

## CHAPTER 4

# Training

Two categories of training are required to prepare the soldier to operate a jammer in combat: resident and in-unit training. Voice interceptors (military occupational specialty 98G) must be skilled in communications intercept to recognize the target signal. While training in most MI disciplines results in the awarding of a military occupational specialty, soldiers qualified in the skill of jamming receive an additional skill identifier of K3.

### *RESIDENT TRAINING*

Resident training is currently taught during the *Communications Electronic Warfare Operations Course (CEWOC)*. This training consists of installing and operating ECM, electronic warfare support measures, and communications equipment. Training is conducted in ECM and electronic warfare support measures missions against those targets unique to the student's tactical duty assignment. A simulated field

training exercise is conducted at the end of each course. During the field training exercise the student is evaluated for knowledge of—

- Electronic warfare skills.
- Perimeter defense.
- Nuclear, biological, and chemical operations.
- Survival skills.

### *IN-UNIT TRAINING*

In-unit training refines skills learned during resident training. It combines technical skills with survival skills. This combination ensures that the unit can conduct jamming operations

and survive. Survival is critical to the continued success of a unit. Therefore, in-unit training must emphasize the survival principles. It must stress the importance of reducing the amount of power

and time a jammer's transmitter is keyed and that you transmit only with the amount of power needed to accomplish the mission. Using only the amount of power necessary to effectively jam and keying the jammer's transmitter in short bursts reduces the probability of detection by enemy intercept and DF equipment. In-unit training should provide a means of measuring and controlling these two jamming principles. This is possible when in-unit training is designed to allow soldiers to practice their jamming skills.

Unit trainers are challenged to make jamming training as realistic as possible. Realism is achieved when the jamming mission planner and the jamming equipment operator are trained in a simulated combat situation. This setting allows the effectiveness of the mission planner to be measured. The successful execution of the jamming mission indicates that the mission planner is effective. Successful mission planning and execution during in-unit training provide the technical and tactical skills needed in combat.