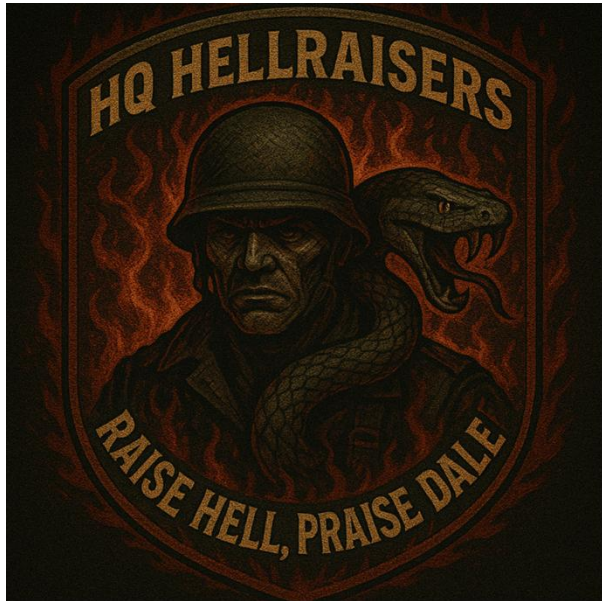


Headquarters HELLRAISERS Board Study Guide



This board study guide is NOT designed to be the sole resource for Soldiers to study.

Soldiers still MUST dig into the regs and study that way as well.

This serves as a supplement for reading into the regs and will help guide a Soldiers in the right direction.



Creed of the Noncommissioned Officer

No one is more professional than I. I am a Noncommissioned Officer, a leader of soldiers. As a Noncommissioned Officer, I realize that I am a member of a time honored corps, which is known as "The Backbone of the Army."



I am proud of the Corps of Noncommissioned Officers and will at all times conduct myself as to bring credit upon the Corps, the Military Service and my country regardless of the situation in which I find myself. I will not use my grade or position to attain pleasure, profit, or personal safety.



Competence is my watch-word. My two basic responsibilities will always be uppermost in my mind; accomplishment of my mission and the welfare of my soldiers. I will strive to remain tactically and technically proficient. I am aware of my role as a Noncommissioned Officer. I will fulfill my responsibilities inherent in that role. All soldiers are entitled to outstanding leadership; I will provide that leadership. I know my soldiers and I will always place their needs above my own. I will communicate consistently with my soldiers and never leave them uninformed. I will be fair and impartial when recommending both rewards and punishment.



Officers of my unit will have maximum time to accomplish their duties; they will not have to accomplish mine. I will earn their respect and confidence as well as that of my soldiers. I will be loyal to those with whom I serve; seniors, peers, and subordinates alike. I will exercise initiative by taking appropriate action in the absence of orders. I will not compromise my integrity, nor my moral courage. I will not forget, nor will I allow my comrades to forget that we are professionals.



Noncommissioned Officers, Leaders!



SOLDIER'S CREED

I am an American Soldier.

I am a warrior and a member of a team.

I serve the people of the United States, and live the Army Values.

I will always place the mission first.

I will never accept defeat.

I will never quit.

I will never leave a fallen comrade.

I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills.

I always maintain my arms, my equipment and myself.

I am an expert and I am a professional.

I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy, the enemies of the United States of America in close combat.

I am a guardian of freedom and the American way of life.

I am an American Soldier.

Biography:

Good morning (the rank of the president of the board) and members of the board, my name is (rank full name). I was born in (city and state) and am (age) years old. I have a (spouse) and (number of kids). I joined the army in (month and year). I went to Basic Combat Training at (duty station with state). Upon completion of Basic Combat Training, I went to Advanced Individual Training at (duty station with state) where I became a (MOS with nomenclature). I was then stationed at (duty station with state) where I (served or am serving as) a (MOS nomenclature) for the (unit). (Continue as necessary for each duty station you have been assigned to)

Some of my short-term goals are: (Add at least 2)

And some of my long-term goals are: (Add at least 2)

Pending any questions, this concludes my bio.

Unit history:

When was the 410th Military Police Company constituted?

May 15, 1945

What was the initial title of the company?

Bravo company

What was Bravo company's original mission?

They were called to active service to relieve the 175th infantry and was initially responsible for escorting prisoners from Australia. They established a POW stockade in New Guinea, conducted on order missions, VIP security, and crowd control operations.

Where did 410th MP CO serve in WWII, and the Korean War?

Philippines and Japan

When did Bravo company relocate to Fort Hood TX?

February 21, 1955

When was Bravo company re-designated as 410th MP CO?

Bravo company was deployed in Vietnam from October 1966 to 1972 where upon, it was re-designated as 410th MP CO

What are some other countries that 410th MP CO has deployed to?

Panama, US Virgin Islands, Kuwait, Honduras, Bosnia, Cuba, Qatar, Iraq, Afghanistan, US Southwest Border, Poland.

Some operations that the 410th Military Police Company were involved in are:

Atlantic Resolve, Iraqi Freedom, Enduring Freedom, JTF Panama, JTF Bravo Honduras, Hawk Eye US Virgin Islands.

Name the 410th lineage and honors (awards):

Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Meritorious Unit Commendation with Streamer Iraq 2004, Meritorious Unit Commendation with Streamer Iraq 2006-2007, Army Superior Unit Award with Streamer with Streamer 1994-1996, and the Army Superior Unit Award 2020

Military Leadership:

What ADP covers Army Leadership and The Profession?

ADP 6-22

What is the Army's definition of leadership?

Leadership is the activity of influencing people by providing purpose, direction, and motivation to accomplish the mission and improve the organization.

In your own words, what is the definition of leadership and what leadership is to you?

Insert your definition of leadership and what it means to you.

What are you doing to improve the organization?

Give your answer..

What is the Leadership Requirements Model?

The model identifies core competencies and attributes applicable to all types and echelons of Army organizations. It formulates the moral and ethical foundation of an Army leader.

What is the BE KNOW DO?

The BE KNOW DO is what creates the LRM.

BE: Character and Presence

Know: Intellect

DO: Leads Develops and Achieves

What are the three leader Attributes?

Character, Presence and Intellect

What are the three leader Competencies?

Leads, Develops and Achieves

What is the most important Attribute?

(insert what Attribute, be able to justify your answer)

What is the most important Competency?

(insert what Competency, be able to justify your answer)

What are the 3 levels of Army leadership?

Direct, Organizational and Strategic

What is direct leadership?

Individual small group and task oriented Direct leadership is face to face or first line leadership where subordinates most consistently interact with direct leaders

What is Organizational leadership?

Organizational systems and processes, Organizational leaders exercise leadership through subordinate leaders responsible for leading the various organizations that make up the larger organization

What is Strategic leadership?

Global, Regional, National and Societal Strategic leaders include military and civilian leaders at the major command through DOD levels guides and integrates multiple

organizational level units Influences several thousand to hundreds of thousands of people.

What are the Army Values?

Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, Personal Courage

What is the Golden Triangle?

The Golden Triangle consists of Leaders, Family and Friends.

How do you build trust in your team/squad/platoon?

Give your answer..

What are the components of Character?

Army Values, Empathy, Warrior Ethos/Service Ethos, and Discipline. Fully supports SHARP, EO, and EEO

What are the components of Presence?

Military and professional bearing, Fitness, Confidence, Resilience

What are the components of Intellect?

Mental agility, Sound judgement, Innovation, Interpersonal tact, Expertise

What are the components of Leads?

Leads others, Builds trust, Extends influence beyond the chain of command, Leads by example, Communicates

What are the components of Develops?

Creates a positive command/workplace environment, Fosters esprit de corps, Prepares self, Develops others, Stewards the profession

What are the components of Achieves?

Gets results

Leaders have three principal roles in developing others. What are they?

Counseling, Coaching, and Mentoring

What is Counterproductive Leadership?

Counterproductive leadership is the demonstration of leader behaviors that violate one or more of the Army's core leader competencies or Army Values, preventing a climate conducive to mission accomplishment.

Weapons:

What is your primary weapon?

M4

What is BRM2?

Basic Rifle Marksmanship 2, which is Engagement Skills Trainer

What are the four fundamentals of rifle marksmanship?

Sight picture, breathing, trigger squeeze, steady position

What Training Circular covers the rifle and carbine?

TC 3-22.9

What does PMI stand for?

Preliminary Marksmanship Instruction

What is the purpose of PMI?

To instruct Soldiers on how to employ their weapon to kill the enemy, ensure safety of allies and self.

What are the four rules of weapon safety?

1. Treat every weapon as if it is loaded
2. Never point the weapon at anything you do not intend to destroy
3. Keep finger straight and off the trigger until ready to fire
4. Ensure positive identification of the target and its surroundings

What are the three phases of shot process?

Pre shot, shot, post shot

What are immediate actions?

A quick fix in the event of a stoppage. TAPS = Tap Rack Re-Assess.

What are remedial actions?

Effort to determine the cause of a stoppage or malfunction and attempt to clear the stoppage once it has been identified. SPORTS = Slap upward on the magazine, Pull

the charging handle to the rear, Observe the chamber, Release the charging handle – bolt in forward position, Tap the forward assist, Squeeze the trigger.

What is a malfunction?

Any break or failure in one of the eight cycles of function.

What are the 8 cycles of function?

Feeding, Chambering, Locking, Firing, Unlocking, Extracting, Ejecting, Cocking.

What does ACOG stand for?

Advanced Combat Optical Gunsight

BUIS stands for?

Back-Up Iron Sights

What are the characteristics of an M4 carbine?

An M4 rifle is a magazine fed, gas operated, air cooled, shoulder fired weapon that fires 5.56mm ammunition. It weighs 7.5lbs. with a 30-round magazine

What is the Max range of an M4?

3600 meters

What is the Max effective range of an M4?

500 meters (target) 600 meters (area)

What is the Muzzle velocity of an M4?

2,970 FT/SEC

How do you get into the proper prone unsupported firing position?

Point, Post, Sprawl

What Training Circular covers M249?

TC 3-22.249

What are the characteristics of an M249?

The M249 is gas operated, air cooled, belt or magazine fed, automatic weapon that fires from the open bolt and fires 5.56mm ammunition.

What is the Maximum range of an M249?

3,600 meters

What is the Maximum effective range for an area (bipod, Tripod)?

Bipod 800 meters Tripod 1000 meters

What is the Maximum effective range for a target or point (bipod, Tripod)?

Bipod 600 meters Tripod 800 meters

What is the standard load for an M249?

1,000 rds. Five 200 rd. drums

M249 is cleared, loaded and fired from the open position

M249 is fired from 3 positions, what are they?

Shoulder, hip, and underarm

What are the components of an M249

Operating rod, barrel, handguard, buttstock, buffer, trigger, gas cylinder, bipod, receiver

What Training Circular covers the M240?

TC 3-22.240

Describe the M240:

The M240 is a belt fed, air cooled, gas operated, fully automatic machine gun which fires 7.62mm from the open position.

What is the sustained rate of fire?

100 rounds per min fired at 6-9 round burst and 4-5 seconds between bursts

What is a rapid rate of fire for the m240?

200 rounds per min at 10-13 round burst with 2-3 seconds in between bursts

What is cyclic rate of fire?

650-950 rounds per min

What is the maximum range for an M240?

3725 meters with a maximum tracer burn-out of 900 meters

What is the maximum effective range for area or target?

Tripod 1100 meters bipod 800 meters

What is the maximum effective range for point target?

Tripod 800 meters bipod 600 meters

Counseling:

What Army publication covers counseling?

ATP 6-22.1

What are counselings used for?

Counseling is the process leaders use to guide subordinates to improve performance and develop potential. Counseling provides clear, timely, and accurate information concerning individual performance compared to established criteria. Also to bolster and encourage good behavior and discourage negative behavior. To set standards. To highlight good deeds and discipline/correct bad deeds.

What are the 3 types of counselings?

Event oriented, performance and professional growth

Give an example for each type of counseling:

Give your answer..

What are the four steps in conducting a counseling?

Identify, preparation, execution, follow up

What are the 3 approaches of counseling?

Directive, Non-Directive, Combined

Describe the components of the Directive approach to counseling:

- Quickest method.
- Good for those needing clear, concise direction.
- Allows counselors to use their experience.
- Can increase short-term compliance from subordinate

Describe the components of the Non-Directive approach to counseling:

- Encourages maturity.
- Encourages more communication from subordinate.
- Develops personal responsibility.
- Helps subordinate talk about difficult topics without a need for a solution.

Describe the components of the Combined approach to counseling:

- Moderately quick.
- Encourages maturity and development.

- Encourages open two-way communication.
- Allows leaders to use their experience.
- Can increase internal commitment from subordinate.

When you receive a new soldier into your unit/team/squad what should they receive?

A reception and integration counseling

How long do you have as a leader to issue them a reception and integration counseling?

10 days

What a few components should be in a Reception and Integration (initial) counseling?

- Organizational history, structure, and mission.
- Organizational standards (such as discipline, maintenance, training, and fitness).
- Organizational policies.
- Chain of command familiarization.
- NCO support channel familiarization.
- Key leader contact information.
- Soldier programs within the organization, such as Soldier of the Month/Quarter/Year and educational and training opportunities.
- Security and safety issues.
- On- and off-duty conduct.
- Off-limits and danger areas.
- Personnel procedures.
- Initial and special clothing issue.
- On- and off-post recreational, educational, cultural, and historical opportunities.
- Support activities functions and locations.
- Foreign nation or host nation orientation, as applicable.
- IDPs (see AR 350-1 for requirements and FM 6-22 for ways and means to implement).
- Welcoming a team member back from any extended absence (reintegration).
- Other items of interest as determined by the leader or organization.

What form is used for Counseling?

DA Form 4856

What is an IDP? How is it important?

Individual Development Plan

It is a performance improvement tool that outlines a service member's career goals and development. The IDP serves as a roadmap for professional growth.

What is OARS and how do you use it during counseling?

OARS forms the basis for a disciplined listening and speaking style – the building blocks of productive conversations.

Open questions

Affirmations

Reflections

Summaries

I use OARS to have a structured approach to counseling and to best facilitate conversation during the counseling.

What does SMART stand for when setting goals?

Specific

Measurable

Achievable

Realistic

Time-Bound

Give an example of a SMART goal?

Give your answer..

What do you believe is the most important part of the counseling process and why?

Give your answer..

What is Coaching?

Coaching is development technique used for a skill, task or specific behavior.

Coaching is a technique that relies primarily on guiding people through open-ended questions to enhance or advance their capabilities or specific behaviors.

What is Mentoring?

Mentorship is the voluntary developmental relationship that exists between a person of greater experience and a person of lesser experience that is characterized by mutual trust and respect. Mentoring occurs when the mentor provides a less experienced leader with advice and counsel over time to aid professional and personal growth.

What is a Performance Counseling?

Performance counseling is the review of a subordinate's duty performance during a specified period. Performance counseling communicates standards and is an opportunity for leaders to establish and clarify the expected values, attributes, and competencies. Leaders should always counsel subordinates for exceptional as well as substandard duty performance.

What is a Professional Growth Counseling?

Professional growth counseling includes planning for the accomplishment of individual and professional goals. During the counseling, leader and subordinate conduct a review to identify and discuss the subordinate's strengths and developmental needs and to create an IDP that builds upon those strengths and addresses the developmental needs.

What is an Event Oriented Counseling?

Event-oriented counseling involves a specific event or situation. It may precede events such as participating in promotion boards, attending training courses, preparing for parenthood, or preparing for deployment or redeployment.

Physical Readiness Training & H2F:

What FM covers Physical Readiness Training and H2F?

FM 7-22

What are the 3 principles of conducting Physical Training?

Precision, Progression, Integration

What are the 5 domains of physical training?

Physical Readiness, Mental Readiness, Sleep Readiness, Nutritional Readiness, and Spiritual Readiness.

What does H2F stand for?

Holistic Health and Fitness

What is H2F?

Designed to enhance Soldier readiness and lethality, optimizing their physical readiness and non-physical readiness while minimizing injury.

What is periodization?

Planning of long and short-term readiness training with linear progression and testing in preparation for combat.

What are the 6 components of physical readiness?

Muscular strength, Hypertrophy, Muscular Endurance, Aerobic Endurance, Anaerobic Endurance, Power

What are the preoperatory drills?

Bend And Reach, Rear Lunge, High Jumper, Rower, Squat Bender, Windmill, Forward Lunge, Prone Row, Bent Leg Body Twist, Pushup

How do you turn a rectangular formation into an extended rectangular formation?

Command of execution is bold

Fall in – Extend to the left **march** – arms downward **move**- left **face** - extend to the left **march** – arms downward **move** – right **face** – from front to rear count **off** – even numbers to the left **uncover**

What are the stretches of the recovery drill?

Overhead Arm Pull, Rear Lunge, Extend and Flex, Thigh Stretch, Single Leg Over, Groin Stretch, Calf Stretch, and Hamstring Stretch

You have a Soldier who is lagging during group PT, they just can't keep up even though they are trying their hardest. How would you address this situation?

Give your answer..

Army Body Composition Program:

What AR covers the ABCP?

AR 600-9

Where do you measure a male and female?

Through the naval, level with the marching service

What is considered month to month satisfactory progress within the ABCP?

Loss of 1% body fat and or 3-8 lbs per month

What if two female NCO's are not present when taping a female Soldier?

There needs to be a female observer if they are not of the rank of SGT or above they will only observe and two male NCO's will conduct the measurements.

Who is exempt from taping?

Soldiers who score a 465 on the AFT, with an 80 or more in each event.

How soon must the Commander flag a Soldier after failing HT/WT?

3 working days

How soon must the Commander give the flagged Soldier their Notification Counseling?

2 working days from when the flag is initiated

How soon must the flagged Soldier review and sign the Soldier Acknowledgement of Enrollment in the ABCP memorandum?

2 working days after the flagged Soldier receives the Notification Counseling

How soon must the flagged Soldier read USAPHC TG 358?

14 days after the flagged Soldier receives the Notification Counseling

After being placed onto the ABCP, how soon does the Soldier have to provide their Soldier Action Plan to the commander? What is a Soldier Action Plan?

14 days

A Soldier Action Plan is a detailed, measurable, and progressive plan to get the Soldier off of the ABCP.

After being placed onto the ABCP, how soon must the soldier meet with a PCM/Dietician?

30 days

What two documents must the Soldier have with them when meeting with the PCM/Dietician?

Commander's request for counseling and the Soldier Action Plan

How often must the flagged Soldier be weighed and taped once enrolled into the ABCP?

Monthly – NCO must try to make HT/WTs 30 days apart

You have a Soldier struggling to get off the ABCP, what would you do to ensure their success?

Give your answer..

If a Soldier fails to get off the ABCP within 6 months, what must the Commander do?

Initiate separation for the Soldier

NCOERS:

What AR and DA PAM cover NCOERS?

AR 623-3 and DA PAM 623-3

What form is a NCOER generated on?

DA Form 2166-9-1 (E-5)

DA Form 2166-9-2 (E-6)

DA Form 2166-9-3 (E-7 and Above)

How many different types of NCOER's are there?

8

What are the 8 types of NCOER's?

Annual, Extended Annual, Change Of Rater, 60-Day Rater Option, 60-Day Senior Rater Option, TDY NCOER, Relief For Cause, Complete The Record

Give an example for when an NCO would need each type of NCOER:

Give your answer..

How many non-rated codes are there?

16

What are some common nonrated codes?

A - Absent without leave (AWOL), desertion, or unsatisfactory participant (versus nonparticipant)

C - Confinement in military or civilian detention facility, assignment to military personnel control facility, or assignment to correctional training facility

E - Leave (30 or more consecutive days)

P - Patient (under doctor's care and unable to perform assigned duties; includes convalescent leave)

S - Student at military or civilian school

T - On TDY, SD, TCS less than 90 calendar days

Z – None of the above

What does the rating chain consist of?

Rated Soldier, Rater, Senior Rater, Supplementary Reviewer

When will a supplementary Reviewer be required?

When the raters in the rating chain are not in the rank of O-3 or higher /CW2 or higher/ CSM or SGM

What does the Senior Rater comments reflect?

Organizational perspective of the rated NCO's potential.

What does the Rater comments reflect?

The rated NCO's performance.

What is a DA Form 1059?

Service Schools Academic Evaluation Report

What is the DA Form 1059 used for?

DA Form 1059 is prepared to document the participation of Soldiers who take part in resident and nonresident training at professional military education (PME) and functional training courses

How many times must an NCO be counseled during their rating period?

Four times - Quarterly

Equal Opportunity:

What AR covers EO?

AR 600-20, Chapter 6

What are the 2 types of EO complaints?

Formal and Informal

What is an Informal complaint?

A complaint that a soldier or family member DO NOT wish to file in writing

What is a Formal complaint?

A complaint that a soldier or family member DO wish to file in writing

What form is used to conduct a Formal complaint?

DA Form 7279

How long does a soldier have to file a Formal complaint?

60 Days

What is the difference between an EOL and EOA?

An EOL is at the company level and acts as a liaison for the EOA. An EOA works at BDE level, can take formal complaints, and advises command teams.

What are the 6 protected categories of EO?

Race, Religion, skin color, Sex/Gender, national origin, sexual orientation

What is the difference between hazing and bullying?

Hazing: The act of negatively impacting a person to get them to be a part of a group, without violating the 6 protected categories of EO. *Initiation rituals*

Bullying: The act of ostracizing an individual to keep them out of a certain group, violating one of the 6 protected categories of EO.

First Aid:

What TC covers First Aid?

TC 4-02.1

What is TCCC?

Tactical combat casualty care

What are the three phases of TC3?

Care under fire, tactical field care, tactical evacuation care

What are the different types of burns?

Chemical, Thermal, Laser, Electrical

What steps are in care under fire?

Return fire - get to cover or go to prone – do your call outs (return fire, get to cover, perform self-aid), gain fire superiority - bound/move to the service member – perform a visual blood sweep - apply hasty tourniquet (if applicable) - get them off the X

What steps are in tactical field care?

Conduct MARCH

Massive Hemorrhaging - Conduct blood sweep, remove clothing, address gross hemorrhage

Airway – Perform a head tilt chin lift or jaw thrust, listening for irregular breathing while looking at their abdomen for a rise and fall with each breath - visual inspections of inside the mouth for blockage – address any airway complications

Respiratory – If clothing/gear is not removed yet, remove it from the torso – perform visual inspection for gross deformity – treat any immediate life threats – rake the torso – treat any immediate life threats – if required, apply pelvic binder - log roll the casualty – visually inspect and rake the back – treat any immediate life threats – roll casualty back down onto the hypothermia blanket and evac equipment

Circulation – Check bilateral radial pulses, if radial is not present, check carotid – convert hasty tourniquets to deliberate tourniquets and if able, to pressure dressings

Hypothermia – Ensure casualty is fully inside the blizzard blanket, use Ready Heat if available, cover all areas of the body with the Hypothermia Prevention and Management Kit (HPMK)

What are the 9 lines in the 9-Line MEDEVAC?

1. Location of pick-up site (L)
2. radio Frequency, call sign, and suffix (F)

3. number of patients by Precedence (P)

4. special Equipment required (E)

5. number of patients by Type (T)

6. Security of pick-up site (S)

7. method of Marking pick-up site (M)

8. patient Nationality and status (N)

9. NBC contamination/Terrain description (N)

Use the mnemonic “Low Flying Pilots Eat Tacos, Some Make Nasty Nachos”

You are operating in mountainous terrain with steep slopes. What type of special equipment will you require? What is its brevity code?

Hoist / Bravo

You are calling a 9-Line MEDEVAC for a patient. When you get to line 5 you must call up whether they are “Litter” or “Ambulatory”. What determines if they are one or the other?

Litter casualties cannot walk on their own power and require a litter to be moved to the EVAC platform / Ambulatory casualties are able to walk, even with assistance, to the EVAC platform

Using appropriate radiotelephonic procedures how would you transmit the following numbers? 0, 3, 4, 5

“Zero” “Tree” “Fower” “Fife”

The precedence provides the supporting medical unit and controlling headquarters with information that is used in determining priorities for committing their evacuation assets. For this reason, correct assignment of precedence cannot be overemphasized; over classification may result in an increase in evacuation which could burden the AHS. What specifically merits the use of the URGENT designation?

“Is assigned to emergency cases that should be evacuated as soon as possible and within a maximum of one hour in order to save life, limb, or eyesight and to prevent complications of serious illness and to avoid permanent disability”

You and your squad are on patrol and take contact. Your point man is down and clearly bleeding. What is your first action?

Return fire.

You are in Tactical Field Care and are completing your casualty assessment. During your blood sweep, you find a large evisceration pouring out of their stomach. What do you do?

Continue with my blood sweep and MARCH-PAWS assessment. It is a distracting injury.

You gain fire superiority and rush to the fallen Soldier. You notice bleeding coming from the right leg. What do you do?

Apply a hasty tourniquet.

What is a hasty tourniquet?

A hasty tourniquet is used on the "X", it is as high and tight as possible, and over clothes.

You suspect your patient has sustained a spinal injury, how would you open their airway?

Jaw thrust method.

What is your first action when treating burns?

Stop the burning process:

If the burning source is WET or LIQUID, I will FLUSH WITH COPIOUS AMOUNTS OF WATER

If the burning source is DRY, I will BRUSH THE DRY SOURCE OFF OF THE CASUALTY

If the burning source is a FIRE, I will REMOVE THE CASUALTY FROM THE FIRE / PUT OUT THE FIRE

If the burning source is ELECTRICAL, I will REMOVE THE CASUALTY FROM THE ELECTRICAL SOURCE WITH A NON-CONDUCTIVE MATERIAL

If the burning source is LASER, I will REMOVE THE CASUALTY FROM THE LASER BEAM/SOURCE/GENERAL AREA

What is the difference between a CASEVAC and a MEDEVAC?

A CASEVAC is a non-medical evac platform that is being used for CASEVAC.

Ex: An NTV being used as evac platform

A MEDEVAC is a medical evac platform, outfitted with medical equipment, for the sole purpose of performing medical evacuations.

Ex: An FLA being used as evac platform

Operations:

What does ADP 5-0 cover?

The Operations Process

What are the 8 Troop Leading Procedures?

Receive The Mission

Issue The WARNORD

Make Tentative Plan

Initiate Movement

Conduct Recon

Complete The Plan

Issue OPORD

Supervise And Refine

What are the METT-TC factors?

What is the **Mission**

What is known about the **Enemy**

How will the **Terrain** and weather affect the operation

What **Troops** are available

How much **Time** is available

Sponsorship:

What AR covers The Total Army Sponsorship Program?

AR 600-8-8

What is S-Gate?

S-Gate provides vital information for incoming soldiers ie: their sponsor contact info
welcome letter, useful weblinks, and regulatory information

What DA Form is used for sponsorship?

DA Form 5434

How soon after the DA Form is received should a sponsor be assigned?

10 days, unless the sponsorship is declined

What are the general rules for appointing a sponsor?

Equal rank/grade or higher, same sex, and familiar with the unit or activity and
community

What are the elements of the sponsorship?

DA Form 5434

Welcome letter

ACS Relocation Readiness Services

Reception, Orientation, and In-processing

Enlisted Separations:

What AR covers Enlisted Separations?

AR 635-200

What grade is a soldier reduced to when being recommended for separation under
other than honorable conditions?

E-1

What must happen before a soldier with access to sensitive material can be
discharged?

Give the soldiers information to G2/security manager

What happens if the separation authority does not order separation?

Proceedings will be filled at that headquarters and the Soldier's commanding officer
will be notified and the Soldier will PCS, if possible

What must be taken before initiating separation action against a soldier?

Adequate counseling and rehabilitation measures

What are some different types of chapters?

8 - Pregnancy

9 - Substance abuse

13 - Unsatisfactory performance

14 - Patterns of misconduct

18 - Failure to meet ABCP standards

Wear and Appearance of the Military Uniform:

What AR and DA PAM covers Wear and Appearance of the Military Uniform?

AR and DA PAM 670-1

What is the minimum length a female ponytail can be?

A females minimum ponytail length is 1 inch

What is the maximum length for a Female ponytail? Measured from where?

6 inches from the top of the collar

For a Female, what is the maximum width for braids?

2 inches

For Females with a “Short Sides with Long Top” haircut, how much hair bulk may be on the top of the head? Are buns, braids, twists, or ponytails authorized with this hairstyle?

2 inches / No

Are Females authorized to wear make-up in uniform?

Yes, but must be conservative for even skin tone and natural complexion

What types of lip gloss may Females wear?

Only clear or skin-toned

Are Females authorized to wear nail polish in the ACU?

Yes, but only clear nail polish.

How much hair bulk may be on the top of a Male Soldier's head?

2 inches

How much hair bulk may be on the side of a Male Soldier's head?

1 inch

Are Males able to dye their hair?

Yes, but must be natural colors and must be applied in a blended, subtle manner

What are the maximum fingernail lengths for males and females IAW AR 670-1?

All personnel will keep fingernails clean and neatly trimmed. Males will keep nails trimmed so as not to extend beyond the fingertip unless medically required and are not authorized to wear nail polish. Females will not exceed a nail length of 1/4 inch as measured from the tip of the finger.

What type of eyeglasses and sunglasses are permitted IAW AR 670-1? Be specific.

Conservative civilian prescription eyeglasses are authorized for wear with all uniforms.

Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear when in a garrison environment, except while indoors. Personnel will not wear lenses or frames that are so large or so small that they detract from the appearance of the uniform. Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are trendy or have lenses or frames with conspicuous initials, designs, or other adornments are not authorized for wear.

Soldiers may not wear lenses with extreme or trendy colors, which include, but are not limited to, red, yellow, blue, purple, bright green, or orange. Lens colors must be traditional gray, brown, or dark green shades.

According to AR 670-1, "All personnel will maintain a high standard of professional dress and appearance." And "Soldiers must project a military image that leaves no doubt that they live by a common military standard and uphold military order and discipline." – this also encompasses jewelry while in uniform. Explain to me the specifications for common adornments and jewelry items such as watches, wristbands, rings, and earrings.

"Soldiers may wear a wristwatch, a wrist religious or identification bracelet, and a total of two rings (a wedding set is considered one ring) with Army uniforms, unless prohibited by the commander for safety or health reasons. Soldiers may also wear one

activity tracker, pedometer, or heart rate monitor. Any jewelry or monitors Soldiers wear while in uniform or civilian clothes on duty must be conservative... Soldiers are authorized to wear only one item on each wrist while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty.”

“Females only are authorized to wear earrings with the service, dress, mess, and evening mess uniforms... Earrings may be screw-on, clip-on, or post-type earrings in gold, silver, white pearl, or diamond. The earrings will not exceed 6 mm or 1/4 inch in diameter, and they must be unadorned and spherical. When worn, the earrings will fit snugly against the ear. Females may wear earrings only as a matched pair, with only one earring per ear lobe.”

You have a Soldier who routinely breaches AR 670-1. They say they don't understand why it matters if they can still accomplish their job to standard. You must bring them into compliance and instill an understanding of why standards and discipline matter. How would you do that?

Give your answer..

Military Awards:

What AR covers Military Awards?

AR 600-8-22

What are the highest awards during peace and war time?

Peacetime – The Soldiers Medal

Wartime – The Medal of Honor

Second highest award – Distinguished Service Cross

What is the time frame for recommending a Soldier for an award?

2 years

Who is the approving authority for an AAM and ARCOM?

AAM – BN CDR

ARCOM – BDE CDR

What does a bronze oak leaf cluster represent?

One additional award

What does a Silver Oak leaf cluster represent?

5 additional awards

Who can recommend a Soldier for an award?

Anyone can recommend an award for anyone.

Army Suicide Prevention Program:

What are some early warning signs for suicide?

Selling precious possessions, recent financial issues/divorce/ legal trouble, odd behavior, expressions of hopelessness/trapped/shame, abrupt substance abuse, etc.

What AR covers the Army Suicide Prevention Program?

AR 600-63

Primary prevention and BH promotion are strategic opportunities to influence overall well-being and promote a healthy, ready force. Effective prevention strategies build awareness, increase efficiency, and reduce the need for psychiatric and psychological treatment, as well as improving overall well-being and often improving the outcomes of other medical conditions. What are the three cornerstones of effective strategies to promote optimal behavioral health?

Strengthening individuals, strengthening communities, reducing structural barriers to health

Your Soldier begins abruptly acting out of character and starts to have a decrease in job performance. You sit down to counsel the Soldier and they express suicidal ideations. How would you handle that?

Give your answer..

Sexual Harassment / Assault Response and Prevention:

What does the “I A.M.” stand for in the I A.M. Strong program?

Intervene, Act, Motivate

What AR covers the SHARP program?

Effective 11FEB25, AR 600-52

If you witnessed a sexual harassment or assault, how would you respond?

Give your answer..

Battle Drill 1A:

What does Battle Drill 1A cover?

React to Direct Fire Contact While Dismounted – Squad

What Army publication covers Battle Drill 1A?

ATP 3-21.8

Where can you find the Battle Drill 1A Task Steps?

The Army Training Network (ATN)

What are the steps in Battle Drill 1A?

The squad reacts to direct fire contact while dismounted. The team in contact returns fire immediately and seeks cover. The team in contact locates the enemy and places well-aimed fire on known enemy positions. Leaders point out enemy positions and identify the types of weapons, such as small arms and light machine guns. The team not in contact assume the nearest covered and concealed position. The squad leader (SL) reports the contact.

- 1.** The team in contact immediately returns well-aimed suppressive fire on known or suspected enemy positions while taking up a covered position.
- 2.** The team not in contact assumes the nearest covered and concealed position.
- 3.** The team leaders engage known or suspected enemy positions with well-aimed suppressive fire and report information to the squad leader.
- 4.** The team leaders control the fire of their teams by using appropriate fire commands (initial, subsequent, and supplemental)

- a. Alert
- b. Weapon and ammunition
- c. Target description
- d. Method
- e. Location
- f. Range
- g. Controls
- h. Execution
- i. Effects

5. Soldiers maintain visual or vocal contact with their team leader and the other Soldiers on their left or right (if applicable).

6. Soldiers maintain contact with the team leader and indicate the location of enemy positions.

7. Leaders visually or vocally check the status of their personnel.

8. The team leaders maintain visual contact with the squad leader.

9. The squad leader moves up to a covered and concealed position where best to observe, communicate, and control the engagement.

10. The squad leader determines whether the squad can gain and maintain suppressive fires with the team already in contact (based on the volume and accuracy of enemy fires against the team in contact)

11. The squad leader confirms the commander's criteria to disengage and determines whether the squad must move out of the engagement area.

12. The squad leader makes an assessment of the situation and identifies—

- a. Location of the enemy position and obstacles.
- b. Size of the enemy force engaging the team in contact. (The number of enemy automatic weapons, the presence of any vehicles, and the employment of indirect fires are indicators of enemy strength.)
- c. Vulnerable flanks
- d. Covered and concealed flanking routes to the enemy positions.

13. The squad leader decides whether to conduct an assault, bypass (if authorized by the platoon leader), or break contact.

14. The squad leader reports the situation and begins to maneuver the squad.

Send a SALUTE Report:

What is a SALUTE Report used for?

A SALUTE Report is for reporting enemy information to allow command to develop a clear picture of the opposing forces within an area.

What does SALUTE stand for?

Size

Activity

Location

Unit Identification

Time

Equipment

Conduct a SALUTE Report.

Participant will be given a scenario and will complete a SALUTE Report..

Map Reading and Land Navigation:

What TC covers Map Reading and Land Navigation?

TC 3-25.26

What is a map?

A map is a graphic representation of a portion of the earth's surface drawn to scale, as seen from above.

A map provides information on the existence of the location and the distance between ground features, such as populated places and routes of travel, and communication. It also indicates variations in terrain, heights of natural features, and the extent of vegetation cover.

How many types of map are there? What are they?

15

Planimetric

Topographic

Digital

Digital city graphic

Controlled image base

Compressed arc digitized raster graphic

Digital terrain elevation data

TalonView

Vector

Photomap

Joint operations graphics

Photomosaic

Terrain model

Military city

Special

Where is the scale found on a map?

The scale is found in the upper left margin after the series name and in the center of the lower margin. The scale note is a representative fraction that gives the ratio of a map distance to the corresponding distance on the earth's surface.

Where is the elevation guide found on a map?

The elevation guide is normally found in the lower right margin. It is a miniature characterization of the terrain shown.

How many colors are used on military maps? What do they represent?

7

- Black. Black indicates cultural (man-made) features such as buildings and roads, surveyed spot elevations, and all labels.
- Red-Brown. The colors red and brown are combined to identify cultural features, all relief features, non-surveyed spot elevations, and elevation such as contour lines on red-light readable maps.
- Blue. Blue identifies hydrography or water features such as lakes, swamps, rivers, and drainage.
- Green. Green identifies vegetation with military significance such as woods, orchards, and vineyards.
- Brown. Brown identifies all relief features and elevation such as contours on older edition maps, and cultivated land on red-light readable maps.
- Red. Red classifies cultural features such as populated areas, main roads, and boundaries on older maps.
- Other. Occasionally, other colors may be used to show special information. As a rule, these are indicated in the marginal information.

How do you get your pace count?

A pace is equal to one natural step, about 30 inches long. To use the pace count method accurately, a Soldier knows how many paces it takes to walk 100 m. To

determine this, walk an accurately-measured course and count the number of paces it takes to reach 100 m. The pace course, regardless of length, is on similar terrain as that to be walked over.

What are some factors that could affect your pace count?

- Slopes. A pace lengthens on a down slope and shortens on an upgrade. Keeping this in mind, if it normally takes an individual 120 paces to walk 100 m, the pace count may increase to 130 or more when walking up a slope.
- Winds. A head wind shortens the pace and a tail wind increases it.
- Surfaces. Sand, gravel, mud, snow, and similar surface materials tend to shorten the pace.
- Elements. Falling snow, rain, or ice causes the pace to be reduced in length.
- Clothing. Excess clothing and boots with poor traction affect the pace length.
- Visibility. Poor visibility such as in fog, rain, or darkness, shortens the pace.

How many types of North are there? What are they? Describe them.

3

- **True North.** True north is defined as a line from a point on the earth's surface to the North Pole. All lines of longitude are true north lines. True north is usually represented by a star.
- **Magnetic North.** Magnetic north is the direction to the north magnetic pole, as indicated by the north-seeking needle of a magnetic instrument. The magnetic north is usually symbolized by a line ending with half of an arrowhead. Magnetic readings are obtained with instruments such as the lensatic and M2 compasses. It has been proven that the geomagnetic poles migrate over time. This means that the effect on the declination diagram varies depending on location.
- **Grid North.** Grid north is established by using the vertical grid lines on the map. Grid north may be symbolized by the letters GN or the letter "y."

What is an Azimuth?

An azimuth is defined as a horizontal angle measured clockwise from a north base line. This north base line could be true north, magnetic north, or grid north. The azimuth is the most common military method to express direction. When using an azimuth, the point where the azimuth originates is the center of an imaginary circle.

What is a Back Azimuth?

This is the opposite direction of an azimuth. It is comparable to doing an “about face.” To obtain a back azimuth from an azimuth, add 180 degrees if the azimuth is 180 degrees or less; subtract 180 degrees if the azimuth is 180 degrees or more.

What is Intersection?

Intersection is finding the location of an unknown point by successively occupying at least two (preferably three) known positions on the ground, and then map sighting on the unknown location. It is used to locate distant or inaccessible points or objects such as enemy targets and danger areas.

How many methods of Intersection are there? How do you use each method?

2 – The map and compass method and the straightedge method

- When using the map and compass method—

1. Orient the map using the compass
2. Locate and mark the position on the map
3. Determine the magnetic azimuth to the unknown position using the compass
4. Convert the magnetic azimuth to grid azimuth
5. Draw a line on the map from the position on this grid azimuth
6. Move to a second known point and repeat the steps 1 through 5 above
7. The location of the unknown position is where the lines cross on the map. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy

- The straightedge method is used when a compass is not available. When using it—

1. Orient the map on a flat surface by the terrain association method.

2. From a known position (A). Locate and mark the position on the map.
3. Lay a straightedge on the map with one end at the user's position (A) as a pivot point; then, rotate the straightedge until the unknown point is sighted along the edge.
4. Draw a line along the straightedge
5. Repeat the steps at a second known position (B) and check for accuracy.

What is Resection?

Resection is the method of locating one's position on a map by determining the grid azimuth to at least two well-defined locations that can be pinpointed on the map. For greater accuracy, the desired method of resection is to use three or more well-defined locations.

How many methods of Resection are there? How do you use each method?

2 – The map and compass method and the straightedge method

- When using the map and compass method —

1. Orient the map using the compass.
2. Identify two or three known distant locations on the ground and mark them on the map.
3. Measure the magnetic azimuth to one of the known positions from the location using a compass.
4. Convert the magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth.
5. Convert the grid azimuth to a back azimuth. Using a protractor, draw a line for the back azimuth on the map from the known position back toward the unknown position.
6. Measure and convert the magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth, and convert the grid azimuth to a back azimuth for a second position (and a third position, if desired).
7. The intersection of the lines is the location. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

When using the straightedge method —

1. Orient the map on a flat surface by the terrain association method.

2. Locate at least two known distant locations or prominent features on the ground and mark them on the map.
3. Lay a straightedge on the map using a known position as a pivot point. Rotate the straightedge until the known position on the map is aligned with the known position on the ground.
4. Draw a line along the straightedge away from the known position on the ground toward the position.
5. Lay a straightedge on the map and draw a line using a second known position.
6. The intersection of the lines on the map is the location. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.

What are the two methods for employing a compass?

Centerhold technique and compass-to-cheek technique

Which is the preferred method and why?

Centerhold technique

This preferred method offers the following advantages over the sighting technique:

1. It is faster and easier to use. λ It can be used under all conditions of visibility.
2. It can be used when navigating over all types of terrain.
3. It can be used without putting down the rifle. However, the rifle is slung well back over either shoulder.
4. It can be used without removing eyeglasses.

Which is the preferred method for sighting?

Compass-to-cheek technique

What does GPS stand for?

Global Positioning System

What is GPS?

The GPS is a space-based, global, all-weather, continuously available, radio positioning navigation system. It is highly accurate in determining position location derived from signal triangulation from a satellite constellation system.

What are Contour Lines?

Contour lines are the most common method of showing relief and elevation on a standard topographic map. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground, above or below sea level. All points on the contour line are at the same elevation. The elevation represented by contour lines is the vertical distance above or below sea level.

How many different types of contour lines are there? What are they? Describe them.

3

Index. Starting at zero elevation or mean sea level, every fifth contour line is a heavier line. These are known as index contour lines. Normally, each index contour line is numbered at some point. This number is the elevation of that line.

Intermediate. The contour lines falling between the index contour lines are called intermediate contour lines. These lines are finer and do not have their elevations given. There are normally four intermediate contour lines between index contour lines.

Supplementary. These contour lines resemble dashes. They show changes in elevation of at least one-half the contour interval. Supplementary lines are normally found where there is very little change in elevation, such as on fairly level terrain.

How many Major Terrain Features are there? What are they? Describe them.

5

1. **Hill.** A hill is an area of high ground. From a hilltop, the ground slopes down in all directions. A hill is shown on a map by contour lines forming concentric circles. The inside of the smallest closed circle is the hilltop.

2. **Saddle.** A saddle is a dip or low point between two areas of higher ground. A saddle is not necessarily the lower ground between two hilltops; it may be simply a dip or break along a level ridge crest. If you are in a saddle, there is high ground in two opposite directions and lower ground in the other two directions. A saddle is normally represented as an hourglass.

3. Valley. A valley is a stretched-out groove in the land, usually formed by streams or rivers. It begins with high ground on three sides and usually has a course of running water through it. If standing in a valley, three directions offer high ground, while the fourth direction offers low ground. Depending upon its size and where a person is standing, it may not be obvious that there is high ground in the third direction, but water flows from higher to lower ground. Contour lines forming a valley are either U-shaped or V-shaped. To determine the direction water is flowing, look at the contour lines. The closed end of the contour line (U or V) always points upstream or toward high ground.

4. Ridge. A ridge is a sloping line of high ground. The centerline of a ridge normally has low ground in three directions and high ground in one direction, with varying degrees of slope. If a ridge is crossed at right angles, a Soldier climbs steeply to the crest and then descends steeply to the base. When moving along the path of the ridge, depending on the geographic location, there may be either an almost unnoticeable slope or a very obvious incline. Contour lines forming a ridge tend to be U-shaped or V-shaped. The closed end of the contour line points away from high ground.

5. Depression. A depression is a low point in the ground or a sinkhole. It could be described as an area of low ground surrounded by higher ground in all directions, or simply a hole in the ground. Usually, only depressions that are equal to or greater than the contour interval is shown. On maps, depressions are represented by closed contour lines that have tick marks pointing toward low ground.

How many Minor Terrain Features are there? What are they? Describe them.

3

1. Draw. A draw is a stream course that is less developed than a valley. In a draw, there is essentially no level ground and little or no maneuver room within its confines. In a draw, the ground slopes upward in three directions and downward in the other direction. A draw could be considered as the initial formation of a valley. The contour lines depicting a draw are U-shaped or V-shaped, pointing toward high ground.

2. Spur. A spur is a short, continuous sloping line of higher ground normally jutting out from the side of a ridge. A spur is often formed by two roughly parallel streams cutting draws down the side of a ridge. The ground slopes down in three directions and up in one. Contour lines on a map depict a spur with the U or V pointing away from high ground.

3. Cliffs. A cliff is a vertical or near-vertical feature that is an abrupt change of the land. When a slope is so steep that the contour lines converge into one “carrying” contour of contours, this last contour line has tick marks pointing toward low ground. Cliffs are also shown by contour lines very close together and, in some instances, touching each other.

How many Supplementary Terrain Features are there? What are they? Describe them.

2

1. Cut. A cut is a man-made feature resulting from cutting through raised ground, usually to form a level bed for a road or railroad track. Cuts are shown on a map when they are at least 10 feet high, and they are drawn with a contour line along the cut line. This contour line extends the length of the cut and has tick marks that extend from the cut line to the roadbed, if the map scale permits this level of detail.

2. Fill. A fill is a man-made feature resulting from filling a low area, usually to form a level bed for a road or railroad track. Fills are shown on a map when they are at least 10 feet high, and they are drawn with a contour line along the fill line. This contour line extends the length of the filled area and has tick marks that point toward lower ground. If the map scale permits, the length of the fill tick marks are drawn to scale and extend from the base line of the fill symbol.

Movement Formations:

What Manual covers Movement Formations?

FM 3-90, Chapter 2

How many movement formations are there? What are they?

7

1. Column. The column formation is a movement formation with elements arranged one behind another. A unit moves in column formation when the unit does not anticipate early contact, the objective is distant, and speed and control are critical.
2. Line. A line formation is a movement formation in which elements move abreast of each other. A unit typically employs this formation when assaulting an objective because it concentrates firepower to the front in the direction of movement.
3. Wedge. The wedge formation is a movement formation with one lead element and the trail elements are paired off abreast of each other on the flanks. Units use this formation to attack an enemy appearing to the front and flanks. Within the wedge, subordinate units employ the formation best suited to the terrain, visibility, and likelihood of contact.
4. Echelon (left or right). An echelon formation is a movement formation with elements arranged on an angle to the left or to the right of the direction of attack (echelon left, echelon right). This formation provides focused firepower forward and to the flank of the direction of the echelon. It facilitates control in open areas.
5. Vee. A vee formation is a movement formation with two elements abreast and one or more elements trailing. If there are more elements after the trail element in the vee formation, the trail elements can be in front or behind the main body. This arrangement is suited for an advance against a known threat to the front.

6. Diamond. A diamond formation is a movement formation with one element leading, one element positioned on each flank, and the remaining elements to the rear. The non-security units of the diamond usually move in a column formation inside of the diamond. It is most effective during approach marches, exploitations, or pursuits when the unit has only general knowledge about the enemy.

7. Box. The box formation is a movement formation with elements arranged in a box or square, or two elements up and two elements back. This formation is only used when the unit has four security or combat elements. It is a flexible formation providing equal firepower in all directions. This formation can cause up to 50 percent of the force becoming decisively engaged simultaneously, thereby limiting the combat power available to maneuver against an enemy force. The box formation arranges the unit with two forward and two trail maneuver elements.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a column movement formation?

A column formation—

Advantages:

- λ Provides the best formation to move large forces quickly, especially with limited routes and limited visibility.
- λ Makes enemy contact with a small part of the total force while facilitating control and allowing the unit to quickly mass forces.
- λ Provides a base for easy transition to other formations.
- λ Works in restricted terrain

Disadvantages:

There are also disadvantages to using a column formation. These include—

- λ Units can only immediately apply the majority of the column's firepower on the column's flanks.
- λ The length of the column affects movement and terrain management.

λ Possibly inadvertently bypassing enemy units or positions and exposing the unit's flanks.

λ Running head-on into an enemy deployed perpendicular to the column's direction of movement. Restricted terrain may limit the ability of friendly forces to maneuver if contact is made to the front of the formation

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a line movement formation?

A line formation also—

Advantages:

λ Facilitates speed and shock in closing with an enemy force.

λ Allows the coverage of wide frontages.

λ Facilitates the occupation of attack by fire or support by fire positions.

Disadvantages:

There are also disadvantages of a line formation:

λ Provides less flexibility of maneuver than other formations since it does not distribute units in depth.

λ Linear deployment allows a unit deployed on line to bring only limited firepower to bear on either flank. λ Provides limited or no reserve.

λ Limits overwatch forces.

λ Limits control of a unit using a line formation in restricted terrain or under conditions of limited visibility

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a wedge movement formation?

Employing a wedge formation—

Advantages:

λ Provides maximum firepower forward and allows units to use a large portion of their firepower on the flanks.

λ Allows rapid crossing of open terrain when enemy contact is not expected.

λ Facilitates control.

λ Allows for rapid changes in the direction of movement.

λ Facilitates the rapid change to other movement formations.

Disadvantages:

The primary disadvantages to the wedge formation are that it—

λ Requires sufficient maneuver space or multiple routes for dispersion laterally and in depth.

λ Lacks ease of control in restricted terrain or poor visibility

What are the advantages and disadvantages of an echelon movement formation?

Units operating on the flank of a larger formation commonly use this formation. An echelon formation—

Advantages:

λ Facilitates control in open terrain.

λ Allows the concentration of the unit's firepower forward and to the flank in the direction of the echelon. λ Allows forces not in contact to maneuver against known enemy forces because all elements will not simultaneously make contact

Disadvantages:

The primary disadvantages of this formation are—

λ Difficult to maintain control over the unit in restricted terrain.

λ Lacks security or firepower on the opposite side of the echelon

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a vee movement formation?

Units use this formation when they know the enemy force's location and disposition and expect enemy contact. It—

Advantages:

λ Provides maximum firepower forward and good firepower to the flanks, but the firepower on the flanks is less than that provided by the wedge.

λ Facilitates a continued maneuver after making contact and a rapid transition to the assault.

λ Allows a unit to change quickly to a line, wedge, or column formation

Disadvantages:

The primary disadvantages to this formation include:

- λ Reorientation in the direction of movement, such as a 90-degree turn, are more difficult than using the wedge.
- λ Control is difficult in restricted terrain and under limited-visibility conditions.
- λ Lead element masks fires of the trail element.
- λ Requires sufficient maneuver space for dispersion laterally and in depth

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a diamond movement formation?

Advantages of employing a diamond formation include—

Advantages:

- λ Allowing units to maneuver to either flank immediately, regardless of which subordinate element makes enemy contact.
- λ Facilitates making enemy contact with the smallest possible force yet provides all around security.
- λ Provides firepower to the front and flanks.
- λ Changes easily and quickly to another formation.
- λ Facilitates speed of movement while remaining easy to control.
- λ Provides an uncommitted force for use as a reserve

Disadvantages:

The primary disadvantages of this formation are that it—

- λ Requires sufficient maneuver space or multiple routes for dispersion laterally and in depth.
- λ Requires four subordinate maneuver elements

What are the advantages and disadvantages of a box movement formation?

Employing a box formation—

Advantages:

- λ Allows a unit to change quickly and easily to any other formation.

- λ Facilitates rapid movement yet still provides all around security.
- λ Provides firepower to the front and flanks.
- λ Maintains control more easily than a line formation

Disadvantages:

Using the box formation also has disadvantages. These include—

- λ The requirement for sufficient maneuver space or multiple routes for dispersion.
- λ At battalion and company echelons, the possibility exists of enemy units massing on one element at a time as the presence of other friendly forces can mask other element's direct fires