

# Basic Combat Training



## Smart Card

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For improvements contact Directorate of BCT at DSN 734-7471

Additional Information may be obtained through the BCT Center of Excellence at Army Knowledge Online (AKO) key word "Basic Combat Training." <https://www.us.army.mil/suite/page/345546>

Detailed information may be obtained through the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) web site at <http://call.army.mil/>



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## 9-LINE MEDEVAC Request

- Line 1:** 6-digit UTM grid location of pick-up site.
- Line 2:** Radio frequency, call sign, and suffix of requesting personnel; encrypt the frequency.
- Line 3:** Number of patients by precedence (Urgent=loss of life or limb within 2 hours. Priority=loss of life or limb within 4 hours. Routine=evacuate within 24 hours).
- Line 4:** Special equipment required, as applicable (none, hoist, stokes litter [litter basket], jungle penetrator).
- Line 5:** Number of patients by type (litter, ambulatory).
- Line 6:** Security of pick-up site (no enemy or artillery in the area; possibly enemy troops or artillery in the area [approach with caution]).
- Line 7:** Method of marking pick-up site (Branches, wood, stones; panels, signal lamp, flashlight; pyrotechnic signal; vehicle lights; smoke; open flame; signal person; fabric strips).
- Line 8:** Patient nationality and status (US military, US civilian, non-US military, non-US civilian, enemy prisoners of war).
- Line 9:** Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) contamination.



## 9-Line IED/SALT Reports

- Line 1:** Date-time group (DTG) item was discovered.
- Line 2:** Reporting activity: unit ID and location grid.
- Line 3:** Contact method (radio frequencies, call sign, point of contact, and telephone number).
- Line 4:** Type of ordnance, if known (provide as much detail as possible about shape, color, condition, and threat and include initiation system (RC, wire, command)).
- Line 5:** CBRN contamination.
- Line 6:** Are resources threatened (facilities, equipment, or Assets)?
- Line 7:** Impact on mission (Does it interfere with current operation?).
- Line 8:** Protective measures (What you have done to protect personnel and equipment?).
- Line 9:** Recommended priority response for explosive ordnance disposal.

### "SALT Report = Report Enemy Activities"

- SIZE** of enemy force (actual numbers if possible).
- ACTIVITIES** of the enemy (if moving, give direction and method of transportation; be specific).
- LOCATION** of enemy (6-digit coordinates or clear description).
- TIME** and date of sighting (use 24-hour military time and date).

## Tactical Combat Casualty Care

Tactical combat casualty care (TCCC) can be divided into three phases: care under fire, tactical field care, and combat casualty evacuation care.

### Care under fire limits the care you can provide:

- Return fire as directed or required before providing medical treatment.
- Determine if the casualty is alive or dead.
- Provide tactical care to the live casualty.
- Administer life-saving hemorrhage control.
- Transport the casualty, his/her weapon, and mission-essential equipment when the tactical situation permits.
- Recheck bleeding control measures as the tactical situation permits.

Tactical field care occurs when you and the casualty are relatively safe and no longer under effective hostile fire. Provide casualty care to the best of your ability:

- Form a general impression of the casualty as you approach (extent of injuries, chance of survival).
- Check for responsiveness.
- Position the casualty and open the airway.
- Assess for breathing and chest injuries.
- Identify and control bleeding.
- Check for fractures.
- Check for burns.
- Administer pain medications and antibiotics (the casualty's combat pill pack) to any Soldier wounded in combat.
- Transport the casualty to the site where evacuation is anticipated.

Combat casualty evacuation care is rendered during casualty evacuation (CASEVAC):

- CASEVAC refers to the movement of casualties aboard nonmedical vehicles or aircraft.
- Care is rendered while the casualty is awaiting pickup or is being transported.
- A Soldier accompanying an unconscious casualty should monitor the casualty's airway, breathing, and bleeding.

## Vehicle Search

At least one member of the search team must provide security at all times while others conduct the search.

- Stop the vehicle.
- Inform the occupants of the reason for the search.
- Identify the occupants by looking at their drivers' licenses or ID cards.
- Direct the occupants to get out of the vehicle.
- With the exception of the driver, direct the occupants to move to a place about 5 meters from the vehicle and out of the flow of traffic where they can be observed.
- Direct the driver to open all doors and compartments, to include the ashtray, glove box and/or armrest, trunk, and hood.
- Search the following areas on the vehicle:



**Note:** Use an improvised mirror device to search the undercarriage and other areas that are difficult to see. Look for signs of new parts, repairs, and new upholstery.

**Note:** While conducting the search, look for any electrical wires that seem out of place or unidentifiable foreign objects.

### Search the inside of the vehicle:

- Behind and under the seat
- Under the dashboard
- Inside the glove and tool compartment
- Above the sun visor



### Search the outside of the vehicle, in sequence:

- Under the left front fender well and behind the wheel
- Under the front bumper and behind and under the grill
- Under the hood and all areas behind the radiator and around the engine
- Under the right front fender well and behind the wheel
- Under the right side of the body, back to and including the right rear fender well, and behind the wheel
- Inside cargo areas and the trunk
- Under and behind the rear bumper
- Under the left rear fender well and behind the wheel
- Under the left side of the body, back to the left front fender well
- Top of the vehicle
- Around the fuel tank(s)

- If prohibited items are not found in the vehicle, release the vehicle to the driver.
- If prohibited items are found in the vehicle, apprehend the offender and notify your supervisor.

## Escalation of Force (EOF)

EOF is defined as the sequential actions that begin with nonlethal force measures (visual signals to include flags, Spotlights, lasers, and pyrotechnics) and may graduate to lethal measures (direct action) to include warning, disabling, or deadly shots to defeat a threat and protect the force. EOF is not a substitute for but is a part of the rules of engagement (ROE).

- ➔ Use audible warning.
- ➔ Use visual aids (lights, signs).
- ➔ Use nonlethal means (barriers).
- ➔ Show weapon; demonstrate the intent to use (aiming weapon).
- ➔ Fire warning shots (fire over hood).
- ➔ Use disabling fire (on personnel and/or vehicles).
- ➔ Use deadly force.



## Detainee Operations

### RESPECT

Respect is the overriding consideration in detainee handling. Regardless of what they have done, detainees are human beings in your care.

### Search

Disarm the detainee and confiscate weapons, cell phones, computers, and documents. Inform the detainee of the reason for detention. Be respectful; men search men and women search women.

### Silence

Question detainee's identity and address what happened.

### Segregate

Prohibit the detainee from communicating.

### Speed

Evacuate or transfer the detainee and any materials to nearest holding facilities (use military police).

### Safeguard

Ensure prisoners arrive safely. Always photograph and transport evidence (confiscated equipment) with the detainee. Tag detainee's possessions and all physical evidence. Get sworn/witness statements.



## "The Soldier's Rules"

### AR 350-1, Army Training and Education

- Soldiers fight only enemy combatants.
- Soldiers do not harm enemies who surrender; they disarm them and turn them over to their superiors.
- Soldiers do not kill or torture enemy prisoners of war.
- Soldiers collect and care for the wounded, whether friend or foe.
- Soldiers do not attack medical personnel, facilities, or equipment.
- Soldiers destroy no more than the mission requires.
- Soldiers treat civilians humanely.
- Soldiers do not steal.
- Soldiers respect private property and possessions.
- Soldiers should do their best to prevent violations of the Law of War.
- Soldiers report all violations of the Law of War to their superior.
- Soldiers treat all dead with respect.*

## Key to Defeating IED Threats

- ➔ **Vehicle dispersion:** 75 meters (m) to 100 m or greater makes it more difficult to target the convoy correctly (this separation results in late or early detonation and the likelihood that the enemy will not get away).
- ➔ **Let them know you are ready:** The enemy is looking for an easy mark; he wants to get away. Show him that you are not an easy target.
- ➔ **Know the indicators (bags, piles of rocks, piles of dirt in or beside the road):** If you don't like what you see, trust your instincts and stop, turn around, and go another way. Report observation through the chain of command. Let the experts check it out.
- ➔ **Vary the route, time, and speed of travel:** We know the enemy is watching us and attempting to determine our patterns. Make every attempt to vary this pattern; never take the same route twice in two days. The enemy placed the IED there for a reason, and he is targeting you!
- ➔ **Always have front and rear security out:** Roll up or remove HMMWV/FMTV canvas so that you can see behind you, and pay attention to where you are going. Determine who has what security responsibilities before you move. Face out during movement and constantly observe your assigned sector; look for any triggerman, sniper, and possible ambush locations. The enemy initiates many ambushes with an RPG shot from the rear.
- ➔ **Report, secure, and reduce cache sites:** The enemy is drawing his supply of explosives from somewhere. Leave the reduction of a site to EOD. Mark and report.
- ➔ **Travel in convoys of 3 or more vehicles:** The enemy may not detonate the IED if he believes that he will be caught. It is very difficult to successfully attack 3 or more vehicles if they are widely dispersed.

## Identifying IEDs

IEDs can be disguised to look like any object and to function through a multitude of actions. An IED is only limited by the bomber's imagination and capabilities. IEDs are unpredictable and extremely hazardous to all, including the bomber. Be aware of dual IEDs.

1. Devices are camouflaged with bags of various types to resemble garbage along the roadways or devices are buried in the roadbeds.
2. Decoy devices are emplaced in the open to slow or stop convoys in the kill zone of the actual device that is obscured along the route of travel.
3. Devices are thrown or fired from overpasses or from the roadside in front of approaching vehicles or in the middle of convoys. These devices are usually grenades or RPGs.
4. Devices are concealed in potholes in the road (covered with dirt) and previous IED locations along MSRs and ASRs (targeting convoys) and along unimproved roads (targeting patrols).
5. Vehicle-borne IEDs are used to gain access and detonated in close proximity to compounds/buildings. They are also often used against patrols and logistic sites.
6. Suicide attacker (suicide vests), possibly employed by women, are used in proximity to coalition forces.

## 5 and 25-Meter Scan

### Clear, Cordon, Control, Call EOD, and Check

Area Area Perimeter EOD Area

Always conduct 5 and 25-meter (m) check at any halt to avoid stopping near kill zones of an IED. Scan outward continuously at all times. Driver and gunner should remain inside the vehicle for security purposes.



#### 5-METER CHECK (Any Halt)

- Identify position to halt.
- Search 5m out from vehicles through windows.
- Conduct visual check using binoculars or other optics.
- Check for abnormalities: disturbed earth, suspicious objects, or loose bricks in the walls and security ties.
- Work from ground up to above head height.



#### 25-METER CHECK (Any Halt)

- After conducting 5-m check, if necessary, exit the vehicle and close the door to protect occupants from blasts or sniper fire.
- Continue clearing out to 25 m; check for potential IED Indicators and anything out of the ordinary.
- Patrol remains focused outward searching from far to near; look for suspected activity, triggerman, cameraman, or sniper.

## Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

UXO and IEDs are currently the greatest threats to coalition forces. UXO are munitions that have been fired, thrown, or failed to detonate and should be treated with care. UXO is still live and very volatile. **Untrained Soldiers should not attempt to demine, defuse, or neutralize UXO, unless absolutely necessary.** Call EOD using the IED/UXO Report.

### Remember the 5 C's Clear, Cordon, Control, Call EOD, and Check

#### UXO/IED Battle Drill

- Step 1. Clear:** Leave the immediate area; detonation may be imminent; secondary devices may be present.
- Step 2. Cordon:** Establish a perimeter (300 m small device/1000 m up to van-size/2000 m water truck or semi)
- Step 3. Control:** Maintain visual (binoculars/scopes) observation to ensure no one tampers with the device; maintain security.
- Step 4. Call EOD:** Immediately contact your supporting EOD to respond (9-line IED/UXO Spot Report)
- Step 5. Check:** All personnel stationed on the cordon should check their immediate area for secondary devices. Report any suspicious items to the situation commander; if necessary, mark the position and re-establish the cordon to a safe place.

## Weapon Status

### For Leaders

- Ensure controls are in place to prevent mishandling of weapons in living and sleeping areas.
- Supervise weapons clearing at all times whether ammunition is present or not.
- Ensure range safety program is in place.
- Ensure vehicle-mounted weapons are cleared prior to mounting or dismounting.
- Coordinate mounted weapons fire with dismounted elements.



### For Soldiers

- **T**reat every weapon as if it's loaded.
- **H**andle every weapon with care.
- **I**dentify the target before you fire.
- **N**ever point the muzzle at anything.
- **K**eep the weapon on safe and your finger off the trigger until you intend to fire.



**RED**



Magazine in  
Round chambered  
Weapon on safe

**AMBER**



Magazine in  
No round chambered  
Weapon on safe

**GREEN**



Cleared; no magazine  
Bolt forward  
Weapon on safe

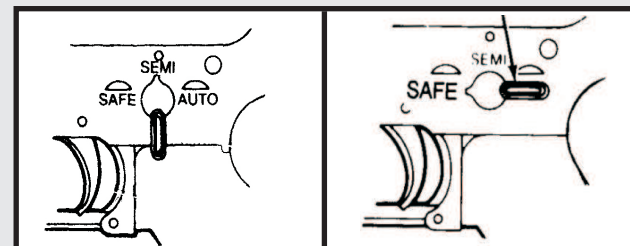
## Weapon Clearing



### M16/M4Series Rifles

#### Clear the rifle.

1. Attempt to place the selector lever on SAFE. If the weapon is not cocked, the lever cannot be placed on SAFE.
2. Remove the magazine from the rifle, if there is one present.
3. Lock the bolt open:
  - ♦ Pull the charging handle rearward.
  - ♦ Press the bottom of the bolt catch.
  - ♦ Allow the bolt to move forward until it engages the bolt catch.
  - ♦ Return the charging handle to the forward position.
  - ♦ If the selector lever is not on SAFE, place it on SAFE. Observe the receiver and chamber to ensure positively that they do not contain ammunition.
4. Allow the bolt to go forward by pressing the upper portion of the bolt catch.
5. Place the selector lever on SEMI and squeeze the trigger.
6. Pull the charging handle fully rearward and release it, allowing the bolt to go forward.
7. Place the selector lever on SAFE.



## Heat/Cold Safety

### Basic heat and cold injury prevention

1. Consider water a tactical weapon. Drink frequently.
2. Eat meals; add salt to taste.
3. Be aware that dark yellow colored, infrequent urination is a sign of dehydration. Increase water intake, even if you do not feel thirsty.
4. Minimize heat and cold stress by decreasing work pace and/or increasing rest periods. Modify clothing if appropriate.
5. Be aware that full heat and cold acclimatization takes 1-2 weeks.
6. Consider that Soldiers undergoing treatment for acute or chronic medical conditions may be at greater risk for heat and cold injuries.

#### Basic heat injuries

1. Sunburn
2. Heat cramps
3. Heat exhaustion
4. Heatstroke (medical emergency)



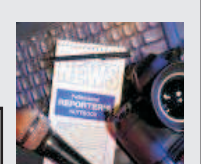
#### Basic cold injuries

1. Chilblains
2. Frostbite
3. Immersion foot/trench foot
4. Hypothermia
5. Dehydration (cold weather).



## When the Media Calls

- Know your rights. It's your choice whether or not to speak to reporters. If you choose to speak, you may stop at any time.
- Know the role of the media; they do a job vital for democracy. It is NOT harassment if they ask for an interview. It is harassment if they infringe on your privacy or persist after being told "no."
- Know with whom you are talking. Before answering questions, get the reporter's name, organization, and phone number. Do this especially if you are going to decline the request. It will discourage the reporter from persisting.
- Know who will hear you. Thanks to technology, the enemy can have access to what you say as soon as you say it. On the other hand, if you are enthusiastic about your mission, your response can build morale and help show American resolve.
- Know your limits. Talk only about what you know first-hand. It's OK to answer with: "I don't know." It is never a good idea to speculate.
- Know what to keep to yourself. Deployments spawn rumors, and some of what you hear could be wrong, sensitive, or subject to change.



Every service member, like it or not, is a command representative. Soldiers will come in contact with the public and media more than the official command channels will, so what they say is important in getting your command message across.

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