha, Date Time Gp)

CAMP OPERATIONS RECEIPT TIME: _____ INITIALS: _____
SQDN OPERATIONS RECEIPT TIME: _____ INITIALS: _____
ROC RECEIPT TIME: _____ INITIALS _____
USAREUR RECEIPT TIME: _____ INITIALS: _____

ACTION TAKEN: � _____

HQ AETSAC FORM 12-5-1
1 Nov 89

Border Basic Task: 006 Explain Actions to Take to Avert a Loss of
                     Communications

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment given the situation that the
              element is almost overdue on a scheduled communications check.

STANDARDS: Correctly explain the actions to be taken to avert a loss of
             communications.

    a.   Check all communications equipment and frequencies.

         (1)   Check audio cables for looseness and cleanliness (use pencil
               eraser to clean cable connector pins)

         (2)   Check to ensure proper frequencies and fill positions are being
               used

         (3)   Turn to new squelch off

         (4)   Release antenna from tie-down position

         (5)   Change radio output from low power to high power

    b.   Move to higher ground.

    c.   Use a commercial telephone.

    d.   Use the telephone in a local national business or residence as a last
         resort.

Border Basic Task: 008 Name the three FGR Agencies That Conduct Border
                    Surveillance and Briefly Describe Their Missions.

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment without references.

STANDARDS: Correctly identify (name) the three FRG Agencies that conduct
            border surveillance and describe their missions.

    a. Bavarian Border Police (BBP) or Grezpolitzei (GREPO).

        (1) Conduct normal law enforcement duties within a 30 KM operating
radius.

        (2) Control legal crossing points and points of embarkation within
Bavaria.

        (3) Conduct border surveillance.

        (4) Passport Control

    b. Federal Customs Police (ZOLL)

        (1) Conduct customs duties at legal crossing points, along the
            border, and at points of embarkation.

        (2) Conduct border surveillance.

    c. Federal Border Police (BGS)

        (1) Provide security at embassies and airports. Conduct
            anti-terrorist activities, crowd control and ports control
            (Primarily back-up to the BBP in Bavaria).

        (2) Conduct Border surveillance and security.

Border Basic Task: 009 Describe the 50 Meter Zone Sign and Restrictions

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment and given a 50 meter zone
              sign, and without references.

STANDARDS:

1.   Correctly describe a 50 meter zone sign:

     a.   White with red trim

     b.   The words "ATTENTION 50 METERS TO BORDER" are in black letters.

2.   Correctly state the restrictions to enter the 50 meter zone.

     a.   Same restrictions as the 1 KM Zone and:

     b.   No tracked vehicles are allowed without prior authorization..

     c.   Elements must be accompanied by a certified leader, authorized to be
          inside the 50 meter zone by the unit chain of command. Entry must be
          essential to execution of the patrol's mission.

Border Basic Task: 010 Explain Action to Take With an IBC

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment, without references.

STANDARDS: Correctly describe the actions (in proper sequence) for either an
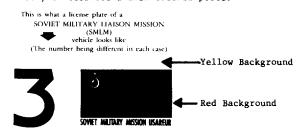EAST to WEST or WEST to EAST border violator.

a.   Personnel who violate the border from East to West in the presence of
US Forces will be apprehended.   The rules of engagement paragraph 3.
f. of ANNEX R apply.   The following procedures will be followed:

(1)   The incident will be reported immediately as a FRAGREP.   (Camp
operations will immediately notify BRO to request FRG agency
presence.)

(2)   A quick search of the personnel apprehended will be made.
(Weapons will be confiscated.)

(3)   Personnel will be moved one terrain feature from the border to
protect the IBC from harm by Warsaw Pact security forces.

(4)   A thorough search and report will be completed.   Any equipment
or property taken from the individual will be receipted for.

(5)   The IBC(s) will be surrendered to the first FRG agency on the
scene.   All property will be receipted to that agency.

(6)   If more than one agency arrives simultaneously, defer
jurisdiction in the following order of precedence: BBP, BGS, ZOLL.

(7)   Render cooperation and assistance in the FRG agency's
investigation as required.

b.   Personnel who violate the border from West to East may only be
apprehended upon their return to FRG territory.   The following
procedures apply:

(1)   Report the violation as a FRAGREP.   (Camp operations will
immediately notify the BRO to request FRG agency presence.)

(2)   Keep the personnel under observation, and continue to report
their actions.

(3)   If the IBC recrosses into FRG territory prior to the
arrival of FRG authorities, apprehend IAW paragraph
a. above.   If FRG agencies are present, they are to apprehend the
IBC.

(4)   Render cooperation and assistance to FRG agencies as required.

Border Basic Task: 011 Explain SMLM Detention and Reporting Procedures

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment using an AE Form 3231.

STANDARDS:
1.   Have the current AE Form 3231 in possession.

2.   Correctly identify or describe a SMLM license plate.

This is what a license plate of a
SOVIET MILITARY LIAISON MISSION
(SMLM)
vehicle looks like
(The number being different in each case)

Yellow Background

Red Background

SOVIET MILITARY MISSION USAREUR

3.   Correctly report a SMLM sighting.   Report should contain:

   a.   License number of SMLM vehicle

   b.   Color and Make of SMLM vehicle

   c.   Time and Date of sighting

   d.   Location where SMLM vehicle was seen (give details such as the
        name of the town, the number of highway or autobahn, the kilometer
        stone marker or grid coordinates between towns/autobahn exits

   e.   Direction of travel of SMLM vehicle and whether it was parked or
        moving

   f.   Occupants: number, sex, type of clothing worn.

   g.   SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS: Were occupants out of vehicle? Using
        cameras, binoculars, maps, note books etc? Was vehicle involved in
        running convoys, near military units, or installations, near
        maneuver areas?

4.   Correctly describe SMLM detension proceeders
      a. In the following circumstances SMLM should be detained

        (1) If in a Permanent Restricted Area (PRA) or Temporary Restricted
Area (TRA). (While SMLM has unrestricted access to autobahns (or transit
through PRA and TRA, SMLM may not halt or stop on autobahns within or forming
the boundary of a PRA or TRA except at authorized (AAFES, ESSO, BP,Fanal), gas
stations.)

        (2) If SMLM personnel are observed photographing, sketching or
observing (undue interest) US troop installations or activities in
non-restricted areas, SMLM should be detained, provided the detention can be
effected within the immediate vicinity of the installation or activity. SMLM
may be detained for undue interest on or along autobahns.

      b. A DETENTION MAY BE EFFECTED BY ANY MEMBER OF THE US FORCES

        (1) When making detention, no force should be used or lives
endangered. If possible, SMLM vehicle should be boxed in by US vehicles to
keep from leaving the scene.

        (2) Do

          (a) Show military courtesy and ask the occupants for
identification.

          (b) Make sure SMLM vehicle has no way to get away by suddenly
driving through a ditch, or taking similar action, which must be expected.

          (c) Secure the scene and direct traffic on highway to keep
obstruction to a minimum, making absolutely sure that MPs are coming to take
over.

        (3) Do not

          (a) Interrogate or question SMLM personnel.

          (b) Open doors, or search, SMLM vehicle.

          (c) Tell the SMLM personnel why they are detained.

          (d) Enter into arguments or allow SMLM personnel to intimidate
you with threats.

          (e) Release the SMLM vehicle unless instructed by USREUR.

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Border Basic, Leader and Operator Tasks: 013, 108, 203 Explain the meaning of
Border Related Terms

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment without references.

STANDARDS: Correctly explain the meaning of border terms listed below.
            (Explanations do not have to be verbatim but must impart the
            intended meaning

DEFINITIONS:

                    "B" = Requirement for Basic Border Certification.
                    "BL" = Requirement for Border Leader Certification.
                    "O" = Requirement for Border Operator Certification.

        (1) ("BL") AIRCRAFT APPEARANCE: That segment of a sortie on
the DDR/CSSR side of the border which could be observed by a ground
observer and terminates when the aircraft flies away from the border to a
position where it cannot be observed. If the aircraft returns to an
observable position during the same flight, the return marks another
appearance.

        (2) ("B") ALLIED FORCES: Military forces of Germany; the
tripartite forces (France, Great Britain, the United States of America)
and the other military forces of NATO.

        (3) ("B") ALLIED PERSONNEL: Allied forces, allied civilian
border units and allied civilians in the FRG.

        (4) ("B") BORDER: The Federal Republic of Germany
Czechoslovakian Boundary and the boundary line between the
Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic (DDR).

        (5) ("BL") BORDER ACTIVITY: Action taken by US/allied or
Warsaw Pact forces at or near the border that could be detected from
either side of the border.

        (6) ("O") BORDER AIR ACTIVITY: USAREUR Flight on or near the
border that could be detected from the other side of the border,
including but not limited to, surveillance, command and control, liaison,
supply, administrative and training flights.

        (7) ("BL") BORDER CONTROL: Control of the 1 KM Zone IAW
USAREUR Regulation 550-91.

        (8) ("B") BORDER MARKINGS: Various markers used to readily
identify the border trace. These markers include stones, blue and white
poles, barriers and signs. The actual border does not necessarily
coincide with all markers.

(9) ("BL") BORDER OPERATIONS: Operations conducted by USAREUR forces to provide border security and border surveillance.

(10) ("BL") BORDER SURVEILLANCE: Actions taken to detect Warsaw Pact activity adjacent to the border.

(11) ("BL") BORDER SECURITY: Actions taken to capture Warsaw Pact military intruders, apprehend Warsaw Pact civilian intruders, and prevent or repel Warsaw Pact incursions into West Germany.

(12) ("B") BORDER VIOLATION: The unauthorized, accidental, or deliberate crossing of the border, in either direction, on the ground or in the air, by military or civilian personnel or material. Reported as a FRAGREP.

(13) ("B") BRASS MONKEY: A voice radio warning directed to aircraft when a possible border overflight may be in progress. Aircraft will immediately take a heading away from the political border and report location to Border Camp and RESTOR Center. The location will be forwarded to ROC.

(14) ("BL") BRUSH FIRE: A brevity code describing a border camp readiness test administered by CDO, unit commanders, squadron or Regimental HQ.

(15) ("B") (96R Only) ("BL" all others) CONTACT: Any target registered by GSR which cannot be verified by visual means.

(16) ("B") DRY BORDER: The actual delineation of the border through a line drawn between the various border stones which appear to be planted as a single line/row through the countryside.

(17) ("BL") FAST BREAK: A Corps operational readiness test initiated by VII Corps Command or Staff personnel, who deliver a spot report to a border camp or deployed element, which indicates imminent or ongoing hostilities between FRG or US elements and Warsaw Pact forces.

(18) ("O") FIVE NAUTICAL MILE ZONE: Airspace not less than five (5) Nautical Miles (NM) wide adjacent to the political border. All Army aircraft operating in this zone must have a pilot certified by the 2d ACR as competent to fly in this airspace. Commander, 2d ACR, is responsible for this airspace and all Army aircraft that operate within its limits.

(19) ("B") FRAGREP: Any occurance on or near the border which could indicate an imminent attack or which could provoke an armed clash between US/Allied and Warsaw Pact forces or which could provide the basis for a diplomatic protest by either side.

(20) ("B") FRAGREP LARUM BELL: A FRAGREP in which Warsaw Pact aircraft or ground forces, in greater than platoon strength, violate the border and harass or engage US or allied personnel.

(21) ("B") HANDICAP BLACK: An operational test message simulating enemy contact, testing the ability of the individual soldier to send a message from lower to higher headquarters.

(22) ("B") HOSTILE ACT: An overt act by Warsaw Pact forces, the consequences of which could logically be expected to lead to death or injury to US or allied personnel or to destruction or damage to US or allied property.

(23) ("B") ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSER (IBC): Any individual civilian or military, who crosses the FRG/Eastern Bloc Border, East to West or West to East, without legal authorization, and with the intention to stay.

(24) ("BL") ILLEGAL BORDER OVERFLIGHT: Any unauthorized, accidental or deliberate cross-border flight (West to East or East to West). Illegal border overflights will be report as a FRAGREP or FRAGREP LARUM BELL as appropriate.

(25) ("B") INTERNATIONAL ROAD: A portion of the border where the actual border runs through the center or either side of a road or path along the border. It is marked by a set of double stones on each side of the road throughout the section.

(26) ("BL") LEGAL OVERFLIGHT: Those civilian overflights approved by the FRG Federal Ministry of Transportation for the Cheb-Bayreuth Air Corridor.

(27) ("O") NORMALCY: Border activity that is normal in a sector during a particular season of the year.

(28) ("B") PACING: Warsaw Pact aircraft flying side by side with US or allied aircraft within the range of normal armament systems. Pacing will be reported as a FRAGREP.

(29) ("BL") QUIET CREEK: A brevity code for termination of a BRUSH FIRE.

(30) ("B") SHADOWING: Warsaw Pact aircraft maintaining a position above, below, or behind US or allied aircraft within range of normal armament systems. Shadowing will be reported as a FRAGREP.

(31) ("B") SHOP: Key word for the Rules of Engagement:

        -1- S - Self Defense.
        -2- H - Hostile Act
        -3- 0 - On Order of Commander, 2d ACR
        -4- P - Prevent Illegal Capture

    (32) ("B") SOVIET MILITARY LIAISON MISSION (SMLM): Soviet
military personnel authorized to observe US allied military activities in
unrestricted areas of the FRG.

    (33) ("0") SLAR: Side Looking Airborne Radar.

    (34) ("B") WET BORDER: A stream, river, brook, or even a dried
creek bed which is the actual border. US forces will consider the FRG
side of the stream as the border.

Border Basic Task: 016 Prepare and Send a Spot Report Using the "SALUTE"
format.

CONDITIONS: In a classroom of field environment, a given photograph or slides
            of Soviet, DDR or CSSR border activity, or an actual activity,
             and identification guides, and a map.

STANDARDS: Correctly prepare a spot report using the SALUTE format, within 5
            minutes.

        a. SIZE: Total size of the enemy force
            (personnel/weapons/vehicles).

        b. ACTIVITY: Detailed description of the activity including the
            last seen grid coordinates and any intermediate grid
            coordinates (with grid zone designation)
            necessary to make the report clear.

        c. LOCATION: The first seen location. Include grid zone
            designation and six digits.

        d. UNIT: Give unit if known. If unit is unknown give a
            description of the uniform and any distinguishing insignia.

        e. TIME: Date/Time Group (Alpha Time)

        f. EQUIPMENT: Detailed description of all weapons, vehicles,
            tools other equipment to include and markings, LBE etc.

    Give the method of observation, using the following codes:

        a. A--unassisted eyes and ears

        b. B--binoculars/telescopes

        c. C--radar

        d. D--night observation devices

        e. E--tank and TOW daylight optics

        f. F--Thermal sights (TOW or tank)

    Give your element's own status using the following codes:

        a. CM--continuing mission

        b. CO--continuing to observe

Border Leader Task: 100 Oral Operations Order

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment, given an operations order
from the next higher HQs, a map, and materials to prepare an overlay.

STANDARDS: Prepare and Issue an oral operations order in the correct format.

    1.   Situation:

       a.   Enemy

          (1)   Weather (note effects)

          (2)   Terrain (obstacles, hills, valleys, road types and
conditions, streams, river, bridges, towns, etc.)

          (3)   Identification of unit

          (4)   Locations

          (5)   Activity

          (6)   Strength

       b.   Friendly

          (1)   Mission of next higher unit

          (2)   Location and mission of units on left, fight, front,
              rear.

          (3)   Fire support available

       c.   Attachments and Detachments - Engineers, Stinger teams,
          AVLB, FIST, and elements from another unit.

    2.   Mission: Who, What, When, Where.

    3.   Execution:

       a.   Concept of the operation

          (1)   Scheme of maneuver: How you see fighting the battle,
conducting the recon or otherwise performing your mission.

          (4)   Fire support: Who provides support; priority of fires.

b. Specific instructions/sub-unit missions.

  (1) 1st platoon/section

  (2) 2nd platoon/section

  (3) 3rd platoon/section

  (4) Attachments: Engineers, etc.

c. Coordinating Instructions.

  (1) Time of departure and return

  (2) Formation to be used (terrain model, chalk table)

  (3) Order of march/patrol movement

  (4) Route of march

  (5) Alternate route

  (6) Passage of lines: contact points, passage points, lanes

  (7) Rally points

  (8) Actions on enemy contact

  (9) Actions at danger areas

  (10) Rehearsals: Time, place

  (11) Inspections

  (12) Debriefing

  (13) Rules of engagement

  (14) Special reports or information requirements

4. Service Support:

  a. Rations

  b. Weapons and ammunition

    c. Uniform/equipment

    d. Method of handling wounded or dead/MEDEVAC

    e. POW and captured documents/equipment handling

    f. Fuel: When, Where

    g. Transportation

    h. Maintenance: Collection points, report procedures

    i. Location of trains, MSR's

5. Command and Signal:

    a. Signal

        (1) Signals, codes, radio cell signs and hand and arm
            signals within the unit. Air threat early warning
            frequency. and reference point.

        (2) Radio call signs of higher HQ's

    b. Command

        (1) Chain of command within your unit.

        (2) Location of commander/leader in formation and at
            objective

        (3) Location of CP.

6. Safety

    a. Current Road Condition

    b. Safety equipment

    c. Hot/Cold weather injury

NOTES:

WARNING ORDER

1. A brief statement of the situation.

2. Mission

3. General Instructions.

    a. General and special organization

    b. Uniform and equipment common to all

    c. Weapons, ammunition and equipment

    d. Chain of Command

    e. A time schedule for guidance

    f. The place, uniform, and equipment for receiving the order.

    g. Time and places for inspections and rehearsals.

4. Specific Instructions

    a. To subordinate leaders.

    b. To special purpose teams or key personnel.

NOTES:

Task 103 Anti-Jamming Procedures/MIJI Reports

CONDITIONS: In a classroom or field environment, given a CEOI, initiate
anti-jamming procedures and render a correctly formatted MIJI Report.

STANDARD: Correctly describe anti-jamming procedures and render a MIJI
report, using a CEOI.

1. General. The radio is the armor commander's primary means for command and
control of his unit. Armor personnel, then, should have a general
understanding ofr tactical radio communication systems. In addition, other
means of wire, messenger, sound and visual, must be planned for and used to
supplement radio communications wherever possible.

2. Jamming Checklist The enemy can jam all radio nets. Therefore, all
possible precautions must be taken to minimize the effects of enemy jamming.
In radio communication training, stress transmission discipline, security, and
anti-jamming procedures.

    a. Keep calm. Disconnect antenna to determine if your radio is
generating the interference. Continue to operate and try to transmit through
the jamming signal. This will help deceive the enemy as to the effectiveness
of his jamming.

    b. Inform higher headquarters of jamming. Use MIJI report format
(listed in your CEOI), to transmit the report by one of the following means of
communication: wire, messenger, or encode the message (if operating in an
unsecure mode) for radio transmission. Never transmit regarding the presence
of effectiveness of jamming in the clear.

    c. Reduce use of radio messages to a minimum.

    d. Keep messages as concise as possible.

Border Leader Task: 107 Operate an OP

HOW TO OBSERVE

1. Day Observation: In daylight, use the visual search technique to search
terrain. Do this in two steps:

    a. Make a quick, overall search of the entire sector for obvious targets
and unnatural colors, outlines, or movements. Look first at the area just in
front of your position, and then quickly scan the entire area out to the
maximum range you want to observe. If the sector is wide, divide it and
search each subsector as in Step 2.

    b. Observe overlapping, 50-meter-wide strips, alternating from left to
right and right to left, until you have searched the entire sector. When you
see a suspicious spot, search it well.

2. Night Observation: At night, use any one of three night observation
techniques to search terrain.

    a. Dark Adaptation Technique: First, let your eyes become adjusted to
the darkness. Do so by staying either in a dark area for about 30 minutes, or
in a red-lighted area for about 20 minutes followed by about 10 minutes in a
dark area. The red-lighted method may save time by allowing you to get
orders, check equipment, or do some other job before moving into darkness.

    b. Off-Center Vision Technique: Focus your attention on an object but
look slightly away from it. The object will be more visible this way than
when you look straight at it.

    c. Scanning Technique: Again focus your attention on an object, but do
not look directly at it. Now move your eyes in short, abrupt, and irregular
movements around it, pausing a few seconds after each move.

THINGS TO LOOK AND LISTEN FOR

1. In trying to find the enemy in a sector of observation, look and listen
for these signs of his presence:

    a. Sounds

    b. Dust or vehicle exhaust

    c. Movement

    d. Positions

    e. Outlines or shadows

    f. Shine or glare

    g. Contrasting colors

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SOUNDS:

Listen for such things as footsteps, limbs or sticks breaking, leaves rustling, men coughing, and equipment or vehicle sounds. These may be hard to distinguish from other battlefield and animal sounds.

Sounds can alert you to the direction or general location of the enemy. They may not pinpoint his exact location. However, if a sound alerts you, you are more apt to spot the enemy.

DUST OR VEHICLE EXHAUST:

Moving foot soldiers or vehicles often raise dust. Vehicle exhaust smoke also rises. You can spot dust and vehicle smoke at long ranges.

MOVEMENT:

Look for movement in your sector. Use the visual search technique.

POSITIONS:

Look for enemy positions in obvious places, such as road junctions, hilltops, and lone buildings. Also look at areas with cover and concealment, such as woods and draws.

OUTLINES OR SHADOWS:

Look for outlines or shadows of enemy soldiers, equipment, vehicles, or guns. The enemy may use the shadows of trees or buildings to hide himself and his equipment. Look for him in shaded areas.

SHINE OR GLARE:

In darkness, look for light sources such as burning cigarettes, headlights, or flashlights. In daylight, look for reflected light or glare from smooth, polished surfaces such as windshields, headlights, mess gear, watch crystals, or uncamouflaged skin.

CONTRASTING COLORS:

Look for contrasts between background color and the colors of uniforms, equipment, and skin. For example, a soldier's T-shirt or towel may contrast with its background.

RANGE ESTIMATION:

You must often estimate ranges. Your estimates will be easier to make and more accurate if you use the 100-meter unit-of-measure method, the appearance-of-objects method, or the flash-and-sound method.

100-Meter Unit-Of-Measure Method (Daytime): Picture a distance of 100 meters on the ground. For ranges up to 500 meters, count the number of 100-meters lengths between the two points you want to measure. Beyond 500 meters, pick a point halfway to the target, count the number of 100-meter lengths to the halfway point, and then double that number to get the range to the target.

Sloping ground changes the appearance of 100-meter lengths. Ground that slopes upward makes them look longer than 100 meters, and ground that slopes downward makes them look shorter than 1000 meters. Thus, the tendency is to underestimate 100 meter lengths on upslopes and overestimate them on downslopes.

The accuracy of the 100 meter method depends on how much ground is visible. This is most true at long ranges. If a target is at a range of 500 meters or more, and you can only see part of the ground between yourself and the target, it is hard to use this method with accuracy.

Appearance-of-Objects Method (Daytime): This method is a way to estimate range by the apparent size and detail of an object. It is a common method that is used in everyday life. For example, a motorist trying to pass another car judges the distance of oncoming cars based on their apparent size. He is not interested in exact distances, but only in having enough room to safely pass the car in front of him. Suppose he knows that at a distance of 1 mile an oncoming car appears to be 1 inch wide and 2 inches high, with a half inch between the headlights. Then, any time he sees an oncoming car that fits those dimensions, he knows it is about 1 mile away.

The same technique can be used to estimate ranges on the battlefield. If you know the apparent size and detail of troops and equipment at known ranges, then you can compare those characteristics to similar objects at unknown ranges. When the characteristics match, the range does also.

To use the appearance-of-objects method, you must be familiar with characteristic details of objects as they appear at various ranges. As you must be able to see those details to make the method work, anything that limits visibility (such as weather, smoke, or darkness) will limit the effectiveness of this method.

COMBINATION OF METHODS:

Battlefield conditions are not always ideal for estimating ranges. If the terrain limits the use of the 100 meter unit-of-measure method, and poor visibility limits the use of the appearance-of-objects method, you may have to use a combination of methods. For example, if you cannot see all of the terrain out to the target, you can still estimate distance from the apparent size and details, but you may still be able to judge its size or use the 100 meter method. By using either one or both of the methods, you should arrive at a figure close to the true range.

Flash-and-Sound Method (Best at Night): Sound travels through air at 300 meters (1,100 feet) per second. That makes it possible to estimate distance if you can both see and hear a sound-producing action.

When you see the flash or smoke of a weapon, or the dust it raises, immediately start counting. Stop counting when you hear the sound associated with the action seen. The number at which you stop should be multiplied by three. This gives you the approximate distance to the weapon in hundreds of meters. If you stop at one, the distance is about 300 meters. If you stop at three, the distance is about 900 meters. When you must count higher than nine, start over again, after counting nine (counting higher numbers throws the timing off).

MEDEVAC REQUEST PROCEDURES

1. General.

   a. Medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) is the process of moving any person who is wounded, injured, or ill to and/or between treatment facilities. The procedures contained in your CEOI, are for units operating in a field environment to request MEDEVAC to a treatment facility. Except for squadron aid stations, these procedures will normally not be used for requesting MEDEVAC between treatment facilities.

   b. The determination to request a MEDEVAC and the assignment of precedence will be made by the senior military person present based upon the advice of the senior medical person present. In the absence of medical personnel, the senior military person will be responsible. Use the following criteria to assign the MEDEVAC precedence:

URGENT   - Evacuation is required as soon as possible but not
                            later than 2 hours to save life, limb, or eyesight.

PRIORITY   - Evacuation is required within 4 hours or the patient's
                            medical condition could deteriorate to an URGENT
                            precedence.

ROUTINE   - Evacuation is required within 24 hours.

TACTICAL IMMEDIATE   - The patient's medical condition is not URGENT or
                            PRIORITY but evacuation is required as soon as
                            possible so as not to endanger the unit's tactical
                            mission.

NOTE: Do not overclassify the MEDEVAC precedence. Patients will be picked up by MEDEVAC unit as soon as possible if no higher precedence is awaiting evacuation.

   c. Two types of MEDEVAC Request Procedures will be used; one for peacetime use and one for wartime use. The primary difference between the two is security. Under all peace time conditions, the safety of US military and civilian personnel outweighs the need for security and clear text transmissions are authorized. During wartime, however, the rapid evacuation of the patient must be weighed against the importance of survivability of the unit. Accordingly, wartime MEDEVAC requests will be transmitted by secure means only.

   d. The wartime procedure will also be used during peacetime training situations to request MEDEVAC for simulated and constructive casualties. (Simulated casualties are individuals who do not have a real wound, injury, or illness but must be physically moved and/or cared for to meet training/evaluation requirements. Constructive casualties are representations of casualties in reports, messages, or other written or oral communications and do not require physical movement or care.)

e. For additional information on MEDEVAC, consult FM 8-35, Evacuation of the Sick and Wounded.

2. Peacetime Procedures (For Actual Casualties).

    a. Contact MEDEVAC unit on the following FM frequency:

        (1) Primary -   30.75 MHz

        (2) Alternate-_____MHz

NOTE: Stations operating on 30.75 MHz are located at:

    Airfields - Darmstadt, Grafenwoehr, Landstuhl, Nellingen, Schweinfurt, Furth, and Augsburg.

    Hospitals - Augsburg, Heidelberg, Landstuhl, Nurenberg, Stuttgart, Wurzburg, and Frankfurt.

3. An alternate means is to contact Range Control on the following frequency:

Grafenwoehr - 38.30 MHz   Hohenfels - 36.90 MHz
Wildflecken - 51.30 MHz   Mannheim   - 47.30 MHz
Baumholder - 38.30 MHz (P)-38.90 MHz (A)
                                 or
    b. Contact MEDEVAC unit on the following telephone number:

15th Med Det   Grafenwoehr   2643-845/612 8345/6284
159th Med Det   Furth   2624-689/870

    c. When MEDEVAC unit is contacted, state: "MEDEVAC THIS IS (rank/name/unit) - REQUEST MEDICAL EVACUATION - OVER." Break for acknowledgement of request and then transmit the following information in the clear:

LINE 1 - Location of Pickup Site: If coordinates are used, they should contain 6 digits and be preceded by the 100,000 meter square identification; e.g., BC 668980.

LINE 2 - Radio Frequency, Call Sign, and Suffix: The radio frequency, letter-number-letter call sign, and suffix should be that of the radio located at the pickup site and not a relay frequency.

LINE 3 - Number of Patients by Precedence: e.g., 1 URGENT and 3 PRIORITY. Note paragraph 1b for assignment of precedence.

LINE 4 - Special Equipment Required: e.g., hoist, Stokes litter, forest penetrator, etc.

LINE 5 - Number of Patients by Type (Litter and Ambulatory).

LINE 6 - Number and Type of Wound, Injury, or Illness: e.g., 2 gunshot wounds and 1 compound fracture. If Serious bleeding is reported, it should be followed by victim's blood type.

LINE 7 - Method of Marking Pickup Site.

LINE 8 - Patient's Nationality and Status (Military or Civilian).

LINE 9 - Terrain Description: e.g., flat open, sloping, wooded etc. If possible, include relationship to prominent terrain features; e.g., north of Mirror Lace, west of water tower, etc.

NOTE: If the information for Lines 6 through 9 is not immediately available, Lines 1 through 5 should be transmitted first so the Army air ambulance unit is able to begin its mission.

d. When the complete MEDEVAC request is transmitted and acknowledged, the requester will monitor the frequency specified in Line 2 and await additional instructions or contact by the helicopter.

e. When communications are resumed, all stations may use the call sign "MEDEVAC" plus an appropriate suffix; e.g., MEDEVAC AIRCRAFT, MEDEVAC REQUESTER, MEDEVAC LANDING ZONE, etc. If confusion arises or positive identification is necessary, stations will use their authorized call sign/suffix from the CEOI.

f. Units unable to contact the supporting MEDEVAC unit will contact their next higher headquarters and request they relay the MEDEVAC request. If possible, intermediate headquarters relaying requests will monitor the frequency specified in Line 2 in case helicopter contact with the requesting unit is unsuccessful.

3. Wartime/Training Procedures.

a. Under all wartime conditions and for simulated and constructive casualties during training, MEDEVAC requests will be transmitted by secure means only. Units who have access to secure communications equipment will ensure that radio contact is made using the effective call sign and frequency assignments from the CEOI and that proper radio procedure is used. The MEDEVAC request will be made using the 9-line format below.

b. Units who do not have access to secure communications equipment will also use the effective call sign and frequency assignments from the CEOI and ensure that proper radio procedure is used. The MEDEVAC request must be prepared using the brevity list provide. For security, the brevity list numbers must be encrypted in an approved manual cryptosystem (OPCODE, numeral cipher, or one-time pad). The radio operator transmitting the MEDEVAC request will state: "I HAVE MEDEVAC REQUEST", break for acknowledgement, and transmit the encrypted request in the 9-line format below.

c. Maneuver units requesting MEDEVAC will transmit their request to the battalion TOC. The battalion TOC will request the MEDEVAC from the medical unit responsible for the area in which the casualty is located, using the most direct secure means available (normally through the brigade or FASCO). Medical units will be located in each of the brigade areas and in the division support areas. The medical unit in the division support area will also service the division CP.

d. Other units will transmit requests by the most direct secure means available to the medical unit designated to support them.

e. All MEDEVAC requests will be in the following 9-line format. If the information for Lines 6 through 9 is not immediately available, Lines 1 through 5 should be transmitted first so the army air ambulance unit is able to begin its mission.

Line 1 - Location of Pickup Site: Encrypt the grid coordinates of the pickup site. When using the DRYAD Numeral Cipher, the same "SET" line will be used to encrypt both the grid zone letters and the coordinates. To preclude misunderstanding, a statement should be made that grid zone letters are included in the message.

Line 2 - Radio Frequency, Call Sign, and Suffix: Encrypt the frequency of the radio at the pickup site and not a relay frequency. The call sign and suffix of the person to be contacted at the pickup site may be transmitted in the clear. LINE 3 - Number of Patients by Precedence: Note paragraph 1b for assignment of precedence. Report only applicable information and encrypt the appropriate amount(s) and brevity number(s).

       (#) - 1 - URGENT
       (#) - 2 - PRIORITY
       (#) - 3 - ROUTINE
       (#) - 4 - TACTICAL IMMEDIATE

NOTE: If requesting MEDEVAC for two or more categories of precedence, insert the proword "BREAK" between each category.

LINE 4 - Special Equipment Required: Encrypt the appropriate brevity number(s).

       5 - None
       6 - Hoist
       7 - Routine
       8 - Forest/jungle penetrator.

LINE 5 - Number of Patients by Type (Litter and Ambulatory): Report only applicable information and encrypt the appropriate amount(s) and brevity number(s). If requesting MEDEVAC for both types, insert the proword "BREAK" between the litter entry and ambulatory entry.

       (#) - 9 - Litter
       (#) - 0 - Ambulatory

LINE 6 - Security of Pickup Site

     1 - No enemy troops in area.
     2 - Possibly enemy troops in area (approach with caution)
     3 - Enemy troops in area (approach with caution).
     4 - Enemy troops in area (armed escort required).

LINE 7 - Method of Marking Pickup Site: Encrypt the appropriate brevity
number(s).

     5 - Panels
     6 - Pyrotechnic signal
     7 - Smoke signal
     8 - Signal person
     9 - Strips of fabric or parachute
     0 - Tree branches, pieces of wood, or stones placed together
     1 - Signal lamp or flashlight
     2 - Vehicle lights
     3 - Open flame

LINE 8 - Patient's Nationality and Status: The number of patients in each
category need not be transmitted. Encrypt the appropriate brevity number(s).

     4 - U.S. military
     5 - U.S. civilian
     6 - Non-U.S. military
     7 - Non-U.S. civilian
     8 - PW

LINE 9 - CBR Contamination: Include this line only when applicable. Encrypt
the appropriate brevity number(s).

     9 - Chemical
     0 - Biological
     1 - Radiological

    f. When the complete MEDEVAC request is transmitted and acknowledged, the
requester will monitor the frequency specified in Line 2 and await additional
instructions or contact by the helicopter.

4. Responsibilities of MEDEVAC Requester: The unit requesting a MEDEVAC will:

    a. Ensure the tactical situation will permit successful evacuation.

    b. Select the pickup site ensuring sufficient space is provided for the
hovering and maneuvering of the helicopter during landing and takeoff.

    c. Mark the landing zone for pickup.

d. Remove dangerous objects likely to be blown about by the rotor wash.

e. Clearly mark obstacles that cannot be removed: e.g., antennas, cables, etc. If obstacles cannot be marked, advise pilot of obstacles by radio.

f. Move patient(s) to the safest aircraft approach and departure point.

g. Mark friendly positions when armed helicopter escort is provided.

h. Have and English speaking representative at the pickup site when MEDEVAC is requested for non-U.S. personnel.

i. If the tactical situation permits, guide helicopter utilizing arm and hand signals during landing and takeoff.

WARTIME MEDEVAC REQUEST

Use this form as an aid to encrypt the Wartime MEDEVAC Request.
LINE 1 - Location of Pickup Site.

Plain Text Coordinates _____

Encrypted Coordinates _____
LINE 2 - Radio Frequency, Call Sign, and Suffix: The call sign and suffix may
be transmitted in the clear.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 3 - Number of Patients by Precedence: Use the proword "BREAK" between
each precedence reported.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 4 - Special Equipment Required.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 5 - Number of Patients by Type (Litter and Ambulatory): Use the proword
"BREAK" between types if both types are reported.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 6 - Security of Pickup Site.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 7 - Method of Marking Pickup Site

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 8 - Patient's Nationality and Status.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 9 - CBR Contamination: Include only when applicable.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____

Use this form as an aid to encrypt the Wartime MEDEVAC Request.
LINE 1 - Location of Pickup Site.

Plain Text Coordinates   _____

Encrypted Coordinates   _____
LINE 2 - Radio Frequency, Call Sign, and Suffix: The call sign and suffix may
be transmitted in the clear.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 3 - Number of Patients by Precedence: Use the proword "BREAK" between
each precedence reported.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 4 - Special Equipment Required

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 5 - Number of Patients by Type (Litter and Ambulatory): Use the proword
"BREAK" between types if both types are reported

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 6 - Security of Pickup Site.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 7 - method of Marking Pickup Site.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 8 - Patient's Nationality and Status.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____
LINE 9 - CBR Contamination: Include only when applicable.

Plain Text   _____

Encrypted Text   _____

ABBREVIATIONS

ACTIVITY	ACT	MARKINGS	M
AIRCRAFT	A/C	MEDIUM WHEELED VEHICLE	MWV
ALTITUDE	ALT	MOTORCYCLE	M/C
BAVARIA BORDER POLICE	BBP	MOVING	MOV
BINOCULAR	BINO	NO	N
BLACK	BLK	NORTH	N
BORDER COMMAND	BC	NORTH EAST	NE
BORDER LAISION OFFICE	BLO	NORTH WEST	NW
BORDER RESIDENCE OFFICE	BRO	OBSERVING	OBS
BULLDOZER	BD	PERSONNEL	P
BUNDES GRENZE SCHUTZ	BGS	POHRANICNI STRAZ	PS
BUNKER	B	RANK	R
BROWN	BRN	REACTION FORCE	R/F
BURN TIME	B/T	ROAD	RD
CAMOUFLAGE	CAMO	ROTARY WING	R/W
CANVAS TOP	CT	SEARCH LIGHT	S/L
CONTACT	C	SOUTH	S
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	CZ OR CSSR	SOUTH EAST	SE
DEUTSCHE DEMOKRATISCHE REPUBIK	DDR	SOUTH WEST	SW
EAST	E	TOWER	T
EQUIPMENT	EQUIP	TREE LINE	T/L
FLASH TO BANK	F TO B	UNIFORM	UNIF
FIRST SEEN	F/S	VEHICLE	VEH
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	FRG	VICINITY	VIC
GREEN	GRN	WEST	W
HARD TOP	HT	WEAPONS	WE
APONS			
HEAD GEAR	HG	STAR CLUSTER	S/C
HEAVY WHEELED VEHICLE	HWV	WITH BLACK OUT LIGHTS ON	W/BO
ILLEGAL BORDER CROSSER	IBC		
ILLUMINATION	ILLUM		
LOAD BEARING EQUIPMENT	LBE		
LAST CONTACT	L/C		
LAST SEEN	L/S		
LIGHTS ON	W/LO		
LIGHTS OFF	W/OFF		
LIGHT WHEELED VEHICLE	LWV		

TASK: Conduct Communications with Border Aircraft

CONDITION: In a classroom or operations center without references.

STANDARDS: Correctly describe standard communications procedures between camp operations and border aircraft.

a. Aircraft will make a secure radio contact with camp operations entering and departing camp's sector.

b. Aircraft will report all aerial checkpoints, interior checkpoints in the adjacent five nautical mile zone, and landing of aircraft anywhere within the ADIZ.

c. Aircraft will submit spot reports (significant and above) via secure communications to border camp operations.

d. In the event an aircraft fails to make a commo check within 15 minutes, a radio search will be conducted. If this search fails, Rester Center (Ph. 09289-890-) should be contacted. If Rester Center has no cointact with the aircraft and 20 minutes has passed, the ROC should be notified and loss of commo procedures initiated.