

U.S. ARMY SERGEANTS MAJOR ACADEMY (BSNCOC)

W105

JUN 99

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

PRERESIDENT TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE

WAR FIGHTERS



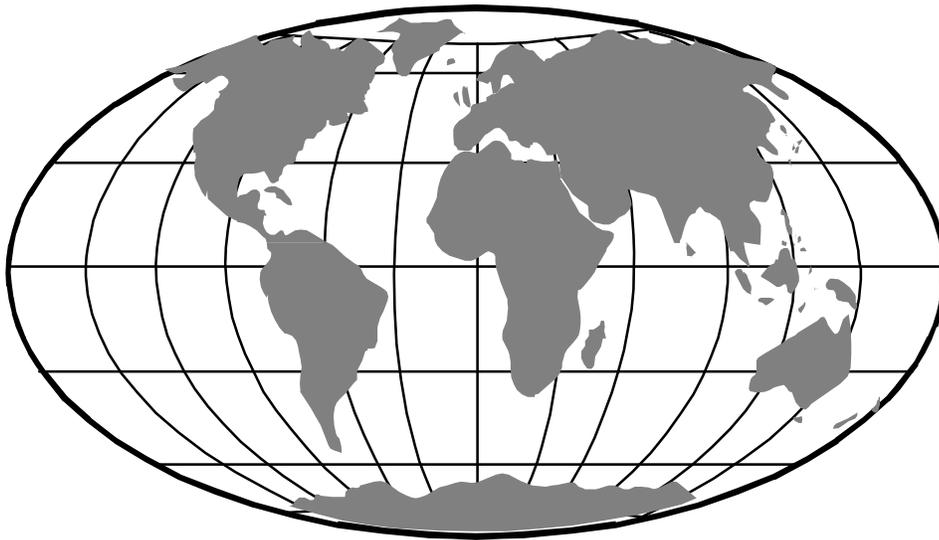
Sergeant Major



Master Sergeant



Sergeant First Class



Staff Sergeant

OF THE 21ST CENTURY

PRERESIDENT TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE

**TSP Number/
Title** W105
Offensive Operations

Effective Date JUN 99

**Supersedes
TSP** This TSP supersedes, W105, Offensive Operations, August 1998.

TSP User The following course uses this TSP: Battle Staff NCO Course.

Proponent The proponent for this TSP is the U. S. Army Sergeants Major Academy.

**Comments
And
Recommen-
dations** Send comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended
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Restrictions** The materials contained in this course have been reviewed by the course
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**This TSP
Contains**

The following table list the material included in this TSP:

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**Gender
Disclaimer**

Unless otherwise stated, the masculine of singular pronouns refers to both men and women.

SECTION I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**Task(s)
Trained**

This lesson trains the tasks listed in the following table:

Task Number:	None.
Task Title:	Assist in the planning of an offensive operation.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.
Standards:	In accordance with FM 100-5, FM 71-2, FM 71-3, FM 71-123 and the material provided in this Training Support Package.

**Tasks(s)
Reinforced**

This lesson reinforces the task(s) listed in the following table:

Task Number	Task Title
071-400-AAAA	Conduct a Hasty Attack
441-091-3001	Direct Unit Air Defense
877-400-5AAK	Plan Combat Service Support (CSS) Operations
877-400-5AAU	Coordinate Combat Service Support Operations
878-400-5ABT	Apply the Principles of the Brigade Fight

**Prerequisite
Lessons**

None

**Clearance and
Access**

There is no security clearance or access requirement for this lesson.

**Copyright
Statement**

No copyrighted material reproduced for use in this lesson.

References

The following table lists the reference(s) for this lesson:

Number	Title	Date	Para No.	Additional Information
FM 100-5	Operations	Jun 93	N/A	N/A
FM 71-3	The Armored and Mechanized Infantry Brigade	Jan 96	N/A	N/A
FM 71-2	Tank and Mechanized Infantry Battalion Task Force	Sep 88	N/A	Includes change 1, Aug 94
FM 71-123	Tactics and Techniques for Combined Arms Heavy Forces: Armored Brigade, Battalion/Task Force, and Company/Team	Sep 92	N/A	N/A

**Equipment
Required**

None

**Materials
Required** None

**Safety
Requirements** None

**Risk
Assessment
Level** Low

**Environmental
Considerations** None

**Lesson
Approval** The following individuals have reviewed and approved this lesson for publication and incorporation into the Battle Staff NCO Course:

Name/Signature	Rank	Title	Date Signed
Roy R. Sanchez	GS-9	Training Specialist, BSNCOC	20 October 1999
William D. Adams	SGM	Chief Instructor, BSNCOC	20 October 1999
Alan R. Tucker	SGM	Course Chief, BSNCOC	20 October 1999

SECTION II INTRODUCTION

Terminal Learning Objective

At the completion of this lesson, you will

Action:	Assist in the planning of an offensive operation.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.
Standard:	IAW FM 100-5, FM 71-2, FM 71-3 and FM 71-123.

Evaluation

Prior to being enrolled into Phase II of the Battle Staff Course you must take a Phase I Exam that includes questions on material from this lesson. You must correctly answer 70% of the multiple choice questions to receive a “GO” on the Phase I exam. A “GO” is required for enrollment into Phase II.

Instructional Lead-in

The offense is the decisive form of war. While strategic, operational, or tactical considerations may require defending for a period of time, defeat of the enemy sooner or later requires shifting to the offense. Seizure and retention of the initiative comes with offensive action.

SECTION III PRESENTATION

ELO 1

Action:	Define the purpose and characteristics of offensive operations.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 100-5, FM 71-2 and FM 71-3

Learning Step/ Activity (LS/A 1), ELO 1, Introduction While strategic, operational, or tactical considerations may require defending for a period of time, defeat of the enemy sooner or later requires shifting to the offense. Seizure and retention of the initiative comes with offensive action.

The fundamentals of the offense apply equally to entry operations as they do to more traditional offensive operations. In both cases, the intent is to gain freedom of action to allow swift transition from one action to another and to put the enemy at risk throughout the depth and space of the battlefield.

The main purpose of the offense is to defeat, destroy, or neutralize the enemy force. Because tactical offensive operations often expose the attacker, they normally require local superior combat power at the point of attack. Commanders build up sufficient combat power in their main effort to overwhelm the enemy at the critical time and place.

Purposes of
Offense
Operations

PURPOSES OF OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

- DEFEAT, DESTROY OR NEUTRALIZE ENEMY FORCES
 - SECURE DECISIVE TERRAIN
 - DEPRIVE THE ENEMY OF RESOURCES
 - GAIN INFORMATION
 - DECEIVE AND DIVERT THE ENEMY
 - HOLD THE ENEMY IN POSITION
 - DISRUPT AN ENEMY ATTACK
 - SET CONDITIONS FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS
-

LS/A 1,
ELO 1,
 Characteristics
 Of the Offense

The main feature of an offensive battle is the outflanking or bypassing of the defender—that is, taking the initiative. Initiative is critical to successful offensive operations. Whatever its purpose, plans must be flexible enough to accommodate change so commanders can shift their main effort in response to either setback or opportunity without losing the initiative. The aim of the commander in an offensive battle is to expedite the decision. Surprise, concentration, tempo, and audacity characterize offensive operations and are components of initiative. Initiative, combined with maneuver, makes decisive offensive operations possible.

Commanders in the offense synchronize the effects from all of their assets, control operations to the depth of their combat systems, effective ranges, and change direction frequently. They sustain themselves and maintain the ability to change direction quickly without losing the concentration of their forces and synchronization of effects. As the conditions of battle change, commanders perceive opportunities and dangers and adjust accordingly.

The following table lists and describes the four Characteristics of Offense:

Characteristic	Description
Surprise	Commanders achieve surprise by striking the enemy at a time or place or in a manner for which it is not physically or mentally ready. Knowing the enemy commander's intent and denying his ability to conduct thorough and timely intelligence is crucial. Being unpredictable and using deception, cunning, and guile also help to gain surprise. Surprise is achieved by the direction, timing, boldness, and force of the attack. Surprise can also be achieved from unexpected changes in tempo.
Concentration	While surprise may contribute to offensive success, concentration is the ability to mass effects without massing large formations and is therefore essential for achieving and exploiting success. To achieve concentration on the modern battlefield, and provide security for the force, the commander uses a combination of dispersion, concentration, deception, and attack. The commander designates a main effort and allocates enough Combat Support and Combat Service Support to accomplish his desired end state.

LS/A 1, ELO 1,
Characteristics
of the Offense,
continued

Tempo	Tempo is the rate of speed of military action; controlling or altering that rate is essential for maintaining the initiative. As opposing forces battle one another, military operations alternate between actions and pauses. Sometimes units go slow at one point in order to go fast later. Commanders seek a tempo that maintains relentless pressure on the enemy to prevent him from recovering from the shock and effects of the attack. Controlling and altering enemy and friendly tempo promotes surprise, keeps the enemy off balance, denies the enemy freedom of action, and contributes to the security of the attacking force.
Audacity	Audacity is a key component of any successful offensive action. A simple plan, boldly executed, requires audacious leaders to negate the disadvantages of numerical inferiority. The commander takes advantage of opportunities and plans for success throughout his battle space.

LS/A2, ELO 1
Lesson
Exercise 1

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 1](#).

ELO 2

Action:	Identify the five basic forms of maneuver.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 71-2 and FM 71-3.

LS/A 1, ELO 2,
Forms of
Maneuver

The five basic forms of maneuver used in the attack are envelopment, turning movement, infiltration, penetration, and frontal attack.

Envelopment

Envelopment is the preferred form of maneuver and seeks to apply strength against weakness. Envelopment avoids the enemy's front where forces are most protected, attention is focused, and fires are most easily concentrated. The attacker fixes the defender with supporting attacks and maneuvers the main attack around or over the enemy's defenses to strike at its flanks and rear. Detailed Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) and reconnaissance of the enemy defensive positions are required for successful envelopment's. If there is no open flank or gaps leading to a flank, gaps can be created by fires, maneuver, or by deception operations.

LS/A 1, ELO 2, Successful envelopment often depends on speed to prevent the enemy from reacting quickly and with enough force to slow the attack. When a task force conducts an envelopment, one or more companies or teams normally conduct supporting attacks to fix the enemy while other companies of the task force maneuver against the enemy's flank or rear. The supporting attack must have sufficient combat power to keep the enemy fully engaged while the enveloping force closes. When part of a larger unit's envelopment, the task force may be either the enveloping force or the fixing force. See figure 1.

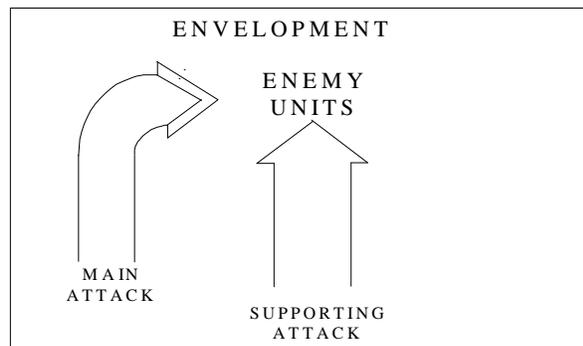


FIGURE 1. ENVELOPMENT

Turning
Movement

A turning movement is a large scale envelopment in which the attacking force passes over and around the enemy defense to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear. As a result, the enemy's position is made untenable. It forces him to "turn" and attack to his rear or attempt a retrograde operation. Task forces and brigades participate in turning movements as part of a larger force.

Infiltration

Infiltration is a form of maneuver where combat elements move by stealth to objectives to the rear of the enemy's position without fighting through prepared defenses. Infiltration's are slow and commanders often conduct them during reduced visibility. Successful infiltration requires effective reconnaissance to discover and secure undefended routes. Such routes are normally in rough terrain or in areas difficult to cover with observation and fire. The infiltrating elements avoid detection, but if detected they avoid decisive engagement.

LS/A 1, ELO 2, Penetration The penetration attempts to rupture enemy defenses on a narrow front and create both assailable flanks and access to the enemy's rear. Penetration is used when enemy flanks are not assailable, when enemy defense is overextended, or when time does not permit some other form of maneuver. Penetrations typically comprise three stages: initial rupture of enemy positions, roll-up of the flanks on either side of the gap, and exploitation to secure deep objectives.

Frontal Attack The frontal attack is the least desirable form of maneuver. Commanders use frontal attacks to strike the enemy across a wide front and over the most direct approaches. The purpose of the frontal attack is to overrun and destroy or capture a weakened enemy in position or to fix an enemy force in place to support another friendly attack elsewhere. Although the frontal attack strikes along the entire front within the zone of the attacking force, it does not require that all combat forces conduct a frontal attack. During a frontal attack, the commander seeks to create or take advantage of conditions that permit a penetration or envelopment of the enemy position. Fires are delivered across the zone of the attacking force, then shifted to the points of penetration or envelopment to facilitate rapid movement through enemy positions.

LS/A2, ELO 2, Lesson Exercise 2 Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 2](#).

ELO 3

Action:	Describe the Four General Forms of Tactical Offense.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 100-5.

Introduction The four general forms of the tactical offense are movement to contact, attack, exploitation, and pursuit. While it is convenient to talk of them as different forms, in reality they flow readily from one to another. Operations are increasingly fluid. Different forms of attack—occurring throughout the depth of the battlefield simultaneously and in closely aligned phases that shift back and forth—take new forms and offer increasing options for development. An attack may lead to exploitation, which can lead to pursuit. But there are also occasions when pursuit can be followed by deliberate attack, or deliberate attack can lead directly to pursuit. The ebb and flow of battle opens up many avenues for attack; victory goes to the bold.

LS/A 1, ELO 3, Movement to Contact Movement to Contact

Movement to contact is the offensive operation conducted to develop the situation and to establish or regain contact. It may also include preliminary diversionary actions and preparatory fires. The extent and nature of the movement to contact depends on whether opposing forces were previously in contact. If forces are not in contact, then the central feature of the movement-to-contact operations is gaining or reestablishing contact with the enemy. Knowing the enemy's location and activities is an underpinning of a unit's ability to conduct mobile, force-oriented battles. Technologies such as space-based or joint-extended range surveillance and reconnaissance systems help locate the enemy, but physical contact by friendly troops remains a vital means of finding and fixing the enemy forces. It is best when friendly forces discover the enemy with at least enough time to make hasty attack plans. Being surprised by inadvertently running into the enemy is always a possibility—but not the preferred tactical option.

Attack

The purpose of the attack is to defeat, destroy, or neutralize the enemy. The two basic types of attack are hasty and deliberate. The same fundamentals apply to each type of attack. The differences between types of attacks lie in the amount of planning, coordination, and preparation before execution—in other words, how thoroughly commanders can apply the fundamentals. Force-oriented objectives allow greater freedom of action than terrain-oriented objectives and are therefore the preferred option. The attack usually follows a movement to contact but is also appropriate after defensive operations, exploitations, and pursuits. Deciding when to begin and end an attack is a tactical or operational judgment based upon its contribution to the commander's objectives.

Whichever form is used, a successful attack depends on the skillful massing of effects against the enemy force. The objective is to shatter the enemy's will, disrupt his synchronization, and destroy his units' cohesion and the willingness of his soldiers to fight. Successful attacks leave defending units incapable of further resistance. The following table describes hasty and deliberate attacks:

LS/A 1, ELO 3,
Attack,
continued

Hasty Attack	<p>Commanders launch the hasty attack with the forces at hand and with minimum preparation to destroy the enemy before he is able either to concentrate or to establish a defense. The attacker may also employ such an attack to seize a fleeting opportunity or to regain the initiative quickly after a successful defense. Commanders can often recover lost ground and a shattered defense by counterattacking rapidly before the enemy is able to consolidate his gains. At higher echelons, commanders anticipate and employ hasty attacks in their contingency plans. Large formations attack from the march, using hasty attacks by subordinate units or covering forces.</p> <p>Regardless of its purpose or echelon, a hasty attack enhances agility at the risk of losing synchronization. To minimize this risk, units conducting hasty attacks should use standard formations and well-understood and rehearsed plans supported by sound intelligence-preparation-of-the-battlefield (IPB).</p>
Deliberate Attack	<p>In contrast to hasty attacks, deliberate attacks are fully synchronized operations that employ the effects of every available asset against the enemy defense. They are often conducted from a defensive posture. Because such synchronization requires careful planning and extensive coordination, deliberate attacks take time to prepare. During this time, the enemy can improve his defenses, disengage, or launch a spoiling attack of his own. Commanders should use the deliberate attack when the enemy situation is known and when the combined arms team can be employed with sufficient combat power to defeat the enemy.</p>

Exploitation

In exploitation, the attacker extends the destruction of the defending force by maintaining offensive pressure. Its purpose is to prevent reconstitution of enemy defenses, prevent enemy withdrawal, secure deep objectives, and destroy command and control facilities and enemy forces. Attacks that result in annihilating a defending enemy are rare. More often, the enemy will attempt to disengage, withdraw, and reconstitute an effective defense as rapidly as possible. In large-scale operations, the enemy may attempt to draw

LS/A 1, ELO 3, forces from less active areas or bring forward previously uncommitted
Exploitation, reserves. Opportunities for local exploitation may occur even as the attack
continued continues elsewhere in the same battle space.

Units remain alert to enemy signs that would signal the opportunity to transition to exploitation. Events such as increased EPWs, enemy units disintegrating after initial contact, lack of organized defense, and capture of or absence of enemy leaders all signal to the attacking units their opportunity to transition to exploitation.

Commanders of committed forces act fast to capitalize on local successes. When possible, the forces already leading the attack continue directly into the exploitation. If that is not feasible, commanders pass fresh forces into the lead. Commanders normally designate exploiting forces by fragmentary orders issued during an attack. Typical missions for these forces include seizing objectives deep in the enemy rear, cutting LOCs, isolating and destroying enemy units, and disrupting enemy Command and Control. Commanders of the exploiting force are given the greatest possible freedom of action to accomplish their mission.

Pursuit

A pursuit is an offensive operation against a retreating enemy force. It follows a successful attack or exploitation and is ordered when the enemy cannot conduct an organized defense and attempts to disengage. The object of the pursuit is destruction of the opposing force. If it becomes apparent that enemy resistance has broken down entirely and the enemy is fleeing the battlefield, any type of offensive operation can give way to pursuit. Commanders conduct air and ground operations to intercept, to capture, or to destroy the enemy. Air forces can also interdict fleeing forces. Like exploitation, pursuit encompasses broad decentralization of control and rapid movement. Unlike exploitation, however, commanders can rarely anticipate pursuit, so they do not normally hold forces in reserve solely to accomplish this mission. Therefore, commanders must be agile enough to react when the situation presents itself.

LS/A2, ELO 3
Lesson
Exercise 3

Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 3](#).

ELO 4

Action:	Describe the Battlefield Operating System (BOS) using the seven functions at Brigade and Battalion Task Force level.
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 71-3 and FM 71-123.

LS/A 1, ELO 4,
Brigade BOS
Functions

Successful offensive operations require coordination, integration, and synchronization of all Combat, Combat Support (CS) and Combat Service Support (CSS) elements within the Area of Operations (AO). The Battlefield Operating system (BOS) is used to accomplish this integration. Synchronization of the Battlefield Operating System occurs vertically from corps and division through brigade to battalion and separate company. It also occurs horizontally among the staff sections.

BOS has three phases (planning, preparation and execution).

Within each phase, seven functions are performed:

- Intelligence
- Maneuver
- Fire Support
- Air Support
- Mobility, Countermobility and Survivability
- Combat Service Support (CSS)
- Command and Control (C2)

For offensive operations all functions are performed during all three phases. While considerations within these functions vary based on type of offensive operation conducted, the following are major considerations for all offensive operations at brigade level:

LS/A 1, ELO 4, Intelligence	The commander's guidance to the S-2 should contain the commander's PIR (Priority Intelligence Requirement). After coordinating with the S-3, additional intelligence requirements may be recommended to the commander during the S-2's and staff's IPB. It is especially critical that the S-2 prepares an up-to-date enemy data base during the IPB process to support offensive operations and to answer the commander's PIR.
Maneuver (Army Aviation)	Elements from the divisional aviation brigade may be placed OPCON to the brigade commander to accomplish a mission or for the duration of an operation. Cavalry elements conduct reconnaissance and security operations. Assault elements conduct air assault operations and provide limited Combat Service Support (CSS) functions. Attack helicopter battalions augment and extend enemy armor and stationary or moving artillery. They are also well-suited to conduct reconnaissance and security missions.
Fire Support (FS)	Fire Support (FS) can deliver a variety of munitions to support brigade operations. FS assets available to the brigade are normally one DS FA battalion and organic battalion mortars. The brigade FSE is the focal point for integration of all FS for the brigade. To effectively integrate FS into the operation, the Fire Support Coordinator (FSCoord) must understand the mission, the commander's intent, the concept of the operation, and the commander's guidance for FS. The FSCoord must be involved in the planning process from the outset. Using the product of the IPB and Target Value Analysis (TVA) processes, the FSCoord and the Fire Support Officer (FSO) jointly wargame Courses Of Actions (COAs) with the brigade commander and his staff. Following the commander's decision, the FSCoord produces the FS plans or execution matrix, an attack guidance matrix, and the HPT (High Payoff Target) list. These tools fully integrate FS for the operation by focusing attack and acquisition systems on enemy systems that must be eliminated.
Air Defense Artillery (ADA)	The division commander's ADA priorities determine what ADA resources the brigade will receive. Normally, the brigade receives a battery of ADA attached, OPCON, or DS. The ADO must understand the commander's mission, intent, and concept of operations. Continued involvement by the ADO in the planning process is critical to the successful integration of ADA support with the brigade concept. The brigade S-3 needs to consider terrain requirements to optimize ADA weapon systems and ground-based sensor/light and special division interim sensor coverage.

LS/A 1, ELO 4, Mobility, Survivability, and Counter- mobility	The brigade engineer plans and coordinates mobility, countermobility, and survivability tasks to support the offensive mission. He links engineer planning at division level and execution at battalion task force level.
Combat Service Support (CSS)	CSS operations in the offense are designed to maintain the momentum of the attack. The FSB commander prepares and executes a logistics plan developed to support the maneuver brigade's tactical plan. The specific logistics needs of the maneuver brigade are identified and coordinated by the brigade S-4. Based on the brigade S-4's planning estimate, the FSB commander and his staff tailor a mobile CSS package to be pushed forward to support the brigade. Specific coordination for locations of Ammunition Transfer Points (ATPs), Unit Maintenance Collection Points (UMCPs), and Main Supply Routes (MSRs) outside the BSA are coordinated between the FSB S-3 and brigade S-4 at the rear CP and approved by the brigade S-3. FSB logistics support must be continuous. The FSB displaces priority resupply classes by bounds to support the momentum of the offense.
Command and Control (C ²)	The command group, augmented by other special staff as desired by the commander, is positioned to see and sense the battle. By being well forward, the commander can feel the tempo of the battle, improve communications and influence the main effort with his presence. The command group moves much of the time and relies on the brigade TOC to maintain communications with higher and flanking units. The TAC CP and the main CP are required to move frequently during offensive operations. The TAC CP has command and control for the main CP during these relocations. Therefore, the TAC CP may be augmented with more people from the current operations, intelligence, operations support, and FS sections out of the main CP. The main CP will continue to perform its essential current battle coordination; however, the main CP will weight its effort toward future battle planning. This is possible because the disruption of frequent displacement causes much of the command, control, communications, and intelligence structuring for working the current battle to be pushed forward to the TAC CP and command group. The rear CP and the FSB commander are heavily committed to coordinating and facilitating the pushing of CSS forward through the cluttered battlefield to sustain the attack. The rear CP and the FSB commander are initially concerned with sustaining forward units; providing rear area security; clearing MSRS; evacuating casualties, equipment, and EPWs; and preparing to reestablish CSS base areas forward.

LS/A 2, ELO 4, Task Force BOS Functions	With an understanding of the BOS conducted for Brigade offensive operations, now we will cover the BOS functions for Task Force offensive operations. Remember, while considerations within these functions vary based on type of offensive form conducted, the following are major considerations for offensive operations at the Task Force:
Intelligence	During the offense, Ground Surveillance radar (GSR) is employed with reconnaissance and security elements on an exposed flank or to provide additional observation and security. They are required to provide continuous surveillance. Radar should be kept as far forward as the tactical situation and terrain will permit. Available scout and attack helicopters can also be employed in support of the intelligence collection effort.
Maneuver	With their combination of mobility, firepower, and armor protection, tanks are the primary mounted assault element of the task force. Tanks are used to weight the main attack. Tanks may be assigned support-by-fire missions when direct fires are needed to support assaults, or if obstacles initially prevent them from assaulting the enemy. Tanks are employed in at least platoon strength. When a reserve is formed, tanks are normally allocated to it.
Fire Support	Field artillery is used to suppress, neutralize, or destroy enemy direct fire weapons and to obscure task force maneuver. Fires support breaching operations, soften enemy forces on the objective before the assault, and suppress the objective area. Field artillery and mortars are positioned to shift as the attack progresses. The commander and his staff develop the scheme of maneuver and supporting fires concurrently. The FSO plans, prepares, distributes, and continually updates the task force fire support plan. The mortar platoon operates as a platoon or as two firing sections. Because of range limitations, mortars must be emplaced well forward to provide effective fire support. This frequently puts mortars with companies in offensive operations. The mortar platoon leader is responsible for continuous coordination with the company in whose area he is positioned or with whom he is moving. Elements of the Air Force provide Close Air Support (CAS) representing air action against targets close to battalion forces. Each mission must be carefully controlled and requires detailed integration with the fire and movement of those forces. CAS missions may be either preplanned or immediate. When available, preplanned missions are most frequently used as preparation fires prior to deliberate attack.

LS/A 2, ELO 4, Air Defense Artillery	Whenever possible, ADA elements supporting the offense are kept under the centralized control of the platoon leader. Centralized control allows better coordination of ADA support and provides excellent coverage at choke points. Attaching ADA assets is often appropriate in fast-moving offensive operations to get coverage well forward and to ensure area coverage.
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Mobility, Countermobility, and Survivability	Priority of engineers in offensive operations is to mobility. In mobility, engineers seek to improve movement of maneuver forces and critical supplies by reducing or eliminating obstacles, breaching minefields, and improving routes for maneuver and supply. The brigade commander normally attaches at least an engineer platoon to the task force and augments it with additional assets depending on the task force mission. Combat engineer assets are normally well forward in the attack formation to provide responsive support. In countermobility, engineers plan for the use of FASCAM to be delivered by the field artillery and the Air Force. Obstacles may be used to enhance flank security and prevent enemy reinforcement. Countermobility support involves obstacle construction to delay, canalize, disrupt, or kill the enemy.
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Combat Service Support	During offensive operations, the task force combat trains CP is the focal point of combat service support for the unit. CSS functions are performed as far forward as the tactical situation permits. Class III, V, VII, IX and personnel replacements are “pushed” forward to the companies at the logistical release points (LRPs). The task force combat trains move with the main body. They stay at least a terrain feature behind the maneuver forces during attacks and assaults. The Support Platoon provides resupply of Class III and V to maintain the momentum of the attack.
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Command and Control	The command group consists of the commander and those he selects to go forward to assist him in controlling maneuver and fires during the battle. It normally includes the FSO, Forward Air Controller (FAC), and S-3. There is no requirement for these people to collocate; for example, the commander may be in one part of the battalion sector while the S-3 might be in a separate part of the sector. The commander decides this based on the composition, nature, and task of the command and control of his unit during the battle.
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LS/A3, ELO 4 Lesson Exercise 4	Click here to go to Lesson Exercise 4 .
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ELO 5

Action:	Describe Brigade Movement to Contact/Action on contact using the Battlefield Operating System (BOS).
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 71-123.

Brigade
Movement to
Contact using
BOS

With an understanding of how the BOS assist in synchronizing offensive operations, we will now describe the BOS functions to a specific form of the offense—movement to contact. Remember, the BOS functions are performed during the three phases—planning, preparation, and execution.

Planning
Intelligence

The enemy situation is normally vague or unknown when a unit conducts a movement to contact mission. The S-2 must carefully analyze the terrain and plan for the worst case threat scenario as the commander will not want to underestimate the enemy. Potential threat defensive locations, observation post, engagement areas, and obstacles are among those items employed early and incorporated into the Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S) plan.

Maneuver

The primary considerations in planning a movement to contact will determine the actions that the unit will anticipate during the movement and the requirements for maneuver and fire support upon contact. Security forces for a brigade movement to contact may consist of the advance, flank, and rear guards. When a brigade is moving as part of a division movement to contact, it can provide elements to reinforce or augment the division covering force, and provide and control either right or left flank guard and/or rear guard.

Fire Support

The main FS task in a movement to contact will provide immediate responsive suppressive fires to the maneuver units who initially make contact. To accomplish this task, the commander will normally consider the following three techniques:

- Decentralization of calls for fire
- Movement of artillery units to make the artillery more responsive
- Shifting of priority targets to the lead task forces

LS/A 1, ELO 5, Mobility, Countermobility and Survivability	Engineer assets will move with the security force and advance guard to help with mobility operations. The objective is to maintain the speed of the main body and not become impaired by obstacles.
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Air Defense	Air defense protects both the forward ground forces and the main body.
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Combat Service Support	Because movement to contact will increase POL consumption, vehicular maintenance requirements, and reduce ammunition expenditure, planning for pushing supplies forward is essential to the outcome of the mission.
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Command and Control	The brigade main CP would normally displace as far forward as possible before beginning movement to contact to support the operation with a stable C2 environment; location depends on the depth of the movement to contact, time available, and location of the division C2 facilities. The TAC and command group would operate forward with the main body to facilitate decision making and transition to other offensive tactical missions.
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Preparation Intelligence	<p>In preparing for movement to contact, the S2 will continue to receive intelligence from both higher and lower reconnaissance and surveillance sources. He will take this intelligence and update the following tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enemy order of battle. • Doctrinal templates. • Event template. • Decision support template. • Intelligence collection plan. • Reconnaissance and surveillance plan. <p>More importantly, the S-2 will provide information to the commander, staff, and maneuver elements concerning changes and developments in the enemy situation. The commander may revise his plan based on this input.</p>
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LS/A 1, ELO 5, Maneuver When preparing for movement to contact, the primary concern of the commander is that his subordinate commanders understand their individual missions within the context of his intent. This is partially accomplished after the order is issued by an immediate backbrief. Once the battalion task force commanders have an opportunity to conduct their own troop-leading procedures, they may be recalled to the brigade commander for a rehearsal and update.

There are two major areas requiring attention when rehearsing for a movement to contact. The first is the reporting procedure. As the enemy situation is unknown or vague, any information regarding the enemy is important. Therefore, when conducting the rehearsal, the brigade commander will want to ensure the reporting procedure is understood both up and down the chain of command.

The second area is actions on contact. Each commander must rehearse what to do when making contact with the enemy, not only for his benefit but so the other commanders understand their responsibilities considering the element in contact. In practice, this means conducting several rehearsals, one for each of the enemy's probable courses of action.

One critical action the brigade commander must decide during contact is the commitment of his reserve force. It is paramount that he be provided timely and accurate intelligence on the nature of the enemy contact so the reserve is not committed at the wrong time.

Fire Support As with maneuver, it is important to rehearse the fire support plan. The brigade commander will want to review the conduct of battery movement and the brigade FS plan/matrix with the Fire Support Coordinator (FSCOORD) of the artillery battalion commander. He will also want to ensure subordinate commanders understand their role in executing the matrix.

Mobility, Counter-Mobility and Survivability The engineers are placed in the forward elements of the movement and participate in the rehearsal. This is particularly important if there is any known obstacles that must be breached during the operation. If coordination is required between engineer and maneuver forces, this is a good opportunity to make the final check before execution.

LS/A 1, ELO 5, Air Defense	The rehearsal provides a good opportunity to confirm the location of ADA assets. For example, a piece of high ground that offers observation of air avenues of approach may also be targeted by the artillery as a possible enemy Observation Post (OP) along the route.
Combat Service Support	CSS rehearsal is very important in a movement to contact due to the extended lines and speed of the operation. Planned LRP's should be checked during rehearsal as should any scheduled refueling operations. Route security and convoy security are especially important as there are no established enemy lines. Moreover, the possibility of bypassing undetected enemy forces is all too real and could become a severe threat to CSS operations. The echeloning of trains is an effective technique for moving CSS assets without creating overwhelming space control problems.
Command and Control	The commander must think through the entire operation before rehearsal. He must identify possible choke points and examine the enemy's probable courses of action. When conducting the rehearsal, he must ensure the brigade players understand their individual and team responsibilities. Options and contingency planning are essential during rehearsal so virtually every eventuality is addressed. He must point out where formations may have to change, or where speed of the operation will be adjusted as a result of the terrain or suspected enemy. Integration and coordination between combat, CS, and CSS elements will go a long way toward lessening the support problems after crossing the Line of Departure (LD).
Execution Intelligence	Once the movement to contact begins, the S-2 will continue to update his enemy situation template. As he develops a picture of the suspected enemy disposition and confirms or denies enemy probable courses of action, he relays this information to the commander and staff for distribution to the maneuver elements. In this particular scenario the S-2 really has two concerns. First, he must determine the disposition of the enemy force that broke contact. Second, he must be aware of the enemy's attempt to reinforce. While the movement to contact is being executed, he must pay equal attention to the actions of the enemy and to confirming their present course of action.

LS/A 1, ELO 5, Maneuver The brigade will move as directed by the brigade commander. The mission is to regain contact with the enemy, but the enemy may be attempting just the opposite. He may, therefore, leave nuisance minefields; or he may leave obstacles guarded by small stay-behind parties which attempt to slow our movement with limited direct fire, or more likely with adjusted artillery fire at choke points and defiles.

The commander must be aware of these delaying actions and must give bypass criteria so the speed of the main body is not impaired. Unless an enemy stay-behind force provides a significant threat to one of the formations, it will be fixed, bypassed, and handed over to the follow-and-support force.

Forward and flank security forces will execute their mission in terms of both the commander's intent and the R&S plan. It is important that all previously identified areas advantageous to the enemy be cleared to avoid ambush or flanking enemy attack. The movement of the brigade can be controlled using Phase Lines (PLs) and checkpoints on easily identifiable terrain.

Movement to contact ends with the occupation of an objective without enemy contact, or when contact is made and the enemy cannot be defeated or bypassed. This occurs in a series of meeting engagements and/or hasty attacks. In an encounter with a moving force, action should take place without hesitation. Battalions use fire and movement to fix the enemy. The decision to attack, bypass, or defend must be made rapidly at each echelon. The decision must be governed by an understanding of the division commander's intent.

Fire Support In the execution of the movement to contact, the continuous update of the fire support plan will reflect the availability of more detailed information provided by the maneuver units and the S-2's refinement of the situation template. This includes the changes to the maneuver plan effective by the commander in reaction to enemy actions.

Mobility, Counter-mobility and Survivability During movement, engineers must be protected by the combat maneuver elements. Only after an obstacle has been identified and no bypass route found, will the engineers move forward to breach. However, during the reconnaissance for bypass routes, a small portion may move forward to conduct initial reconnaissance of the obstacle in order to save time. On order of the maneuver commander, engineer assets found in the follow-on forces

LS/A 1, ELO 5, will have the additional responsibility to reduce obstacles bypassed by the
 Mobility, advance guard, or to breach obstacles encountered by the flank guards.
 Countermobility
 and survivability,
 Continued

Air Defense As the air defense elements maneuver with the brigade, the air defense plan must undergo refinement to reflect the change in the enemy situation.

Combat Service Support The rear guard provides protection for the CSS elements during their movement behind the main body. As forces require refueling and resupply, the support elements will move forward in log packs. Maintenance collection points will be established as required.

Command and Control The commander will make any changes to his plan or changes with respect to the control of the brigade through fragmentary or oral orders. However, leaders at all levels should not hesitate to make decisions or act appropriately in the absence of those orders. Efforts to retain the initiative remain decentralized, but the decision to commit the entire force or to halt the attack remains with the senior commander.

LS/A2, ELO 5 Click here to go to [Lesson Exercise 5](#).
 Lesson
 Exercise 5

ELO 6

Action:	Describe Battalion Task Force Movement to Contact/Action on Contact using the Battlefield Operating System (BOS).
Conditions:	In a self-study environment using the material contained in this lesson.
Standard:	In accordance with FM 71-123.

LS/A 1, ELO 6, The battalion Task Force (TF) conducts a movement to contact to make or regain contact with the enemy and to develop the situation. TFs conduct Battalion Task Force Movement to Contact using BOS

movement to contact independently or as part of a larger force. The battalion task force will normally be given a movement to contact mission as the lead element of a brigade attack, or as a counterattack element of a brigade or division. Movement to contact terminates with the occupation of an assigned objective or when enemy resistance requires the battalion to deploy and conduct an attack to continue forward movement.

Battalion Task Force Movement to Contact using BOS, continued

Key planning considerations for the movement to contact mission include:

- Movement
- Task Organization
- Integration of CS/CSS assets

Each planning consideration must be looked at in detail during the planning phase of the operation to ensure the contingencies inherent in a movement to contact are addressed.

Planning, Intelligence

Movement to contact is characterized by a lack of enemy intelligence. The TF terrain analysis provides key decisions made about how to organize for and conduct a movement to contact. Commanders should concentrate on the military aspects of terrain analysis:

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

LS/A 1, ELO 6, Each aspect is analyzed in conjunction with intelligence updates as part of a commander's IPB during the estimate process. This allows the contingency planning that fosters flexibility during mission execution. A TF movement to contact mission is assigned a zone of action or an axis of advance and an objective. Inherent in the movement to contact planning is that enemy contact will be made and actions on contact must be immediate and successful. Correct analysis of the military aspects of terrain influences the commander's decisions about key planning considerations, movement, task organization, and integration of CS and CSS assets.

Maneuver The terrain analysis influences the scheme of maneuver used. Doctrine recommends organization into a security force comprised of the TF scout platoon conducting a zone reconnaissance 3 to 5 kilometers wide, then an advance guard of one company team, the main body, and flank and rear security. Flank security is normally accomplished with platoon-size elements from the companies in the main body. The trail company provides a rear security element to protect the TF.

Land navigation is a key aspect of maneuver that impacts on mission success. Once in the planning stage for combat operations, assumptions are made about the ability of elements to move from point A to point B under a variety of conditions. Such assumptions are unwarranted unless land navigation is routinely practiced. Tactical plans will deteriorate if elements of the battalion task force get lost. Successful maneuver cannot occur without successful land navigation.

Fire Support Movement to contact missions may present the greatest offensive synchronization challenge to the battalion task force commander because of the relative lack of hard intelligence and, therefore, the many contingencies for which he must plan. Integrating FS into the development of the scheme of maneuver requires a clear statement of intent by the maneuver commander--one that is understood by all subordinate and supporting elements.

The central problem in synchronizing FS with the other battlefield operation system lies in the timing of fires. The ability to place direct, indirect, and close air support at the right place at the right time once contact is made presents a challenge in planning and execution.

LS/A 1, ELO 6, Mobility, Counter- mobility and Survivability	Maintaining the mobility of the TF in a movement to contact is critical. The TF engineer must plan and allocate mobility resources to the security force, advance guard, and main body. The mobility resources to the security force are just enough to cover its own movement, and to complete the reconnaissance mission. The advance guard needs to be allocated enough resources to conduct breaching operations, possibly opening lanes through obstacles to pass the main body. The engineer task organization is based on supporting TF in-stride breaching operations, with minimal engineer assets under TF control to transition to a TF deliberate breach, if needed.
Air Defense	Stinger gunners should be put under armor, for example, a gunner with two missiles rides in a Bradley or in the company team XO's Bradley. The other member of the Stinger team would remain in the HMMWV and overwatch the main body from high ground on the same axis. Air Defense planning addresses organization for combat, and the organization is tailored to the situation. No easy solution exists for how best to employ ADA assets.
Combat Service Support	<p>Doctrinally, offensive operations generate certain planning assumptions, such as increased fuel consumption and a greater casualty rate. Each planning assumption generates specific activity, such as altering the push package to come forward. Further problems arise if it is uncertain when the TF will halt. Casualty evacuation problems represent the most critical logistics challenge.</p> <p>Consolidation and reorganization planning center on unit SOP based on CSS actions before securing the objective. For example, a TF element providing flank security may make contact with a small enemy element. While developing that situation, the main body continues to move forward. After the main body is clear, the flank security platoon may be left with casualties needing evacuation, as well as combat vehicles requiring repair or evacuation.</p>
Command and Control	The ability to analyze "what if" situations during a war-gaming process allows the commander to anticipate the unexpected. For example, once a task organization is laid out and the formations are designated, war-gaming courses of action should force the commander and staff to deal with contact from unlikely locations. The intent of such war-gaming is not to cause the TF to become overly cautious, but to allow a realistic assessment of what may conceivably occur. Time available dictates the depth of analysis, but a

LS/A 1, ELO 6, trained staff can rapidly and accurately anticipate most enemy actions. Once Command and Control, contact is made, each element must know what its action will be. The attacker plans for how he will develop the situation. continued

Preparation Intelligence

From reports of higher headquarters and from execution of the TF R&S plan, the S-2 continually updates the enemy situation. The capability of piecing together shreds of intelligence into useful information is a significant factor in anticipating the enemy's actions. Intelligence gathering activity focuses on confirming enemy locations and activity. As information becomes available, the S-2 disseminates the information and his analysis as rapidly as possible.

The S-2's role during TF rehearsals is to portray the threat for the TF play. During the rehearsal, the S-2 causes the unexpected to occur to show the reaction of TF elements.

Maneuver

During the preparation phase of a movement to contact, several rehearsal techniques can be used to help ensure increased likelihood of successful mission accomplishment. The time available will dictate the type of rehearsal most appropriate, and TF leaders must know immediately what rehearsal technique to use given the time available. Ideally, the TF could conduct a full-up rehearsal of the entire operation, but opportunities seldom exist. Therefore, less thorough techniques must be used. The commander must decide where the biggest payoff exists—should the rehearsal be at TF level, should it be at company level, or should the two be combined. Also considered, is how scouts can be rehearsed when they must immediately begin to execute an R&S plan to gather intelligence

Fire Support

In the preparation phase, the rehearsal of FS focuses on timing it in conjunction with maneuver. For example, the movement to contact is a phased operation in which the phases are terrain oriented—movement to LD is Phase I, movement from LD to PL Jane is Phase II, and so forth. The FSO addresses shifts in the priority of fires and time required to put rounds on target for preplanned targets and targets of opportunity in each phase of the operation.

LS/A 1, ELO 6, Fire Support, continued	By rehearsing all contingencies, the FSO, the S-3, and company team commanders can see whether or not the FS plan supports the commander's intent. Company team commanders must understand the priorities, ensure all calls for fire are weighed against the overall priority, and make sure guns are available to fire the commander's most critical missions.
<hr/>	
Mobility, Countermobility and Survivability	Using time available during the preparation for a movement to contact, elements within the TF must rehearse breaching operations. Rehearsals will confirm the location of attached engineers within the TF formation and tell whether the engineers are positioned to respond to the encountered obstacle. Even if an obstacle is not expected, units should still rehearse in-stride breach, because of the enemy's scatterable mine capability. The rehearsal incorporates the FS assets and emphasizes the criticality of timing. Breaching obstacles requires synchronization of all combat assets during a movement to contact.
<hr/>	
Air Defense	No matter how the commander decided to task organize his air defense assets, the BSFV/Stinger personnel should rehearse the procedures they anticipate using to acquire and engage targets.
<hr/>	
Combat Service Support	CSS rehearsal cannot occur until all other elements in the TF are logistically prepared for the mission. CSS elements can then rehearse their plans and procedures for subsequent supply, medical, and maintenance requirements. The CSS plan must be disseminated as early as possible.
<hr/>	
Command and Control	Once the commander decides on a rehearsal technique, the focus centers around C ² at all levels. Every step taken to facilitate C ² will aid in mission execution. The commander can practice synchronization of his assets and make adjustments. Rehearsal is an integral part of unit preparation. The rehearsals include all commanders, primary staff, and specialty platoon leaders. Good detailed maneuver graphics will aid significantly in controlling all combat, CS, and CSS elements.

LS/A 1, ELO 6, Execution, Intelligence	The vertical and horizontal communications systems will be severely tested during the execution of a movement to contact. The information provided by unit spot reports must be translated into intelligence as rapidly as possible. From time to time, the S-2 will come up on the task force command net to update the commander and company team commanders as to where the enemy is and what he will do next.
Maneuver	A key to mission execution lies in the detailed planning and preparation that precedes execution. The most difficult aspect of movement to contact execution is potentially in development of the situation once contact is made. Much of what occurs depends on the reaction of the element making initial contact. The value of training units to take actions on contact under a variety of circumstances will pay dividends once contact is made.
Fire Support	The major FS execution problem is maintaining target priorities. For example, once contact is made, spot reports will bring a torrent of calls for fire, some of which will need to be weeded out, given the scheme of maneuver and plan for supporting fire. The discipline to keep FS assets poised for the main effort's crucial moments will allow FS to achieve its mission. If the mortars are correctly positioned throughout the movement to contact, their support can be extremely responsive. The FSO must use good judgment in deciding which missions to give to the mortars.
Mobility, Countermobility and Survivability	The speed with which battalion task force elements react to enemy obstacles during a movement to contact is critical. Attached engineer assets in the TF assist the element that hits an enemy obstacle. The element must lay the immediate groundwork to counter the obstacle. The battalion task force's ability to synchronize combat power at a critical moment is tested at this time. Successful execution of obstacle breaching is achieved if the TF elements are drilled in all aspects of the operation.
Air Defense	If the Stingers have been put under armor, their internal communications capability has been degraded. This trade-off is worthwhile if the rest of the TF is vigilant to the air threat. The protection afforded is at the cost of early warning.

LS/A 1, ELO 6, Combat Service Support	Increased consumption of fuel, increased maintenance problems, and the potential for casualties are spread throughout a wide, deep sector. Proactive leadership that closely monitors the battle can preclude shortfall in support. The displacement of critical CSS elements such as combat trains, UMCPs, LRPs, and casualty transfer points should be event-driven by PLs or other control measures to ensure those elements remain responsive to the task force at all times.
Command and Control	The TF will use its scouts to assist in C2 by guiding the maneuver units, finding and visually fixing the enemy, and conducting coordination with flank units. TF leaders need to be well forward to react to a hasty attack. Succession of command procedures will prove crucial due to potential leader losses.
LS/A2, ELO 6 Lesson Exercise 6	Click here to go to Lesson Exercise 6 .

SECTION IV SUMMARY

Review/ Summarize Lesson	<p>During this lesson you have identified Offensive operations which included purpose, characteristics, forms of maneuver, forms of tactical offense, and the Battlefield Operation System.</p> <p>As a battle staff NCO, it is important you understand offensive operations and how the BOS is utilized in planning, preparing, and executing all offensive operations. The knowledge you gain from this lesson will assist in the overall Brigade/Battalion mission.</p>
Check on Learning	The six lesson exercises you have completed have been your checks on learning.
Transition to next lesson	None

SECTION V STUDENT EVALUATION

Testing Requirements

Prior to being enrolled into Phase II of the Battle Staff Course you must take a Phase I Exam that includes questions on material from this lesson. You must correctly answer 70% of the multiple choice questions to receive a “GO” on the Phase I exam. A “GO” is required for enrollment into Phase II.



Lesson Exercise 1: Instructions

The following four questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 1. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





What is the main purpose of offense?

- A. Set conditions for future operations.
- B. Defeat, destroy, or neutralize enemy forces.
- C. Build combat power.
- D. Gain Information.





Surprise, concentration, tempo, and audacity characterize offensive operations and are components of_____

- A. Battlefield Operating System.
- B. Fire Support.
- C. Main Attack.
- D. Initiative.





Knowing the enemy commander's intent and denying his ability to conduct thorough and timely intelligence is crucial in which characteristic of offense?

- A. Concentration.
- B. Tempo.
- C. Surprise.
- D. Initiative.





Which characteristic of offense maintains relentless pressure on the enemy to prevent him from recovering from shock and effects of an attack?

- A. Audacity.
- B. Tempo.
- C. Surprise.
- D. Concentration.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Defeat, destroy, or neutralize enemy forces. PTP, Page 6.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Surprise, concentration, tempo, and audacity characterize offensive operations and are components of initiative. PTP, Page 7.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Surprise. PTP, Page 7.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Tempo. PTP, Page 8.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 2: Instructions

The following four questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 2. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





What are the five basic forms of maneuver used in the attack?

- A. Envelopment, turning movement, infiltration, penetration, and frontal attack.
- B. Synchronization, tempo, audacity, surprise, and concentration.
- C. Frontal attack, penetration, turning movement, envelopment, and force projection.
- D. Infiltration, surrounding, envelopment, turning movement, and penetration.





What form of offensive maneuver is a Task Force conducting if one or more companies or teams are conducting supporting attacks to fix the enemy while other companies of the Task Force maneuver against the enemy's flank or rear?

- A. Infiltration.
- B. Turning movement.
- C. Envelopment.
- D. Rear attack.





A turning movement is a large scale envelopment in which the attacking force passes over and around the enemy defense to secure objectives deep in the enemy's _____

- A. Flank.
- B. Rear.
- C. Front.
- D. None of the above.





Which form of maneuver is used to strike the enemy across a wide front and over the most direct approaches?

- A. Penetration.
- B. Infiltration.
- C. Exploitation.
- D. Frontal attack.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Envelopment, turning movement, infiltration, penetration, and frontal attack.
PTP, Page 8.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Envelopment. PTP, Page 9.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

A turning movement is large scale envelopment in which the attacking force passes over and around the enemy defense to secure objectives deep in the enemy's rear.

PTP, Page 9.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Frontal attack. PTP, Page 10.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 3: Instructions

The following four questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 3. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





Which general form of tactical offense is conducted to develop the situation and to establish or regain contact?

- A. Hasty attack.
- B. Deliberate attack.
- C. Movement to contact.
- D. Exploitation.





What is the purpose of the attack?

- A. Defeat, destroy, or neutralize the enemy.
- B. Deceive, destroy and neutralize.
- C. Gather intelligence.
- D. Gain time and space on the battlefield.





Which type of attack utilizes fully synchronized operations that employ the effects of every available asset against the enemy defense?

- A. Hasty attack.
- B. Frontal attack.
- C. Deliberate attack.
- D. Raging attack.





During an attack, events such as increased EPWs, enemy units disintegrating after initial contact, lack of organized defense, and capture of or absence of enemy leaders all signal to the attacking units their opportunity to transition to what form of tactical offense?

- A. Movement to contact.
- B. Exploitation.
- C. Deliberate attack.
- D. Pursuit.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Movement to contact. PTP, Page 11.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Defeat, destroy, or neutralize the enemy. PTP, Page 11.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Deliberate attack. PTP, Page 13.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Exploitation. PTP, Page 13.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 4: Instructions

The following six questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 4. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





To insure coordination, integration, and synchronization of all Combat, Combat Support, and Combat Service Support assets, what system is used?

- A. Intelligence Operating System.
- B. Battlefield Operating System.
- C. Pre-combat system.
- D. None of the above.





At the Brigade level, what should the commander's guidance to the S-2 contain based on the intelligence function of the BOS?

- A. Defensive procedures.
- B. Location of enemy front line.
- C. Commander's PIR.
- D. None of the above.





The seven functions of the Battlefield Operating System are performed in which phases of operations?

- A. Planning.
- B. Planning and execution.
- C. Planning, preparation, and execution.
- D. Preparation and execution.





During offensive operations, the brigade command group is positioned well forward to see and sense the battle. Therefore, the command group moves much of the time and relies on the _____ to maintain communications with higher and flanking units.

- A. Brigade Rear
- B. Brigade TOC
- C. FSB CP
- D. Task Force TOC





During offensive operations, where should radar be located based on the Intelligence function at the task force level?

- A. With combat service support assets.
- B. At the TOC to provide protection.
- C. As far forward as the tactical situation and terrain will permit.
- D. With the engineers.





During offensive operations, what personnel comprise the task force command group?

- A. The commander and S-3.
- B. The S-3, FSO and all task force commanders.
- C. The commander and those he selects to go forward to assist him in controlling maneuver and fires during the battle.
- D. None of the above.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Battlefield Operating System (BOS). PTP, Page 15.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Commander's PIR. PTP, Page 15.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Planning, preparation, and execution.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Brigade TOC. PTP, Page 17.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

As far forward as the tactical situation and terrain will permit. PTP, Page 18.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

The commander and those he selects to go forward to assist him in controlling maneuver and fires during the battle. PTP, Page 19.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 5: Instructions

The following three questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 5. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





When planning a brigade movement to contact, what does the planning function of Fire Support indicate that the main fire support task is?

- A. Provide immediate responsive suppressive fires to the maneuver units who initially make contact.
- B. Provide security for the Brigade Support Area (BSA).
- C. Provide suppressive fires to the reserve units.
- D. None of the above.





In preparing for a brigade movement to contact, what information will the S-2 provide to the commander, staff, and maneuver elements?

- A. R&S plan.
- B. Any information concerning changes and developments in the enemy situation.
- C. Friendly GSR specifications.
- D. None of the above.





During the execution of a brigade movement to contact, who provides security for the Combat Service Support elements?

- A. Main body.
- B. Scouts.
- C. Flank guard.
- D. Rear guard.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Provide immediate responsive suppressive fires to the maneuver units who initially make contact. PTP, Page 20.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is B.

Any information concerning changes and developments in the enemy situation.
PTP, Page 21.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is D.

Rear guard. PTP, Page 25.



CORRECT





Lesson Exercise 6: Instructions

The following three questions will test your knowledge of the materials covered in ELO 6. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you answer each question, you will be given immediate feedback. If you answer any question incorrectly, study that part of the ELO again.





In planning a task force movement to contact, what key aspect of maneuver impacts on mission success?

- A. Land navigation.
- B. Observation and fields of fire.
- C. Avenues of approach.
- D. None of the above.





In the preparation phase of a task force movement to contact, what does the Fire Support rehearsal focus on?

- A. Air Defense assets.
- B. Breaching obstacles.
- C. Timing in conjunction with maneuver.
- D. None of the above.





In the execution phase of maneuver, what is potentially the most difficult aspect of a task force movement to contact execution?

- A. Development of the situation once contact is made.
- B. Controlling R&S assets.
- C. Fire support integration.
- D. ADA task organization.



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Land navigation. PTP, Page 27.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is C.

Timing in conjunction with maneuver. PTP, Page 29.



CORRECT



INCORRECT

The correct answer is A.

Development of the situation once contact is made. PTP, Page 31.



CORRECT



