



Stability and Support Operations: My Account as a Company
Executive Officer During the Initial Entry into Kosovo

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My name is Nathan Prussian, and I am writing an account of a situation I was faced with while serving as a rifle company executive officer in the 82d Airborne Division. My battalion was deployed in support of both Task Force Hawk and Task Force Falcon from 17 April 1999 to 22 September 1999.

During March, 1999, a little known country named Kosovo was making headlines across the world. Reports of war crimes, atrocities, and mid-intensity combat were being shown on nightly news, not only in Europe, but also in the United States. Late that month, the National Command Authority decided to intervene and began a bombing campaign to stop these atrocities. My unit, the 2d Bn, 505th PIR, from Fort Bragg, NC, was preparing to assume Division Ready Force 1 (DRF 1). This is a two hour recall posture in which a battalion task force can deploy within 18 hours on its way to any location in the world. To us this was just another DRF 1 assumption, and we executed it as we always had. This included preparing vehicles for heavy drop, inspections of all weapons systems, and inspection of deployment packets, to name just a few areas that were inspected. We were declared ready to assume DRF 1, and, on 12 April 1999, we assumed mission cycle. That was a Friday; the following Monday we were standing in PT formation when the phone rang. My battalion CSM told my First Sergeant to get everyone in duty uniform; we had just been called out.

My company executed the 18-hour sequence to alert, marshal, and deploy. Then we waited for the aircraft to arrive. This took until the following Friday, 17 April 1999. During the week which we waited, we continued to reconfigure our loads, we received country and threat briefings, we ensured all our personal affairs were in order, and we signed for serviceable equipment and weapons from other units to replace equipment which was not mission capable. On 19 April 1999, my company and the rest of Chalk 5 marshaled and drew ammunition. Then, early on the 20th, we boarded a C-17 and flew to Ramstein AFB, Germany. We waited there for eight hours to refuel, allow the pilots to get rest, and allow our soldiers to watch movies in the USO. We then reloaded the aircraft and flew three hours to Tirane airfield in Albania. Not a single person slept

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on this flight. We thought we were flying into an unsecured airfield, but nothing could have been farther from the truth. We arrived at 0230 local time to find that the Air Force's Operation Shining Hope had been on the airfield for two weeks. This realization came as we ran off the aircraft into the white spotlights of the Air Force ground crew.

While our stay in Albania was comparatively short as opposed to our stay in Kosovo, we were kept busy the entire time we were there. Our mission was to secure the airfield for the arrival of 24 Apache helicopters and their support. In addition, we were to guard the MLRS battery which was a part of Task Force Hawk. We were also tasked with Quick Reaction Force (QRF) missions in support of the Special Forces teams in northern Albania; QRF missions to secure downed aircraft; counter-reconnaissance patrols of the surrounding area in search of snipers, mortar positions, or reconnaissance teams; and securing Forward Arming and Refueling Points (FARPs). Securing the airfield proved to be the most difficult and time consuming of these tasks. Villagers lived on the airfield itself. They grazed sheep on the surrounding fields, and they traveled to town on the roads running through the airfield. The airstrip was 9000 feet (almost two miles), and the airfield was 3.5 miles long and 1.5 miles wide. In addition to building above ground bunkers to cover the western side of the airfield, which had been assigned to my battalion, we were also responsible for constructing a triple standard concertina fence to keep the villagers off the airfield. This fence eventually became an inner ring and an outer ring. In total, my company constructed more than 15,000 meters of triple standard concertina fence. At the completion of this task, some of my soldiers had rags for uniforms, and we were only two weeks into the deployment.

The other tasks became a rotation between the companies: one company would have perimeter guard, one would be QRF and conduct training, and the third company would secure the MLRS battery. While my company was in support of the QRF missions, an Apache crashed. At approximately 0200, we were called to receive the mission at the DOCC. My company commander, first sergeant, fire support officer (FSO), and I all attended this briefing. At the

[REDACTED]

conclusion, my commander and the FSO stayed at the DOCC to get updated intelligence on the area of the crash and to begin to formulate a plan. My first sergeant and I went back to prepare the platoon that would secure the crash site. After issuing more ammunition, uploading a three-day supply of food and water, and preparing a class IV package, we waited. After waiting for four hours, the platoon finally flew to the crash site and secured it for six days. During this time, I was left to command the remainder of the company. In those six days, the company conducted counter-reconnaissance patrols, prepared for other QRF missions, conducted resupply operations in support of the forward platoon, and conducted business as usual. This happened in mid to late May, and, for us, it signaled the end of Task Force Hawk. This had been the second crash of an Apache in Albania, and we believed there would be no more risks than necessary regarding the Apaches. Training operations did continue, and we continued to perform FARPs and other missions in support of the Task Force. By the end of May, it seemed that the Serbs had had enough of the bombing campaign. They came to the negotiation table, and eventually, an agreement was reached.

During the first week of June, my battalion received word that, when the agreement was signed, we would be part of the initial entry force into Kosovo. We repacked all of the equipment we had used during the previous six weeks and broke camp. On 8 June 1999, my company flew to Camp Able Sentry in Macedonia in preparation for deploying into Kosovo. My company was tasked to supply a platoon to First Infantry Division to conduct reconnaissance operations for possible base campsites in Kosovo. Upon arriving in Camp Able Sentry (CAS), we were informed that the platoon being attached to 1st ID would begin its reconnaissance that night. In the next six hours, we were responsible for drawing six XM-1114 Up-Armor HMMWVs which would also include radio systems, M2 .50cal machine guns, and food and water for three days. Once this was complete, we would begin training the crews on mounted patrolling, navigation, use of the weapons systems, and maintaining the vehicles. As anyone will tell you, this is too much to be accomplished in this amount of time. We accomplished it to the best of our abilities, and, at approximately 2200, we were told that the mission would not be conducted until the next

[REDACTED]

day. On 9 June, the platoon moved to the airfield outside CAS, and the morning of the 10 June, it became part of a joint convoy which secured the Main Supply Route (MSR) into Kosovo.

As we entered Kosovo, the soldiers were well trained in the METL tasks required to go to war. The only training we received which pertained to Stability and Support Operations (SASO) was a PAO class we had been given on dealing with the media. The seven weeks spent in Albania had tired the company. Although we had been able to set up a rotation to rest a platoon for a day, all the platoons were tired. The company had worked every day for two months. We had done little PT, which had left us physically weak as compared to when we had deployed, and all the soldiers had lost at least ten pounds by this point. Many soldiers wore rags for BDUs due to all the concertina which we had emplaced and had boots which were falling apart due to three straight weeks of rain in Albania. To this point, we had not been able to refit any of the soldiers with new clothing items.

The leadership in the company was a different story altogether. The company commander had been in command for thirteen months at this point. He was highly motivated but of marginal talent. I say this because, prior to the deployment, the battalion commander had tried to relieve him; however, the brigade commander would not allow it to happen. The company commander had shown poor tactical skills through his command, often leaving the company in the field while he spent the night at home with his wife. This violated orders issued by the brigade commander stating that no soldiers would leave the field without notifying the brigade commander. The company commander had further left me in charge of several events during the platoon exeval portion of the FTX so he could again leave the field. Many soldiers in the company, as well as leaders in the battalion, believed he had conflicting priorities, as well as a lack of leadership. To make matters worse, he and the First Sergeant did not see eye to eye on many matters, nor did they talk these differences over and find common ground. The three platoon leaders were all good but mainly inexperienced. The 1st Platoon Leader had been in the company since the month we deployed. The 2nd Platoon Leader was the most experienced in the company. However, he had been injured previously and had missed much of the recent training leading up

[REDACTED]

to the deployment. The 3rd Platoon Leader was motivated and had been in the company since the month prior to the deployment. They were good at their jobs, smart, motivated, and had strong platoons. Conditions in the company could have been much better however. We were about to begin 24-hour operations in Kosovo with a dysfunctional command element and two platoon leaders who had little experience.

During the next two days, we waited to move into Kosovo. Since this was conditional on the Serbs signing the Military Technical Agreement (MTA), we didn't know exactly when this would be or how long it would take. Late one night the battalion commander called all the company commanders in to tell them that the Russians had just seized the airfield in Pristina and that we would be going in to take it back from them. We were within several hours of boarding helicopters and flying into the airfield. However, this plan never came to fruition once the KFOR Commander decided that it wasn't worth an international incident, possibly leading to a war, just to secure an airfield which we had bombed into rubble. The next day we were told the Serbs had signed the MTA and that we would be going in to Kosovo the next day. The plan changed several times throughout the day, and, finally, at about 1800, the order was issued, and the maps were handed out. We were up most of the night planning and preparing our equipment. Early the morning of 12 June, we marshaled and loaded trucks for the movement into Kosovo.


The plan itself was simple. My company would move by ground convoy to the Macedonian Kosovo border. We would leave one platoon and a TACSAT at the border to control the crossing of the refugees back into Kosovo. This would include searching all vehicular traffic and personnel, confiscating any weapons or explosives, logging all KFOR traffic, and monitoring local UCK (Kosovo Liberation Army) activity. Up the road twenty kilometers was a tunnel through the mountain range. One platoon would secure this tunnel and ensure it remained passable. We encountered two problems with this position. First was that there was no suitable place where the platoon could live since the area was surrounded by steep ridgelines that ran along a cliff above a river. The second problem was that we had no communication with this platoon due to

[REDACTED]

the mountains. The final position was fifteen kilometers north of the tunnel in a town named Kacanik. Prior to the war, Kacanik had been inhabited by 39,000 and was a very large city. It was surrounded by high ground to the west and was built up the ridgeline to the east. Because we had detached a platoon to 1st ID, this was to be my position. I had a mortar section of six, two company RTOs, an engineer squad of nine soldiers with the platoon leader and platoon sergeant, an anti-armor section consisting of three vehicles and eight soldiers, a fire team of three soldiers from the detached platoon, and my company commander and first sergeant. My total personnel were thirty-three, but only twenty-seven of these were able to be used to run the traffic control point (TCP) since the rest were key leaders who had other responsibilities.

During the movement into Kosovo, I saw things I will never forget. Although the distance to Kosovo from CAS is not more than two hours, it took us much longer than that to move to the first platoon position. We drove through towns full of refugees, waving, cheering, and throwing food and flags. We drove through three refugee camps; the refugees looked skinny and tired. Some Macedonians waved and welcomed us while others made obscene gestures. Although Macedonia is well off by the standards in the Balkans, it is not a clean country. As the convoy got further north, more and more garbage lined the roads. This included everything from cars to refrigerators to bags of trash. The convoy took almost five hours to reach the border, and, when it did, we were confronted with the remains of Kosovo.

On the border, all the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) had gathered to wait for us to secure the route into Kosovo. Refugees were lined up waiting to enter their homeland, and soldiers from the UCK milled around greeting their countrymen. They all watched us. The UCK were curious to see what we were doing and what equipment we had. My company commander emplaced this position, gave the platoon leader his guidance and advice, and then we were on our way north again.



Past the city on the border, we came into a defile that ran through the mountain pass. The left side of the road fell away, and below us was a river that contained hundreds of cars and trucks. We could see holes in the road that had contained mines, and, along the sides of the defile, we could see sectors of fire that had been cut into the woodline. This had been a killing ground during the war. The highway continued further along up the defile until we came to the tunnel where 3rd Platoon would be positioned. The tunnel was about 300 meters long, and, unlike tunnels in the United States, this tunnel had no lighting. The problem the platoon would encounter was that the tunnel could be made impassable from anywhere along its length. This caused the platoon to post guards at both entrances of the tunnel. The high amount of traffic on the highway made crossing through the tunnel extremely dangerous. The platoon risked having a soldier hit while he was crossing from one end of the tunnel to the other. This possibility came to fruition later in my tour when a soldier from 1st Infantry Division was killed walking through the tunnel. Apparently the soldier's vehicle had failed while he drove through the tunnel, and he was walking out of the tunnel when he was hit by a military vehicle and killed. If this had happened to one of our soldiers while we were manning the tunnel, he would have died due to a lack of communications. Until 3rd Platoon moved north to my location five days later, we had no communications with it. We were forced to rely on an anti-tank section, which was attached to the company, to drive to 3rd Platoon's location every four hours and verify that it was all right. This was a poor technique, although it was the only option we had at the time.

Once the platoon was in place, we continued up the road to the town of Kacanik. The town was another 15 kilometers up the road from the tunnel and was not at all what I had expected. I was to relieve a company from the British 1st Para, and it would airmobile further north. As I drove into the position, I saw that this company had many women in it and concluded that it was not an infantry company. It was, in fact, a medical company, and the company commander greeted me. He and I spoke about the general situation for about an hour while my troops relieved the British. Since the British company had only been in position for about two days, it had nothing of any significance set up. The traffic control point did not exist, there was no

[REDACTED]

searching of cars or people, and they had no local security. Further, the British had decided that it was too hot for body armor and helmets, so they wore only berets. Although I envied them since it was about 90 degrees, several days later they would lose a soldier to a land mine. Wearing ballistic protection could have saved his life. The British were living under a gas station overhang, and they could not leave the concrete or pavement due to a fear of land mines. This had created some problems for the British since it inhibited where they could relieve themselves. Since they had women in the company, they could not do it right in front of each other, and, because of the proximity of the MSR which was only 100 feet away, they could not just go while standing on the road. Although there were buildings nearby, they really could not be used since they had not been cleared. The British decided to use a building that had not been cleared and had been excreting on the floor of the building for the previous two days. The British commander and I discussed the local situation, and he informed me that there was a UCK Brigade headquarters in the town. While my troops continued to relieve the British, the British commander and I walked into town to meet with the UCK Commander.

The British commander and I walked through the town to the UCK headquarters. As we did, he pointed out different buildings in the town, areas that had been cleared or not cleared, areas where we could get water to wash, and he told me as much as he knew about the town. I did not see any people in the town other than the UCK soldiers. The British commander told me that most of the townspeople had fled during the war, but some had stayed behind. The people who had stayed had been rounded up in the town square and murdered. There had been about 120 of them, and most were buried in a mass grave right behind my position at the gas station. The mass grave had been reported, and there were already reporters showing up to photograph the site. We reached the UCK headquarters, and I met the commander of the 162 UCK Brigade. I was surprised to learn that he spoke good English and that he was a U.S. citizen. We explained to the UCK Commander that I would be relieving the British, and we spoke for a few minutes. I arranged to meet with him the next day, and we began walking back to the position by the MSR.

[REDACTED]

When I arrived, the relief was complete, and my mortar section sergeant had the TCP working. The position was perfect for a TCP; however, we did not have the resources to build a sufficient position. Since we had only three rolls of concertina wire, we had erected a makeshift TCP. Until we could move out from the overhang, we could not pull vehicles off the road to search them. This was a problem since we needed to maintain the flow of KFOR traffic along the MSR. The TCP we set up looked like the drawing shown in Appendix A. We would eventually build a better position once we moved into a schoolhouse.

Searching vehicles took up the majority of the time, and, as the refugees began to come back into the country, we began having to search personnel as well as cars. The amount of weapons we found was staggering. It seemed that everyone in the country had a weapon of some sort. In one vehicle, we found over 50 landmines and several AK-47 assault rifles. This went on for the next several days, but finally the flow of weapons trickled off. The UCK Commander had told his people not to come through the TCP, or they would lose their weapons. This didn't bother me, largely because the Yugoslav Army was still in country, and the people believed they still needed to defend themselves. While the UCK had stopped carrying weapons, they were appearing in larger and larger numbers as they came back to their homes and their families returned from the camps. During the morning of the second day, two of my NCOs and I decided to take a walk up the ridgeline to the east and see if the locals had inhabited the homes in that area. We walked up the road slowly, taking almost two hours to reach the crest, and, at that point, we found another UCK area. I had not known that this one existed, but it certainly explained the growing numbers of soldiers in the area.

We approached the compound, and the guards greeted us. One of them spoke English, and we asked to see the camp commander. He came out of the building and asked what we wanted, I replied that we would like to know how many soldiers he had at this location. The commander thought he had about 200 at any one time, but he wasn't sure. I informed him that his soldiers could no longer carry weapons, which he said he understood. I marked his position on my map,

[REDACTED]

and we then walked back to the TCP. This changed things significantly since my position was outnumbered and covered from an elevated position. The UCK Brigade Commander had previously told me that he had sniper rifles, mortars, and RPG-7s. Now I knew where he kept these. We reported this to my battalion headquarters, and it became a mandated UCK assembly area.

The 14th of June came and went without incident, but the 15th was extremely hectic due to the press corps. The press had finally arrived to investigate the mass grave. However, the area had not been swept for mines yet and, therefore, we could not allow reporters into the area. The gravesite was surrounded by waist high grass, and, because of this, we had no way of knowing if it had been mined or not. The reporters tried every way they could to get into the gravesite, including trying to sneak in with a grieving family that had come to pay respects to their daughter who was buried there. This forced us to post guards at the gate into the gravesite, which was a serious draw on the manpower of my already shorthanded position. The day finally passed, and the reporters left to head south to the safety of the border.

About 2300 that night, one of the guards woke me saying that we were having a problem at the TCP. I put on my equipment and walked the 100 feet to the TCP to find the local Civil Affairs (CA) team in the road speaking through an interpreter to four UCK soldiers. The CA team consisted of two Special Forces E-7s, a captain and an interpreter, all of whom I had met before. The soldiers running the TCP told me that they had stopped the car and had found all the occupants armed with assault rifles, pistols, and a large amount of ammunition. Through the interpreter, they had asked the soldiers to hand over the weapons and open the hood and trunk of the car. The soldiers had done so, and my troops had searched the car.

When the search was completed, my troops told the soldiers they could leave, and the soldiers had asked for their rifles back. The CA team was explaining to them that they could not have the rifles back since they could only carry pistols outside their assembly areas. One of the UCK

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soldiers then informed us that he was a battalion commander and that he had to drive through Serb controlled territory that night. He believed his life was in danger, and he needed the rifles for self-defense. We stood our ground and told him no again. This went on for several more minutes, and the battalion commander got more and more upset. I understood how he felt, and I couldn't disagree that his life would be in danger when he passed through Serb controlled territory to the northwest. However, I had orders not to allow any weapons on the MSR, and I had to follow my orders.

The CA captain pulled me aside at this point, and we spoke for a few minutes. Although I was only a lieutenant and he was a captain, how we would proceed was my decision since this was my position. He told me that things were going downhill fast, and I should start getting soldiers ready to fight in case the UCK started to shoot. They still had pistols, and the battalion commander was getting more and more irate. I walked back to where two of my NCOs were sitting and told them to lock and load, get their NVGs on, and prepare to shoot the UCK soldiers if things got out of hand. As I walked over to two soldiers manning the other end of the TCP to give them the same instructions, I turned on my NVGs and looked in the direction of the UCK soldiers in the road. I could see two beams of Infrared light targeted on two of the soldiers standing with the battalion commander. I had two soldiers at the other end of the TCP do the same thing, and then I returned to the discussion in the middle of the road. At this time, the battalion commander had had all he could stand and had decided that he was going to go talk to the brigade commander in town. He said he might even bring back some more troops.

Due to the location and composition of the troops on the ridgeline, I started to get concerned. We could be greatly outnumbered and could possibly have to fight a force that had superior firepower. I woke up the rest of my troops and began to organize a hasty perimeter. About twenty minutes later, the same soldiers came back, along with another car full of soldiers. The Brigade Commander got out of the second car and approached me, and we spoke for a few minutes. I related the facts back to him, and he said he understood. Then he took his Battalion

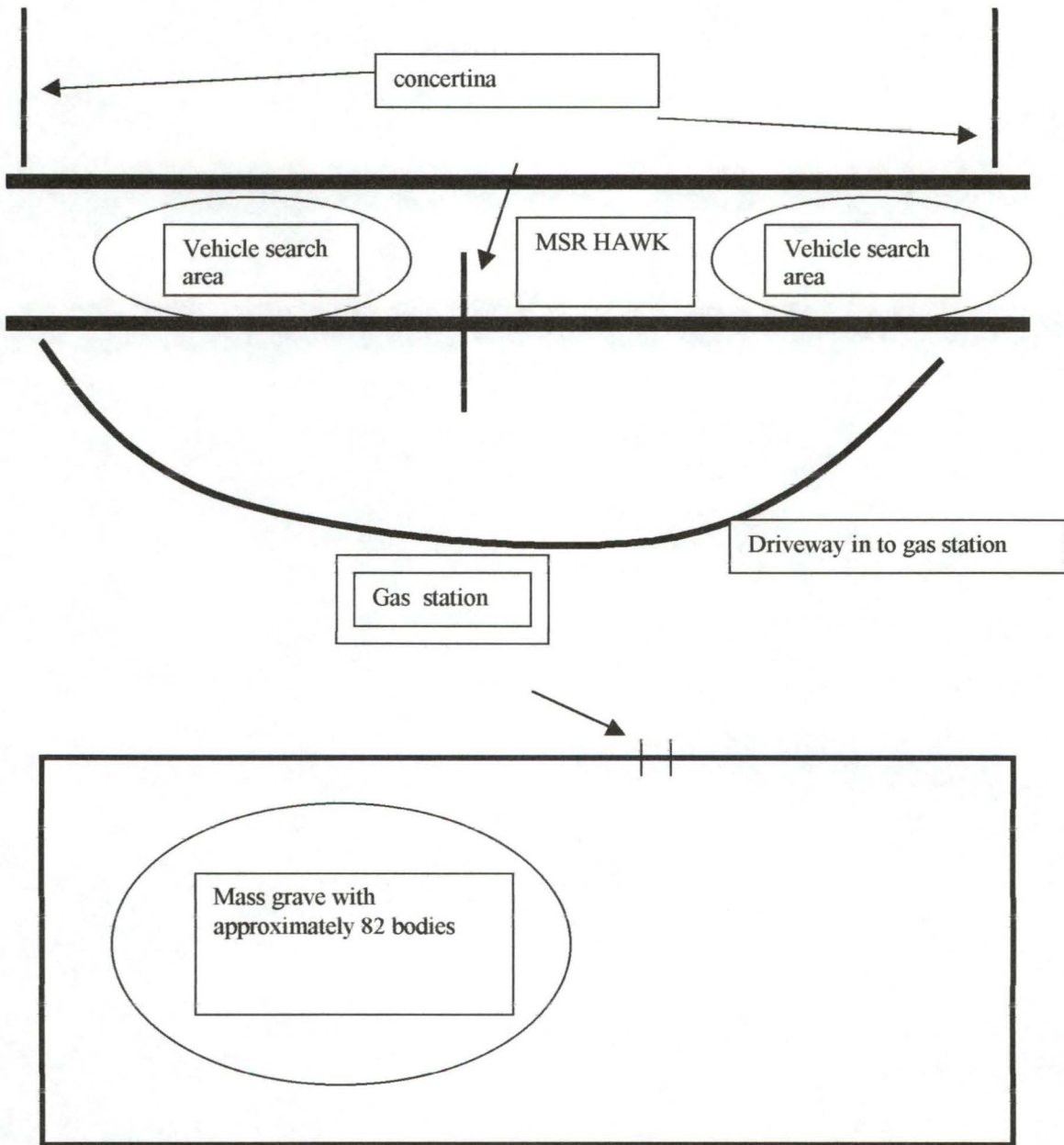
[REDACTED]

Commander aside, and they spoke for a few minutes; neither of them sounded happy. The Brigade Commander then came back to me and said that he had told the Battalion Commander not to come this way, or we would take his rifles. He had explained to the Battalion Commander that he had made a mistake, and he would not get his weapons back. We shook hands, and the Battalion and Brigade commanders went their separate ways. I then told my soldiers to go back to sleep and tried to sleep myself.

I had only been in Kosovo for three days, and I had almost been involved in a shootout in the middle of the road at nearly midnight. This would have taken place within 100 feet of the rest of my soldiers, possibly wounding several of my soldiers as well as those of us standing in the middle of it all. There are several lessons I learned after thinking about this encounter. First, when running an operation like a TCP, ensure your troops are close enough to the TCP to be able to reinforce it but not right next to it so that everyone will be engaged at once. This was not possible for us because we could not leave the hardball and we had no way of clearing fields or buildings to sleep in. The UCK cleared a school for us to sleep in two days later, solving our problem of shelter and proximity to the TCP. The second lesson is to use more for barrier material than just concertina wire when running a TCP. Use logs, rocks, bricks, and anything that will force a vehicle to slow down. I say this because there were several instances during the deployment in which vehicles would either intentionally or unintentionally run through TCPs. This usually resulted in soldiers firing warning shots at the vehicle. Sometimes soldiers would even have to fire at the vehicle to get the driver to stop. Lastly, know your surroundings and the array of forces in the area. I would not have known about the UCK position at the top of the ridge unless I had walked up to it. Had I not known about those troops, I would not have been so concerned about the UCK Battalion Commander getting upset. Had things turned out differently and the UCK started a firefight with us, we would have been unprepared to fight, and we would have taken heavy casualties.

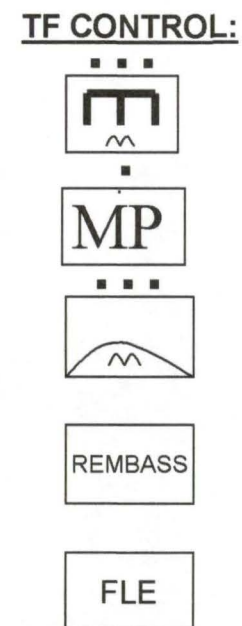
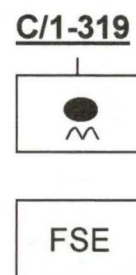
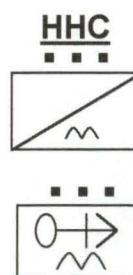
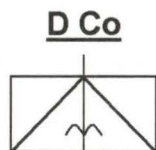
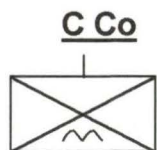
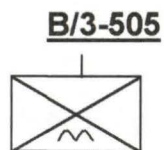
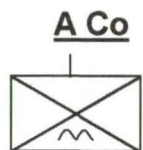
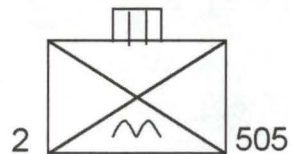
Appendix A

TCP configuration from 12-15 June 1999



Appendix B

BATTALION DEPLOYMENT TASK ORGANIZATION



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Appendix C

C COMPANY TASK ORGANIZATION (INITIAL ENTRY)

1st PLT

detached

2nd PLT

3 x rifle squads

1 x weapons squad

FIST Team

1 x TACSAT

plt medic

3rd PLT

3 x rifle squads

1 x weapons squad

FIST Team

plt medic

CO CTRL

2 x 60mm mortar

AT PLT (-)

FSO/FSNCO

Engineer PLT (-)

1 x TACSAT

plt medic

The following list of incidents are summaries of SALUTE reports received from the platoons of C CO 2-505 PIR during operations from a period starting on 24 June 99. The company entered Kosovo on 13 June 99. From a period of 13 June to 24 June, the company moved locations several times experiencing similar hostilities at all location for that duration. The following is an example of hostile actions in the area of operation starting from 24 June 1999.



- . 24 June 99, second platoon reports 4 shots fired in their vicinity at EM 017760 within small arms range.
- . 6 July 99, company headquarters observed 10-15 rounds fired vicinity EM071781.
- . 6 July 99, MEDEVAC called for gunshot wound to the chest of Serbian civilian to grid EM023764. Treated at the scene of incident.
- . 9 July 99, 30 rounds automatic weapons fire in Strpce, Kosovo during Serbian demonstration in the main down town square. The company secured area and pursued gunman, returning three shots toward enemy.
- . 10 July 99, 1415, in city of Kaminica (EN4714) four men observed carrying weapons, approached and confiscated.
- . 10 July 99, 1453, 4 shots fired 200 meters from company headquarters in Kaminica (EN5106), squad from 3d Platoon sent to investigate. One Serbian male shot in side, gave first aid and evacuated to hospital.
- . 11 July, 1025, 200 personnel protesting (Serbians), one man detained after firing shot during protest. Shot fired within meters of C CO personnel, EN510068, Direction unknown.
- . 11 July, 1545, C CO raids building confiscating 9 assault rifles, 1 shotgun, 1 anti-tank weapon and miscellaneous ammunition.
- . 12 July, 1220, 500 (+) personnel protest in Kaminica (EN4714), 3d platoon, ADA platoon and company headquarters controlled the crowd.
- . 12 July, 1330, the MP platoon operating in our area (Kaminica) reported rounds fired in their proximity during a patrol in the town of Miganovce (EN432152), four Serbians detained for firing harassing fire. They had one SKS and 46 rounds of ammunition.
- . 12 July, 2030, small arms fire in Dobrcane (EN4602) within small arms range of 1st platoon which was running a TCP in the town.
- . 12 July, 2209, small arms automatic weapon fire coming from ditch near Kaminica, EN514062, fired at Albanian house.
- . 12 July, 2220, shots fired down road at EN492048, QRF responded, negative contact.
- . 12 July, 2230, shots fired on south end of Kaminica (EN4714), attached BRT fired white star cluster and M203 illumination to deter further enemy fire.
- . 12 July, 2245, shots fired north end of Kaminica (EN4714).
- . 12 July, 2350, 10 round burst fired at EN492048, engineer squad investigated.
- . 13 July, 1207, landmines and blasting caps located in adjacent building to company CP in Kaminica, EN473147.

- [REDACTED]
- .13 July, 1211, 200 personnel demonstration along main street Kaminica, EN 4714. Company HQ, 3d platoon and ADA platoon responded.
 - .13 July, 2300, two Serbian males with one AK 47 caught running a road block EN478165, individuals detained.
 - .13 July, 2330, automatic weapons fire observed at EN515055
 - .14 July, 0425, automatic weapons fired 100 meters from company CP EN468141.
 - .14 July, 1229, 400 Albanian civilians rallying near town square in Kaminica EN4714, 3d platoon moved to monitor situation.
 - .14 July, 2200, 3d platoon investigates shots fired at EN44071014. Villagers state they were protecting their village. Unknown who they were shooting at.
 - .14 July, 2230, automatic weapons fire observed at EN43951028.
 - .15 July, 2219, five UCK personnel found in elementary school, had an AK47 in Kaminica (EN4614).
 - .15 July, 2230, gunfire received from UCK unofficial headquarters 400 meters south of company CP EN4614, conducted raid of building, detained 41 personnel, 2 AK47s, 6 pistols, 4 radios, various ammunition.
 - .17 July, 2200, raided UCK building EN475138, confiscated 1 AK47, 1 grenade, 2 pistols.
 - .19 July, 1212, first platoon captures 4 MUP personnel EN507002, 3 AK47s, 4 pistols.
 - .19 July, 2123, three personnel detained by engineer squad, had three hand grenades in glove compartment of vehicle at EN523064.
 - .19 July, 2300, 3d platoon reports small arms in their area, EN401132.
 - .20 July, 1645, one dead body found in river EN524060 by engineer squad and company commander.
 - .20 July, 1920, four Serbian paramilitary manning illegal TCP near Serbian border, identified with automatic weapons. Attached engineer platoon sent to investigate.
 - .20 July, 1950, four Albanians detained by four Serbians near Serb border EN517997.
 - .20 July, 2240, BRT working in our sector reports automatic weapons fire 2 kilometers east of the company CP.
 - .23 July, 1552, automatic weapons fire at EN555085, reported by ADA platoon on patrol in that vicinity.
 - .24 July, 1850, shots directed at Russian patrol in the vicinity of Gate 5 co-located with the attached engineer platoon.
 - .25 July, 2155, shots fired in Dobrcane (4604) first platoon. Platoon will investigate. Shots also fired simultaneously in Petovice the town next to Dobrcane.
 - .25 July, 2327, six shots fired 300 meters from company CP in Kaminica (EN4614). 3d platoon investigated.
 - .28 July, boy stepped on mine at EN461020. MEDEVACed by company medic, saved boy's life.

- [REDACTED]
- .28 July, 1200, 500 person protest in Kaminica.
 - .28 July, 2257, shots fired in Ranalug east of Dobrcane, reported by second platoon.
 - .29 July, 0946, shots fired at store EN471026, reported by first platoon.
 - .31 July, 1040, Serbians have demonstration, block Route Stag vicinity Ranalug, rocks were thrown by Serbians at U.S. forces and cars passing by.
 - .31 July, 1108, 300 Albanians block road vicinity of Dobrcane and protest about the Serbians blocking road and throwing rocks.
 - .31 July, 1112, 120 Serbians have illegal check point, throwing rocks EN502067, reported by company commander.
 - .31 July, 2000, drive by shooting in Dobrcane, fired shots from moving car and sped away to the NE.
 - .31 July, 2210, third platoon reports shots fired from UCK HQ EN418003 while they were on patrol in the area.
 - .31 July, 2357, three round burst fired 2 kilometers from company CP EN413055.
 - .1 Aug, 1230, 30 round burst small arms fire east of Dobrcane, reported by second platoon.
 - .1 Aug, 2305, 5-6 round machine gun burst, observed from Dobrcane, second platoon.
 - .2 Aug, 1302, 1st platoon responded to gunfire at EN388102.
 - .2 Aug, 2137, 2 shots fired 75 meters from position near buildings. Location of report unknown.
 - .3 Aug, 2045, 30 rounds fired at civilian vehicle EN490053 along Route Stag with one AK47, reported by 2d platoon.
 - .3 Aug, 2045, two Serbians observed vicinity Ranalug, with 2 AK47s EN505069.
 - .3 Aug, 2158, 2d platoon reports approximately 250 rounds fired 4 kilometers from platoons position.
 - .3 Aug, 2228, 2d platoon reports two 3 round bursts fired from same vicinity as the 250 round burst earlier.
 - .4 Aug, 2130, small arms automatic weapons fire, EN476032, reported by second platoon, vicinity of Dobrcane.
 - .5 Aug, 1855, small arms fire from the town of Ranilug (EN4904), reported by second platoon.
 - .5 Aug, 2130, three illumination flares fired vicinity of Ranilug (EN4904), reported by second platoon.
 - .6 Aug, 0140, small arms fire in EN4006 grid square, reported by ADA platoon.
 - .6 Aug, 2210, 4 rounds fired at EN485045, reported by second platoon.
 - .7 Aug, 0135, 2 bursts of automatic fire in EN4003.
 - .7 Aug, 2000, first platoon receive direct fire from EN353031 while conducting a QRF mission.
 - .7 Aug, 2220, continuous small arms fire for a duration of 5 minutes, EN485035, reported by second platoon.

- [REDACTED]
- .7 Aug, 2245, second platoon observed two muzzle flashes and small arms fire EN477032.
 - .7 Aug, 2323, continuous small arms exchanges between the towns of Ranilug and Patropce EN477032 and EN477032. Reported and observed by 2d platoon and 1st platoon.
 - .7 Aug, 2230, 10 rounds fired in front of second platoons position, EN477032, the platoon can observe troops but can not identify what army they are from or who they are shooting at. Later identified them as Russian troops. 2337 hours observed troops move into hills behind Dobrcane.
 - .8 Aug, 2135, six single rounds fired EN472028.
 - .8 Aug, 2345, six rounds fired near Silovo, reported by 3d platoon in that vicinity.
 - .9 Aug, 2345, 20 round burst fired NE of Dobrcane EN464025, about 200 meters from second platoons position.
 - .11 Aug, 1306, 500 Serbians protesting in Dobrcane EN468025, 11 Albanians detained by second and first platoon for hostile acts against Americans.
 - .12 Aug, 1650, ten shots fired, AK47, 200 meters from 2d platoon's position in Dobrcane EN4602.
 - .13 Aug, 1149, explosion reported by 3d platoon in the vicinity of Silovo at EN412026, sent patrol to investigate.
 - .15 Aug, 1900, MEDEVAC called for eight year old boy shot in abdomen at EN477031. Reported by 2d platoon. Evacuation was successful.
 - .15 Aug, 2315, 12 rounds fired, heard at company CP in Kosaca, fire coming from EN426061. Sent 3d platoon to investigate.
 - .17 Aug, 1305, 8 rounds fired 300 meters from FIST team during crop security, EN42750298, sent out mounted QRF for reinforcement.
 - .17 Aug, 2210, third platoon reports 15-20 rounds with tracers fired vicinity Perlicnicka (EN4309), during mounted patrol in the area.
 - .17 Aug, 2328, first platoon reports 8 single rounds then automatic gun fire from EN420050, direction unknown. Sent the platoon to investigate.
 - .17 Aug, 2347, third platoon reports reports 15 rounds fired with three tracers vicinity EN425068.
 - .18 Aug, 1805, Albanians assaulted and window shot out of car while traveling down Route Stag, EN476029.
 - .18 Aug, 2248, 4-5 rounds fired at EN48170407 vicinity Russian joint check point. Reported by 2d platoon soldiers at check point.
 - .19 Aug, 1732, first platoon noticed a man with a pistol along Route Stag, chased into woodline and into possible mine field. Stopped pursuit when they noticed they might be in dangerous terrain.
 - .21 Aug, 1910, a drunk driver ran into the FLA causing no damage to the FLA. Conducted a search of the civilian vehicle finding 1 AK47 and 1 pistol.
 - .24 Aug, 2259, three 3 round bursts reported by guard at company CP in Kosaca.
 - .24 Aug, 2336, third platoon reported 10 shots fired 500 meters from company CP in Kosaca.

- [REDACTED]
- .26 Aug, 1052, first and third platoon fired warning shots during 500 person demonstration along Route Stag vicinity of Silovo. The QRF and company headquarters was on the scene within two minutes.
 - .26 Aug, 2113, shots fired vicinity of Dobrcane, reported by second platoon.
 - .26 Aug, 2328, third platoon reports fired vicinity their position at Gonje Cushe while guarding the church.
 - .27 Aug, 1210, 2 shots fired 300 meters from FIST team conducting crop security EN44120522.
 - .27 Aug, 1926, 2-3 round burst small arms fire reported vicinity 2d platoon coming from Petrovich.
 - .28 Aug, 0144, company CP guard reports small arms fire heard from this location in Kosaca.
 - .28 Aug, 0730, Serbian man shoots at bus filled with Albanians just south of TCP in Dobrcane EN485035, reported by second platoon.
 - .28 Aug, 1247, two volleys of 20-30 rounds each fired from Petrovce EN475038, reported by second platoon.
 - .28 Aug, 2030, automatic gun fire reported coming from Petrovce. Reported by second platoon.
 - .30 Aug, 2140, 20 rounds fired in Malesevo (EN4199), vicinity UCK headquarters, reported and investigated by 3d platoon.
 - .3 Sep, 2020, first platoon called to respond to mortar fire vicinity of Pasjani.
 - .3 Sep, 2030, five shots fired and small explosion reported EN413055.
 - .3 Sep, 2100, eight round burst fired EN 413055.
 - .4 Sep, 1915, one bus hit with RPG-7, reported by second platoon vicinity Ranilug, EN483044, 2 severely injured, up to 20 wounded. Evacuated by second platoon.
 - .5 Sep, 0005, three rounds fired, then 20 rounds fired EN475045, reported and observed by second platoon.
 - .5 Sep, 1000, shots fired EN475040, reported by second platoon.
 - .5 Sep, 2332, first platoon responds to mortar rounds being fired vicinity Vlastica.
 - .6 Sep, 0600, second platoon reports 3 serbians shooting traffic on Route Stag EN4803 near Ranilug. Russians kill three serbian gunman, one Albanian killed, one wounded in gunfire.
 - .6 Sep, 0620, second platoon reports speratic gunfire vicinity Ranilug.
 - .6 Sep, 1330, third platoon reports shots fired at cars vicinity Silovo.
 - .6 Sep, 1945, first platoon finds two dead males in river at EN456969.
 - .7 Sep, 0930, three shots fired, EN483035, reported by second platoon.
 - .7 Sep, 1830, first platoon responds to mortar rounds being fired vicinity Partes.
 - .7 Sep, 1915, loud explosion vicinity Ranilug, 600 meters from grid EN476029.
 - .7 Sep, 2300, first platoon reports one of his gunners fired warning shots near crowd in Partes to secure one Engineer who was being overran by hostile crowd.
 - .7 Sep, 2330, seven shots fired EN433045, reported by second platoon.

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- . 8 Sep, 0600, ten mortar rounds fired from EN478021 rounds landed EN486037. Observed by second platoon, found mortar tube at EN477021.
 - . 9 Sep, 1400, two Serbians killed 1000 meters from company CP in Kemetovce EN448050. Shot approximately 40 times with AK-47.
 - . 9 Sep, 2100, five rounds fired vicinity of Silovo, reported by C33.
 - . 9 Sep, 2125, three bursts of automatic fire reported north of Stanashore.
 - . 9 Sep, 2145, one parachute flare reported in Perlipnica EN4206, observed from company headquarters.
 - . 9 Sep, 2210, 10-15 rounds fired near Kmetovce EN4304 along Route Stag, reported from company headquarters. Confirmed rounds were fired at cargo truck traveling west to east along Route Stag.
 - . 9 Sep, 2215, three mortar rounds fired from EN390990, impacted at EN388006, 393016. Reported by Q-36. Did not observe flash.
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(APPENDIX E)

