

Chapter 4

Deliberate Breach

The deliberate breach is a scheme of maneuver specifically designed to cross an obstacle in order to continue the mission. A unit conducts a deliberate breach when the force allocation ratios for support, breach, and assault forces are beyond the capability of a task-organized subordinate unit. The deliberate breach is characterized by thorough reconnaissance, detailed planning, extensive preparation, and explicit rehearsal. One or more subordinate units are specifically tasked to perform the role of support, breach, and assault forces. The deliberate breach is centrally planned and executed.

Units will conduct a deliberate breaching operation when the—

- Unit fails an attempted in-stride breach of enemy tactical obstacles.
- Force allocation ratios indicate that a confirmed enemy situation is beyond the capabilities of a subordinate unit.

A deliberate breach requires detailed reconnaissance, exhaustive combined arms rehearsals, and overwhelming suppression of the enemy's overmatching direct-fire weapons before the initiation of obstacle reduction. The breaching tenet of mass drives task organization for the deliberate breach. For example, the breach force has the bulk of mobility assets and is tailored to counter a specific type of obstacle. Direct and indirect fire systems are massed in the support force in order to provide the necessary suppression. Forces required are massed into the assault forces to seize the initial foothold into the objective. The synchronization breaching tenet applies to the force's scheme of maneuver, which must meticulously address subordinates' actions at the obstacle and concentrate on achieving synergism in support, breach, and assault forces.

Maneuver company teams, TFs, and brigades can conduct deliberate breaching operations. Normally, a company team executes a deliberate breach because the commander must halt the unit's momentum to maneuver his platoons as support, breach, and assault forces. A TF may execute a deliberate breach as part of a brigade in-stride breaching operation, with the company teams being maneuvered as the breaching organization forces. The brigade is the highest level that conducts a deliberate breaching operation.

DELIBERATE BREACHING FUNDAMENTALS

Unlike the in-stride breaching operation, the support, breach, and assault forces for a deliberate breaching operation

are given specific objectives and detailed control measures for the attack against the obstacle system. The force does not have to disperse the support, breach, and assault functions between two or three units to compensate for a lack of detailed obstacle information during movement. *Figure 4-1, page 4-2*, shows an extract of a deliberate attack order and execution matrix for TF Mech. The IF Mech commander has task organized specifically for the deliberate breach and attack.

Suppress

Deliberate breaching operations will usually require relatively more firepower than in-stride breaching, since the enemy is generally stronger and in better-prepared defensive positions. Normally, two company teams are the minimum support element for a TF attacking an enemy company position. If the enemy has one or more platoons that cannot fire on the breaching location without shifting to supplemental positions, it may be fixed with a single company's fires. This will allow an even higher firepower ratio against the platoon being directly attacked. The TF commander should deploy the support force in a position to fire simultaneously on the defenders from several directions.

Often, the most effective way to suppress the enemy is to conduct an assault against the overmatching defenders before or during obstacle reduction. If the assault successfully eliminates the position, it also eliminates direct fires on the breaching element. If the assault does not succeed in securing the position, it still fixes the enemy and reduces the enemy's ability to place fires on the breaching element. Direct and indirect fire suppression from the support force is necessary to support this assault.

Suppression must also be effective against the enemy's indirect fires. Enemy indirect fires are extremely dangerous during the deliberate breach, since the breach force will be exposed for a lengthy period. Friendly artillery and air assets support the deliberate breach by attacking all enemy artillery positions capable of firing on the breaching location. The attacker jams enemy fire-control nets. The FSO designates deliberate breaching sites as critical friendly zones for the target acquisition battery so that they are treated as priority targets for counterbattery support.

The deliberate breach uses a larger support force than the in-stride breach to provide overwhelming suppression. In the extract execution matrix, the TF Mech plans to establish suppression with Teams A, B, and D, and Company E along

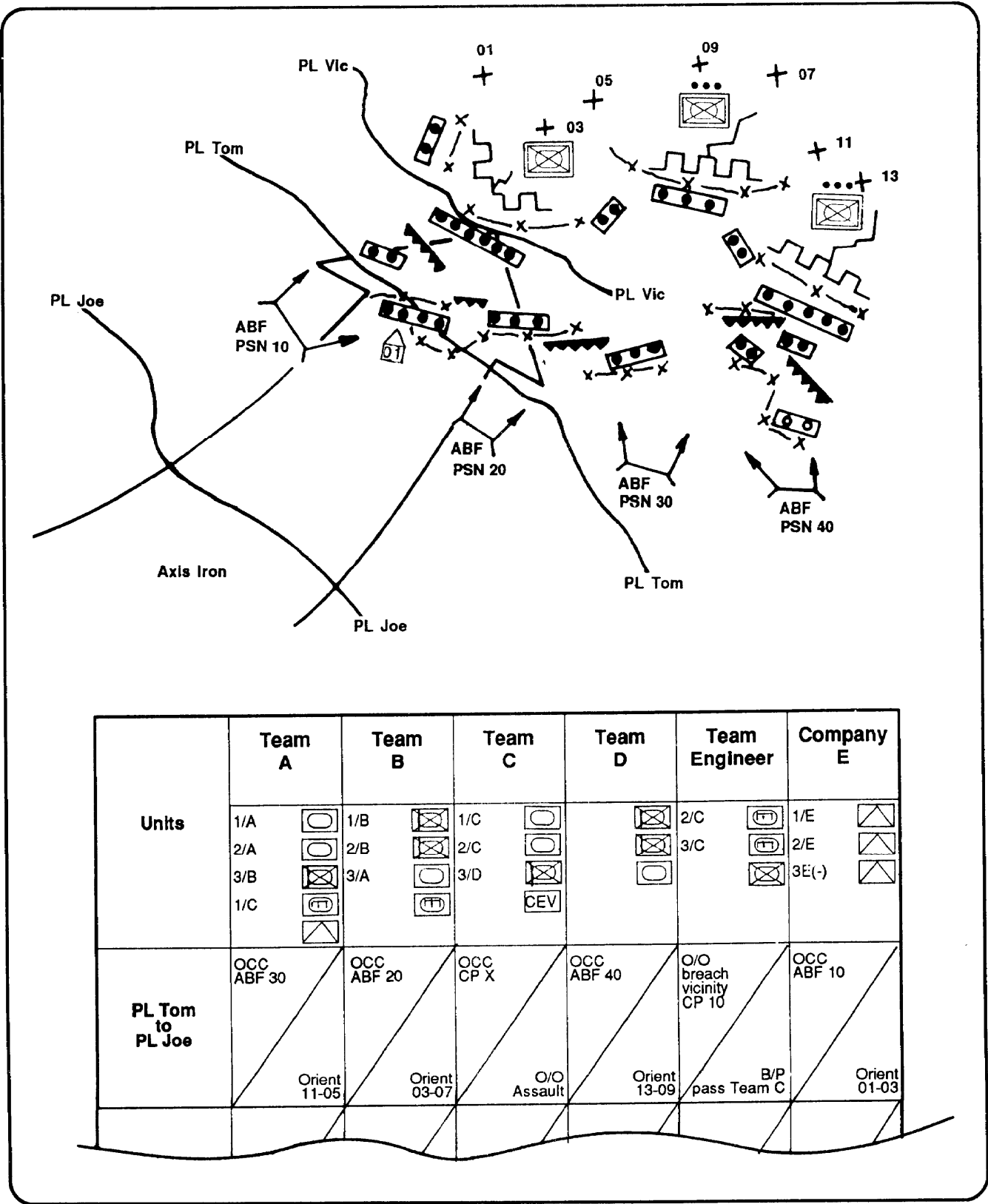


Figure 4-1. Task force maneuver graphics and execution matrix extract.

4-2 Deliberate Breach

with supporting 155-millimeter artillery and 4.2-inch mortars.

Normally, suppression begins with artillery fires on the defender. This assists the support force to move in its ABF position.

Obscure

Obscuration serves the same purpose for the deliberate breach as it does for the in-stride breach. It reduces the effectiveness of direct and indirect fires against the breach and assault elements and also helps isolate the area selected for the breach.

Terrain features that mask the movement of the force to the site and limit the number of defenders that can effectively observe and fire on the breach force aid in obscuration. Other natural, limited-visibility conditions (such as darkness or fog) should be exploited if possible. Smoke is generally the primary obscurant. However, it is a double-edged sword it may attract enemy attention as well as degrade friendly target acquisition and command and control.

The deliberate breaching operation may require large quantities of carefully employed artificial obscuration to screen breach and assault forces and to obscure enemy fires. This is particularly important for complex breaching problems where the breach force is exposed for an extended time. Smoke, then, is important in deceiving the enemy as to the breaching location and interfering with his fires. If smoke platoons are available, they provide the bulk of the smoke.

Smoke requirements are determined by using *FM 3-50*. Blanket, haze, or curtain-screening smoke degrades enemy observation of assault and breach force operations. A smoke platoon is capable of providing support for a 1- to 3-kilometer front. A large breaching operation requires a chemical company to provide smoke support for a 2- to 7-kilometer front. The force uses a combination of carefully placed smoke pots and indirect fires to augment smoke support. Howitzers and mortars supporting the force can build and maintain smoke, but smoke effectiveness depends on the number and rate of smoke rounds delivered. Using indirect-fire support to provide smoke competes with the force's HE and dual-purpose improved conventional munition (DPICM) missions against the enemy. The commander must decide the priority for the use of indirect assets, and his decision must be clear to subordinates. Vehicles equipped with engine-exhaust smoke systems and smoke-grenade launchers can provide local smoke during reduction and passage of the assault force. However, these systems are self-defense mechanisms, and the force must not rely on them to supply all obscuration for a deliberate breaching operation.

Friendly forces must rehearse breaching operations under conditions similar to those expected. Training with smoke support is important, since smoke can obscure

friendly observation and target acquisition and degrade command and control.

Secure

Securing the breaching site during a deliberate breaching operation is more complex than for an in-stride breach. The defending position will be stronger, there may be more and stronger outposts near the obstacle, reduction will take longer, and there is a strong possibility that a counterattack will interfere with the breach force. Because of this, the commander may launch a dismounted assault against the defender before the obstacle is reduced for mounted forces. The assault force can then establish blocking positions to defeat counterattacking forces. The breach force provides local security for lane-reduction operations and forces passing through the lanes.

The breach force employs SOSR breaching fundamentals locally while reducing the obstacles. It is normally an engineer company team with attached armor and infantry platoons. The breach force secures the obstacle breaching site by physical occupation and positions forces to defeat local counterattacks. It employs suppressive fires against defenders that are still capable of firing on the reduction effort and uses local smoke pots and vehicle smoke generators to add to obscuration.

The maneuver component of the breach force must be large enough to defeat local enemy counterattack forces. For example, a defending Soviet battalion counterattack force will be approximately the size of a platoon. Each lane must be integrated into a breach force fire-and-maneuver scheme that is capable of defeating a platoon-sized hasty attack.

The force also templates the enemy's capability to move and attack with regimental counterattack forces (see *Figure 4-2, page 4-4*). The critical element in this template is the time in which the counterattack can occur. The commander must estimate the time required to complete the breach and ensure that his forces are deployed in time to defeat the enemy's counterattack. Detailed and repeated rehearsals produce the most accurate estimates.

The best method to provide security from counterattacks during lengthy deliberate breaching of a complex obstacle is to assault and capture the enemy positions covering the breaching site and to establish hasty defensive positions to secure the force. This method denies direct fires and observation to the breaching site that would otherwise be available. The commander may position additional forces on the shoulders and flanks of the breaching area to protect against counterattack.

The commander can also use long-range artillery fires, air interdiction, attack helicopters, and SM systems to impede enemy counterattack forces at vulnerable choke points. These locations are plotted before the operation during detailed fire support and obstacle planning. Specific assets

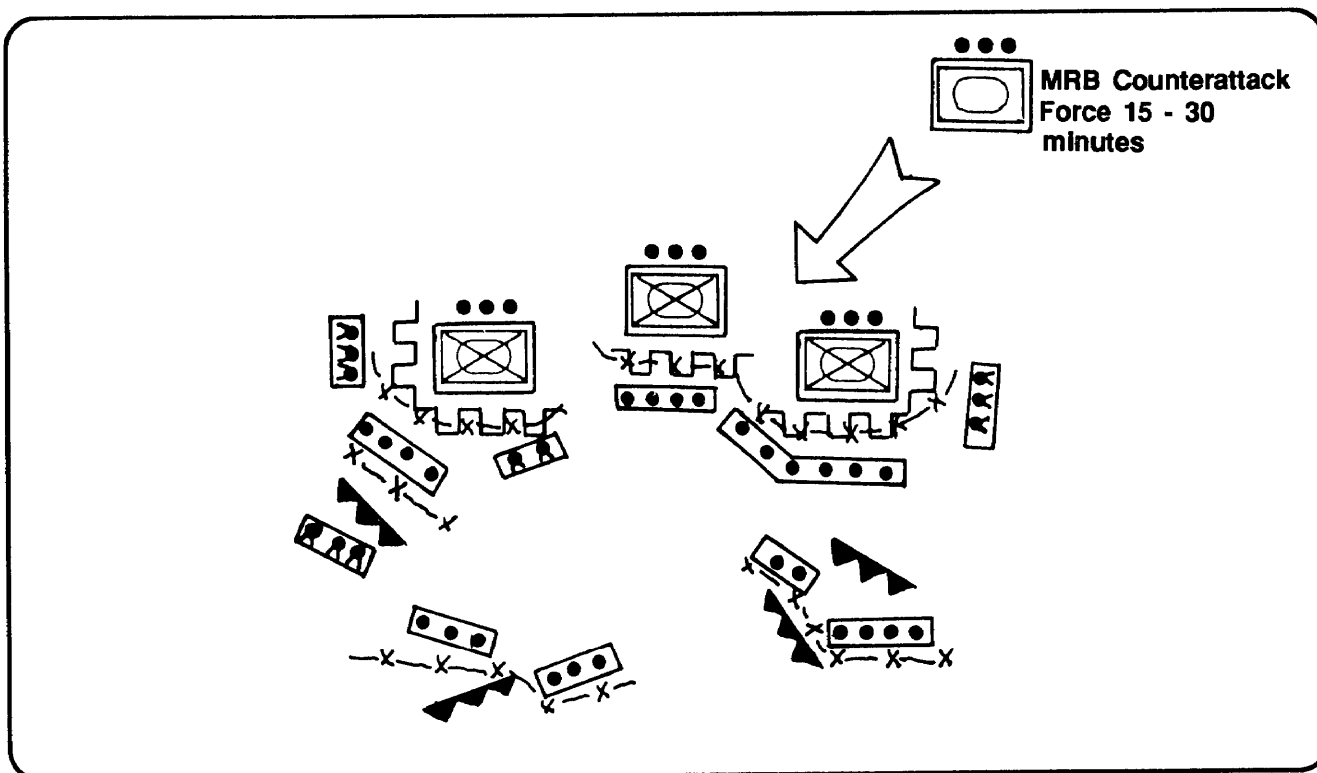


Figure 4-2. Enemy situation template.

and units such as GSRs and patrols are tasked to verify the route a counterattack force is traveling. This allows the effective use of scarce fire support and SM systems to disrupt or fix the enemy counterattack.

Reduce

Reduction of the obstacle in a deliberate breach is normally a mission of an engineer-heavy breach force. It masses reduction efforts, attempting a large number of lanes simultaneously to overload defensive fires while employing SOSR breaching fundamentals to reduce the effectiveness of enemy fires. The breach force also uses a variety of reduction techniques to guarantee success, regardless of obstacle countermeasures.

The number of lanes the breach force prepares is determined by METT-T analysis. More lanes are better to allow the force to pass quickly through the danger area. A TF requires at least two lanes. For a brigade, the number of lanes depends on the size and role of the assault force and whether the portion of the brigade passing the obstacle is in attack formation or in modified column. Depending on available time, reduction efforts may be restricted to two or three lanes, which forces a more concentrated, higher-risk passage. Lanes must be separated by at least 100 meters.

An engineer platoon is necessary to produce each lane. The commander allocates enough engineers and breaching

assets to the breach force to provide this level of effort and sufficient redundancy to handle unforeseen circumstances. Engineers deploy in a formation configured to breach specific obstacles. The Threat doctrinally prepares obstacles for the deliberate defense with buried mines and antihandling devices. Engineers reducing such obstacles may have to use slow, manual-reduction techniques and breach through multiple types of obstacles.

In the deliberate breach, the breach force engineer teams will clear, mark, and remain with the obstacle lanes until the entire force has passed. Then the engineers hand the lanes over to advance elements of follow-on units and rejoin their own units.

The assault force also requires engineer support for assault breaching through protective obstacles and fortifications within the defensive position.

TASK FORCE DELIBERATE BREACH

The TF deliberate breach is used as a vehicle for discussing the detailed planning, preparation, and execution necessary in a deliberate breaching operation. The principles outlined below apply equally to brigades and company teams.

Planning

Planning a deliberate breaching operation begins with the command and engineer estimates. The TF S2 templates the

4-4 Deliberate Breach

enemy's order of battle (OB), and the engineer assesses its engineer capabilities. Both the engineer and S2 doctrinally template the enemy's tactical and protective obstacles. The staff develops COAS using the templates. The engineer develops his scheme of engineer operations for each COA and recommends whether an in-stride or deliberate breaching operation is necessary. After a COA is selected, the commander must carefully allocate available assets to the breach, assault and support forces to ensure that they can accomplish their assigned tasks. The commander uses the recommended force allocation ratios and task organizes his friendly forces. The decision to conduct a deliberate breach is the result of the force allocation, involving the estimates and scheme of maneuver. Since there will seldom be enough breaching assets available, commanders must ensure that their main effort is more heavily weighted.

Identifying the enemy's vulnerability is important so that the force can mass direct and indirect fires and maneuver against that weakness. A portion of the enemy is isolated to achieve the desired combat ratio at the point of assault. Achieving mass is accomplished by hitting the enemy from multiple directions and by narrowing attack zones to concentrate the attacker's force against a smaller defending element.

When the attack requires breaching two or more complex obstacle systems, the commander must retain enough engineers and breaching assets to reduce subsequent obstacles. The commander must not commit all the engineers to breach the first obstacle system unless he is willing to risk his capability to breach follow-on obstacles. Depleted engineer force need significantly more time to conduct follow-on breaches.

The commander maneuvers his combat power to create sufficient suppression and security for the breach to be successful. Adequate suppression and security triggers the commitment of assault and breach forces. When the breaching site is free of direct fires, the commander deploys the breach force to create lanes through the obstacle. The commander must sense the progress of the breach so he can decisively commit the balance of the force through the obstacle to continue the mission.

The breach and assault forces may require fires and smoke under their control in addition to that controlled by the support force. The support breach, and assault forces place direct fires on enemy positions. This makes synchronization of direct and indirect fires extremely complex and requires the personal attention of the TF commander. Fire control must be planned in detail using simple and well-understood control measures and then rehearsed with careful supervision.

When a brigade conducts a deliberate breach or when a passage of lines of a large force is planned after a breach,

breach plans must include detailed planning for the staging and movement of follow-on forces and equipment.

Preparing

The TF continues an aggressive intelligence-collection plan with scouts, engineers, patrols, and aerial reconnaissance. The S2 and the TF engineer continually refine the template based on hard intelligence. The task organization may be adjusted as more details of the defense and obstacle system are uncovered. This information is also used during the combined arms rehearsals.

Continuous and aggressive intelligence-gathering operations update the enemy template as available. These changes are reflected as soon as possible in the rehearsal area. If updates become available after the last possible rehearsal, this data must be passed immediately to the affected force elements, especially the breach force.

The TF meticulously plans, manages, and controls the rehearsals. The TF S3 allocates time for each unit to perform combined arms TF rehearsal. The rehearsal site reflects the actual obstacle system in as much detail as possible. The force chooses terrain as similar as possible to that of the operational area and constructs a practice obstacle system based on OBSTINTEL. Rehearsals include a leader and key personnel walk-through as well as individual rehearsals by support, breach, and assault forces. Where possible, the force rehearses the operation under the same conditions expected during the actual engagement, including battlefield obscurity, darkness, and inclement weather.

When the force commander rehearses the breaching operation, he also rehearses several contingency plans. The contingencies should include possible enemy counterattacks by templated counterattack forces and attack-by-enemy indirect-fire systems (artillery, rockets, attack helicopters, and other air assets). This also includes Threat use of nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) munitions.

Collecting Obstacle Intelligence

The success of a deliberate breaching operation depends heavily on the success of the R&S plan. The scheme of maneuver is based on known and templated intelligence of enemy positions and obstacles. NAIs are developed to confirm or deny the template. As hard intelligence reports come in, the template and R&S plan are updated and revised. The S2 develops the collection plan, with the scouts concentrating on confirming enemy locations. The engineers focus on gathering intelligence on obstacle orientation and composition as well as on the types of fortifications that might be constructed. Hard intelligence is used to refine the task organization of support, breach, and assault forces and the scheme of maneuver. For example, if scouts report that the possible breaching site is covered heavily by tanks, our

support force task organization would change to a tank-heavy force.

Executing

The force crosses the line of departure (LD) organized for the deliberate breach. If it encounters obstacles en route, it executes an in-stride breach with this organization. On arrival, TF scouts adjust artillery fires on the enemy positions to cover deployment of the support force. The support force moves in position and establishes its ABF position. Breach and assault forces move into position and prepare to execute their tasks. The TF commander continues to incorporate last-minute information into his plan and makes final adjustments of positions and locations.

The support force occupies his ABF position and immediately begins suppressing with a volley of fires. The support force FIST and TF FSO execute group targets planned on enemy positions. Mortar and artillery smoke are adjusted to obscure the breaching site from enemy target acquisition. The breach force begins movement once suppression and smoke are effective. Timing is critical since the high volume of suppressing fires and smoke can only be sustained

for a short duration. ABF positions have interlocking sectors of fires and are positioned to ensure the 3:1 suppression ratio on the enemy's positions (see *Figure 4-3*). Once suppression and obscuration have built to effective levels, the breach force moves forward to the breaching site (see *Figure 4-4*). The engineers create the lanes, while the combined arms breach force provides for local security. *Figure 4-5* shows a TF deliberate breach force organization. *Figure 4-6*, page 4-8, shows a TF deploying the breach force. *Figures 4-7 through 4-10*, pages 4-8 through 4-10, illustrate in detail the breach force establishing close obstacle security, breaching as many lanes simultaneously as possible and then securing the far side of the obstacle at the nearest defensible terrain. The assault force penetrates the objective after receiving the "Go Ahead" from the TF commander on the TF net. *Figure 4-11*, page 10, and *Figure 4-12*, page 11, show the assault force attacking through the lanes and a portion of the support force following to reinforce the main effort. Due to the complexity of the breach, the command and control systems are spread out to ensure synchronization. The TF S3 controls the multicompartment support force, while the TF commander positions himself to best control the entire breaching operation.

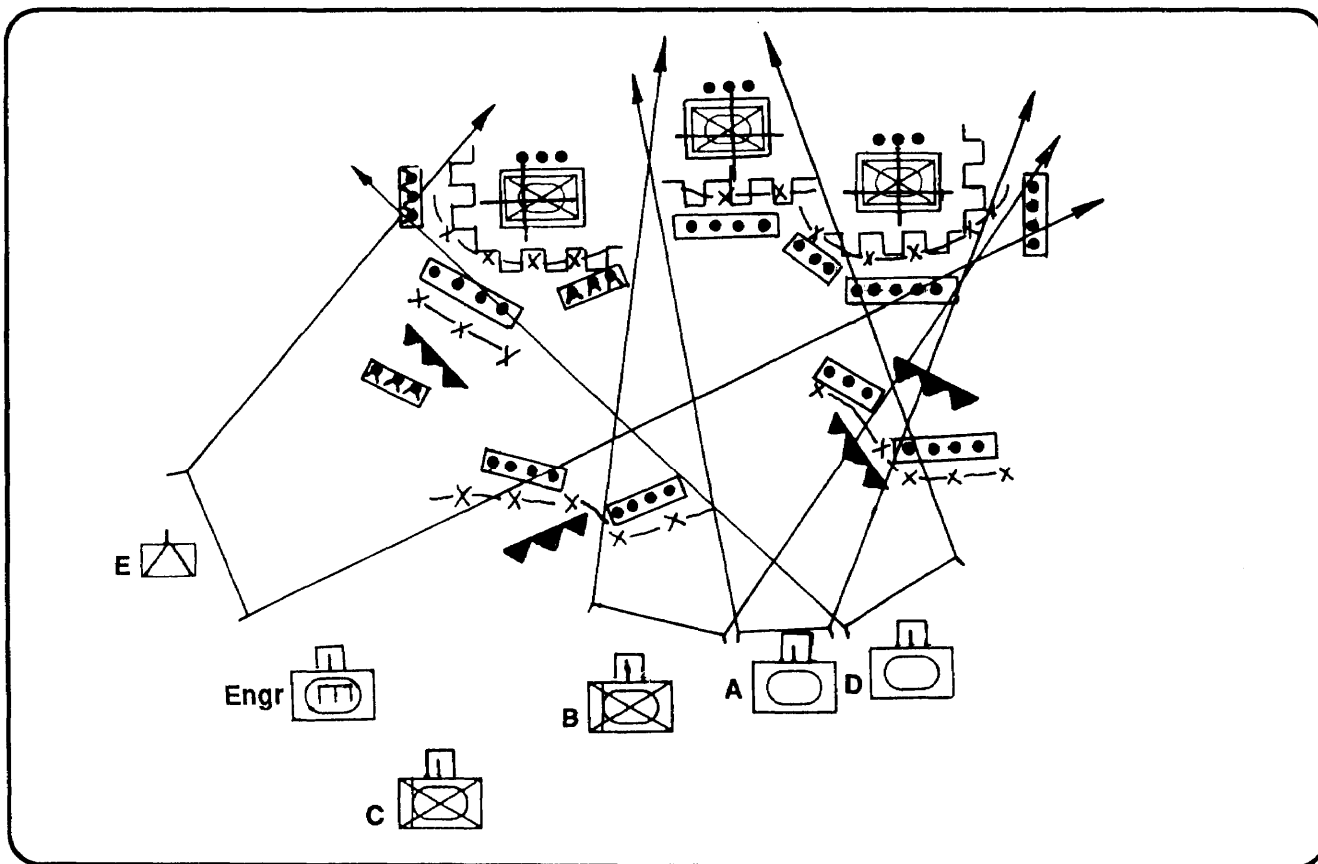


Figure 4-3. Suppression.

4-6 Deliberate Breach

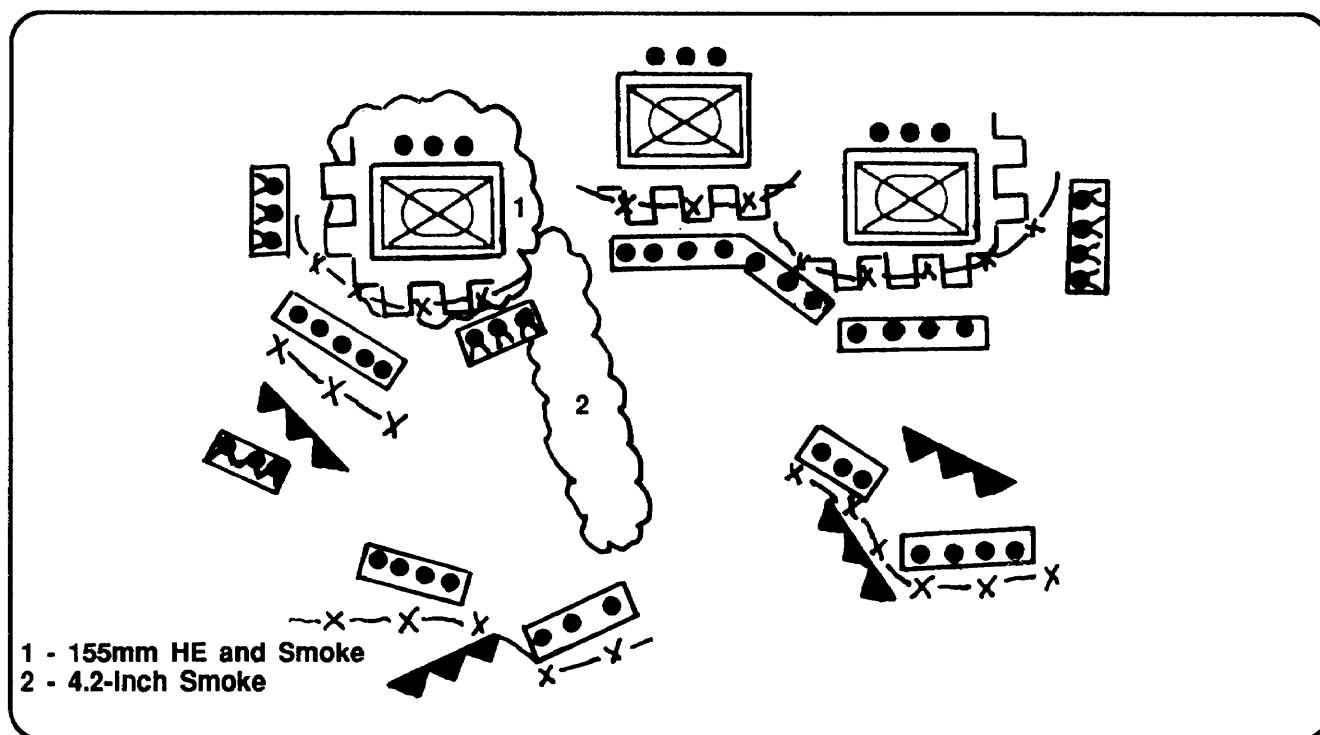


Figure 4-4. Obscuration.

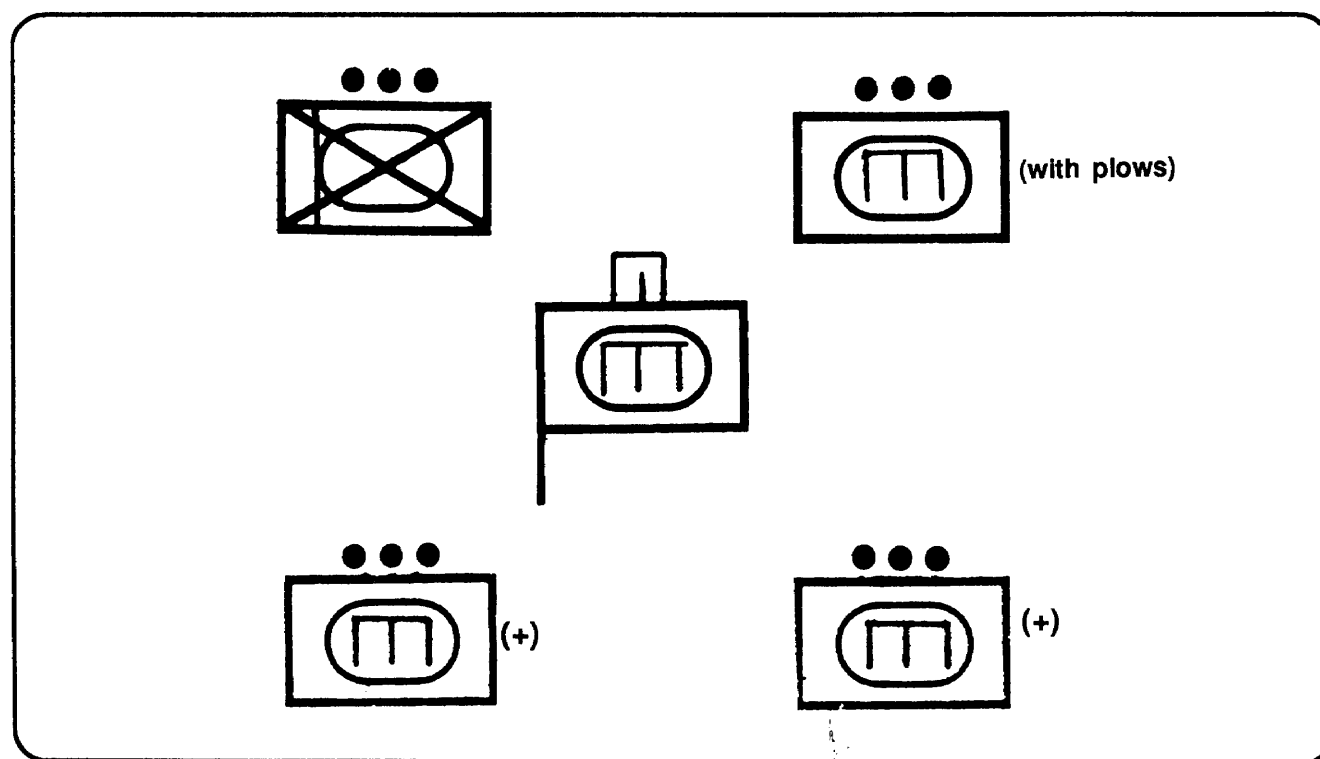


Figure 4-5. Organization of task force Mech deliberate breach force.

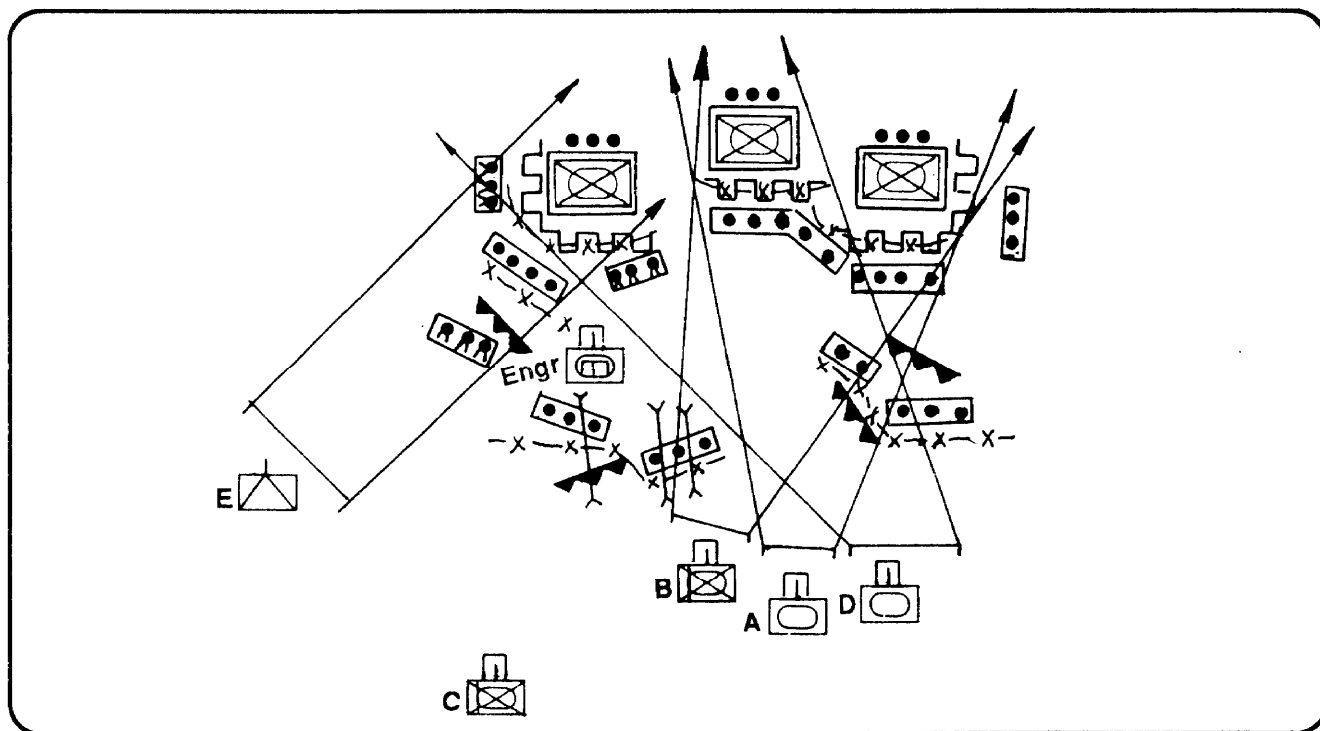


Figure 4-6. Breaching tactical obstacles.

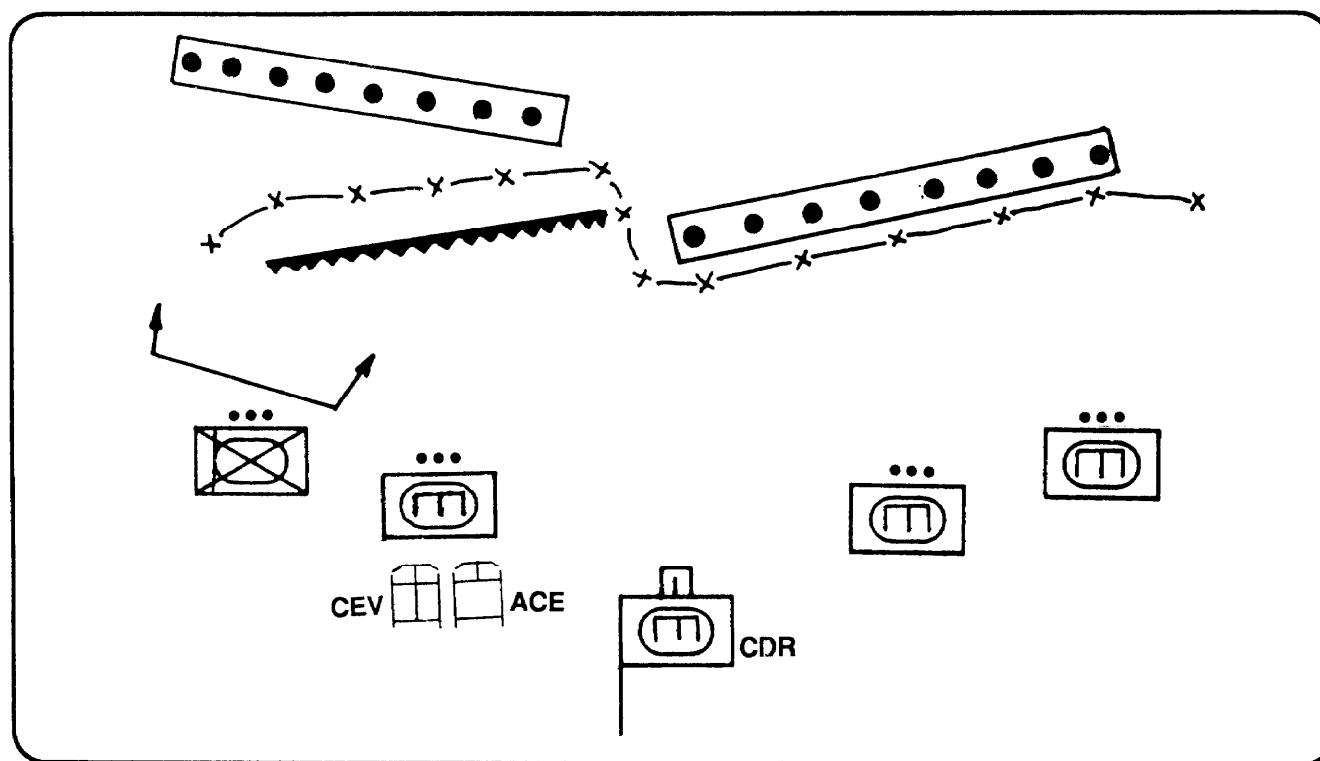


Figure 4-7. Breach force establishing close suppression.

4-8 Deliberate Breach

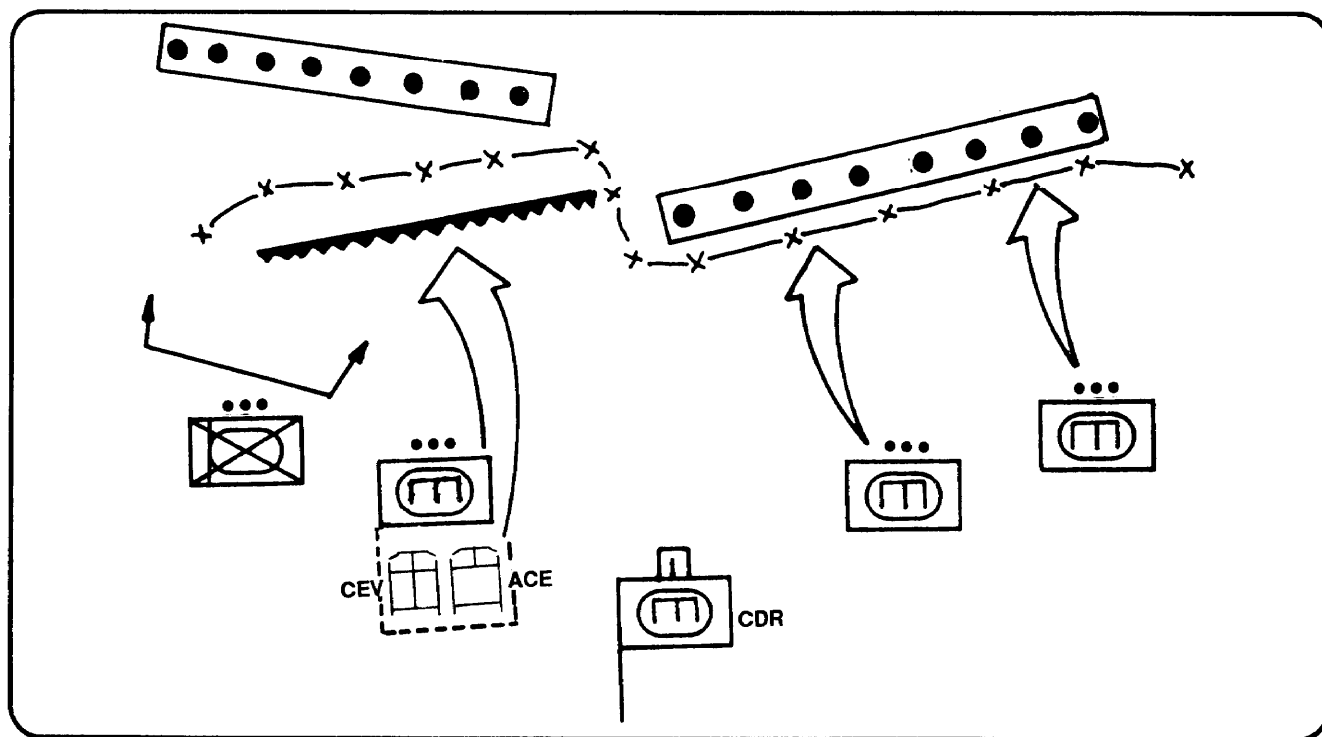


Figure 4-8. Breach force deploying to reduce lanes.

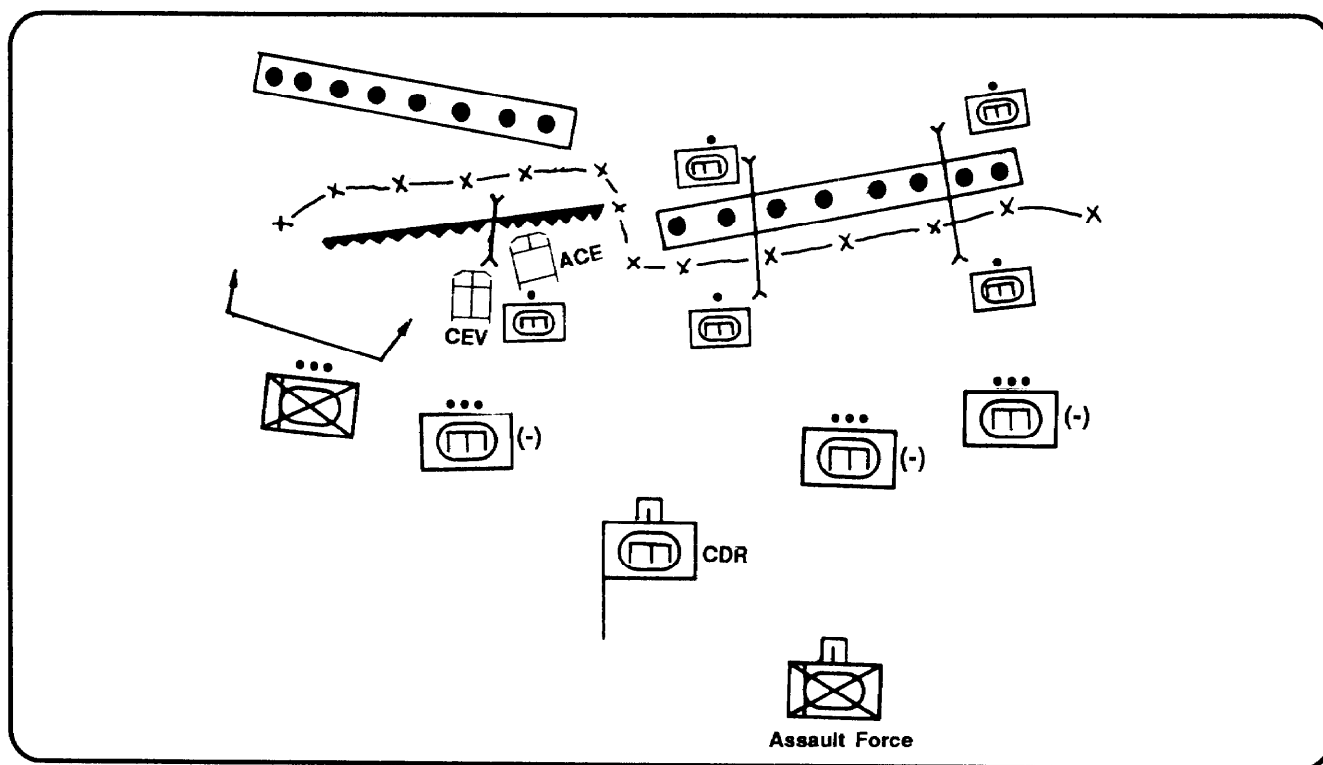


Figure 4-9. Obstacles reduced and deployment of assault force.

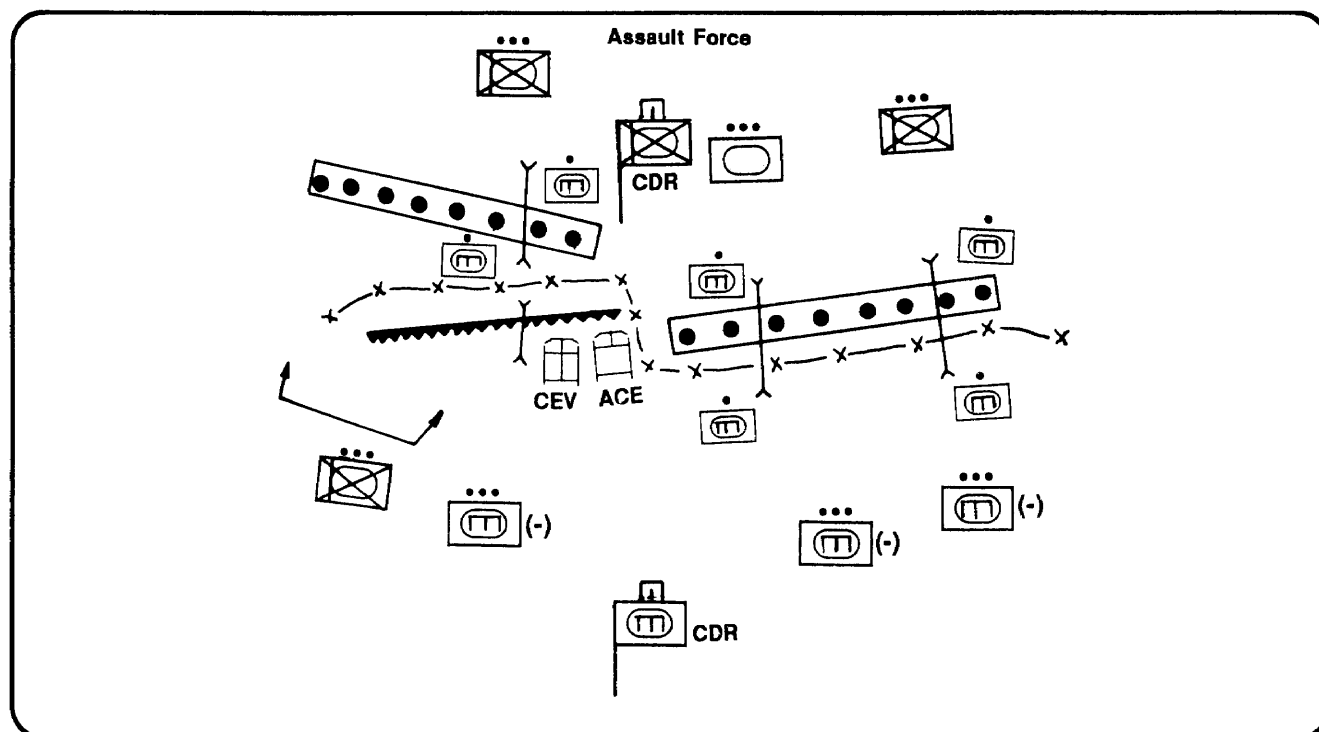


Figure 4-10. Assaulting through the lanes.

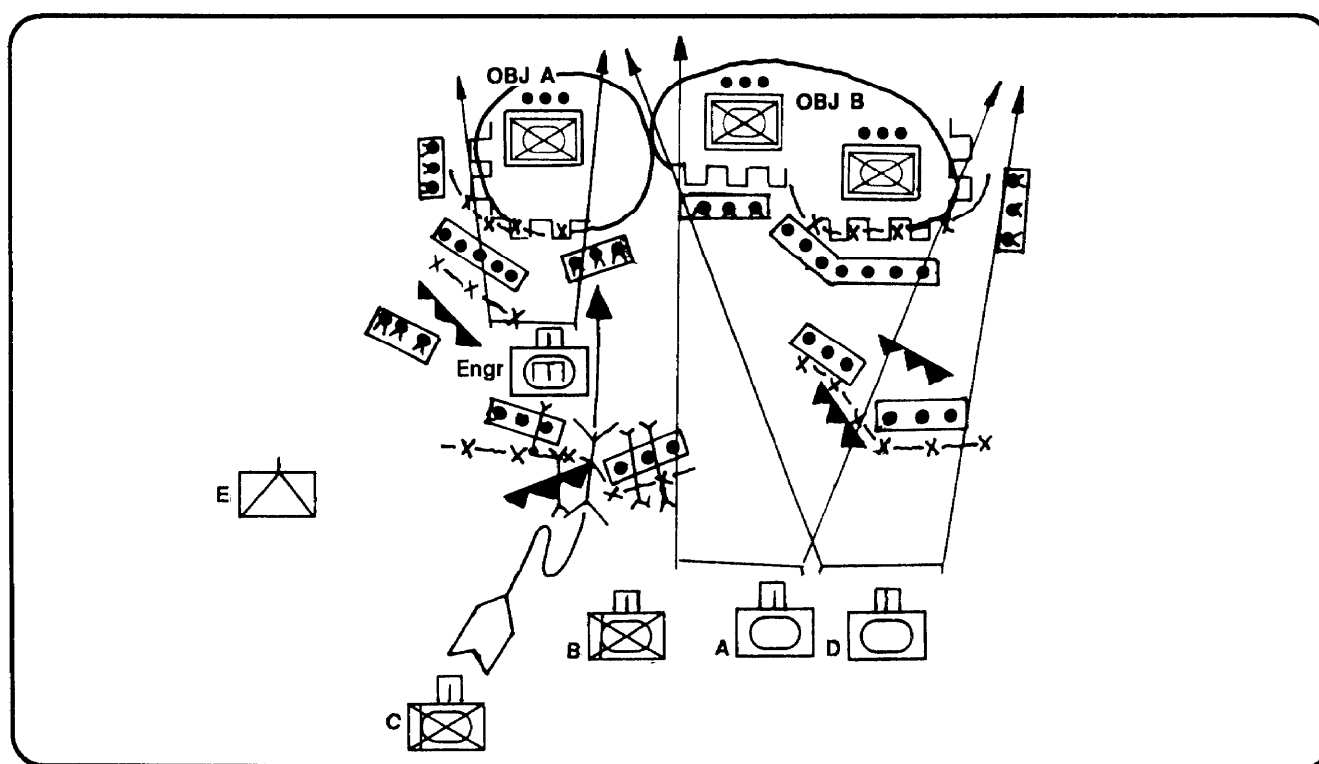


Figure 4-11. Assaulting the objective and seizing a foothold.

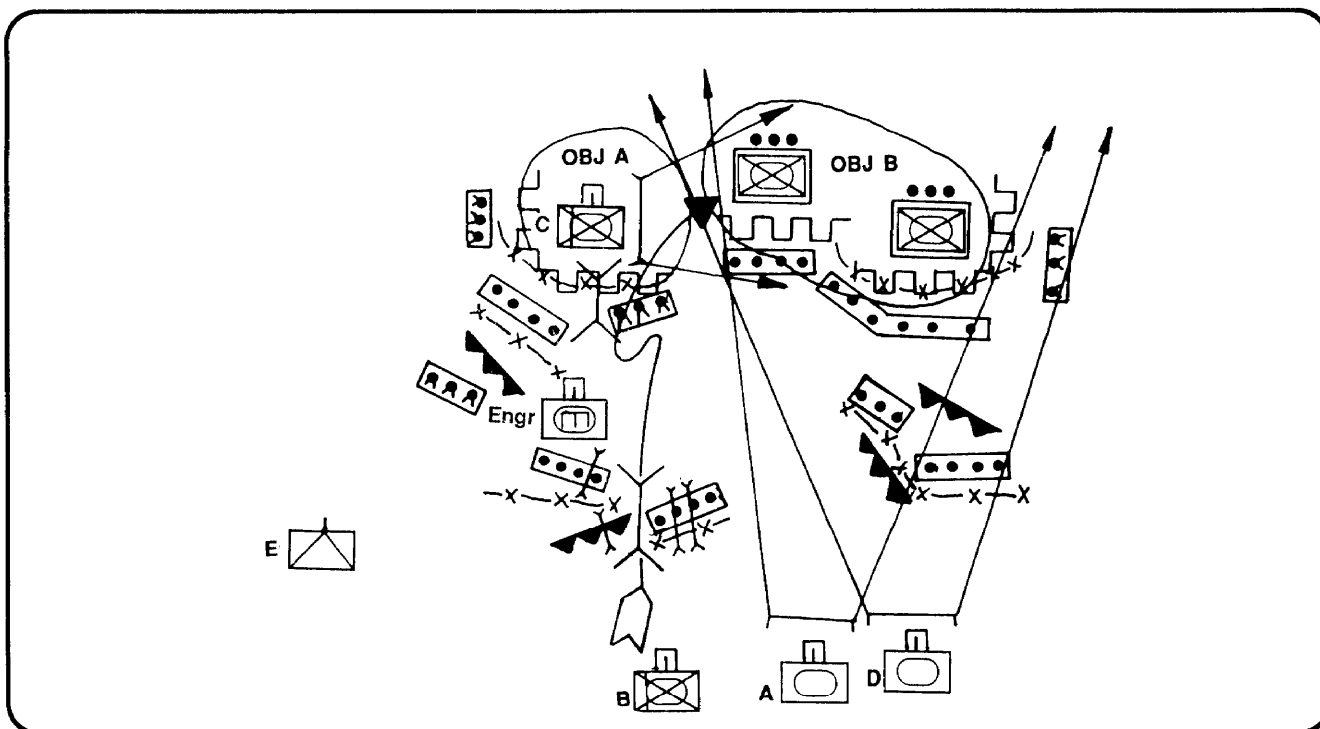


Figure 4-12. Exploiting the breach and actions on the objective.

Continuing the Attack

The obstacle system acts as a choke point and danger are even after the defenses have been overcome. Additional lanes are constructed to speed the passage of follow-on forces. Next the lanes are widened to allow two-lane traffic through the obstacles. Switch lanes are constructed to prevent blocking by disabled vehicles or artillery fires. Deliberate marking and fencing systems are installed and military police establish the necessary traffic control. Eventually, rear-area engineer forces clear the obstacles and eliminate the choke point. After passage through the lanes, the maneuver force continues its mission.

BRIGADE DELIBERATE BREACH

Brigade commanders use the deliberate breach against complex and strongly defended obstacle systems. A brigade conducts a deliberate breach using one or more task forces in support breach, and assault roles. Breach task organization considerations and application of SOSR breaching fundamentals are the same as those discussed in the TF deliberate breach. The brigade scheme of maneuver must address how TFs maneuver to accomplish their support breach, and assault missions. Since the brigade deliberate breach involves the maneuver of TFs the brigade commander and staff are responsible for detailed planning, centralized rehearsals, and synchronization.

Figures 4-13 through 4-15 on page 4-12 show some possible variations of a brigade deliberate breach using four maneuver

battalions. In each case, one or more subordinate TFs have specific support breach, and/or assault missions as part of the overall breaching effort. Figure 4-14 shows the brigade using TF A to support while TF B breaches and assaults the brigade intermediate objective. Then TFs C and D, as the brigade assault force, attack the brigade main objective. The heavy-light brigade uses a light battalion (TF B) infiltrating to an assault position as the brigade breach force (see Figure 4-15). The breach force mission is to breach obstacles and seize the initial foothold into the brigade objective. The breach force attacks once the support force battalion (TF A) occupies its ABF position. The remaining two TFs (C and D) constitute the assault force and seize subsequent objectives of the brigade objective. These examples only cover deliberate breaches for a brigade; however, a brigade can plan a deliberate breach on the main attack axis and an in-stride breach on the supporting attack axis.

TASK FORCE DELIBERATE BREACH SCENARIO

The TF has just received the mission to secure OBJ Steel as part of a brigade's attack to destroy a templated motorized rifle battalion's (MRB's) hasty defensive position (see Figure 4-16, page 4-13). The TF S2 has received the intelligence update and IPB from the brigade. An MRC is templated in OBJ Steel. The TF S2 and engineer start the command and engineer estimate process, developing the necessary facts and assumptions to doctrinally template the

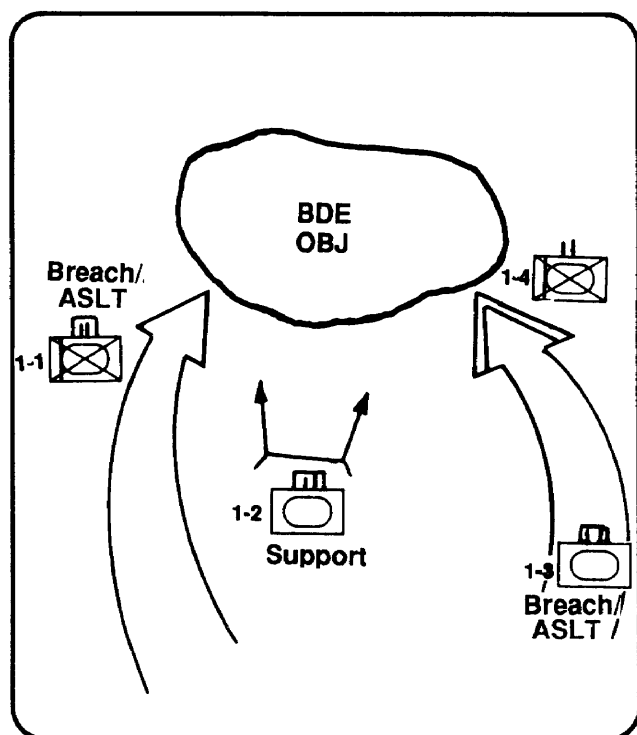


Figure 4-13. Brigade deliberate breach on two axes.

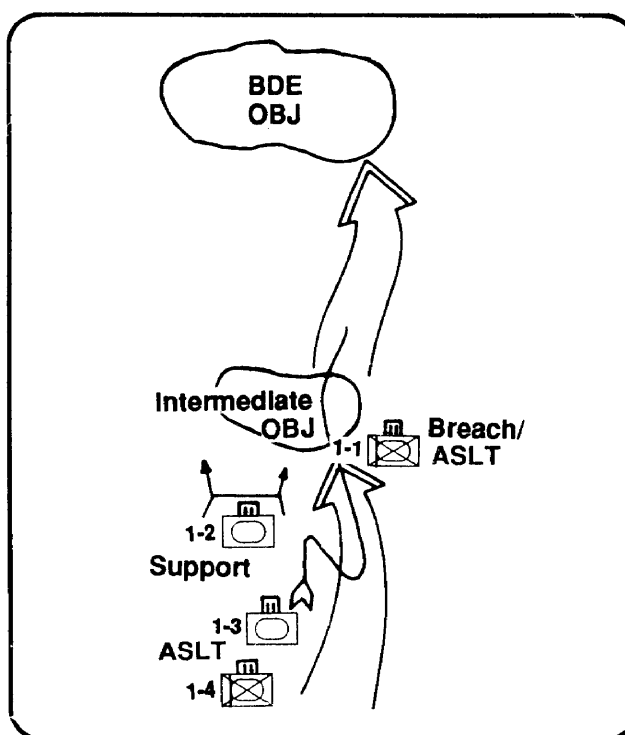


Figure 4-14. Brigade deliberate breach on one axis.

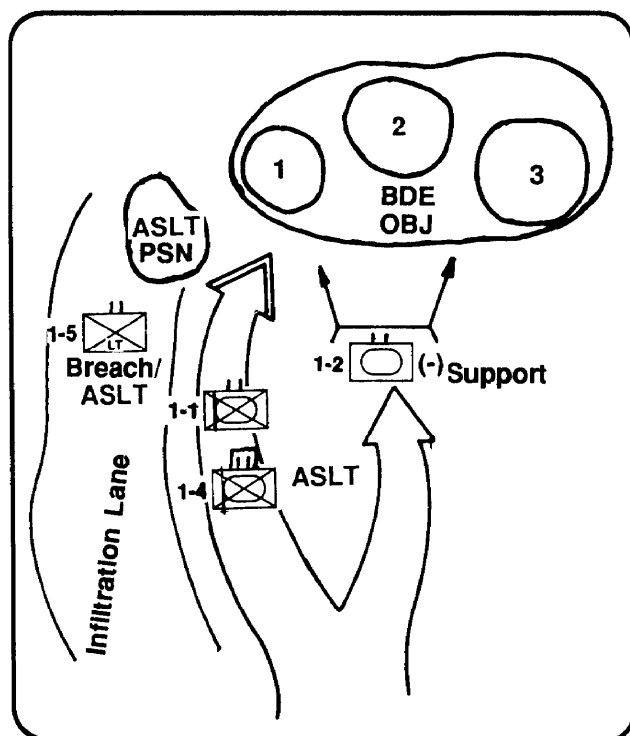


Figure 4-15. Brigade deliberate breach with light and heavy task forces.

enemy's forces and use of obstacles. They produce the situation template, which becomes the basis for developing a scheme of maneuver and engineer operations (see *Figure 4-17, page 4-13*). The S2 and engineer identify numerous NAIs to confirm or deny the situation template. OBSTINTEL and the location of direct-fire systems become the high PIRs. The S2 sends the scouts out with a squad of engineers to execute the R&S plan. The scout platoon leader uses the engineer squad specifically to reconnoiter NAIs confirming enemy obstacles, while the remainder of his platoon reconnoiters NAIs covering the templated enemy positions.

The TF battle staff develops three maneuver COAs. The TF commander chooses the COA which further subdivides OBJ Steel into three separate objectives (see *Figure 4-18, page 4-14*). The scheme of maneuver focuses on a company (minus) (Team Talon) fixing and destroying the enemy's two BMPs and one T72 located in the templated combat outpost (COP) (OBJ Cajun). The remainder of the TF bypasses the COP on Axis Sword; Teams Hawk and Falcon occupy ABF positions 21 and 22 to provide suppressive fires for the breach force (Team Castle). Team Castle creates lanes in the tactical obstacles and passes Team Eagle to seize OBJ Creole. Once OBJ Creole is seized, Team Falcon passes through and secures OBJ Gumbo with Team Hawk lifting fires. For details, see the execution matrix shown in *Figure 4-19, page 4-16*.

4-12 Deliberate Breach

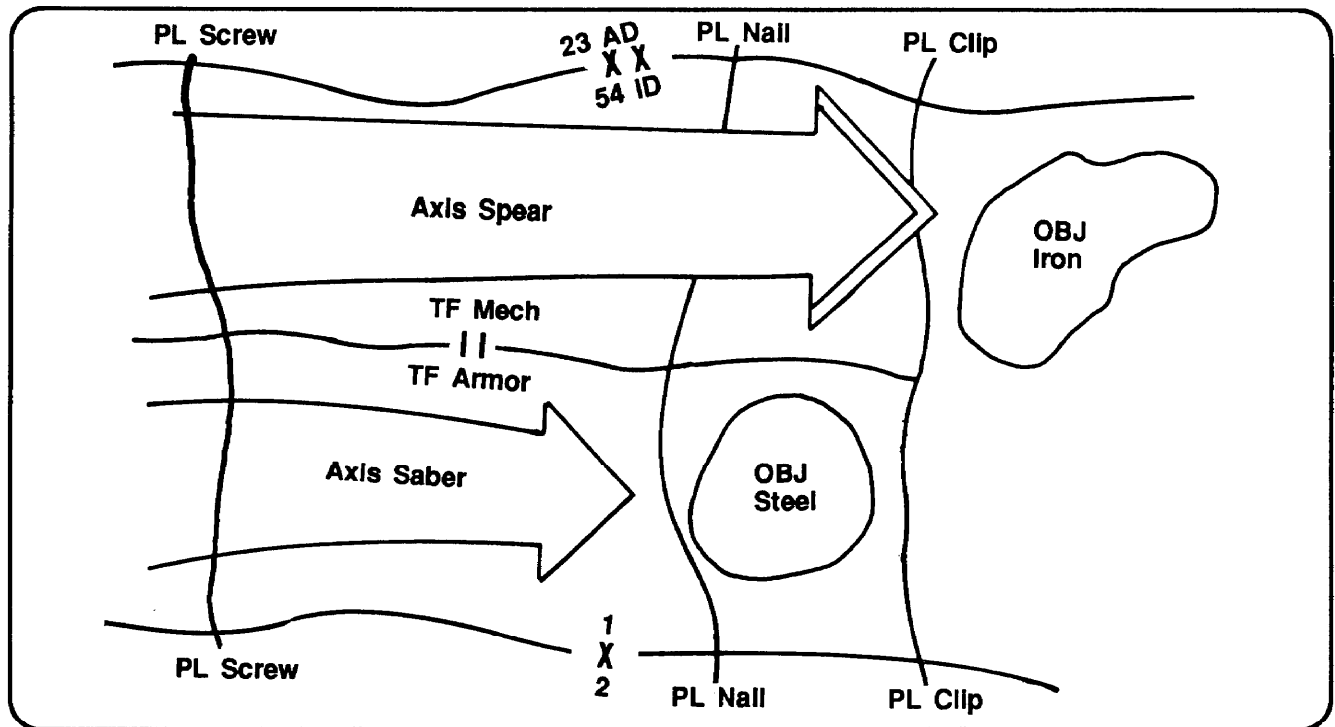


Figure 4-16. Brigade maneuver graphics.

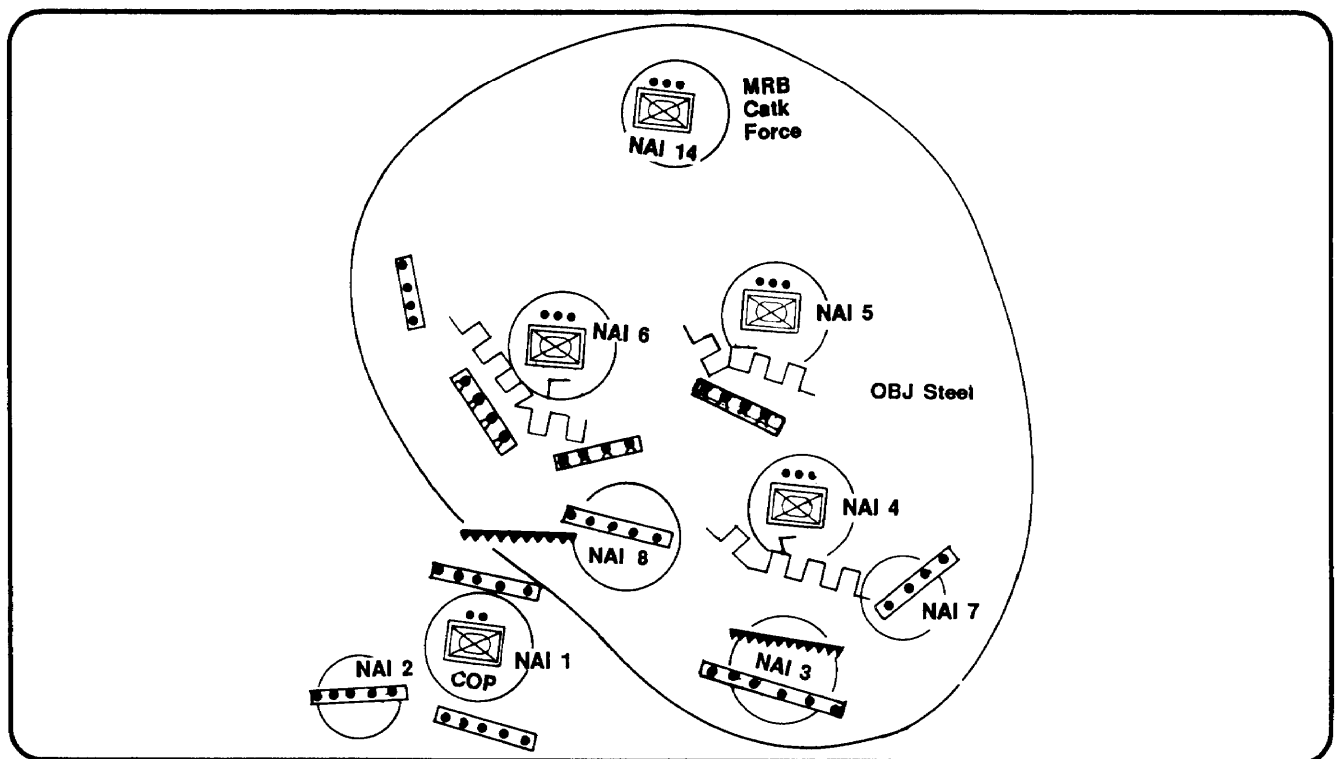


Figure 4-17. Situation template and R&S plan.

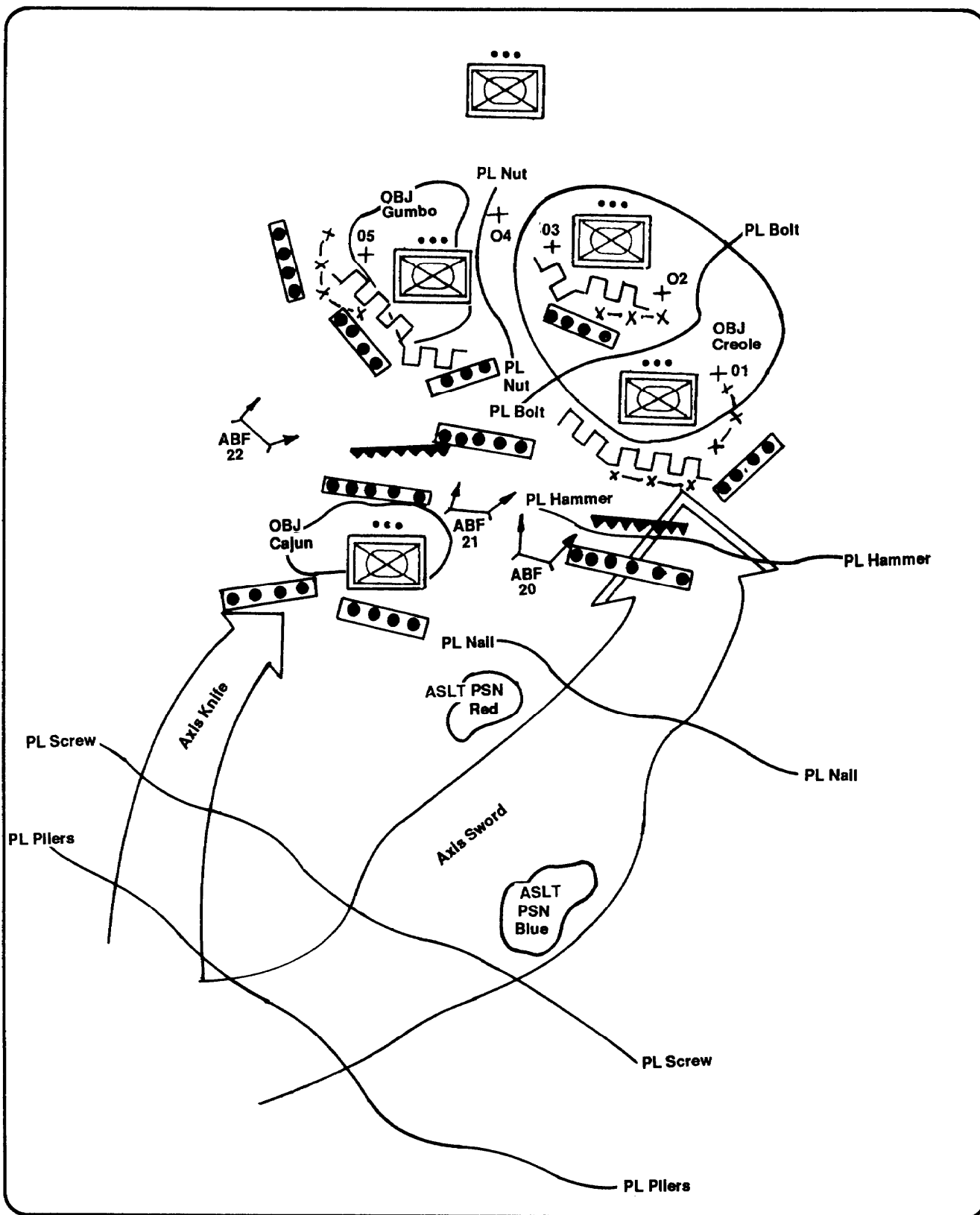


Figure 4-18. Task force maneuver graphics.

The TF engineer coordinates with the FSO for obscuration and suppressive indirect fires in support of Teams Talon, Hawk, Eagle, and finally Team Falcon. The priority of fires follows the TF's main effort Stinger teams for air-defense coverage are allocated to Teams Hawk, Eagle, and Castle. This provides air-defense coverage for forces in ABF positions and during the defile at the breach—both likely targets for enemy air attacks.

As the planning process continues, the engineer company constructs three breaching lanes. Team Talon rehearses on one lane which has a low-density, surface-laid minefield portraying the COP. The TF (minus) rehearses on another more extensive rehearsal site. The site is large enough to allow the TF (minus) to rehearse occupying ABF positions and direct-fire control. The breach force is able to practice breaching a complex obstacle of wire, AP and AT mines, and AT ditches. Protective obstacles and trench lines are constructed at the end of the breaching lane. Teams Eagle and Falcon use this part of the rehearsal site to practice assaults on OBJ's Creole and Gumbo. The FSO participates in all rehearsals. The FSO ensures that the company and team FISTS understand the indirect-fire plan and how it will support the fight. When rehearsing the breaching operation, the force commander also rehearses several contingency plans at a sand table. The contingencies should include possible enemy counterattacks by templated counterattack forces and attack-by-enemy indirect-fire systems (artillery, rockets, attack helicopters, and other air assets). The rehearsal also includes enemy use of NBC munitions. Company teams rehearse immediate-action drills in the event that the TF has to breach in stride during movement. The S3 completes the rehearsals with a TF transition to a hasty defense.

The scouts and engineer squad continue to report enemy activities while the S2 and engineer adjust the situation template. The rehearsal lanes and planned indirect-fire targets are updated to match the intelligence. The ABF positions are also adjusted to ensure the best integration of direct fires for suppression. The chemical officer adjusts the smoke targets for the mortars to match the wind and weather data.

The TF crosses the LD PL Screw organized for a team-level deliberate breach at OBJ Cajun and a TF deliberate breach in the vicinity of PL Hammer. Teams Eagle and

Falcon are organized for assault breaches at OBJs Creole and Gumbo. The TF scouts adjust artillery fires on the enemy's positions to cover Team Talon and the support force (Teams Hawk and Falcon), Team Talon, organized with an engineer platoon (two squads) and one tank plow, reports successful suppression and the start of two breaching lanes. This keys Teams Hawk and Falcon to cross PL Nail to occupy their ABF positions. The TF commander incorporates last-minute information into his plan and makes final adjustments of positions and locations.

The support force begins suppression and obscuration. The TF provides obscuration from supporting 155-millimeter fires and from organic 4.2-inch mortars. Since the FIST from Team Hawk has the best view of the breaching location, he controls the mortar smoke. He requests a combination of 155-millimeter smoke and HE from the FSO. The TF commander positions himself with Team Falcon to best control the fight, enabling his FSO to assist in coordinating the use of indirect and close-air support. An AT platoon, attached to Team Hawk from the infantry battalion, adds precision fires against dug-in fighting vehicles.

The TF has employed an engineer company (minus) task organized with a mechanized infantry platoon and the remaining two tank plows and roller as the breach force. The engineer commander maneuvers the infantry forces to provide local security and protection against templated counterattacks. He quickly commits his breaching assets. The BIFV provides overmatching fires to cover the tank roller while the main gun is traversed to the rear. The engineer creates two lanes each. The engineer company commander reports to the TF commander that the lanes are open. To mark the breaching location, the breach force uses colored smoke as a far recognition signal; simultaneously, engineers construct the lane markings. The TF commander commits the assault force, Team Eagle, to seize OBJ Creole; the support force shifts fires to TRPs AB02 and AB03. Team Talon reports that OBJ Cajun is clear and moves to his ABF position as the TF reserve. Team Falcon passes through the breaching lanes, picking up the tank plows and rollers, and assaults through the protective obstacles to destroy the isolated enemy platoon (see *Chapter 5*).

	Falcon	Hawk	Talon	Eagle	Castle	Scouts	C ²
Units	1/B 2/B 3/C 2	1/A 2/A 1/E 3	1/C 3/B 1/A(-) 3	1/D 2/D 3/D 3/A 3/A	2/A 3/A 2/C	1 2 3 1/1/A 1	
PL Pliers PL Screw	Axis Sword Lead right	Axis Sword Lead left	Axis Knife Orient Cajun	Axis Sword Trail Castle	Axis Sword Center TF(-)	Adjust indirect OBJ Cajun	TF CDR with Falcon S3 with Eagle
PL Screw PL Nail	PL Nail O/O OCC ABF 20	PL Nail O/O OCC ABF 21	Axis Knife Seize OBJ Cajun	Assault Position Red Orient northeast	Assault Position Blue Orient north	Adjust indirect OBJ Creole	
Breach at PL Hammer	ABF 20 Orient 01-03	ABF 21 Orient 02-04	ABF 22 Orient 04-05	Assault Position Red Orient northeast	Breach vicinity PL Hammer (3 lanes) Pass Eagle thru lanes	NAI 14 Report counter-attack	TF CDR with Falcon S3 with Castle
Assault OBJ Creole	ABF 20 O/O shift 02-04	ABF 21 02-04 O/O shift 04-05	ABF 22 04-05	Seize OBJ Creole Report PL Bolt	Pass Eagle thru lanes	NAIs 14, 15, 16	
OBJ Creole PL Bolt	Lift fires B/P assault OBJ Creole	ABF 21 04-05 O/O lift fires	ABF 22 04-05 O/O lift	OBJ Creole PL Bolt Report PL Nut	B/P Pass Falcon		
OBJ Gumbo	Pass thru Eagle Pick up plows and roller Seize OBJ Gumbo	ABF 21 O/O lift fires B/P Assault OBJ Gumbo	ABF 22 O/O lift B/P Orient northwest	Consolidate OBJ Creole Detach plows and roller to Falcon	Pass Falcon B/P Pass Hawk		
Consolidate	OBJ Gumbo Orient north	PL Hammer Orient east	ABF 22 Orient northwest	OBJ Creole Orient northeast	Improve lanes Pass TF combat trains thru B/P counter-mobility	Detach engineer squad	TF CDR with Eagle S3 with Hawk

Figure 4-19. Task force execution matrix.