

RM QUIZ IFF AND TARGET PRIORITIZATION

1. The identification process is complicated by the increasing likelihood of having to discriminate between friend/foe and combatant/noncombatant in urban settings or restricted terrain. How can fratricide be mitigated?
2. How are unit markings defined?
3. How do panels help friend and foe identifications?
4. How does lighting impact friend and foe identification?
5. How do Symbols impact friend and foe identification?
6. When faced with multiple targets, how do Soldiers prioritize each target and carefully plan his shots to ensure successful target engagement?
7. What threats are considered most dangerous?
8. What threats are considered dangerous?
9. What threats are considered least dangerous?
10. What is the standard prioritization of targets establishes the order of engagement?
11. The prioritization of targets provides a control mechanism for the shooter, and facilitates maintaining overmatch over the presented threats. When should soldiers deviate from the prioritization?

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1. The identification process is complicated by the increasing likelihood of having to discriminate between friend/foe and combatant/noncombatant in urban settings or restricted terrain. How can fratricide be mitigated?
 - a. To mitigate fratricide and unnecessary collateral damage, Soldiers use all of the situational understanding tools available and develop tactics, techniques, and procedures for performing target discrimination.
 - b. Units have other means of designating friendly vehicles from the enemy. Typically, these marking systems are derived from the unit tactical standard operating procedure (TACSOP) or other standardization publications, and applied to the personnel, small units, or vehicles as required:
2. How are unit markings defined?
 - a. Unit markings are defined within the unit SOP. They distinctly identify a vehicle as friendly in a standardized manner.
3. How do panels help friend and foe identifications?
 - a. VS-17 panels provide a bright recognition feature that allows Soldiers to identify friendly vehicles through the day sight during unlimited visibility. Panels do not provide a thermal signature.
4. How does lighting impact friend and foe identification?
 - a. Chemical or light emitting diode lights provide a means of marking vehicles at night. However, chemical lights are not visible through a thermal sight. An IR variant is available for use with night vision devices. Lighting systems do not provide for thermal identification during day or limited visibility operations. How do Beacons and Strobes impact friend and foe identification? Beacons and strobes are unit-procured, small-scale, compact, battery-operated flashing devices that operate in the near infrared wavelength. They are clearly visible through night vision optics, but cannot be viewed through thermal optics.
5. How do Symbols impact friend and foe identification?
 - a. Unit symbols may be used to mark friendly vehicles. An inverted V, for example, painted on the flanks, rear, and fronts of a vehicle, aid in identifying a target as friendly. These are typically applied in an area of operations and not during training. Symbol marking systems do not provide for thermal identification during day or limited visibility operations.
6. When faced with multiple targets, how do Soldiers prioritize each target and carefully plan his shots to ensure successful target engagement?
 - a. Mental preparedness and the ability to make split-second decisions are the keys to a successful engagement of multiple targets. The proper mindset will allow the Soldier to react instinctively and control the pace of the battle, rather than reacting to the adversary threat.
7. What threats are considered most dangerous?
 - a. A threat that has the capability to defeat the friendly force and is preparing to do so. These targets must be defeated immediately.
8. What threats are considered dangerous?

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- a. A threat that has the capability to defeat the friendly force, but is not prepared to do so. These targets are defeated after all most dangerous targets are eliminated.
9. What threats are considered least dangerous?
- a. Any threat that does not have the ability to defeat the friendly force, but has the ability to coordinate with other threats that are more prepared. These targets are defeated after all threats of a higher threat level are defeated.
10. What is the standard prioritization of targets establishes the order of engagement?
- a. Firers engage similar threats by the following guide:
 - b. Near before far.
 - c. Frontal before flank.
 - d. Stationary before moving.
11. The prioritization of targets provides a control mechanism for the shooter, and facilitates maintaining overmatch over the presented threats. When should soldiers deviate from the prioritization?
- a. Firers should be prepared to deviate from the prioritization guide based on the situation, collective fire command, or changes to the target's activities.