

UNIT INDIVIDUAL TASK TRAINING (UITT)
COMBINED MANEUVER TRAINING CENTER

As of 8 Sep 2000

**Unit Individual Task Training
(UITT)
TASKS – CONDITIONS – STANDARDS**

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Task: ACTIONS WHEN ENCOUNTERING MINES OR OTHER UXO

MISSION

You must always consider mines and UXW when conducting mission analysis and in your risk assessment. You must be constantly mine aware. Establish and rehearse your drills for actions when local nationals turn in mines or UXO, alert you to where it is, or you discover it as part of conducting an assigned mission.

1. Immediately take actions as appropriate to reduce soldier risk. Minimize the number of soldiers in the immediate area. As many of those who must remain as possible should seek cover of bunkers, fighting positions, or armored vehicles.
2. Make sure the faction/civilian places the UXO in the approved dud pit. If that is not possible have it placed as far as possible from your soldiers while still under your observation. Mark with engineer tape or any non metallic marking device. Limit vehicle and pedestrian traffic near the dud pit by establishing hasty checkpoints.
3. Verify your location w/GPS and map and report it as completely as possible to higher using the UXO nine line spot report. Your description will help identify the UXO so that your unit can take the correct force protection measures and EOD comes prepared to do their mission.

4. Report format

- Line 1 Date/time discovered
- Line 2 Reporting Activity (UIC) Location (verified w GPS)
- Line 3 Contact method: radio freq/call sign telephone #
- Line 4 Type of munition (dropped, projected, placed, or thrown)
- Line 5 NBC contamination
- Line 6 Resources threatened
- Line 7 Impact on mission
- Line 8 Protective measures taken
- Line 9 Recommended priority (Immediate, indirect, minor, or no threat)

5. If a US unit or soldier encounters a UXO, **mark it** (using the procedures above), **report it** (using the UXO nine line spot report), **and request guidance and permission from higher headquarters to continue mission.**

Task: Conduct self/unit extraction from a minefield

- (1) As soon as you realize you are in a minefield, either visually or by detonation, freeze.
- (2) Someone takes charge. Normally, the person with the most level head. Under patrolling circumstances, the PL or APL will take charge.
- (3) Turn off all radios and cellular phones.
- (4) Designate the route out of the minefield.
 - (a) Identify casualty (if there is one) as the start point. If there are no casualties, identify the start point within the group. Must be a specific point, not area.
 - (b) Identify the safe area. A safe area is where one could reasonably assume that if the casualty were laid down, he/she would not detonate another mine.
 - (c) Identify a centrally located reference point along the route. This point must be visible to all personnel and show them exactly where the route goes.
- (5) All personnel probe to the route.
 - (a) Probe a space 1-meter forward.
 - (b) Ground gear.
 - (c) Probe to the route.
 - (d) Bring gear to the route behind you and leave it just off the route.
- (6) Personnel move to and evacuate casualty (if there is one).
 - (a) Minimum of 2 personnel to control casualty. Use no more than is necessary.
 - (b) Probe 1-meter path to casualty.
 - (c) Once at the casualty, on person must identify direction of probing around the casualty such as "I'll probe left, you probe right."
 - (d) Probe a 1-meter zone around casualty.
 - (e) Conduct only enough first aid on casualty to keep him/her alive until they are evacuated to the safe area.
 - (f) Move casualty down probed route to the safe area.
- (7) Personnel move to the safe area.
 - (a) All personnel not involved in evacuating casualty probes out of minefield along route.
 - (b) Report and get medevac (if required).
 - (c) If using radio or cellular phone, ensure radio is at least 150 meters from minefield before using.
 - (d) If no radio is available, get help at the closest place situation allows.
 - (e) Other personnel remain on site outside minefield to assist, recover gear, etc..

Task: Use Flex-Cuffs to Restrain Detainee

Condition: Patrol determines that a person suspected of a crime must be restrained as part of a detention.

As part of a vehicle or personnel search of a suspicious person, it is determined that the person to be detained is a flight risk or is belligerent and must be restrained.

Standard:

1. Detainee is required or forced to assume a prone position, face down.
2. One soldier provides security and is in position to provide assistance as necessary.
3. Second soldier slings his weapon, approaches the detainee from the rear and prepares to apply flex-cuffs.
 - a. Kneels with one knee between the detainee's legs. He is prepared to push the detainee into the ground if he attempts to move.
 - b. Crosses the detainees wrists at the small of his back, palms up.
 - c. Loops the flex-cuff vertically around the crossed wrists and cinches it tightly. Flex cuffs should be tight enough to prevent free movement of the hands, but should not restrict blood flow or cut into the skin.
4. Once flex-cuff is applied, soldier should assist detainee to his feet by placing his hands under the detainee's armpits allowing the detainee to move to his knees then to his feet. Soldier should remain in the dominant position, to the rear of the detainee while his partner provides security, ready to assist in further restraining the detainee.
5. Endstate.
 - a. Detainee is properly restrained with flex-cuff.
 - b. Detainee is not injured.

Task: Safely Clear Weapon

Condition: Patrol is preparing to re-enter the Base Camp and is required to clear weapons.

Standard: M16A2/M4/M9

1. Point weapon into clearing barrel.
2. Place weapon on safe.
3. Remove magazine.
4. Lock bolt/slide to the rear.
5. Visually inspect chamber for ammunition.
6. Ride bolt/slide forward.
7. Keep weapon pointed into clearing barrel, rotate selector switch to semi/fire, squeeze trigger.
8. Recharge weapon and place on safe.

Standard: M249

1. Point weapon into clearing barrel.
2. Place weapon on safe.
3. Open feed tray cover, remove ammunition belt.
4. Lock bolt to the rear.
5. Visually inspect chamber for ammunition.
6. Close feed tray cover.
7. Keep weapon pointed into clearing barrel, place weapon on fire, ride bolt forward while squeezing trigger.
8. Recharge weapon and place on safe.

Task: CONDUCT A VEHICLE SEARCH

MISSION: You will conduct vehicle search for a number of reasons. Some of the missions for inspecting vehicles are:

- a. Impede the flow of traffic in a direction.
- b. Protect US and Allied personnel and equipment.
- c. Check and inspect traffic for contraband such as weapons, narcotics etc.

CONDUCTING THE SEARCH

1) Vehicle searches must methodically include the areas:

- vehicle interior:

- sun visors
- under seats
- seat backs
- beneath floor mats
- door pockets
- under dash board
- in glove box
- potential hiding pockets in ceiling/padded roof
- battery box
- any cargo area

- cargo compartments or vehicle trunks:

- false doors or other potential hiding place areas, e.g., in spare tire well
- inspect cargo, and all personal baggage or suspicious items. Questions pertaining to search within containers should be brought to the attention of the OIC/NCOIC.
- Use the driver to open everything while you observe.
- Make driver open the hood. Look for booby traps, and check all areas from the top to bottom. The air breather is an area which requires special attention.

- vehicle exterior (use the following sequence):

- left front fender well and behind the wheel under the front bumper and behind the grill
- right fender well and behind the wheel
- underneath right side of body, back to and including right rear fender well, and behind wheel
- under and behind rear bumper
- left rear fender well and behind wheel
- underneath the left side of body, back to left front fender well (use an improvised mirror or one provided for under vehicles)
- top of vehicle, to include luggage carriers

- for larger vehicle(s) with multiple axles and dual rear wheel, pay particular attention to areas along length of the axle and between the dual wheels

TASK: CONDUCTING PERSONNEL SEARCHES

MISSION

You will conduct personnel searches for a number of reasons. Your unit will normally execute the search as part of a mission to conduct a HCP or while on Base Camp Security. Some of the missions for inspecting personnel are:

- a. Protect against theft of supplies.
- b. Protect personnel and equipment.
- c. Check and inspect personnel for contraband such as weapons, narcotics etc.

RESPONSIBILITIES

OIC/NCOIC : The critical link to your squad's success. This individual is responsible for all activity of the search team.

Greeter : The most important position that the leader must resource. This soldier checks for identification, and lets all personnel desiring passage through the checkpoint know that they will be searched.

Searcher : The soldier who actually performs the search. Because this soldier has the closest contact with the individual being searched, this soldier is in the highest risk position.

Demonstrator : This soldier has the responsibility for demonstrating exactly what we need the individual being searched to do. As you will probably not be able to speak the language of the searched individual, you must be able to non-verbally communicate what they must do (if an interpreter is not present).

Interpreter : Assigned for patrols and Base Camp Security. Responsible for translating the directions of the searcher or demonstrator.

Security : Two soldiers are required for security; one for the greeter and one for the searcher. Their mission is to keep eyes on the individual(s) who are in contact with the greeter and searcher.

Observer : This soldier has the mission of watching the searcher and demonstrator perform their task. Where the security soldier has a mission to keep eyes on the searched individual, the observer is constantly checking the entire search event unfold.

PROCEDURES

1. Procedures that you will follow:
 - a. If you find contraband on an individual detain and report higher.
 - b. If an individual refuses search, detain him. Conduct the search. Report higher.
 - c. No opposite sex search, no exceptions. If you do not have a female assigned to your squad, you must conduct a non-contact search.
 - d. Search all bags outside the checkpoint close to the UXO pit. Have the individual who brought the bag search the bag as you observe.

TASK: CONDUCTING PERSONNEL SEARCHES (Cont.)

2. Contact Search

- a. Have individual stand with legs shoulder width apart, arms out parallel to the ground.
- b. Check all outer garments, one at a time
- c. Check arms using a rubbing motion
- d. Check back from upper to lower without patting
- e. Move hands to front, check from collarbone over chest to waistline. When searching females, use back of hand to sweep through cleavage and under breasts.
- f. Have individual loosen belt, hook fingers inside waistline, and sweep inside of waistline front to back.
- g. Use back of hand to sweep down the zipperline.
- h. Check legs from top of thigh to top of shoe.
- i. Unlace shoe and sweep fingers around top of shoe

3. Non-Contact Search (for Opposite Sex searches)

- a. Have individual stand with legs shoulder width apart, arms out parallel to the ground.
- b. Have individual tighten clothing arm by arm
- c. Have individual pull excess clothing around chest tight around chest, then pull clothing forward.
- d. Have individual sweep back of hand through cleavage and under breasts.
- e. Have individual loosen belt and sweep fingers through beltline front to back.
- f. Individual uses back of hand to sweep down zipperline.
- g. Individual searches legs.
- h. Individual loosens shoes and sweeps fingers through top of shoes.

4. Wand (metal detecting) Search

- a. Have individual stand with legs shoulder width apart, arms out parallel to the ground.
- b. Run wand across the back of the individual from one hand to the other.
- c. From the back, run the wand up one leg to the back of the head and then down to the other leg, forming a lower case “n”.
- d. From the front, run the wand up one leg to the back of the head and then down to the other leg, forming a lower case “n”.
- e. Any time the wand senses metal, inspect the area. If it is a pocket, have the individual empty the pocket.

Task: ACTIONS ON CONTACT (Ambush/Sniper/Indirect Fire)

A. Actions at a Halt

1. Maintain 360 degree security
2. Take a knee (if longer than one minute assume prone position)
3. Pointman secures forward in direction of travel
4. Left flank secures to left
5. Right flank secures to right
6. Two rear soldiers turn around and secure rear
7. Team leaders update soldiers assigned sectors
 - a. present location
 - b. purpose and length of halt
 - c. personal hygiene
 - (1) change socks
 - (2) powder feet

B. React to Near Ambush

1. Seek IMMEDIATE COVER
2. Obscure and Suppress
3. Leader determines size and location of ambush
4. Elements in kill zone assault ambush or withdraw out of the kill zone
5. Report to higher headquarters
6. Extract casualties

C. React to Far Ambush (Sniper)

1. Seek IMMEDIATE cover
2. Obscure and suppress
3. Move out of kill zone
4. Element not in kill zone assault ambush
5. Report / Request assistance if necessary
6. Evacuate casualties
7. Continue mission or develop the situation

D. React to Indirect Fire

1. Any soldier gives the alert "INCOMING"(SIMULTANEOUSLY)
 2. All personnel immediately seek cover
 3. After the first volley, leader announces DIRECTION and DISTANCE to move to in order to get out of the impact area
- D. Element moves to specified location

How To Communicate Effectively Through Interpreters

A Guide for Senior Leaders
and POLADs



**International Operations Division
ODCSOPS, HQ USAREUR and
7th Army**



Insist That the Interpreter:

- * **Speak in the first person.**
- * **Remain in close proximity when you are speaking.**
- * **Carry a notepad and take notes, as needed.**
- * **Ask questions when not sure of a term, phrase concept, etc.**
- * **Project clearly and mirror both your vocal stresses and overall tone.**
- * **Refrain from becoming engaged in a tangent dialogue with your audience/interlocutor(s), nor becoming an advocate or mediator in the dialogue; ideally, the interpreter should remain *invisible*.**

As the Speaker, You Should:

- * **Always prepare the interpreter (in person) on the subject matter to be presented/discussed, and when possible, provide written text and/or supporting documents in advance of the interpreting session (This will further allow the interpreter to become familiar with your manner of speech and allow you to assess the interpreter's overall competence).**
- * **Ascertain the interpreter's frame of reference and remain cognizant of his/her ability to deal with military concepts and terminology. Even the best of interpreters may be wholly ignorant of all things military, and the use of *simple* terms such as platoon, company, or battalion may leave the interpreter hopelessly confused. The same applies for your audience/interlocutor(s).**

- * Always advise the interpreter, in advance, of your audience/ interlocutor(s) by name and title/status.**
- * Maintain eye contact with your audience/interlocutor(s) at all times - not the interpreter!**
- * Speak in the first person.**
- * Be concise and deliberate in your speech pattern, enunciate clearly, and agree in advance with the interpreter on the pace and pause intervals you will use. Pause at the end of complete thoughts, or concepts - never speak in incomplete “Tarzan” sentences - relax and just speak normally.**
- * Refrain from using pedantic vocabulary, acronyms, idioms, slang, and jargon - keep it simple!**
- * Be attuned to the flexibility an interpreter must be permitted to use in getting your meaning across to the audience/interlocutor(s), a flexibility that increases when the languages in use are from disparate families (e.g. English and Hungarian); this impacts greatly on the speed with which the interpreter can operate - don't rush him/her.**
- * Be constantly attuned to your audience/interlocutor(s)'s comprehension level - slow down, repeat, or elaborate as needed. *Test* them and the interpreter.**
- * Be attuned to the varieties, dialects, and/or multi-cultural sensitivities of certain languages and your interpreter's ability, or disability, to effectively reach your target audience (e.g. a Croatian national can certainly communicate with a Serbian audience, and a Palestinian can likewise speak with a Saudi, but neither would be the wisest choice of interpreters). Gender and generational differences are also a major consideration in some cultures.**

*** Plan on 10 minute breaks for every hour of interpretation, so as to give both the interpreter and audience/interlocutor(s) time to rest, as well as the opportunity for the interpreter to go over questions of vocabulary.**

*** Don't *burn-out* a good interpreter by over-dependence on just him/her - use other interpreters as available. If they are not as good, then help them to develop; if that fails - replace them. If possible, rotate interpreters a minimum of every two hours, or every 15-20 minutes when practicing simultaneous interpretation.**

*** Be aware that mealtime is the most difficult time for an interpreter(s). Plan for seating arrangements that make the best use of your interpreter(s), and ensure your interpreter(s) is rotated out, or given some free time - if not, s/he will not have the chance to eat.**

*** Don't distract the interpreter by passing notes, whispering, or carrying on side conversations.**

*** Visual aids - *a picture is worth a thousand words* - but rehearse and/or translate with the interpreter in advance.**

*** Unless you've *rehearsed* a joke or humorous comment with the interpreter ahead of time, don't use it - jokes rarely survive interpretation! The same applies for prayers and puns!**

*** Don't ever assume that your audience/interlocutor(s) is wholly ignorant of English and so refrain from *unofficial* comments to the interpreter along the lines of "Now don't interpret this, but...."**

*** Always take the time to provide your interpreter with feedback after the presentation/dialogue/meeting. Native English speakers are notorious for not correcting non-native speakers - be discrete in making corrections, but do make them.**

Cautionary Notes:

*** Interpreting is a means of providing an immediate understanding of the spoken word in another language - don't confuse it with translating, which deals with written texts. These are complementary skills, but quite different in their requisite techniques - translators rarely make for good interpreters, and vice versa.**

*** Being bilingual does not necessarily equate to being an effective interpreter. The art of both interpretation and translation requires formal training (which is rare - few institutions teach these skills, and there are no national nor international standards of accreditation) and/or years of experience.**

*** Simultaneous interpretation is the oral, concurrent translation of a speaker's words from one language into another - usually via an audio/headphone system - as most commonly used in conferences. Consecutive interpretation, on the other hand, is most commonly used in meetings and dialogues, whereby the speaker(s) pauses between complete thoughts, sentences, or paragraphs for the interpreter to interpret (Consecutive interpretation is the preferred method of the US State Department and is the method for which these guidelines are most applicable).**

*** Cultural awareness and sensitivity - both you and the interpreter must stay attuned to this, but don't fall prey to condescension.**

*** Speaking to non-English, or non-native English speakers takes at least twice the time - plan accordingly.**

