

RM EXAM LITE 14 AND ANSWER KEY

1. What is target acquisition?
2. Target acquisition requires the Soldier to apply an acute attention to detail in a continuous process based on the tactical situation. What are the components of target acquisition?
3. Effective target detection requires a series of skills that Soldiers must master.
4. All engagements are enabled by the Soldier's detection skills, and are built upon what three skill sets?
5. Scanning and searching is the art of observing an assigned sector. What is the goal of scanning and searching?
6. Soldiers use five basic search and scan techniques to detect potential threats in combat situations. What five search and scan techniques are commonly used?
7. Target acquisition is the discovery of any object in the operational environment such as personnel, vehicles, equipment, or objects of potential military significance. When does this occur?
8. Threat detection is a critical skill that requires thoughtful application of the sensors, optics, and systems at the Soldier's disposal. Why is this important?
9. What are some practices soldiers can use in order to increase target detection?

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10. How are targets located?

11. Identifying (or discriminating) a target as friend, foe, or noncombatant (neutral) is the second step in the target acquisition process. Threats are classified into what three categories?

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ANSWER KEY

1. What is target acquisition?
 - a. The ability of a Soldier to rapidly recognize threats to the friendly unit or formation. It is a critical Soldier function before any shot process begins. It includes the Soldier's ability to use all available optics, sensors, and information to detect potential threats as quickly as possible.
2. Target acquisition requires the Soldier to apply an acute attention to detail in a continuous process based on the tactical situation. What are the components of target acquisition?
 - a. Detect potential threats (target detection). Identify the threat as friend, foe, or noncombatant (target identification). Prioritize the threat(s) based on the level of danger they present (target prioritization).
3. Effective target detection requires a series of skills that Soldiers must master.
 - a. Detection is an active process during combat operations with or without a clear or known
 - b. threat presence.
4. All engagements are enabled by the Soldier's detection skills, and are built upon what three skill sets?
 - a. Scan and search - a rapid sequence of various techniques to identify potential threats. Soldier scanning skills determine potential areas where threats are most likely to appear.
 - b. Acquire - a refinement of the initial scan and search, based on irregularities in the environment.
 - c. Locate - the ability to determine the general location of a threat to engage with accuracy or inform the small unit leader of contact with a potential threat.
5. Scanning and searching is the art of observing an assigned sector. What is the goal of scanning and searching?
 - a. The goal of the scan and search is a deliberate detection of potential threats based on irregularities in the surrounding environment. This includes irregular shapes, colors, heat sources, movement, or actions the Soldier perceives as being "out of place," as compared to the surrounding area.
6. Soldiers use five basic search and scan techniques to detect potential threats in combat situations. What five search and scan techniques are commonly used?
 - a. Rapid scan - used to detect obvious signs of threat activity quickly. It is usually the first method used, whether on the offense or fighting in the defense.
 - b. Slow scan - if no threats are detected during the rapid scan, Soldiers conduct the more deliberate scan using various optics, aiming devices, or sensors. The slow scan is best conducted in the defense or during slow movement or tactical halts.
 - c. Horizontal scan - are used when operating in restricted or urban terrain. It is a horizontal sweeping scan that focuses on key areas where potential threats may be over watching their movement or position.
 - d. Vertical scan - an up and down scan in restricted or urban environments to
 - e. identify potential threats that may be observing the unit from an elevated
 - f. position.

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- g. Detailed search - used when no threats are detected using other scanning methods. The detailed search uses aiming devices, thermal weapon systems, magnified optics, or other sensors to slowly and methodically review
 - h. locations of interest where the Soldier would be positioned if they were the threat (where would I be if I were them?)
- 7. Target acquisition is the discovery of any object in the operational environment such as personnel, vehicles, equipment, or objects of potential military significance. When does this occur?
 - a. Target acquisition occurs during target scan and search as a direct result of observation and the detection process. During the scan and search, Soldiers are looking for "target signatures," which are signs or evidence of a threat. Tactically, Soldiers will be looking for threat personnel, obstacles or mines (including possible improvised explosive devices [IEDs]), vehicles, or anti-tank missile systems. These target signatures can be identified with sight, sound, or smell.
- 8. Threat detection is a critical skill that requires thoughtful application of the sensors, optics, and systems at the Soldier's disposal. Why is this important?
 - a. Finding potential threats as quickly and effectively as possible provides the maximum amount of time to defeat the threat.
- 9. What are some practices soldiers can use in order to increase target detection?
 - a. Scan with the unaided eye first, then with a magnified optic.
 - b. Practice using I2 and thermal optics in tandem during limited visibility.
 - c. Understand the difference between I2 and thermal optics; what they can "see" and what they can't.
 - d. Thermal optics are the preferred sight for target acquisition and engagement, day or night.
 - e. Don't search in the same area as others in the small unit. Overlap, but do not focus on the same sector.
 - f. Practice extreme light discipline during limited visibility including IR light discipline.
 - g. Think as the threat. Search in areas that would be most advantageous from their perspective.
 - h. Detecting threats is exponentially more difficult when operating in a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) environment.
 - i. Practice detection skills with personal protective equipment (PPE)/individual protective equipment (IPE) and understand the increased constraints and
 - j. limitations, day and night.
- 10. How are targets located?
 - a. Locating a target or series of targets occurs as a result of the search and acquisition actions of each Soldier in the small unit.
- 11. Identifying (or discriminating) a target as friend, foe, or noncombatant (neutral) is the second step in the target acquisition process. Threats are classified into what three categories?
 - a. Friend. Any force, U.S. or allied, that is jointly engaged in combat operations with an enemy in a theater of operation.

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- b. Foe (enemy combatant). Any individual who has engaged acts against the U.S. or its coalition partners in violation of the laws and customs of war during an armed conflict.
- c. Noncombatants. Personnel, organizations, or agencies that are not taking a direct part in hostilities. This includes individuals such as medical personnel, chaplains, United Nations observers, or media representatives or those out of combat such as the wounded or sick. Organizations like the Red Cross or Red Crescent can be classified as noncombatants.

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