

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY CADET COMMAND
Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651-5000

"HOW TO FIGHT MANUAL"

11 FEB 99

This publication provides concepts, command policy, and procedural guidance for the conduct of Advanced Camp to all elements of the U.S. Army Cadet Command. Supplementation is prohibited without prior approval of Headquarters, U.S. Army Cadet Command. Send comments and suggested changes to Commander, U.S. Army Cadet Command, ATTN: ATCC-TT, Fort Monroe, VA 23651

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CHAPTER 1
MISSION PHILOSOPHY

1-1. **Purpose.** This pamphlet describes Advanced Camp policies from mission philosophy through training execution. It is designed to provide information to Cadre on campus and MS III cadets who are preparing for camp. It provides an overview of training by committee and the major training objectives taught. It applies to all training at camp. Any changes and deviations from this training must be approved by the Commanding General, Cadet Command.

1-2. **Advanced Camp.**

a. **Mission.** Train cadets to Army standards, develop leadership and evaluate officer potential.

b. **Commander's Intent.** Provide the best professional training and evaluation possible for all cadets. The primary focus at camp is to evaluate each cadet's officer potential. This camp represents the only opportunity for this command to gather all cadets on one "level playing field" for the purposes of making this assessment as accurately and as professionally as we can. Camp will incorporate the following features as a means toward this end.

(1) **Broad Spectrum Evaluation.** Cadets will be evaluated throughout camp. This will occur both formally when they are in a leadership position and informally when they are in a follower position. A cadet's potential is reflected not only during those hours that he or she is serving in a leadership position but throughout the entire camp period. Cadre will remain aware of cadet performance at all times and render appropriate reports. Cadre should review CC Reg. 145-3, for guidance on these reports.

(2) **Stress.** Stress will be an inherent part of all cadet training. Cadets must demonstrate the capability to overcome stress, hardship, and danger while making rational decisions.

(3) **Light Infantry Tactics.** Light infantry tactics will be used as an instructional vehicle during all tactical training at camp. The organization and missions of light infantry provide cadets challenging, complex, stressful training and leadership evaluation opportunities that are not resource intensive. FM 7-8 is the base manual for this instruction.

(4) **Collective Cohesion.** Teamwork is the key to success in the Army; it is also the key to success at camp. Throughout camp, emphasis will be placed on regiment, company, platoon, squad, and buddy-team cohesion. It will be done through tough, small-unit training and competition.

(5) **Competition.** All cadet platoons will compete in the Leader Stakes program, which recognizes the best unit performance

in both training events and stress tests (see Chapter 4 for scoring). A good team won't be "best" at everything, but should be "best" at something! Similarly, cadets may also qualify for the coveted Recondo Badge by successfully completing a series of individual and team events.

(6) Progressive, Sequential Structure. All cadets will undergo the same training experience in essentially the same progressive sequential structure as described in this pamphlet.

(7) Set the Example. Cadre and all support personnel will set a professional example for cadets. Every professional example we show cadets at camp becomes a model for "how it should be done" in the Army. We owe cadets (and the Army) the right example, every minute, every day.

(8) Safety. Imbed safety in everything at camp. Press the cadet chain of command to assess and manage risks as outlined in CC Reg. 145-3. Such an effort will reinforce the safety habit in cadets and reinforce cadre efforts to execute a safe camp.

CHAPTER 2

ADVANCED CAMP PREPARATION

2-1. Introduction.

a. ROTC Advanced Camp involves large numbers of personnel from many sources. Included are the cadets to be trained, ROTC cadre, Active Component soldiers, Reserve Component soldiers and Department of the Army civilians. These personnel come together for a short, intense period during the summer to accomplish a common purpose.

b. Preparation time for Advanced Camp is extremely limited, therefore, preparation prior to camp is paramount to Advanced Camp mission accomplishment. All personnel involved in Advanced Camp, regardless of their role, must report to camp prepared to carry out their assignments.

2-2. **Cadet Preparation.** Thorough preparation by cadets for Advanced Camp is vital. Cadet preparation can be divided into three categories: administrative, logistical, and training.

a. Administrative. Administrative preparation of cadets for Advanced Camp involves completing and forwarding required records and reports to the region headquarters. This is based on guidance published by the Cadet Command Personnel and Administration Directorate and region headquarters. Administrative requirements are specified in Cadet Command Circular 145-xx-1, Advanced Camp: Administrative Preparation. The circular contains information for reporting to camp, follow-on training (CPDT), medical and dental treatment prior to and during camp, benefits and claims, requirements for travel to and from camp (this includes follow on training), personal services, and pay and allowances.

b. Logistical. Regions must establish procedures to ensure cadets arrive with required clothing and equipment for camp and any follow-on training. Clothing and equipment requirements for cadets vary depending on training requirements and assets available at the supporting installation. Cadets must be instructed on the proper use, wear, care, and maintenance of issued clothing and equipment. A packing list is published as an appendix to Cadet Command Circular 145-xx-2, Advanced Camp: Cadet Information. A battalion inspection prior to the cadets departing school will assist in ensuring cadets arrive at camp with all required clothing and equipment.

c. Training. Design classroom and field training exercises during the MS III year to prepare cadets for success at Advanced Camp. The Advanced Camp training program is very intense and little time is available for remedial training. Given the criticality of preparatory training for camp, it should be clear that the PMS should carefully plan and execute

training to ensure the effort is not wasted. Preparatory training is driven by Cadet Command Regulation 145-3. Cadets must meet the Advanced Camp challenge with a firm belief they will emerge a stronger leader. They must prepare to act as a leader as well as a follower, and act as a team player, not as an individual.

2-3. Cadre Preparation.

a. Administrative and logistical preparation of cadre for camp is covered in Cadet Command Circular 145-xx-3, Advanced Camp: Cadre Information. Cadre will be physically fit and ready for the challenges and rigors of Advanced Camp. Cadre must also recognize they serve as role models for cadets. Cadre must be technically and tactically proficient in camp training tasks and understand and apply good leadership. All TAC officers/NCOs and cadre training cadets in field tactical training must be subject matter experts on FM 7-8 Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad.

b. To perform their evaluation function, cadre must thoroughly understand and implement the Leadership Development Program (LDP) as outlined in CC Reg. 145-3, chapters 6 and 7. Additionally, refer to the appendix to CC reg. 145-3 for guidance on the Cadet Evaluation Report (CER) for recording overall camp performance.

CHAPTER 3 TRAINING

3-1. Cadet Training.

a. This chapter outlines how each training committee will conduct training at camp. It contains the committee's purpose, brief overview of the training to be conducted, training objectives, uniform requirements, and scoring. Variations to the sequence based on conditions unique to the camp site (e.g., facility availability, scheduling requirements) or a change in task must be approved by the Commanding General, Cadet Command.

b. Much of this pamphlet is devoted to an explanation of the Advanced Camp training program. This is because training comprises one-third of the camp mission, and training is the vehicle by which leader development and evaluation (the other two-thirds of the mission) are accomplished. The first consideration is the unique mission of ROTC Advanced Camp. ROTC Advanced Camp has the added dimensions of developing leaders and evaluating leadership potential. To accomplish this aspect of the mission, the training program is organized and conducted differently than if the sole purpose of camp were training. To evaluate leadership potential, the training must provide ample leadership opportunities and allow assessors to record and evaluate as much behavior as possible.

c. The training program is sequential and progressive. It starts with individual training and leads to squad and platoon collective training, building from simple to complex tasks. This building block approach permits integration of previously learned skills into training; reinforcing learning and promoting retention. The only aspect of training that is not sequential and progressive is the branch orientation. This activity is a one-time training event due to resource constraints.

d. The standard 35-day Advanced Camp is outlined below.

<u>DAY</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
1	Travel/Report/In-process
2	Physical Exam/Written Land Navigation Practice Test
3	Height-Weight Screen/Equipment Issue
4	APFT/Accessions Photos
5	Regimental Activation Ceremony/Land Navigation Record Written Test
6	Regimental Training Day
7	Confidence Training/APFT Retest (as required)

8	Field Leader's Reaction Course/Water Safety
9-10	Basic Rifle Marksmanship
11-13	Land Navigation
14-15	Machine Gun/Hand Grenade/Fire Support
16	Branch Orientation
17-18	NBC/ITT
19-20	Field Preparation
21-25	Squad Training and STX Evaluations
26	Post Operations / Field Preparation
27-31	Platoon Training and STX Evaluations
32	Maintenance Recovery
33-34	Outprocess/Counsel
35	Graduation

e. Specific information and guidance are provided for each training block. In some cases, detailed information is included to assist in optimizing training. Specific guidance on organization for and duration of training, and presentation may be included. Discussions include a description of the event and scoring. Additionally, physical and mental stress is deliberately incorporated in much of the training.

f. National Guard Officer Candidate School Phase III. The purpose of the program is to consolidate separate state programs and to use the ROTC Advanced Camp resources to improve standardization, efficiency, quality, and effectiveness of the State Officer Candidate School (OCS) Program. The course of instruction satisfies the requirements established in the Army National Guard POI and the State National Guard OCS Course Management Plan published by the U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) provides officer candidates qualified to begin Phase III training. One regiment of officer candidates will participate in Advanced Camp.

3-2. Drill, Ceremonies, and Inspections.

a. Drill. Teamwork, confidence, pride, alertness, attention to detail, esprit de corps, and discipline are all vitally important in winning on the battlefield. We sharpen these professional characteristics through the means of drill. Executing drill movements with snap and precision is one of the trademarks of the cadets we train.

b. Ceremonies.

(1) Regimental Activation Ceremony (RAC); **Day 5.**

(a) The RAC is the official opening ceremony for cadets at Advanced Camp. This ceremony allows the Camp Commander the opportunity to provide guidance on the camp goals and speak about the history of the Army regiment affiliated with the cadet regiment during the five weeks of camp. At this ceremony, the guidons will be presented to each company within the cadet regiment. Each cadet regiment will have a separate RAC. This ceremony begins the regiment's training for Advanced Camp and symbolizes the establishment of the cadet chain-of-command.

(b) The RAC ceremony is conducted in accordance with FM 22-5 and PCT Task #22, with some modifications. Due to the size of the regiments and the structure of the chain-of-command (e.g., no regimental staff), it is necessary to modify the ceremony and the formation, although the basic platoons and company formations are used. The ceremony is structured to emphasize the exchange of leadership between the cadre and the cadets.

(2) Graduation Ceremony; **Day 35.**

(a) The graduation ceremony and review are designed to highlight and recognize cadet performance, the affiliated regiment, the Cadet Corps, and the profession of arms. It is conducted by the cadets who occupy all leadership and staff positions. Each regiment has a separate graduation ceremony. Additionally, awards are presented to individuals and units demonstrating excellence at camp. This ceremony culminates the training for the regiment at Advanced Camp.

(b) Those cadets for whom Advanced Camp is the final hurdle before commissioning, are recognized in a commissioning ceremony during the camp graduation ceremony.

c. Inspections. Inspections are designed to determine how individuals and units are performing. During camp, continuous emphasis will be placed on scheduled, as well as unannounced, inspections in barracks, in ranks, and in the field. Cadre inspections will be used as a teaching vehicle and to assist assessors in determining a cadet's ability to conduct inspections. Cadre will demonstrate proper inspection techniques and procedures. TAC officers/NCOs will supervise inspections performed by cadets and provide individual and collective feedback on their execution.

(1) Objectives. Inspections at Advanced Camp accomplish the following objectives (PCT Task #41 - Conduct Pre-Combat Checks):

(a) Cadets will demonstrate the proper preparation for inspection.

(b) Cadets will demonstrate the proper conduct of inspections including proper inspection techniques.

(c) Cadets will demonstrate the proper follow-up of the inspection and determine the state of readiness of the unit.

(2) Cadre inspections. TAC officers/NCOs will determine the exact timing of internal inspections within the constraints of the training schedule. Establish a system of inspections and provide feedback to improve the ability of individual cadets to perform inspections as leaders. Time is available during commander's time, scheduled open time, or as otherwise provided for on the training schedule. Cadre inspections may include:

(a) Standby inspections of foot and wall lockers. An initial inspection is conducted within the first week of camp.

(b) Standby inspections of field equipment. An initial inspection is conducted just prior to the first field exercise.

(c) Inspections of weapons in ranks.

(d) Inspections of feet are conducted daily for the first 2 weeks of camp and periodically following strenuous physical or field training.

(e) Field inspections. Cadre will conduct a minimum of one full field inspection during the period the regiment remains overnight in the field. The full field layout will employ the poncho-in-front-of-the-tent method, using the camp SOP.

(f) Inspections for brass and ammunition. Following all training which involves live or blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, or explosives, cadre (or cadet chain of command) will ensure brass and ammunition inspections are conducted. The cadet chain-of-command should participate actively in such inspections while being overwatched by the cadre.

(3) Cadet inspections. Integrate cadets in the conduct of inspections under the supervision of the cadre. This provides cadets with practical experience in conducting inspections and allow the cadre an opportunity to evaluate cadet performance. The cadet chain of command and cadre will also conduct daily inspections of personal appearance, barracks cleanliness, barracks safety, and barracks security.

d. Cadets as guards.

(1) ROTC cadets may be used as guards (cadet property or equipment) as an integral part of the training plan. If cadets are used as guards, they must receive adequate training. Guard duty will not preclude attendance at regularly scheduled training. Use of cadets in this capacity is an exception, not the rule, and accordingly, must be documented in the training plan.

(2) ROTC cadets will not be used as armed guards for any reason.

3-3. **Individual Training -114 Hours.**

a. **Overview.** Individual training tasks taught at Advanced Camp are the basic soldier skills cadets must master prior to commissioning and to progress to the squad and platoon tactical exercises which follow later in the camp.

b. **Committees.**

(1) Physical Training - 11 Hours

(2) Confidence Training - 9 Hours

(3) FLRC - 7 Hours

(4) Water Safety - 3 Hours

(5) BRM - 19 Hours

(6) Land Navigation - 26.5 Hours

(7) Machine gun - 4.5 Hours

(8) Fire Support - 4.5 Hours

(9) Hand Grenade - 5 Hours

(10) NBC - 10 Hours

(11) Individual Tactical Training (ITT) - 7 Hours

(12) Branch Orientation - 9.5 Hours

3-4 **Physical Training - 11 Hours**

a. **Purpose.** Maintain fitness, promote teamwork, develop cohesion, and assess physical fitness.

b. **Overview.** On average, PT should be conducted for one hour three times per week except during squad and platoon field training exercises. It is imperative cadets arrive at camp in superior physical condition and capable of conducting and leading physical training. From experience, we know that cadets with APFT scores less than 225 are the most likely to be injured or to do poorly at camp because of poor physical stamina.

c. **Training Objectives.**

(1) Mission Essential Tasks: Implement an individual fitness program (PCT # 29).

d. **Uniform.** The complete Army Physical Fitness Uniform is the standard for physical training.

e. **APFT.** The APFT will be administered on day 4 IAW FM 21-20 and will consist of push-ups, sit-ups and two mile run. Under no circumstance will any change to the grading standards be applied. A cadet who fails the APFT is given one retest. The retest will be given 3 days (day 7) after the initial APFT. Cadets failing the retest will be designated a camp failure and released from camp. The PMS will initiate disenrollment procedures. The PMS may recommend retention and attendance at camp after the MS IV year. Approval authority rests with the Region Commander.

f. **Scoring.** The APFT is worth a maximum of 100 CES points. To determine the CES score, divide the APFT score by 3.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, platoon with the highest average without retest.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, cadet must score at least 270 points on the APFT with at least 90 points in each event.

3-5. **Confidence Training - 9 Hours; Day 7**

a. **Purpose.** Build confidence by challenging cadets with stressful, high-risk tasks. Encourage cadets to complete training to earn the RECONDO badge.

b. **Overview.** Confidence Training builds team and unit esprit through a series of individual and team competitions. Confidence Training gives the individual the opportunity to evaluate his courage and gives the cadre the opportunity to evaluate the cadet's mental attitude under different levels of stress. Conduct confidence training to build a cadet's belief in oneself. Stress and challenge them with physically and mentally demanding tasks.

c. **Training objectives.**

(1) Mission essential tasks: Confidence and team building exercises (Cadet Command Mandatory Training).

(2) Train as many of the following tasks as possible in one training day for an entire regiment.

(a) Rappel.

(b) Construct and negotiate one-rope bridge for time.

(c) Negotiate two-rope and three-rope bridge.

(d) Negotiate confidence course.

(e) Tie basic knots.

(f) Negotiate other select events.

d. **Training Sequence.** The format is round robin by platoon through the course. The tasks trained are based on facilities and support available. Generally, the tasks are rappel, construct and negotiate a one rope bridge, negotiate a two and three rope bridge and negotiate a confidence course.

e. **Uniform.** Field.

f. **Scoring.** There are no CES points associated with this event.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, river crossing, the platoon with the fastest average river crossing time.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, cadet must execute all confidence events presented on the day of execution to the prescribed standard.

3-6. **Field Leader's Reaction Course (FLRC) - 7 Hours; Day 8**

a. **Purpose.** To develop and evaluate individual cadet leadership and build teamwork.

b. **Overview.** The FLRC is scheduled early at camp to assist in developing teamwork among cadets. Leadership potential is assessed by committee evaluators. Cadets are provided the opportunity to get early feedback on their leadership strengths, weaknesses, styles and techniques.

c. **Training objectives.**

(1) Mission essential tasks:

(a) Apply Leadership Doctrine to Given Situation (PCT Task #39).

(b) Apply Team Development Techniques (PCT Task #43).

(c) Motivate Subordinates to Improve Performance (PCT Task #44).

d. **Training Sequence.** The course is a series of stations (10 to 11) in a simulated tactical environment. Each station will have a problem to solve which is written in the form of a military mission.

e. **Uniform.** Field.

f. **Scoring.** The FLRC is worth a maximum of 40 CES points.

(1) Each cadet will receive ratings in as many dimensions as assessors can observe and will receive an overall net assessment for the day. These ratings will be based primarily on the cadet

as a squad leader, but may include consideration of observations made while the cadet is a team leader or follower.

(2) The evaluator will rotate with the squad. At a minimum, assessments on the Followership and Physical Stamina dimensions will not be finalized on any cadet until the end of the day. Evaluators will open a card on each cadet at the beginning of the day and will announce this to each cadet. During the day, evaluators will capture appropriate comments to support a final rating in these dimensions.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, points are awarded for overall rating of E=3pts, S=2pts, N=0pts. The platoons average is calculated and the platoon with the highest average (use extended decimal if necessary) is the winner.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes. Cadet must achieve a satisfactory "S" or above summary rating.

3-7. **Water Safety - 3 Hours; Day 8.**

a. **Purpose.** To increase self-confidence and identify weak and non-swimmers.

b. **Overview.** Water survival builds skill and confidence. It gives non-swimmers an opportunity to evaluate their courage and cadre the opportunity to assess a cadet's mental attitude under different levels of stress.

c. **Training objectives.**

(1) Mission essential tasks: None.

(2) Other tasks:

(a) 25 meter swim in BDUs and tennis shoes.

(b) Swim 15 meters in BDUs and tennis shoes with M16 rifle training aid and load carrying equipment (LCE).

(c) Execute an unexpected entry into water and remove equipment.

(d) Execute a deliberate entry into water with M16 rifle training aid and LCE.

(e) Construct and use expedient flotation devices.

(f) Develop confidence.

d. **Training Sequence.** Training is conducted at the following three stations: Station 1 - deliberate entry into water, Station 2 - unexpected water entry, and Station 3 - construction and use of expedient flotation devices.

e. **Uniform.** BDUs with swimsuit underneath and old pair of tennis shoes (not the same pair used for PT).

f. **Scoring.** There are no CES points associated with this event.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** No.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, cadet must successfully complete tasks (2)(b)-(d).

3-8. Basic Rifle Marksmanship (BRM) Training (M-16) - 19 Hours; Day 9-10.

a. **Purpose.** Develop proficiency in Basic Rifle Marksmanship and qualify each cadet on the M16 rifle.

b. **Overview.** Future Army leaders must know the characteristics of the basic Army rifle, how to fire it accurately, and how to employ it in combat. Rifle marksmanship training teaches cadets to engage and hit targets. Cadets are required to fire for record. Cadets will be scored on a go/no go basis. Although there are no associated CES points, qualification (hits on at least 23 of 40 targets) is a camp completion criteria. Those cadets failing to qualify will need a waiver to graduate camp.

c. Training objectives.

(1) Mission essential tasks:

(a) Operate an M16A1 or M16A2 rifle (PCT #81).

(b) Maintain an M16A1 or M16A2 rifle, taught on campus, reviewed and reinforced at camp (PCT #82).

(2) Other tasks:

(a) Observe the proper procedure for operating a range.

(b) Concurrent training as organized by committee and chain of command.

d. **Training Sequence.** Training will be conducted at the following four stations: Station 1 - disassembly, assembly, and maintenance, Station 2 - Preliminary Marksmanship Instruction (PMI), Station 3 - Battlesight Zeroing, and Station 4 - Record Fire.

e. **Uniform.** Field.

f. **Scoring.** To be conducted IAW FM 23-9. There are no CES points associated with this event. This is a Go/No Go event.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, Platoon average without refire.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, cadet must qualify as marksman (23) or better.

3-9. Land Navigation - 26.5 Hours; Practice written - Day 2, Record written - Day 5, Day and Night Practical - Days 11-13.

a. **Purpose.** To develop proficiency in Land Navigation.

b. **Overview.** Cadets must master land navigation training early in the camp cycle to be fully successful in the tactical training which follows. The land navigation evaluation consists of three portions totaling 100 CES points. The written examination is worth 20%. The day land navigation test is worth 50%. The night land navigation test is worth 30%. Each cadet must achieve a 70% total score to pass land navigation and must achieve a 70% score for each event. Retests are required for those scoring less than 70% on any of the three tests.

c. **Training objectives.**

(1) Mission essential task: Navigate from one point on the ground to another while dismounted (PCT #38).

(2) Other tasks: Analyze Terrain (PCT #66).

d. **Training Sequence.** Land Navigation will be conducted over a 4 day period. Listed below is an overview of each days training:

(1) DAY 1. Land Navigation Refresher Training. 14 hrs. The minimum training tasks are: Major feature terrain walk (depression, hilltop, ridge, saddle, and valley), minor feature discussion (cliff, draw, and spur), pace count (600 meters), compass course (3 points over 600 meters) and comparison of terrain association and dead reckoning. TAC staff members organize cadets into buddy teams consisting of one cadet peer instructor and one cadet weak in land navigation skills.

(2) DAY 2. Day and night practice land navigation test. 14 Hrs. Buddy teams (1 strong cadet and 1 weak cadet) conduct the training over terrain similar to the test site. The day training reinforces terrain association and night training reinforces dead reckoning. The practice test is comparable to the field practical training and the practical test. Cadets are paired and are required to determine a location using terrain association, plot a location on a map, and navigate to that location on the ground just like the actual test. Since this is a practice test, communication between cadets or with TAC staff personnel is encouraged. Cadets will be allowed 5 hours to complete the course. Night land navigation training is designed to develop cadet proficiency in specific land navigation skills during the hours of darkness. Cadets are paired and are required to determine a location, plot a location on a map, and navigate to that location on the ground. The course is just like the actual

test. Since this is a practice test, communication between cadets or with TAC staff personnel is encouraged. Cadets will be allowed three and one half hours to complete the course.

(3) DAY 3. Day and night record land navigation tests as individuals. 12 Hrs. The day training tests terrain association and the night test reinforces dead reckoning. Individually, cadets are required to determine a location using terrain association, plot a location on a map, and navigate to that location on the ground. The cadets are allowed 5 hours to complete the course. The cadets determine their routes and sequence to find each of the points. Once the test is distributed the communication between cadets or with TAC staff personnel is prohibited. Individual scores are provided after the cadet's requirement card is turned in at the scoring tent. Night land navigation testing is designed to develop cadet proficiency in specific land navigation skills during the hours of darkness. The course is graded and will count toward Land Navigation for credit. Cadets will be allowed three and one half hours to complete the course. The cadets determine their routes and sequence to find each of the points. Communication between cadets or with TAC staff personnel is prohibited. Cadets execute the course and are provided their score after turning in their card at the scoring tent.

(4) DAY 4. Land navigation retesting. 6 Hrs. Individuals scoring less than 70% on the day or night practical will retest.

e. **Uniform.** Field with special equipment (compass, protractor, and flashlight).

f. **Scoring.**

(1) Land navigation is worth a maximum of 100 CES points. Regardless of the actual raw score, the minimum CES score for land navigation is 60 points. A cadet who fails initial testing on an event, but subsequently passes the re-test, earns 70% for that event. Cadets who pass a given event will be awarded those points earned. Example: If a cadet passes two of three events and re-tests the third and passes it, they will receive the total points earned from the first two events and a 70 percent score on the re-tested portion. Those scores will be combined to come up with the total CES score.

(2) The time limit for the day test is five hours and night test is three and one half hours with penalty points assessed at a rate of one point for every portion of 5 minutes (day course) or 10 minutes (night course) over the time limit. The day course will be 4,000-5,000 meters in length and the night course will be 2,000-3,000 meters in length. Each course is self-correcting. Cadets will plot their own points and determine the route of travel.

(3) Written test scoring. The written land navigation test will be administered in the garrison area on Day 5 of camp.

Cadets who earn scores less than 70% must retest. If the cadet passes the retest with a score of 70% or higher, the final score will be 70% (14 of 20 possible points). If the cadet fails the retest the cadet is given the actual score as tested. There are no minimums for raw scores. The retest will typically be given on Day 9 of Camp.

(4) Day and night scoring. Minimum passing score for each event is 70%. Cadets who earn scores less than 70% on either event must retest the portion they failed. If the cadet passes the retest(s) with a score of 70% or higher, the maximum score they will receive will be 70% for that event. If the cadet fails the retest (scores less than 70%) the cadet is given the actual score as tested. There are no minimums for raw scores.

(5) All examinations are individual exercises.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, highest platoon average without retest.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, cadet must achieve an 80% overall score on each component (written, day, night) without a retest.

3-10. **M-60 Machine-gun - 4.5 Hours; Day 14-15.**

a. **Purpose.** Understand the characteristics, functions, and employment of the M-60 machine-gun.

b. **Overview.** M-60 machine-gun training teaches cadets the characteristics, functioning, and employment of the weapon. This training provides skills used in later tactical phases of camp.

c. **Training objectives.**

(1) Mission essential tasks:

(a) Operate an M-60 machine-gun and engage targets (PCT Task #83).

(b) Maintain the M-60 machine-gun (PCT Task #84).

(c) Prepare a range card for an M-60 machine-gun (PCT Task #85).

(2) Other tasks:

(a) Identify the proper tactics, techniques, and procedures for the selection and preparation of an M-60 machine-gun position.

(b) Apply proper traverse and elevation mechanism techniques on an M-60 machine-gun.

(c) Perform M-60 machine-gun crew drill and individual actions with the SAW.

d. **Training Sequence.** M-60 machine-gun training is conducted at platoon level over 4 stations using a round robin technique. The 4 stations are listed below:

(1) Station 1 - Engage targets with SAW/M-60 machine gun. Cadets are familiarized with the operation of the weapon through hands-on training and dry and live fire. Instruction includes proper firing techniques, remedial and immediate actions, classes of fire, and techniques of target engagement as they perform the practical training.

(2) Station 2 - SAW/M-60 range card/fighting position. Cadets learn preparation of the SAW/M-60 range card and fighting position. Include in the range card instruction; reasons for preparation, who prepares, and information to be included. The SAW/M-60 fighting position instruction shows cadets a completed fighting position and emphasizes the dimensions, camouflage, general construction, and the placement analysis based upon METT-T and OCOKA.

(3) Station 3 - M-60 crew drill/individual actions with the SAW. This station's intent is to increase speed, confidence, and improve the state of training. Cadets will practice M-60 crew drill and individual actions with the SAW. This station also includes the Machine-gun assault course. The Machine Gun Assault course is a 100 meter obstacle course where cadets, in two or three man machine gun teams, negotiate three obstacles and place a machine gun into action.

(4) Station 4 - Disassembly/assembly of the SAW/M-60. Cadets learn and practice the proper procedures for disassembly, assembly and maintenance of the SAW/M-60.

e. **Uniform.** Field.

f. **Scoring.** Machine gun familiarization firing is not scored. There are no CES points associated with this event.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, Platoon with the fastest overall average time on the Machine Gun Assault Course.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, cadet must successfully complete the machine gun assault course.

3-11. **Fire Support - 4.5 Hours, Day 14-15.**

a. **Purpose.** Understand the role of fire support and develop skills to plan, call for, and adjust fires.

b. **Overview.** Fire support teaches cadets the importance and lethality of indirect fire weapons on the battlefield, employment of indirect fires, and fire planning.

c. Training objectives.

- (1) Mission essential tasks: Adjust indirect fire (PCT #65).
- (2) Other tasks:
 - (a) Perform the duties of a fire direction specialist.
 - (b) Develop a company fire support plan.

d. Training Sequence. Fire Support training is conducted using a 3 station round robin technique. The company is split into two groups: one observing fire (Station 1), and the other rotating through the Fire Direction Center (Station 2) and Fire Planning (Station 3). A break down of the 3 stations are listed below:

(1) Station 1 - Call for and adjust fire (2 hours). Call for and adjust fire is the critical item for Fire Support instruction. Cadets are broken down to squad size elements at each Observation Post (OP). They are taught two methods of target location: Shift from a known point and grid.

(2) Station 2 - Fire Direction Center (1 hour). This orientation provides an awareness of the functions and responsibilities of a Fire Direction Center (FDC).

(3) Station 3 - Fire planning (1 hour). This class introduces cadets to techniques and procedures for maximizing the effectiveness and efficiency of fires on the battlefield. Instruction concludes with a practical exercise requiring cadets to design a company fire plan.

e. Uniform. Field.

f. Scoring. There are no CES points associated with this event.

g. Leader Stakes Program. Yes, each squad is evaluated on proper procedure and time in executing a call for fire. Each squad's time is averaged with the rest of the platoon to determine the best platoon.

h. Recondo Badge. No.

3-12. Hand Grenade - 5 Hours; Day 14-15.

a. Purpose. Familiarize cadets with various types of grenades and develop skills to engage targets.

b. Overview. Basic understanding and use of hand grenades is important in introduction of weapons training and tactical training.

c. Training objectives.

(1) Mission essential tasks: Employ hand grenades (PCT # 87)

(2) Other tasks: Complete the hand grenade assault course.

d. **Training Sequence.** Hand Grenade training is conducted at platoon level over 4 stations using a round robin technique. The 4 stations are listed below:

(1) Station 1 - Hand grenade handling techniques, safety, and employment techniques. Cadets are exposed to the types of grenades, their capabilities, techniques for employment, and safe handling (including proper attachment to old and new ammunition pouches). The three major types of grenade covered are: chemical smoke, riot control, and special purpose. Cadets attend three 10-minute substations before rotating to Stations 2, 3, and 4.

(2) Station 2 - Distance and accuracy course. Cadets correctly practice throwing techniques with the M-30 practice grenade. Emphasize safety procedures. Instructors assure cadets have learned the correct handling of grenades to include: correct grip on grenade, proper technique for pin pull, correct throwing techniques for distance and accuracy, and proper actions after throwing. Cadets engage a trench type target at 40 meters and a foxhole target at 30 meters.

(3) Station 3 - Mock bay and live grenade throw. In the Mock Bay, cadets practice correct procedures for the live grenade throw. Flak jackets are worn in the Mock and Live-Fire Bay area. Instruction includes actions in the live throw bay and the correct emergency (grenade down) procedures. These procedures are correctly demonstrated by cadre and then practiced by cadets. When cadets are proficient in the Mock Bay, they proceed to the Live-Fire Bay for a live grenade throw.

(4) Station 4 - Hand grenade assault course. Cadets initially walk through the course where the instructor demonstrates techniques and procedures for negotiation. Cadets are scored on accuracy, throwing technique, and use of cover. The course requires rapid movement and proper use of the skills taught during hand grenade instruction. This is a scored event for the Leader Stakes Program and to earn the Recondo Badge.

e. **Uniform.** Field (with flack jackets during live-bay and mock-bay training).

f. **Scoring.** There are no CES points associated with this event.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, the platoon with the best average score on the Hand Grenade Assault Course. On the assault course, cadets compete for point values based on elapsed time and the use of proper techniques and procedures. The assault course consists of six stations with obstacles between stations.

h. **Recondo.** Yes, cadet must achieve at least 80 points on the Grenade Assault Course.

3-13. Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) - 10 Hours; Day 17-18.

a. **Purpose.** Develop fundamental skills necessary to survive, fight, and win in an NBC environment.

b. **Overview.**

(1) NBC training is a 10-hour block of instruction designed to provide some of the basic soldier skills cadets must master to meet Precommissioning Common Core Training requirements.

(2) NBC training is presented midway in the training cycle and is independent of other individual tasks taught during the Advanced Camp. NBC events will be integrated into other Advanced Camp tactical training where possible.

c. **Training objectives.**

(1) Mission Essential Tasks.

(a) Protect yourself from NBC injury/contamination with mission-oriented protective posture (MOPP) gear (PCT #54).

(b) Protect Yourself Using M40 Protective Mask (PCT Task #52).

(c) Maintain Your M40 Series Protective Mask With Hood (PCT Task #53).

(d) React to a Chemical or Biological Hazard/Attack (PCT Task #56).

(e) React to a Nuclear Hazard/Attack (PCT Task #57).

(f) Identify Chemical Agents Using M8 Detector Paper (PCT Task #55).

(g) Detect Chemical Agents Using M9 Detector Paper (PCT Task #55).

(h) Decontaminate Your Skin Using the M291 Skin Decontamination Kit (SDK) (PCT Task #58).

(i) Administer Nerve Agent Antidote to Self (Self-Aid) (PCT Task #59).

(j) Administer First Aid to a Nerve Agent Casualty (Buddy-Aid)(PCT Task #59).

(2) Other tasks:

(a) Develop confidence in NBC defensive equipment and procedures.

(b) Conduct operations in an NBC environment.

(c) Protect yourself from NBC injury/contamination when drinking from your canteen while wearing your protective mask.

(d) Report NBC information to higher (such as that recorded on an NBC contamination marker).

d. **Training Sequence.** The initial phase of training is conducted as a series of platoon "round-robin" stations where cadets are taught basic NBC survival skills and given the opportunity to practice these skills in a field environment. After completing the initial training phase, cadets are introduced to individual and collective training necessary to operate in an NBC environment and are required to use the skills in a CS chamber exercise.

(1) Station 1 - Learning NBC Survival Skills. At a minimum, the following NBC skills will be taught. All training will include performance oriented practical exercises.

(a) Implement Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) and don protective clothing.

(b) Fit and don the protective mask and perform basic functional checks.

(c) React to NBC hazard or attack.

(d) Detect and Identify Chemical Agents.

(e) Perform first aid for chemical agent casualty.

(2) Station 2. Introduces operational considerations in an NBC environment. This phase is also used to evaluate cadet ability to perform NBC survival skills taught during Phase I training. Phase II training events should include the following:

(a) Mask Confidence Exercise.

(b) Squad tactical exercise is designed to evaluate cadet ability to perform NBC survival skills taught during Phase I training. It provides a basis for determining the Leader Stakes winner within each company.

e. **Uniform.** Field with M40 Mask.

f. **Scoring.** There are no CES points associated with this event.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, Platoon with the highest percent of GO's during the squad tactical exercise.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, cadet must achieve all Go's on NBC skills.

3-14. **Individual Tactical Training (ITT) - 7 Hours; Day 18.**

a. **Purpose.** Develop individual tactical skills.

b. **Overview.**

(1) The focus of ITT is combat fundamentals, physical stamina, and leadership by example. ITT is the first block of instruction in tactics at Advanced Camp. It covers individual battlefield skills, combat movement techniques, and fire and maneuver at the fire team level. ITT provides the basic foundation in the tactics, techniques, and procedures necessary for subsequent tactical training at the squad and platoon levels.

c. **Training objectives.**

(1) Mission essential tasks:

(a) Conduct individual movement techniques by squad (PCT #61, 98).

(b) Pre-combat checks (PCT #41).

(c) React to fires (direct and indirect) (PCT #62).

(d) SALUTE/ACE reports/Five S's (PCT #34).

(e) Apply Leadership Doctrine, Issue an Oral OPORD.

(f) Apply principles of War in Mission Planning (PCT #39, 60 and 67).

(g) Analyze terrain (PCT #66).

(h) Enforce detection prevention measures (PCT #32).

(2) Other tasks:

(a) Use hand and arm signals.

(b) Assembly areas/CP operations

(c) Assault course.

d. **Training Sequence.** ITT training is conducted at platoon level over 6 stations using a round robin technique. The 6 stations in are listed below:

(1) Station 1 - Pre-combat inspection/Assembly Area operations/Camouflage self and personal equipment.

(2) Station 2 - AARs/SALUTE/ACE Reports/Five S's

(3) Station 3 - Troop leading procedures/Hand and arm signals/React to indirect and direct fire.

(4) Station 4 - Individual Movement Techniques.

(5) Station 5 - Mini-Assault Course.

(6) Station 6 - Assault Course.

e. **Uniform.** Field.

f. **Scoring.** There are no CES points associated with this event.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** Yes, the best platoon average time on the ITT assault course.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, each cadet must successfully complete the ITT Assault Course as part of a three or four man buddy team.

3-15. **Branch Orientation - Day 16.**

a. **Purpose.** Expose cadets to the different roles, opportunities and duties available in Army branches and services, including the USAR and ARNG.

b. **Overview.** Branch Orientation allows cadets to experience the opportunities and challenges that each accession eligible branch (Infantry, Armor, Field Artillery, Air Defense Artillery, Aviation, Engineer, Military Intelligence, Signal Corps, Military Police, Chemical, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation, Medical Service, Adjutant General, and Finance) as well as the Army Reserve and National Guard has to offer. Branch Orientation helps cadets create their branch preference list and provides a basic understanding of each branch's capabilities. The TACs evaluate the cadet chain of command daily, as usual, during Branch Orientation.

c. **Training objectives.**

(1) Mission essential tasks. Apply branch information to career decisions (PCT #49).

d. **Training Sequence.** Round robin by company rotating to each branch display.

e. **Uniform.** BDU with canteen.

f. **Scoring.** There are no CES points associated with this event.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** No.

h. **Recondo.** No.

3-16. Squad and Platoon Operations - Day 21-31.

a. **Purpose.** Collective training is required to train precommissioning tasks to standard and to assess leadership potential in a realistic environment.

b. **Overview.** Tactical training is a vehicle to teach and evaluate leadership and officer potential. It introduces conditions of stress that approach those found in combat. Tactics, or technical competence, is only one of the leadership dimensions being assessed during this phase. Cadets also have the opportunity to observe techniques of instruction. Tactical training introduces new skills, provides performance-oriented opportunities, and increases the degree of difficulty and sophistication of training events. This building block approach provides the best opportunity for cadets to learn and for assessors to assess leadership potential.

3-17. Squad STX - 104 Hours; Day 21-25.

a. **Purpose.** To train collective tasks to standard and to assess leadership potential in a realistic environment.

b. **Overview.** Squad STX is a five-day, two-phase event. Phase I, the Squad STX Training phase begins on day 1 and lasts one day, and is designed to train squad battle drills and collective tasks. Phase II, the last four days is the Squad STX Evaluation Lane phase, and is designed to evaluate leadership potential using tactical scenarios. Squad STX instruction is formative and taught from the perspective that cadets were provided classroom instruction on campus but had limited opportunity to practice squad tactics or their leadership skills in a tactical environment. Squad operations builds on and reinforces all previous instruction. Cadets use their knowledge of land navigation and terrain association, weapons systems, and all individual training previously presented.

c. Training objectives.

(1) Mission essential tasks.

(a) Issue an oral operations order (PCT #60).

(b) React to Indirect Fire (PCT #62).

(c) Conduct movement techniques by squad (PCT #61).

(d) Prepare Range Card for an M60 machine gun (PCT #85).

(e) Evaluate a casualty (PCT #1).

(2) Other tasks.

- (a) Cross a Danger Area - FM 7-8
- (b) Battle Drill 1A, Squad Attack, FM 7-8
- (c) Battle Drill 2, React to Contact, FM 7-8
- (d) Battle Drill 3, Break Contact, FM 7-8
- (e) Battle Drill 4, React to Ambush, FM 7-8
- (f) Battle Drill 5, Knock out Bunkers, FM 7-8
- (g) Perform Hasty Ambush, FM 7-8
- (h) Perform Point Ambush, FM 7-8
- (i) Reconnoiter Area, FM 7-8
- (j) Consolidate and Reorganize - FM 7-8

d. **Training Sequence.** Squad STX is a five-day, two-phased event. Phase I is instruction designed to train squad battle drills and collective tasks. Phase II consists of squad lanes.

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
CADRE LED INSTRUCTION/ PRACTICE LANES	EVALUATION LANES	EVALUATION LANES	EVALUATION LANES	EVALUATION LANES

(1) Phase 1 (Day 1). Initially, cadets receive training on the following battle drills: Squad Attack (Battle Drill 1A); React to Contact (Battle Drill 2); Break Contact (Battle Drill 3); React to Ambush (Battle Drill 4); Knock out Bunkers (Battle Drill 5). Instruction will be followed by practice lanes. Upon completion of practice lanes, Cadre will provide instruction on assembly area procedures and squad defense. After completing instruction, cadets occupy a tactical assembly area and revert to TAC control.

(2) Phase 2 (Days 2-5). A platoon OPORD is issued at the end of Day 1 to be used for the duration of Phase 2. All subsequent missions are issued as FRAGOs. Days 2-5 are similar in mission and time available. This phase evaluates the leadership of each cadet while serving as a squad leader using the Leadership Development Program methodology until each cadet receives a minimum of two ratings. Ratings on all dimensions are not required when a cadet is evaluated. This phase also reinforces prior tactical training through a series of squad missions.

Although the focus is on the cadet squad leader, all squad members are evaluated on followership and physical stamina throughout each day.

(a) Each STX lane begins with the evaluator issuing a FRAGO to the cadet squad leader. The mission may be stated in a variety of ways, such as "move tactically to (a location)", "knock out bunker at (a location)", "recon (an area in vicinity of a location)", "conduct an ambush at (a location)". The squad will normally encounter an unexpected situation (variable) either in the planning or execution of this mission, and the squad leader must react. The true intent of the lane will be unknown to the cadet. For example, the mission may be "recon", but the evaluator knows (and the cadet will discover) that what really happens is the squad encounters a hasty ambush and suffers several casualties. By design, the squad may never accomplish the "recon" mission. The intent of the variable is to add flexibility and remove predictability in order to assess the leader's reaction under changing scenarios. Later missions will include increasingly more difficult variables.

(b) Each mission is 120 minutes long and concludes with an After Action Review (AAR) and an individual counseling session with the squad leader. Daily training concludes with each cadet receiving a one-on-one leadership assessment for that day. An overall rating is assigned at that time and the evaluation cards are signed by the evaluator and cadet. At the end of the lane evaluations, the squads move to occupy platoon assembly areas. After occupation and initiation of priorities of work, platoons revert to TAC control for the night. Cadets improve SOP's and refine the priority of work while maintaining security. Assembly area activities are coordinated by the TACs and the cadet chain of command. The Squad Operations committee does not evaluate assembly area activities; however, TACs may use this time for evaluations and training.

e. **Uniform.** Field.

f. **Scoring.** Each cadet will be evaluated in two leadership positions. A maximum of 80 CES points are allocated for each leadership position in this event. See CC Reg 145-3, chapter 7.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** No.

h. **Recondo.** Yes. Cadet must receive a minimum of Satisfactory "S" on each evaluated leadership position.

3-18. **Platoon STX - 105 Hours; Day 27-31.**

a. **Purpose.** To train, develop, and assess cadet leadership potential using platoon level offensive and defensive operations in a realistic and challenging tactical field environment.

b. **Overview.** Platoon STX training is designed to train cadets in basic tactical skills to be effective leaders in platoon tactical operations. This training is a vehicle to evaluate

cadets individually as squad leaders, platoon sergeants, and platoon leaders in platoon size operations. Platoon tactics instruction is sequenced after cadets complete ITT, MILES training, and squad operations. Cadets must understand land navigation and terrain association, weapons employment, and all the basic tactical instruction previously presented during ITT and Squad Operations. By the conclusion of Platoon STX, cadets will have applied all skills learned in camp. The cadet platoon will be reorganized from the 4-squad platoon into a light infantry rifle platoon consisting of a platoon headquarters and three rifle squads. One of the cadet squads (selected on a rotational basis) comprises the platoon headquarters: platoon leader, platoon sergeant, Radio Operator, 2 machine gunners, 2 assistant machine gunners, FO, and medic. Though the FO and medic are not trained in these MOS' the platoon leader must use these cadets as if they were trained therefore, squad integrity is maintained. The platoon STX concept is shown on the next page.

c. Training objectives.

(1) Mission essential tasks: (Reference ARTEP 7-8 MTP)

(a) Prepare For Combat.

(b) Move Tactically.

(c) Reconnoiter Area.

(d) Develop and communicate a plan.

(e) Conduct Occupation of an ORP, Patrol Base or OP.

(2) Other tasks:

(a) Cross a Danger Area - FM 7-8.

(b) Battle Drill 1, Platoon Attack, FM 7-8.

(c) Battle Drill 2, React to Contact, FM 7-8.

(d) Battle Drill 3, Break Contact, FM 7-8.

(e) Battle Drill 4, React to Ambush, FM 7-8.

(f) Battle Drill 5, Knock out Bunkers, FM 7-8.

(g) Employ Fire Support, FM 7-8.

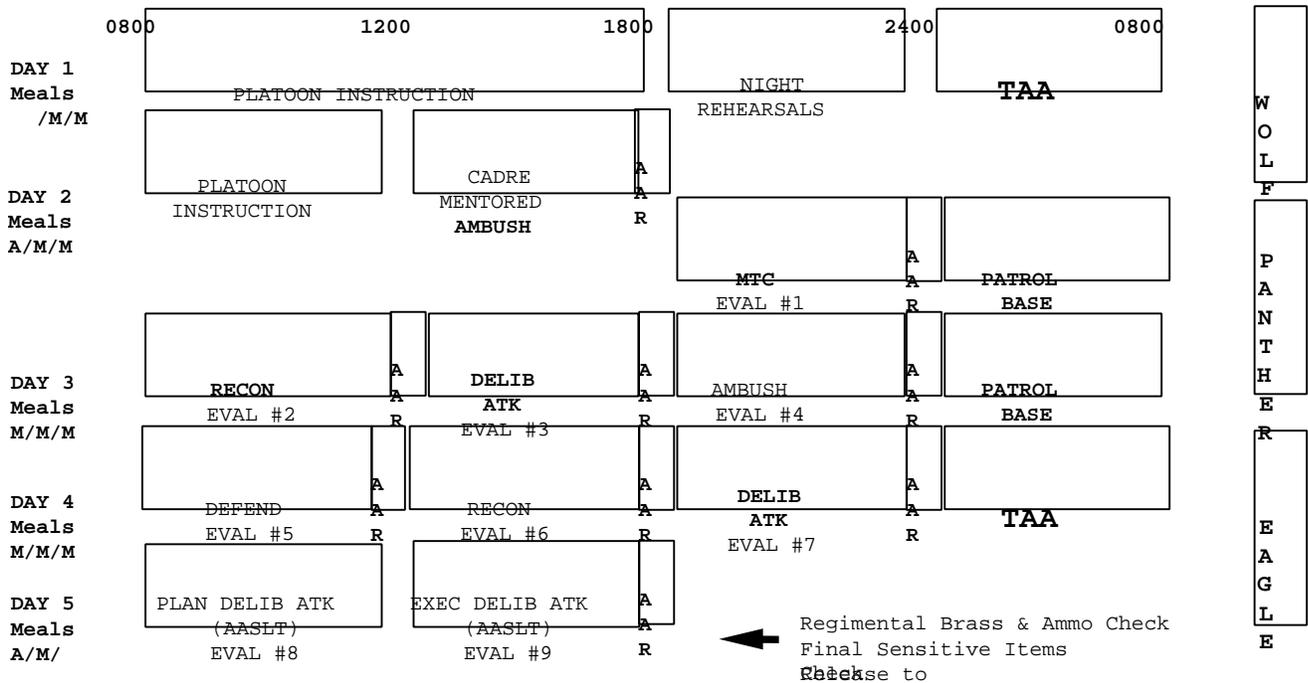
(h) Perform Point Ambush, FM 7-8.

(i) Reconnoiter Area, FM 7-8.

(j) Consolidate and Reorganize - FM 7-8.

d. **Training Sequence.** Platoon STX is a five-day, two-phase event that provides cadets practical experience leading soldiers at the platoon level. The platoon operations phase of camp is designed to be five continuous days of training. The first 1½ days (Phase 1) exposes cadets to the scenarios used during the evaluation portion of training (Phase 2). The first 1½ days are also a form of rehearsal for the evaluation portion of training. Phase 2 consists of cadet led platoon size tactical missions. Each cadet is evaluated at least once as a platoon leader, platoon sergeant or squad leader. Adequate time is allotted for rehearsals and after action reviews. During the 1½ day train-up period cadets are not formally evaluated by the committee or the TACs; however, developmental feedback is provided. Spot reports may be given at any time.

PLATOON STX AC



e. **Uniform.** Field with MILES.

f. **Scoring.** Each cadet will be evaluated in one leadership position during this event: Platoon Leader, Platoon Sergeant or Squad Leader. A maximum of 60 CES points is allocated to this leadership position. Refer to CC Reg 145-3, chapter 7.

g. **Leader Stakes Program.** No.

h. **Recondo Badge.** Yes, Cadet must receive a minimum of Satisfactory "S" on each evaluated leadership position.

CHAPTER 4 CAMP COMPLETION, COMPETITION AND AWARDS

4-1. **Camp Completion Criteria.**

a. Cadets must achieve the standards listed below:

(1) Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT). Achieve a minimum of 60 points in each event and 180 points total. One retest is allowed. A cadet who fails the initial APFT, but subsequently passes the re-test, is awarded the minimum score of 180 regardless of the re-test APFT score.

(2) Land navigation. Attain a cumulative score of 70 percent with a minimum score of 70 percent on all tests (written, day practical, and night practical). One retest is allowed for all tests. A cadet who fails initial testing, but subsequently passes the re-test, earns only a score of 70 percent for that phase regardless of the actual re-test score.

(3) Must achieve "GO" at BRM (23 or more hits with M16 rifle).

(4) Leadership dimensions. Achieve a minimum summary rating of satisfactory on all leadership dimensions (Part V) at the end of camp on the final evaluation report, the Cadet Evaluation Report (CER, CDT CMD Form 67-9) and a minimum rating of satisfactory "S" for performance and potential (Part VI a).

(5) Total camp score of at least 770 points.

(6) Training. Be present for training on at least 90 percent of the training days.

b. Waivers. Land navigation, BRM, each leadership dimension, total camp score and the present-for-training criteria each constitute an "event" for waiver purposes. The regimental TAC officer may waive a one-event failure. The camp commander or his designated representative (normally the Commandant of Cadets) may waive two event failures by cadets. A cadet who fails three or more events will be referred to a board with the camp commander having approval/disapproval authority. Before waivers are awarded, the RTO and Commandant of Cadets must consider whether the cadet is an end-of-camp commissionee since these cadets have no more pre-commission development time. Cadets with one or two event failures are not granted waivers automatically; the TAC chain of command may recommend any such cadet for a board.

c. Boards. Because evaluation permeates every aspect of Advanced Camp, boards can occur at any time. When boards

convene, those concerned (RTO, CTO, PTO, PTNCO, cadet, and institutional representative) are present for the proceedings.

(1) Boards are required for:

(a) Performance. For cadets who fail to meet camp completion criteria.

(b) Dismissal. For cadets who violate federal, state, local, or installation statutes, laws, regulations, or directives, and for cadets who are morally corrupt or lack integrity.

(c) Medical. Convened during inprocessing physicals for cadets who have a potentially disqualifying condition.

(2) Boards can recommend:

(a) Receive camp credit (provided all other requirements are met).

(b) Not receive camp credit; return authorized next year.

(c) Not receive camp credit; return not authorized next year.

(3) In all cases, the Camp Commander reviews board results and makes the final determination of a cadet's disposition.

4-2. Camp Competition (Leader Stakes Program).

a. The Leader Stakes Program promotes cohesion, teamwork, and esprit de corps among cadets as they meet the challenge of Advanced Camp. It is one of the keys to reinforce successful training. This program is primarily a platoon-level competition within each company to recognize the best platoon. Events included in the competition are:

(1) Army Physical Fitness Test (APFT)

(2) Field Leader's Reaction Course

(3) M-16 Qualification

(4) Machine Gun Assault Course

(5) Land Navigation

(6) ITT Assault Course

(7) Nuclear Biological Chemical

(8) Hand Grenade Assault Course

(9) Fire Support

(10) River Crossing (or other RECONDO substitute)

(11) Inspections

b. Award guidon streamers to the best platoon in each event.

c. Cadets are expected to strive to win. Cadre are expected to foster the will to win.

LEADER STAKES SCORING SUMMARY

<u>Event</u>	<u>Scoring Procedure</u>
APFT	Platoon average w/o retest.
FLRC	Platoon average. *
M-16	Platoon average w/o re-fire.
Machine Gun Aslt Crse	Platoon average.
Land Nav	Platoon average w/o retest.
ITT Assault Course	Platoon average.
NBC	Platoon percent of GO's.
Hand Grenade Aslt Crse	Platoon average.
Fire Support	Based on a cadet per squad doing call for fire.
River Crossing	Fastest average river crossing time.
Inspections	Based on inspections by R/CTNCO.

* Points are awarded for overall rating of; E=3pts, S=2pts, N=0pts. The platoons average is calculated and the platoon with the highest average (use extended decimal if necessary) is the winner.

d. Management and administration of the Leader Stakes Program includes the timely determination of event winners, updating a scoreboard within the camp area, providing streamers to the event winners, and, as appropriate, providing photographic and news coverage of the winners.

4-3. **RECONDO.** To qualify for the RECONDO badge a cadet must:

a. Execute all Confidence Training/Confidence Training events presented on the day of execution to prescribed standard. Failure to meet the standard for any event denotes a NO GO for badge qualification.

b. Have no waivers on any events throughout camp.

c. Score 270 or above on the APFT.

d. Score 80% or above on land navigation. The cadet must score 80% or above on the written, the day practical, and the night practical tests.

e. Qualify as a Marksman (23+) on BRM.

f. Pass both squad STX lane evaluations and one PLT STX evaluation with a minimum rating of S.

g. Receive satisfactory or above summary ratings for all leadership dimensions (Part V) and performance and potential (Part VI a) as reported on the CDT CMD Form 67-9 (CER).

h. Complete the ITT Assault Course successfully.

i. Complete the Hand Grenade Assault Course successfully with a score of 80 points.

j. Complete the Machine Gun Assault Course successfully.

k. Successfully complete all water safety tasks.

4-4. **Camp Awards.**

a. Each regiment will recognize one cadet for the "leadership award". This is determined solely by the cadet's leadership score (800 points possible for ratings on FLRC, TAC evaluated positions, committee evaluated positions, TAC dimension summary ratings, and TAC overall assessment).

b. Each regiment will recognize one cadet for the "Best Cadet Award". The award is determined by the cadet's total point score. This can be the same cadet as the leadership award winner.

c. Additional awards may be presented at the regimental level based on local boards.