

**COMPUTATION OF ENEMY COMMITTED FORCES
AND REINFORCEMENTS**

PROGRAMED TEXT



The purpose of this booklet is to teach you
how to compute enemy strength in terms of
COMMITTED FORCES and REINFORCEMENTS.

**US ARMY AIR DEFENSE SCHOOL
TACTICS DEPARTMENT
Fort Bliss, Texas**

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INTRODUCTION

The BRIGADE/BATTALION S2 is responsible for providing the commander with an accurate and timely estimate of enemy STRENGTH, DISPOSITION, and COMPOSITION.

Enemy strength is categorized in terms of COMMITTED FORCES and REINFORCEMENTS. This categorization helps the commander to determine combat power necessary to overcome enemy forces in contact and to counter any reinforcements the Aggressor may deploy against his unit.

After successfully completing this booklet, you will be able to--

1. As a brigade S2, compute committed forces and reinforcements opposing your unit.
2. As a battalion S2, compute committed forces and reinforcements opposing your unit.

ECHELONS AND RESERVES

In order to better understand the basic principles of computation of enemy forces, it is necessary to know the Aggressor employment of echelons and reserves.

ECHELONS

1. The Aggressor normally employs his forces in echelons. Each echelon is assigned a mission. (Remember that!) For example, the first echelon, attack and seize the base of the hill; second echelon, attack and seize the military crest of the hill; and the third echelon, attack and seize the hill top.
 2. In the offense and the defense--
 - A. One-echelon formations (units in line) are used when the enemy is weak; the area of operations is wide; and nuclear weapons are plentiful. See example A.
 - B. Two-echelon formations (units two up and one back) are the normal deployment. The offensive appears to the defender to be a series of attacking waves and in the defense a series of positions in depth. See example B.
 - C. Three-echelon formations (units in column) are used when the enemy is strong; the area of operations is narrow; and few nuclear weapons are available. See example C.
 3. Since Aggressor normally employs his forces in two echelons, the diagrams in this text will be shown with two echelons. Remember, however, that he does employ his forces in both one echelon and three echelon formations when special situations call for such formations.

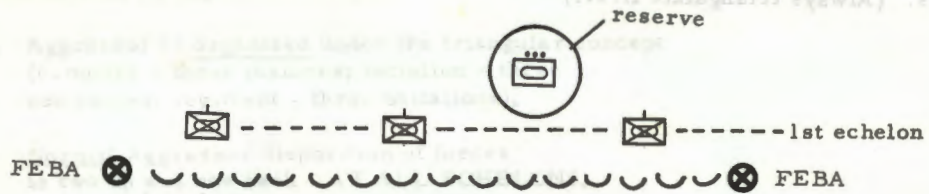
RESERVE

1. The reserve is not to be confused with the second or third echelon. (Important!)
2. The Aggressor normally retains a reserve, except at company level. This may consist of mechanized or tank units and other units as required by the situation.
3. The size varies considerably in proportion to the estimated threat. However, the mechanized unit reserve is normally relatively small; i. e., mech co at regt, a mech bn at div, a mech regt at combined arms army, a mech div at army group.

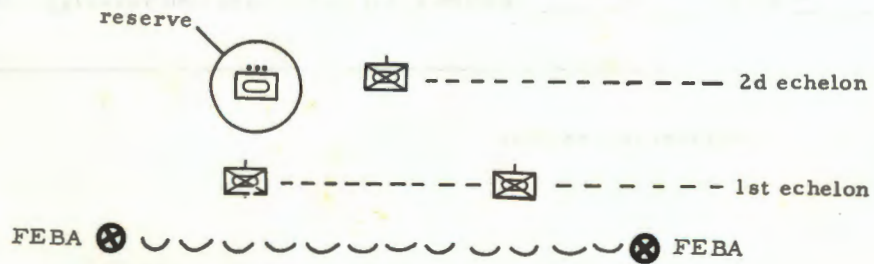
EXAMPLES:

QUALITY/INTEGRITY

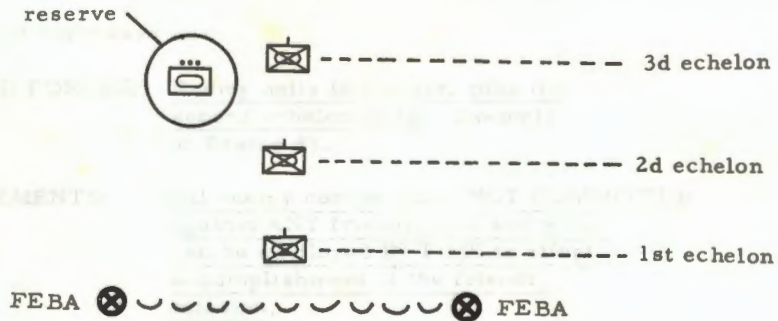
A. One echelon



B. Two echelons



C. Three echelons

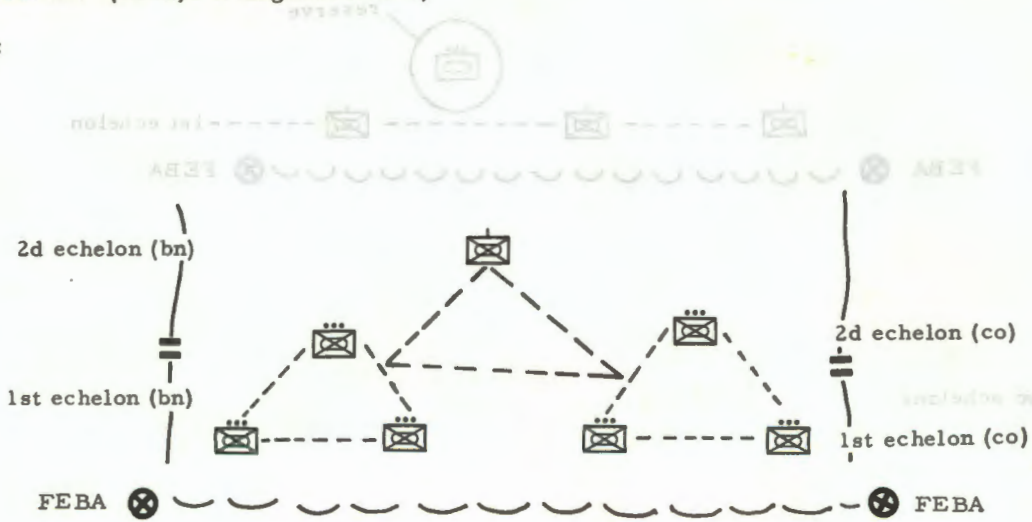


TRIANGULATION

EXAMPLE

Since Aggressor normally employs his forces in two echelons, we can triangulate and find his second echelon force (in U. S. terms, the reserve of his next higher headquarters of forces in contact). This enables the S2 to compute Aggressor committed forces and reinforcements and also to locate enemy boundaries. (Always triangulate first!)

EXAMPLE:



FRAME #1

BR3WSKA

To compute enemy strength accurately, the S2 must know how Aggressor forces are normally disposed.

When computing strength, remember--

1. Aggressor is organized under the triangular concept (company - three platoons; battalion - three companies; regiment - three battalions).
2. Normal Aggressor disposition of forces is two up and one back - AT ALL ECHELONS.
3. An Aggressor unit depicted as (-) is without one of its major maneuver elements.

FRAME # 2

Let's review Aggressor doctrine:

1. Normal Aggressor disposition is 2 and _____.
2. Aggressor forces are organized under the _____.
3. An Aggressor unit depicted as (-) is without _____ of its _____.

(Answer on reverse)

FRAME #3

Enemy strength is expressed as--

COMMITTED FORCES: Enemy units in contact, plus the second echelon units. Example at Frame #5.

REINFORCEMENTS: All enemy combat units NOT COMMITTED against ANY friendly unit and which can be employed IN TIME to affect accomplishment of the friendly mission.

You will study this in detail throughout the booklet. HOWEVER, keep these definitions in mind when completing the following frames.

ANSWERS:

FRAME 11

1. two up and one back
2. triangular concept
3. ONE of its major maneuver elements

Aggressor is organized under the triangular concept (two up - three down) - three (aggressive; regressive; three divisions).

Position Aggressor disposition of forces is two up and one back - AT ALL ECHELONS.

FRAME 11

Let's review Aggressor doctrine:

1. Aggressor disposition is _____ and _____
2. Aggressor forces are organized under the _____
3. Aggressor will _____ at all echelons _____ of the _____

(Answer in context)

FRAME 11

Aggressor doctrine is expressed as--

REINFORCED FORCES: Enemy units in contact, plus the second echelon units. Example: at Frame 42.

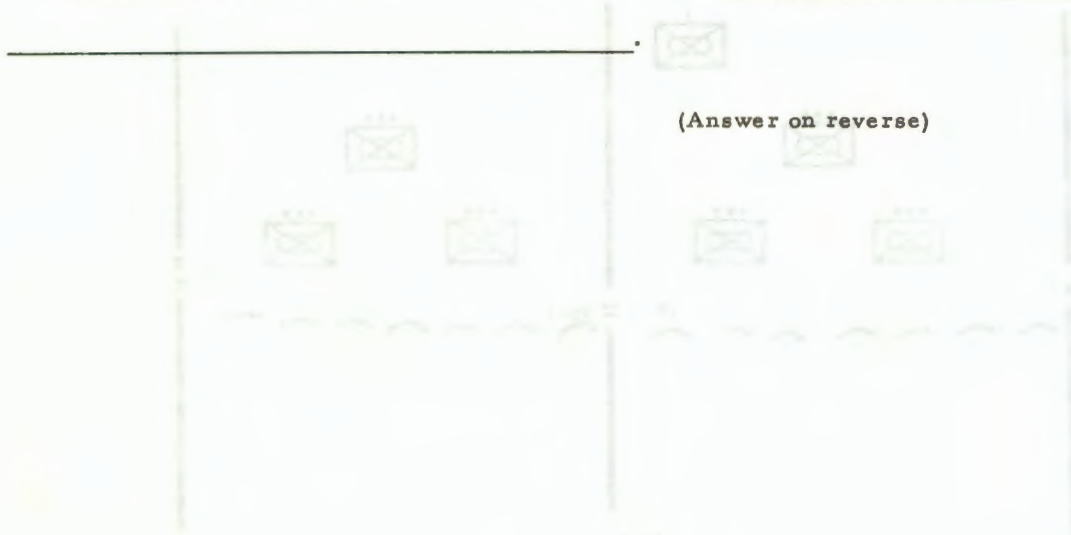
REINFORCED FORCES: All enemy combat units NOT COMMITTED against ANY friendly unit and which can be employed IN TIME to effect the accomplishment of the present mission.

You will study this in detail throughout the course. NOW/VER, keep these definitions in mind when completing the following frames.

FRAME #4

For the next few frames you will be concerned only with computation of COMMITTED FORCES.

Remember, COMMITTED FORCES are: Enemy units _____, plus the



FRAME #5

The KEY to apply this definition is the UNIT LEVEL of the S2 making the computation. Specifically--

Brigade S2 counts enemy COMPANIES IN CONTACT and the companies in the second echelon as COMMITTED FORCES against the BRIGADE.

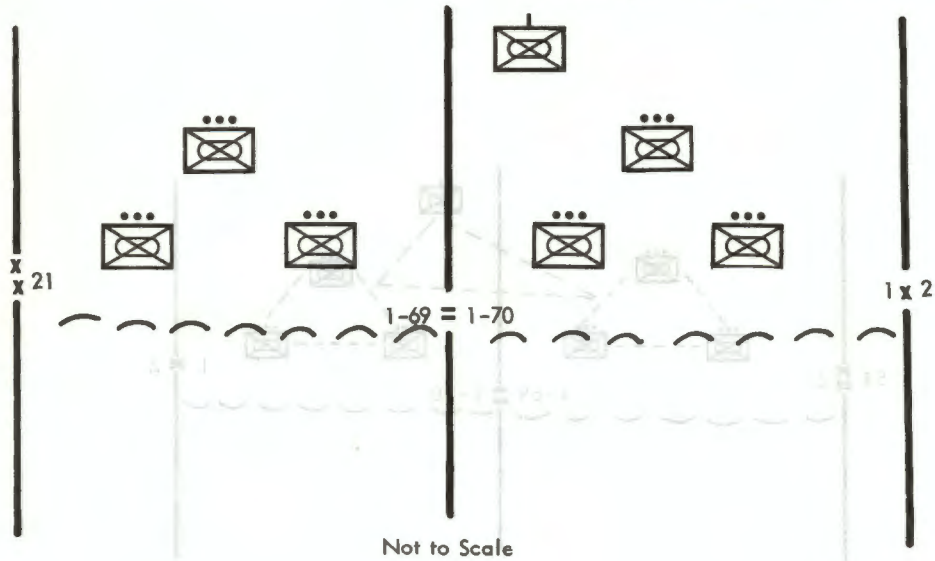
BATTALION S2 counts enemy PLATOONS IN CONTACT and the platoons in the second echelon as COMMITTED FORCES against the BATTALION.

ANSWER: Enemy units in contact, plus the second echelon.

FRAME #6

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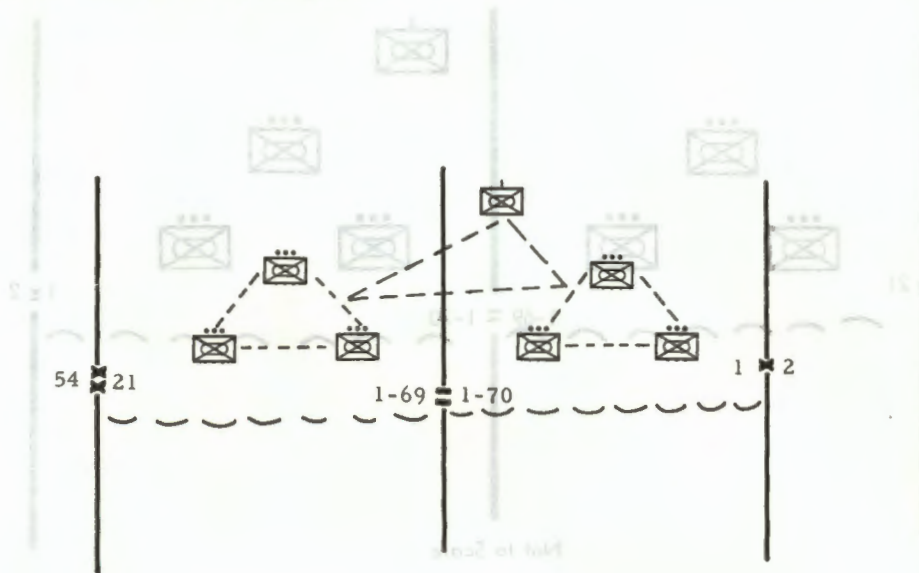
As S2, brigade and battalion, compute COMMITTED FORCES on the diagram below:



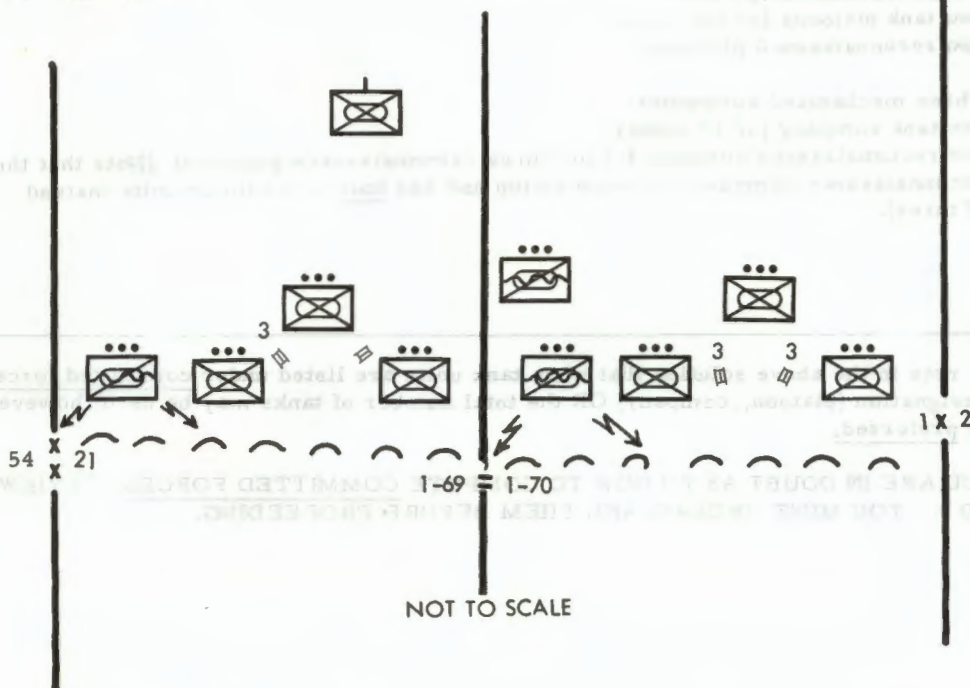
1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are 2
2. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are 2

ANSWERS:

1. Three mechanized platoons.
2. Three mechanized companies.



HOW ABOUT THIS ONE???



1. As S2, 1-70, committed forces are _____

2. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are _____

REMEMBER: Battalion S2 counts platoons.
 Brigade S2 counts companies.

ANSWERS:

1. **Three mechanized platoons**
two tank platoons (or six tanks)
two reconnaissance platoons.

2. **Three mechanized companies**
one tank company (or 10 tanks)
one reconnaissance company (-) (or three reconnaissance platoons) (Note that the reconnaissance company is the exception and has four subordinate units instead of three).

Also, note in the above solution that when tank units are listed under committed forces, either the unit designation (platoon, company) OR the total number of tanks may be used; however, total number is preferred.

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT AS TO HOW TO COMPUTE COMMITTED FORCES, REVIEW FRAMES 2 AND 3. YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THEM BEFORE PROCEEDING.

Now that you have studied the basic procedures for computing committed forces, let's learn the rules for specific situations.

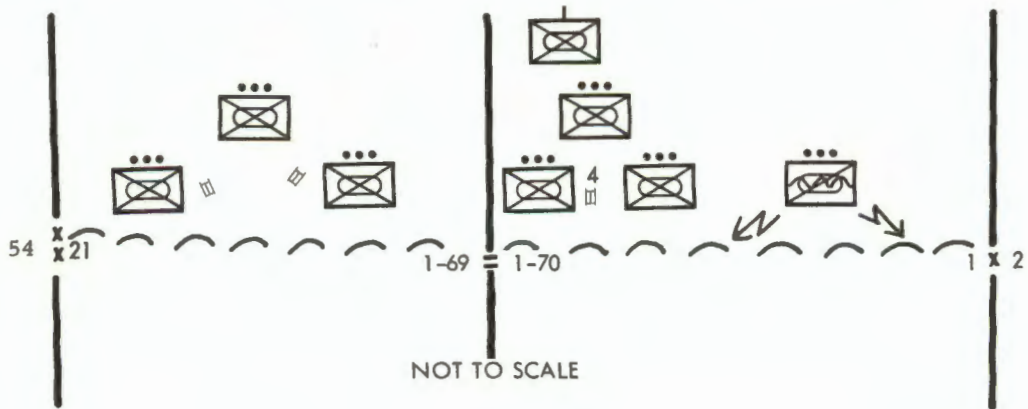
RULE #1

AT BRIGADE LEVEL, ENEMY UNITS SMALLER THAN COMPANIES ARE COMMITTED FORCES WHEN THEY APPEAR TO BE SEPARATELY EMPLOYED (NOT ORGANIC TO COMMITTED COMPANIES) examples: infantry, recon, and tank PLATOONS.

AT BATTALION LEVEL, ENEMY UNITS SMALLER THAN PLATOONS ARE COMMITTED FORCES WHEN THEY APPEAR TO BE SEPARATELY EMPLOYED (NOT ORGANIC to committed platoons).

Example: One or two tanks. Note: Infantry and recon squads are not normally employed separately.

As S2, brigade and battalion, compute COMMITTED FORCES on the diagram below.



1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are _____

2. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are _____

ANSWERS:

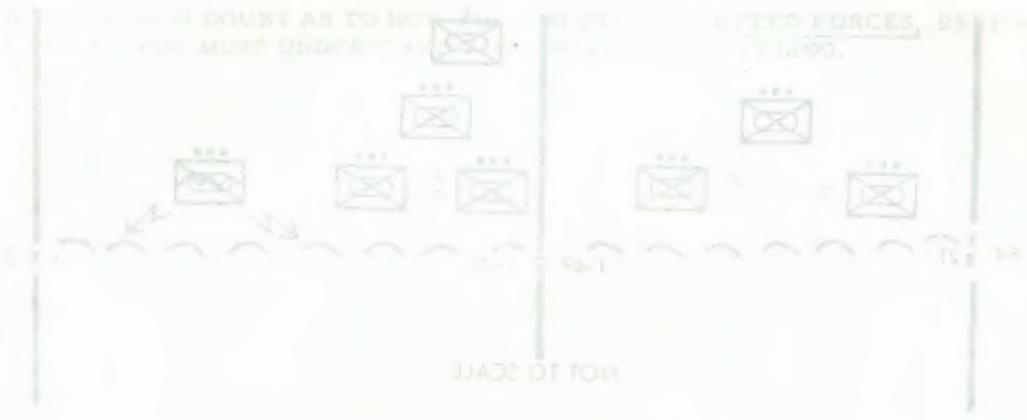
1. Three mechanized platoons
two tanks (rule #1).

2. Three mechanized companies
one reconnaissance platoon (rule #1)
six tanks (or two tank platoons (rule #1)).

RULE #1

AT BRIGADE LEVEL, ENEMY UNITS SMALLER THAN PLATOONS ARE COMMITTED TO COMBAT WHEN THEY APPEAR TO BE SEPARATELY EMPLOYED (NOT ORGANIC TO COMMITTED FORCES). AT BATTALION LEVEL, ENEMY UNITS SMALLER THAN PLATOONS ARE COMMITTED TO COMBAT WHEN THEY APPEAR TO BE SEPARATELY EMPLOYED (NOT ORGANIC TO COMMITTED BATTALION).

Example: One or two tanks. Note: Infantry and recon squads are not normally employed separately.



FRAME #9

RULE #2

WHEN A KNOWN BATTALION (-) OR COMPANY (-) IS LOCATED, CONSIDER IT TO BE COMPOSED OF TWO MANEUVER ELEMENTS.

FRAME #10

One of your difficult problems in computing committed forces occurs when enemy units are located astride friendly boundaries. When this occurs, use rule #3.

RULE #3

UNITS (TO INCLUDE UNITS IN TRENCH LINES) IN CONTACT ASTRIDE FRIENDLY BOUNDARIES ARE INCLUDED AS COMMITTED FORCES. AS SUCH, THE SECOND ECHELON MUST ALSO BE COUNTED (IF LOCATED). WHEN A UNIT ONE ECHELON HIGHER THAN THE LEVEL BEING COUNTED IS ASTRIDE A BOUNDARY, IT COUNTS FOR TWO THIRDS STRENGTH. EXAMPLE: A battalion S2, counting platoons, counts two platoons of the enemy company astride a boundary.

(NO FAIR LOOKING BACK!)

RULE #2

When a known battalion (-) or company (-) is located, consider it to be composed of _____

RULE #3

When enemy units in contact are located astride friendly boundaries they (are/are not) committed forces.

If located, the _____ is counted.

(Answer on

ANSWERS:

FRAME 10

9. TWO MANEUVER ELEMENTS

RULE 42

10. a. are WHEN A KNOWN BATTALION (-) OR COMPANY (-) IS LOCATED, CONSIDER COMPOSED OF TWO MANEUVER ELEMENTS.

b. second echelon

FRAME 110

One of your difficult problems in computing committed forces occurs when enemy units are located outside friendly boundaries. When this occurs, use rule 43.

RULE 43

UNITS (TO INCLUDE UNITS IN TRENCH LINES) IN CONTACT ASTIDE FRIENDLY BOUNDARIES ARE INCLUDED AS COMMITTED FORCES. AS SUCH, THE SECOND ECHOLON MUST ALSO BE COUNTED (IF LOCATED). WHEN A UNIT ONE ECHOLON HIGHER THAN THE LEVEL BEING COUNTED IS ASTIDE A BOUNDARY, IT COUNTS FOR TWO THIRDS STRENGTH. EXAMPLE: BATTALION 22, covering platoons, counts two platoons of the enemy company astide a boundary.

(NO FALS LOOKING BACK)

RULE 44

When a known Battalion (-) or company (-) is located, consider it to be composed of

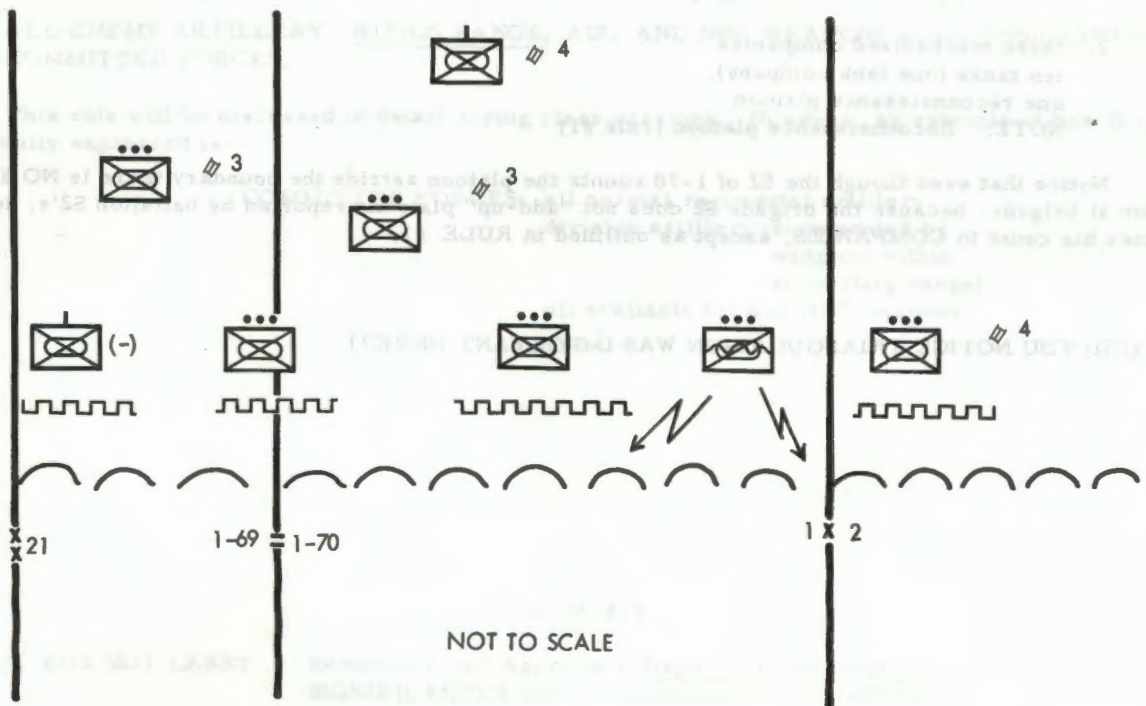
RULE 45

When enemy units in contact are located astide friendly boundaries they (are/are not) considered forces.

If located, the _____ is counted.

(Answer --)

Keeping in mind, ALL rules discussed, compute the committed forces below:



1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are _____
2. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are _____

ANSWERS:

1. five mechanized platoons.
six tanks.

NOTE: Co (-) = two platoons (rule #2)

Platoon on boundary, plus the second echelon platoon (rule #3).

2. three mechanized companies.
ten tanks (one tank company).
one reconnaissance platoon.

NOTE: Reconnaissance platoon (rule #1)

Notice that even though the S2 of 1-70 counts the platoon astride the boundary there is NO duplication at brigade, because the brigade S2 does not "add-up" platoons reported by battalion S2's; he confines his count to COMPANIES, except as outlined in RULE #1.

(DID YOU NOTICE TRIANGULATION WAS IMPORTANT HERE?)

FRAME #12

At this point, you may ask, "How about fire support, isn't that part of the enemy's strength?" - - YES IT IS, as you will see in rule #4:

RULE #4

ALL ENEMY ARTILLERY WITHIN RANGE, AIR, AND NBC WEAPONS ARE CONSIDERED AS COMMITTED FORCES.

This rule will be discussed in detail during class sessions. However, an example of how it is normally expressed is--

COMMITTED FORCES: all normal regimental artillery
division artillery (enumerated by
weapons within
supporting range)
all available air and NBC weapons

FRAME #13

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST . Remember that Aggressor disposition and location SIGNIFICANTLY affect computation of COMMITTED FORCES. When either of these change, the estimate must be revised.

You must revise your estimates of committed forces whenever there is a change in enemy _____ and _____.

ANSWER:

FRAME #12

13. disposition location

ALL ENEMY ARTILLERY WITHIN RANGE, AIR, AND NBC WEAPONS ARE CONSIDERED AS COMMITTED FORCES.

RULE #4

This rule will be discussed in detail during class sessions. However, an example of how it is normally expressed is--

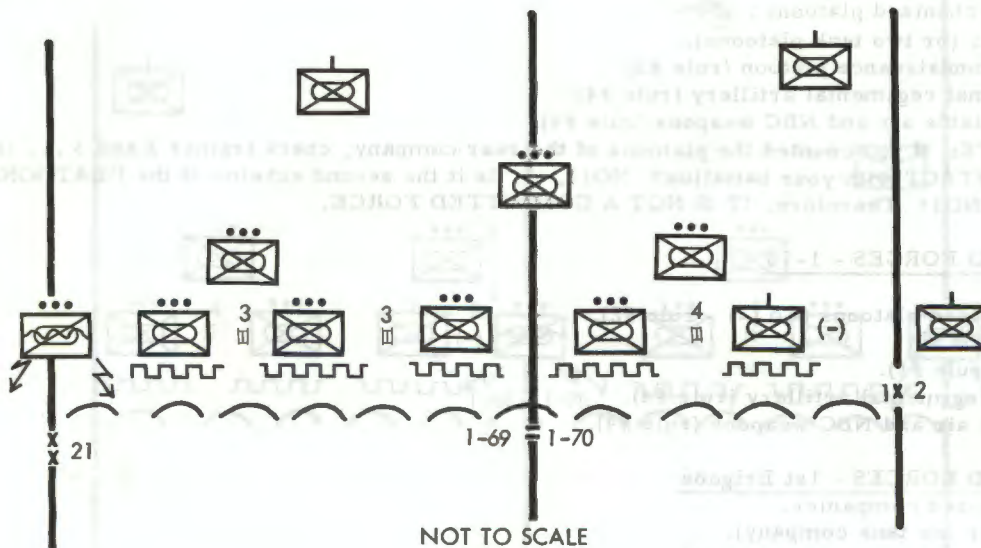
COMMITTED FORCES: all normal regimental artillery
division artillery (supported by
weapons within
supporting range)
all available air and NBC weapons

FRAME #13

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST - Remember that Aggressor disposition and location
SIGNIFICANTLY affect computation of COMMITTED
FORCES. When either of these change, the estimate
must be revised.

You must revise your estimates of committed forces whenever there is a change in enemy
_____ and _____

Before computing reinforcements, let's review what you have learned so far by completing the questions below:



1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are 9 Mech Cos
1 scout plt ; 6 tanks
2. As S2, 1-70, committed forces are 9 Mech Cos
4 tanks ; 4 tanks
3. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are 5 Mech Cos
1 SCAT plt ; 10 tanks (1 Co)
4. A battalion S2 counts _____
5. A brigade S2 counts _____

ANSWERS:

1. COMMITTED FORCES 1-69

- Five mechanized platoons . **5**
- Six tanks (or two tank platoons).
- One reconnaissance platoon (rule #3).
- All normal regimental artillery (rule #4).
- All available air and NBC weapons (rule #4).

NOTE: If you counted the platoons of the rear company, check frames 2 and 3 ... Is that company in CONTACT with your battalion? NO!! ... Is it the second echelon of the PLATOONS IN CONTACT? - NO!! Therefore, IT IS NOT A COMMITTED FORCE.

2. COMMITTED FORCES - 1-70

- Five mechanized platoons (Co (-) - rule #2).
- Four tanks (rule #1).
- All normal regimental artillery (rule #4).
- All available air and NBC weapons (rule #4).

3. COMMITTED FORCES - 1st Brigade

- Five mechanized companies.
- Ten tanks (or one tank company).
- One reconnaissance platoon (rule #1).
- All normal regimental artillery (rule #4).
- All available air and NBC weapons (rule #4).

4. Platoons.

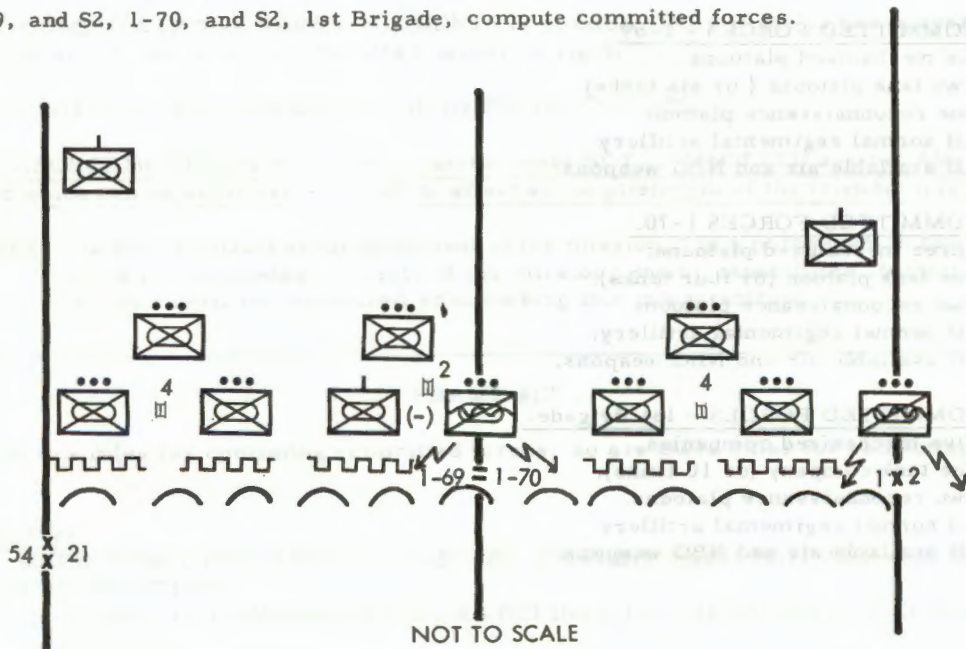
5. Companies.

BY NOW YOU SHOULD KNOW THE GENERAL PROCEDURES AND SPECIFIC RULES TO USE WHEN COMPUTING COMMITTED FORCES.

IF YOU ARE NOT CONFIDENT THAT YOU CAN COMPUTE COMMITTED FORCES, REVIEW FRAME 1 THROUGH 14 AND TEST YOURSELF ON FRAME #15.

IF YOU ARE NOT HAVING DIFFICULTY - SKIP FRAME 15.

As S2, 1-69, and S2, 1-70, and S2, 1st Brigade, compute committed forces.



1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are

6 mech plts
 1 set plt
 6 tanks
 all Arty, abc

2. As S2, 1-70, committed forces are

3 plts (mech)
 4 tanks
 2 set plts

3. As S2, 1st Brigade, committed forces are

9 mech plts
 10 tanks
 2 set plts
 All Arty, abc & Air

ANSWERS:

1. COMMITTED FORCES - 1-69.
Six mechanized platoons.
Two tank platoons (or six tanks).
One reconnaissance platoon.
All normal regimental artillery.
All available air and NBC weapons.

2. COMMITTED FORCES 1-70.
Three mechanized platoons.
One tank platoon (or four tanks).
Two reconnaissance platoons.
All normal regimental artillery.
All available air and NBC weapons.

3. COMMITTED FORCES - 1st Brigade.
Five mechanized companies.
One tank company (or 10 tanks).
Two reconnaissance platoons.
All normal regimental artillery.
All available air and NBC weapons.



FRAME #16

ACCURATE COMPUTATION of REINFORCEMENTS is possible ONLY if the S2 has properly computed committed forces. If one is wrong, the other cannot be right.

LET'S LOOK AGAIN AT THE DEFINITION OF REINFORCEMENTS:

REINFORCEMENTS are ALL enemy combat units NOT COMMITTED against ANY friendly unit which can be employed IN TIME to affect accomplishment of the friendly mission.

NOTE: "In time to affect accomplishment of the mission," is a phrase which can be individually interpreted. Effects of the mission, enemy capabilities, terrain, and weather must be considered when making this interpretation.

FRAME #17

Just as there are rules for computing committed forces, so are there rules for computing REINFORCEMENTS:

RULE #5

WHEN COMPUTING REINFORCEMENTS, EXAMINE EACH UNIT AND ASK YOURSELF TWO QUESTIONS:

1. IS THIS UNIT UNCOMMITTED, AS DEFINED BY THE RULES FOR COMMITTED FORCES?
2. CAN THIS UNIT BE EMPLOYED IN TIME TO AFFECT ACCOMPLISHMENT OF OUR MISSION?

IF THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS ARE AFFIRMATIVE, THE UNIT IS A REINFORCEMENT.

FRAME #18

When you computed committed forces, the level of YOUR unit dictated the level of the enemy unit you counted. However, when you compute REINFORCEMENTS, this is not the case.

RULE #6

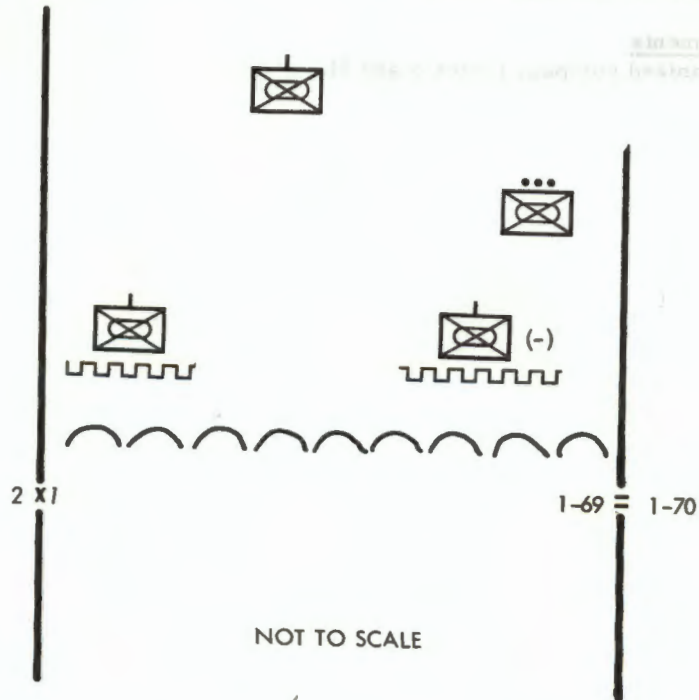
ENEMY UNITS COUNTED AS REINFORCEMENTS ARE REFERRED TO IN CONVENIENT TERMS, REGARDLESS OF THE LEVEL OF THE S2. IF POSSIBLE, TANK UNITS ARE ALSO COUNTED IN THIS MANNER. LESS THAN THREE TANKS ARE REFERRED TO BY NUMBER.

EXAMPLE: Brigade and battalion S2's count REINFORCEMENTS in terms of platoons, companies, battalions.



Complete the question listed below:

As S2, 1-69, compute committed forces and reinforcements.



1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are

6 mech p/13

Reinforcements are

1 mech co

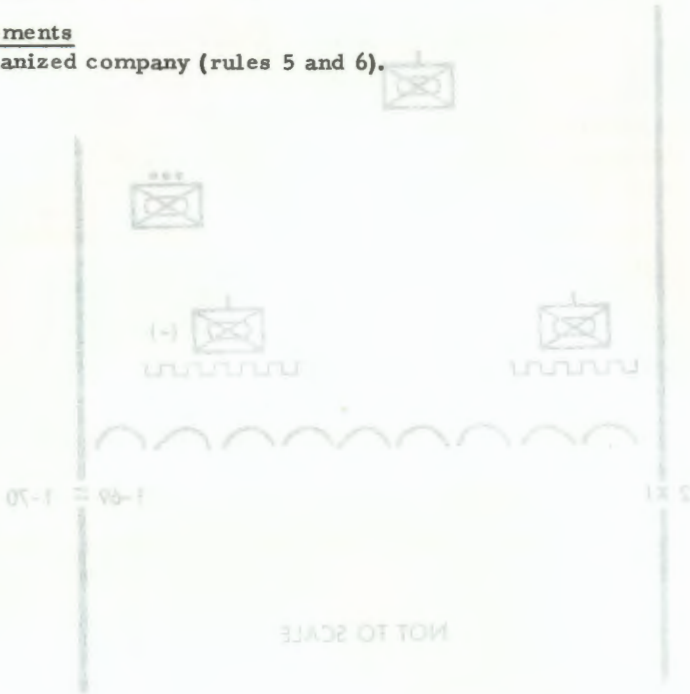
NOTE: On this and all other sketches, assume Aggressor units are capable of being employed in time to affect accomplishment of the mission.

ANSWER:

FRANK 119

- 1. Committed forces
 Six mechanized platoons.
 Normal regimental artillery.
 All available air and NBC weapons.

Reinforcements
 One mechanized company (rules 5 and 6).



Complete the question listed below:

As 25, 1-69, compute committed forces and reinforcements.

As 25, 1-69, committed forces are

Reinforcements are

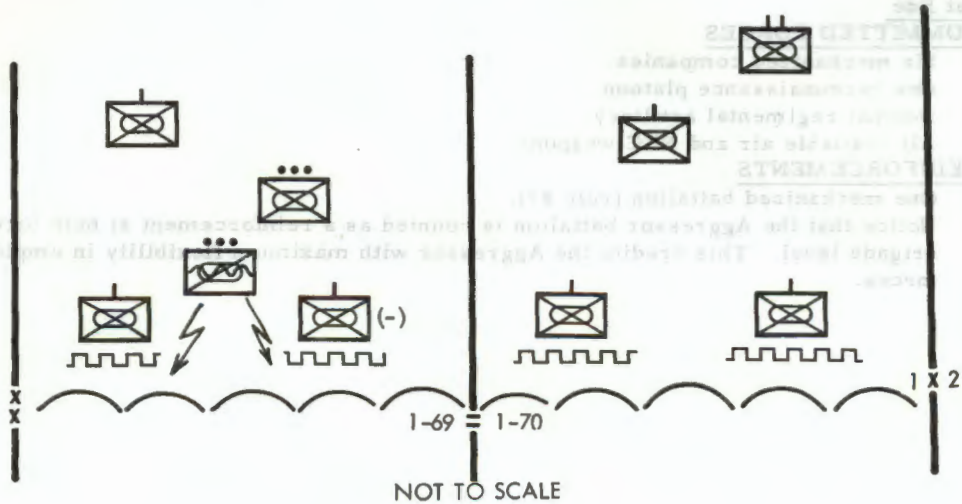
NOTE: On this and all other exercises, assume aggressor units are capable of being employed in zone to affect accomplishment of the mission.

Is computation of REINFORCEMENTS limited only to units to the rear of committed forces? --- No!!!
 Rule #7 governs this consideration.

RULE #7. (Reinforcement)

CONSIDER ALL AGGRESSOR UNITS NOT COMMITTED AGAINST YOUR UNIT OR ADJACENT UNITS AND WHICH CAN BE EMPLOYED IN TIME TO AFFECT ACCOMPLISHMENT OF YOUR MISSION AS REINFORCEMENTS.

Apply rules 1 through 7 to answer the questions below.



1. As S2, 1-70, committed forces are

6 mech plts

Reinforcements are

5 mech cos

2. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are

*6 mech cos
1 scout plt*

Reinforcements are

1 mech Bn

ANSWERS:

1. 1-70

COMMITTED FORCES

- Six mechanized platoons.
- Normal regimental artillery.
- All available air and NBC weapons.

REINFORCEMENTS

- Two mechanized companies (rule #7).
- One mechanized battalion (rule #7).

NOTE: The mechanized company in 1-69's area, although committed against the brigade, is not committed against 1-69 (rule #7).

2. 1st Bde

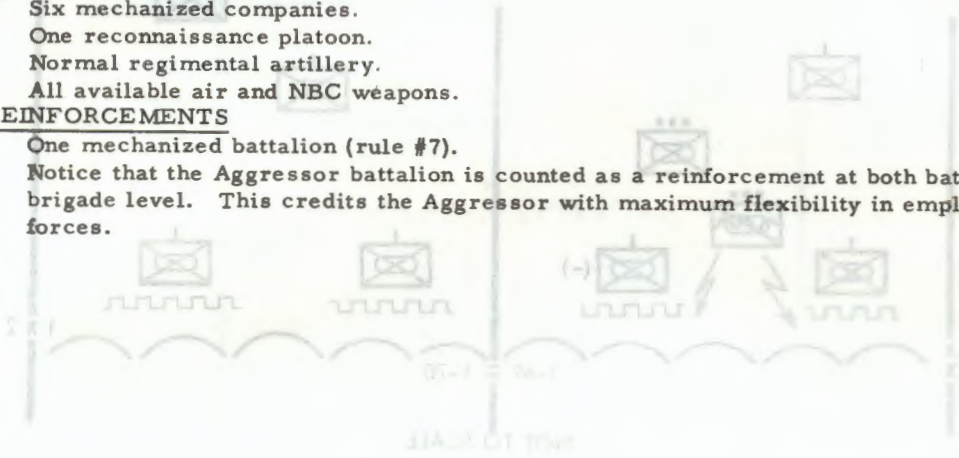
COMMITTED FORCES

- Six mechanized companies.
- One reconnaissance platoon.
- Normal regimental artillery.
- All available air and NBC weapons.

REINFORCEMENTS

- One mechanized battalion (rule #7).

Notice that the Aggressor battalion is counted as a reinforcement at both battalion and brigade level. This credits the Aggressor with maximum flexibility in employment of his forces.





You may have noticed that Aggressor artillery, air, and NBC weapons have not been counted as reinforcements. This is because they are always considered to be in support of committed forces.

RULE #9

AGGRESSOR ARTILLERY, AIR, AND NBC WEAPONS ARE NEVER COUNTED AS REINFORCEMENTS

Aggressor Army, air, and NBC weapons are never counted as REINFORCEMENTS.

ANSWER:

FRAME 831

You may have noticed that Aggressor artillery, air, NBC, reinforcements. This is because they are always considered to be in support of committed forces.

RULE 88
AGGRESSOR ARTILLERY, AIR, AND NBC WEAPONS ARE ALWAYS CREDITED AS REINFORCEMENTS

Aggressor artillery, air, and NBC weapons are always considered as reinforcements. This is because they are always considered to be in support of committed forces.

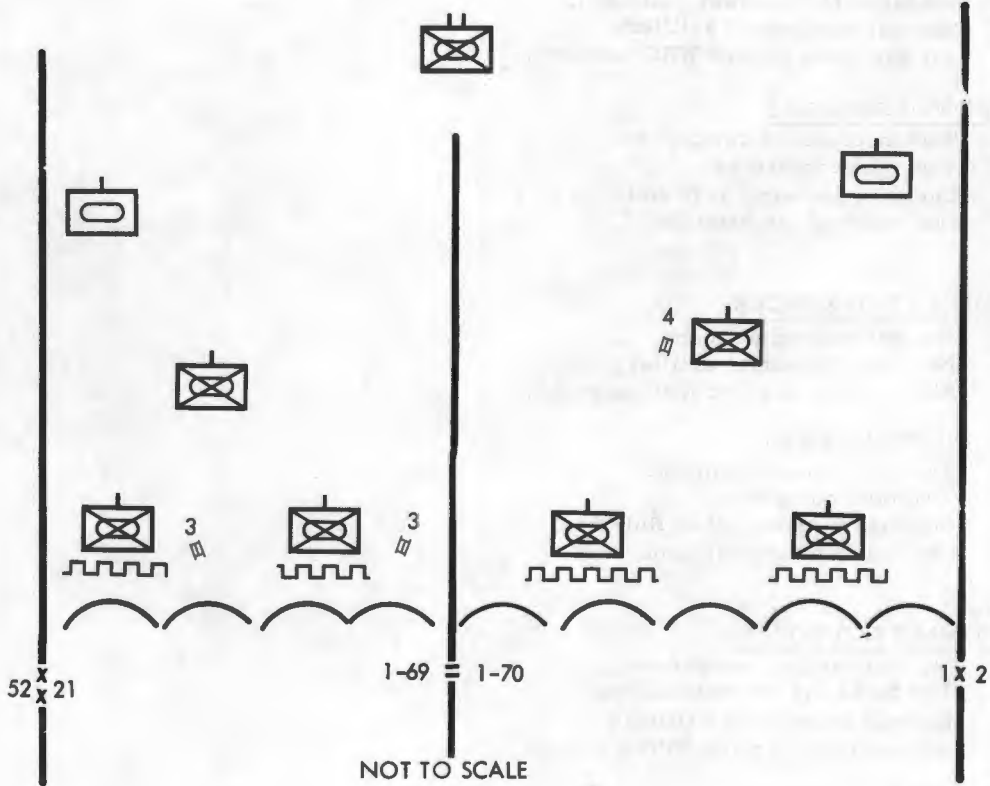
COMMITTED FORCES

- One mechanized infantry battalion
- One reconnaissance platoon
- One mortar platoon
- One NBC and NBC weapons

REINFORCEMENTS

One mechanized battalion (rule #7).
Notice that the Aggressor battalion is counted as a reinforcement at both battalion and brigade level. This credits the Aggressor with maximum flexibility in employment of its forces.

As S2, compute committed forces and reinforcements below:



1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are

~~9 mech/plts
6 trucks
arty, NBC~~

Reinforcements are

~~2 TK Cos
1 Mech Bn~~

2. As S2, 1-70, committed forces are

~~9 mech plts
4 trucks arty, NBC~~

Reinforcements are

~~2 TK Cos, 1 Mech Bn~~

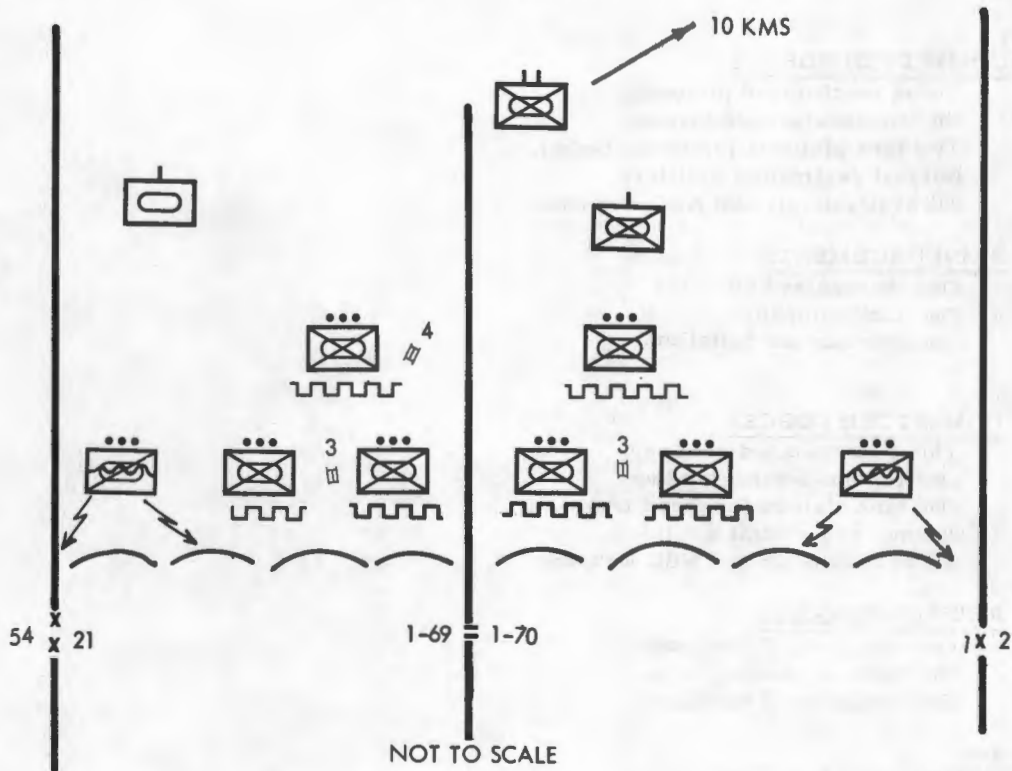
3. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are

~~6 mech cos
2 TK cos
arty, NBC~~

Reinforcements are

~~1 mech Bn~~

FRAME #23



1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are

3 MeC

Reinforcements are

2. As S2, 1-70, committed forces are

Reinforcements are

3. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are

Reinforcements are

ANSWERS:

1-69

COMMITTED FORCES

- Three mechanized platoons.
- One reconnaissance platoon.
- Two tank platoons (or seven tanks).
- Normal regimental artillery.
- All available air and NBC weapons.

REINFORCEMENTS

- One mechanized company.
- One tank company.
- One mechanized battalion.

1-70

COMMITTED FORCES

- Three mechanized platoons.
- One reconnaissance platoon.
- One tank platoon (or three tanks).
- Normal regimental artillery.
- All available air and NBC weapons.

REINFORCEMENTS

- One mechanized company.
- One tank company.
- One mechanized battalion.

1st Bde

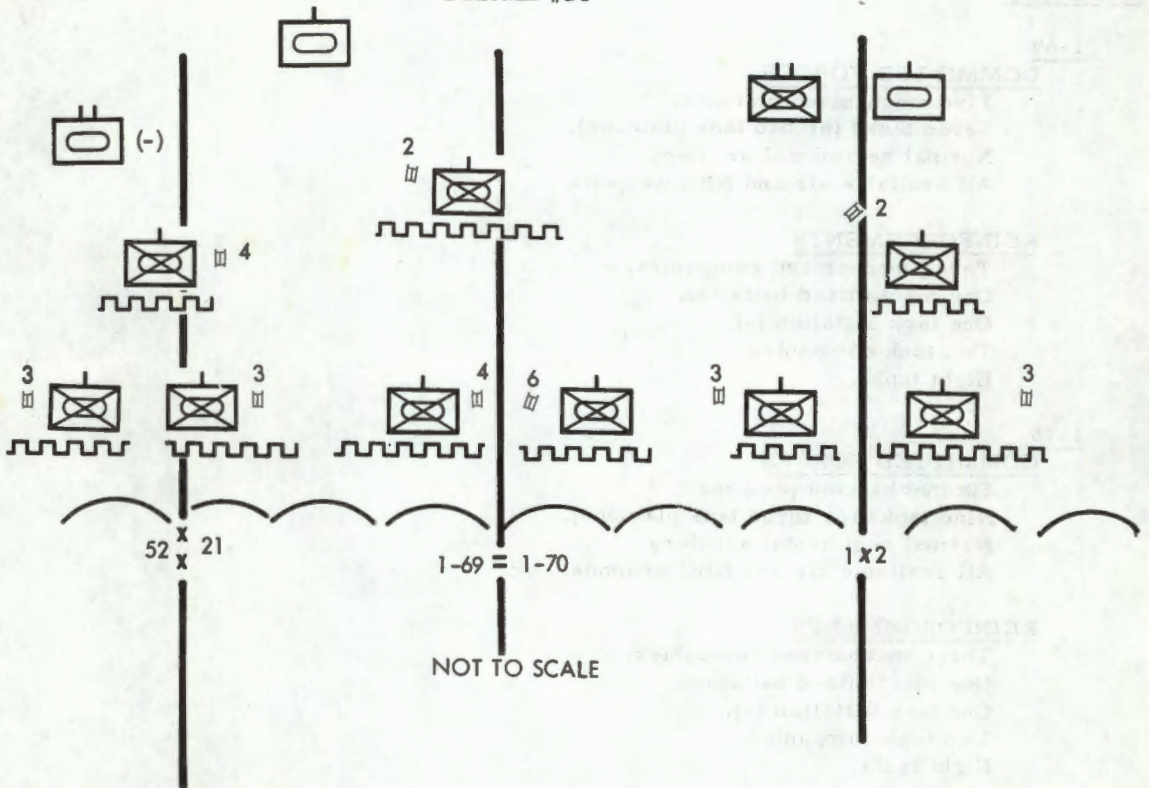
COMMITTED FORCES

- Three mechanized companies.
- One tank company (or 10 tanks).
- Two reconnaissance platoons.
- Normal regimental artillery.
- All available air and NBC weapons.

REINFORCEMENTS

- One tank company.
- One mechanized battalion.

FRAME #24



1. As S2, 1-69, committed forces are _____

Reinforcements are _____

2. As S2, 1-70, committed forces are _____

Reinforcements are _____

3. As S2, 1st Bde, committed forces are _____

Reinforcements are _____

ANSWERS:

1-69

COMMITTED FORCES

Five mechanized platoons.
Seven tanks (or two tank platoons).
Normal regimental artillery.
All available air and NBC weapons.

REINFORCEMENTS

Three mechanized companies.
One mechanized battalion.
One tank battalion (-).
Two tank companies.
Eight tanks.

1-70

COMMITTED FORCES

Six mechanized platoons.
Nine tanks (or three tank platoons).
Normal regimental artillery.
All available air and NBC weapons.

REINFORCEMENTS

Three mechanized companies.
One mechanized battalion.
One tank battalion (-).
Two tank companies.
Eight tanks.

1st Bde

COMMITTED FORCES

Seven mechanized companies.
Twenty-four tanks.
Normal regimental artillery.
All available air and NBC weapons.

REINFORCEMENTS

One mechanized battalion.
One tank battalion (-).
Two tank companies.

AT THIS POINT, YOU SHOULD HAVE NO DIFFICULTY IN COMPUTING COMMITTED FORCES AND REINFORCEMENTS. If you have any questions, ask them during the classroom instruction.