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RANGER CREED

Recognizing that I volunteered as a Ranger, fully knowing the hazards of my chosen profession, I will always endeavor to uphold the prestige, honor, and high esprit de corps of the Rangers.

Acknowledging the fact that a Ranger is a more elite soldier who arrives at the cutting edge of battle by land, sea, or air, I accept the fact that as a Ranger my country expects me to move further, faster, and fight harder than any other soldier.

Never shall I fail my comrades I will always keep myself mentally alert, physically strong, and morally straight and I will shoulder more than my share of the task whatever it may be, one hundred percent and then some.

Gallantly will I show the world that I am a specially selected and well trained soldier. My courtesy to superior officers, neatness of dress, and care of equipment shall set the example for others to follow.

Energetically will I meet the enemies of my country. I shall defeat them on the field of battle for I am better trained and will fight with all my might. Surrender is not a Ranger word. I will never leave a fallen comrade to fall into the hands of the enemy and under no circumstances will I ever embarrass my country.

Readily will I display the intestinal fortitude required to fight on to the Ranger objective and complete the mission, though I be the lone survivor.
STANDING ORDERS ROGERS RANGERS

1. Don't forget nothing.
2. Have your musket clean as a whistle, hatchet scoured, sixty rounds powder and ball, and be ready to march at a minute's warning.
3. When you're on the march, act the way you would if you was sneaking up on a deer. See the enemy first.
4. Tell the truth about what you see and what you do. There is an army depending on us for correct information. You can lie all you please when you tell other folks about the Rangers, but don't never lie to a Ranger or officer.
5. Don't never take a chance you don't have to.
6. When we're on the march we march single file, far enough apart so one shot can't go through two men.
7. If we strike swamps, or soft ground, we spread out abreast, so it's hard to track us.
8. When we march, we keep moving till dark, so as to give the enemy the least possible chance at us.
9. When we camp, half the party stays awake while the other half sleeps.
10. If we take prisoners, we keep'em separate till we have had time to examine them, so they can't cook up a story between'em.
11. Don't ever march home the same way. Take a different route so you won't be ambushed.
12. No matter whether we travel in big parties or little ones, each party has to keep a scout 20 yards ahead, 20 yards on each flank, and 20 yards in the rear so the main body can't be surprised and wiped out.
13. Every night you'll be told where to meet if surrounded by a superior force.
14. Don't sit down to eat without posting sentries.
15. Don't sleep beyond dawn. Dawn's when the French and Indians attack.
16. Don't cross a river by a regular ford.
17. If somebody's trailing you, make a circle, come back onto your own tracks, and ambush the folks that aim to ambush you.
18. Don't stand up when the enemy's coming against you. Kneel down, lie down, hide behind a tree.
19. Let the enemy come till he's almost close enough to touch, then let him have it and jump out and finish him up with your hatchet.

MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS 1759
RANGER HISTORY

The history of the American Ranger is a long and colorful saga of courage, daring and outstanding leadership. It is a story of men whose skills in the art of fighting have seldom been surpassed. Only the highlights of their numerous exploits are told here.

Rangers primarily performed defensive missions until Benjamin Church’s Company of Independent Rangers from Plymouth Colony proved successful in raiding hostile Indians during King Phillip’s War in 1675. In 1756 Major Robert Rogers, a native of New Hampshire, recruited nine companies of American colonists to fight for the British during the French and Indian War. Ranger techniques and methods of operation were an inherent characteristic of the American frontiersmen; however, Major Rogers was the first to capitalize on them and incorporate them into the fighting doctrine of a permanently organized fighting force.

The method of fighting used by the first Rangers was further developed during the Revolutionary War by Colonel Daniel Morgan, who organized a unit known as “Morgan’s Riflemen”. According to General Burgoyne, Morgan’s men were “….the most famous corps of the Continental Army, all of them crack shots.”

Francis Marion, the “Swamp Fox”, organized another famous Revolutionary War Ranger element known as “Marion’s Partisans”. Marion’s Partisans, numbering anywhere from a handful to several hundred, operated both with and independent of other elements of General Washington’s Army. Operating out of the Carolina swamps, they disrupted British communications and prevented the organization of loyalists to support the British cause, substantially contributing to the American victory.

The American Civil War was again the occasion for the creation of special units such as Rangers. John S. Mosby, a master of the prompt and skillful use of cavalry, was one of the most outstanding Confederate Rangers. He believed that by resorting to aggressive action he could compel his enemies to guard a hundred points. He would then attack one of the weakest points and be assured numerical superiority.

With America’s entry into the Second World War, Rangers came forth to add to the pages of history. Major William O. Darby organized and activated the 1st Ranger Battalion on June 19, 1942 at Carrickfergus, North Ireland. The members were all hand-picked volunteers; 50 participated in the gallant Dieppe Raid on the northern coast of France with British and Canadian commandos. The 1st, 3rd, and 4th Ranger Battalions participated with distinction in the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns. Darby’s Ranger Battalions spearheaded the Seventh Army landing at Gela and Licata during the Sicilian invasion and played a key role in the subsequent campaign which culminated in the capture of Messina. They infiltrated German lines and mounted an attack against Cisterna, where they virtually annihilated an entire German parachute regiment during close in, night, bayonet and hand-to-hand fighting.
The 2nd and 5th Ranger Battalions participated in the D-Day landings at Omaha Beach, Normandy; it was during the bitter fighting along the beach that the Rangers gained their official motto. As the situation became critical on Omaha Beach, the division commander of the 29th Infantry Division stated that the entire force must clear the beach and advance inland. He then turned to Lieutenant Colonel Max Schneider, Commander of the 5th Ranger Battalion, and said, “Rangers, lead the way.” The 5th Ranger Battalion spearheaded the breakthrough and thus enabled the allies to drive inland away from the invasion beaches.

The 6th Ranger Battalion, operating in the Pacific, conducted Ranger type missions behind enemy lines which involved reconnaissance and hard-hitting, long-range raids. They were the first American contingent to return to the Philippines, destroying key coastal installations prior to the invasion. A reinforced company from the 6th Ranger Battalion formed the rescue force which liberated American and allied prisoners of war from the Japanese prison camp at Cabanatuan.

Another Ranger-type unit was the 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional), organized and trained as a long-range penetration unit for employment behind enemy lines in Japanese occupied Burma. The unit commander was Brigadier General (later Major General) Frank D. Merrill, its 2,997 officers and men became popularly known as “Merrill’s Marauders”.

The men composing Merrill’s Marauders were volunteers from the 5th, 154th, and 33rd Infantry Regiments and from other Infantry regiments engaged in combat in the southwest and South Pacific. These men responded to a call from then Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, for volunteers for a hazardous mission. These volunteers were to have a high state of physical ruggedness and stamina and were to come from jungle-trained and jungle-tested units.

Prior to their entry into the Northern Burma Campaign, Merrill’s Marauders trained in India under the overall supervision of Major General Orde C. Wingate, British Army. There, they were trained from February to June 1943 in long-range penetration tactics and techniques of the type developed and first employed by General Wingate. The operations of the Marauders were closely coordinated with those of the Chinese 22nd and 38th Divisions in a drive to recover northern Burma and clear the way for the construction of Ledo Road, which was to link the Indian railhead at Ledo with the old Burma Road to China. The Marauders marched and fought through jungle and over mountains from Hukwang Valley in northwest Burma to Myitkyina and the Irrawaddy River. In 5 major and 30 minor engagements, they met and defeated the veteran soldiers of the Japanese 18th Division. Operating in the rear of the main force of the Japanese, they prepared the way for the southward advances of the Chinese by disorganizing supply lines and communications. The climax of the Marauder’s operations was the capture of Myitkyina Airfield, the only all-weather strip in northern Burma. This was the final victory of “Merrill’s Marauders” which was disbanded in August 1944. Remaining personnel were consolidated into the 475th Infantry Regiment.
which fought its last battle February 3-4, 1945 at Loi-Kang Ridge, China. This Infantry Regiment would serve as the forefather of today’s 75th Ranger Regiment.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950, the 8th Army Ranger Company was formed of volunteers from American units in Japan. The Company was trained in Korea and distinguished itself in combat during the drive to the Yalu River, performing task force and spearhead operations. In November 1950 during the massive Chinese intervention, this small unit, though vastly outnumbered, withstood five enemy assaults on its position.

In September 1950, a Department of the Army message called for volunteers to be trained as Airborne Rangers. In the 82nd Airborne Division, five thousand regular Army paratroopers volunteered, and from that number nine hundred men were selected to form the initial eight Airborne Ranger Companies. An additional nine companies were formed from volunteers of regular Army and National Guard Infantry Divisions. These seventeen Airborne Ranger companies were activated and trained at Fort Benning, Georgia, with most receiving additional training in the mountains of Colorado.

IN 1950 and 1951, some 700 men of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th Airborne Ranger companies fought to the front of every American Infantry Division in Korea. Attacking by land, water, and air, these six Ranger companies conducted raids, deep penetrations and ambush operations against North Korean and Chinese forces. They were the first Rangers in history to make a combat jump. After the Chinese intervention, these Rangers were the first Americans to re-cross the 38th parallel. The 2nd Airborne Ranger Company was the only African American Ranger unit in the history of the American Army. The men of the six Ranger companies who fought in Korea paid the bloody price of freedom. One in nine of this gallant brotherhood died on the battlefields of Korea.

Other Airborne Ranger companies led the way while serving with infantry divisions in the United States, Germany and Japan. Men of these companies volunteered and fought as members of line infantry units in Korea. One Ranger, Donn Porter, would be posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. Fourteen Korean War Rangers became general officers and dozens became colonels, senior noncommissioned officers, and leaders in civilian life. They volunteered for the Army, the Airborne, the Rangers, and for combat. The first men to earn and wear the coveted Ranger Tab, these men are the original Airborne Rangers.

In October 1951, the Army Chief of Staff, General J. Lawton Collins directed, “Ranger training be extended to all combat units in the Army.” The Commandant of the Infantry School was directed to establish a Ranger Department for the purpose of conducting a Ranger course of instruction. The overall objective of Ranger training was to raise the standard of training in all combat units. This program was built upon what had been learned from the Ranger Battalions of World War II and the Airborne Ranger companies of the Korean conflict.
During the Vietnam Conflict, fourteen Ranger companies consisting of highly motivated volunteers served with distinction from the Mekong Delta to the DMZ. Assigned to separate brigade, division and field force units, they conducted long-range reconnaissance and exploitation operations into enemy-held areas providing valuable combat intelligence. Initially designated at LRRP, then LRP companies, these units were later designated as C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O and P (Ranger) 75th Infantry.

Following Vietnam, recognizing the need for a highly trained and highly mobile reaction force, the Army Chief of Staff, General Abrams directed the activation of the first battalion-sized Ranger units since World War II, the 1st and 2nd Battalions (Ranger), 75th Infantry. The 1st Battalion was trained at Fort Benning, Georgia and was activated February 8, 1974 at Fort Stewart, Georgia with the 2nd Battalion being activated on October 3, 1974. The 1st Battalion is now located at Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia and the 2nd Battalion at Fort Lewis, Washington.

The farsightedness of General Abrams’ decision, as well as the combat effectiveness of the Ranger battalions, was proven during the United States’ invasion of the island of Grenada in October 1983 to protect American citizens there, and to restore democracy. As expected, Rangers led the way! During this operation, code named “Urgent Fury,” the Ranger battalions conducted a daring, low level airborne assault (from 500 feet) to seize the airfield at Point Salines, and then continued operations for several days to eliminate pockets of resistance, and rescue American medical students.

As a result of the demonstrated effectiveness of the Ranger battalions, the Department of the Army announced in 1984, that it was increasing the strength of Ranger units to its highest level in 40 years by activating another Ranger battalion, as well as a Ranger Regimental Headquarters. These new units, the 3rd Battalion (Ranger), 75th Infantry, and Headquarters Company (Ranger) 75th Infantry, have increased the Ranger strength of the Army to over 2,000 soldiers actually assigned to Ranger units. On February 3, 1986, the 75th Infantry was re-designated the 75th Ranger Regiment.

On December 20, 1989, the 75th Ranger Regiment was once again called upon to demonstrate its effectiveness in combat. For the first time since its reorganization in 1984, the Regimental Headquarters and all three Ranger battalions were deployed on Operation “Just Cause” in Panama. During this operation, the 75th Ranger Regiment spearheaded the assault into Panama by conducting airborne assaults onto Torrijos/Tocumen Airport and Rio Hato Airfield to facilitate the restoration of democracy in Panama, and protect the lives of American citizens. Between December 20, 1989 and January 7, 1990, numerous follow-on missions were performed in Panama by the Regiment.


In August 1993 elements of the 75th Ranger Regiment deployed to Somalia in support of Operation Restore Hope, and returned November 1993.
The performance of these Rangers significantly contributed to the overall success of these operations and upheld the Ranger tradition of the past. As in the past, the Regiment stands ready to execute its mission to conduct special operations in support of the United States’ policies and objectives.

Ranger Medal Of Honor Recipients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Millett, Lewis L. Sr</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Feb 7 1951</td>
<td>Co. E 2/27th Infantry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Porter, Donn F.</td>
<td>Sergeant</td>
<td>Sept 7 1952</td>
<td>Co. G 2/14th Infantry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolby, David C.</td>
<td>Staff Sergeant</td>
<td>May 21 1966</td>
<td>Co. B 1/8th (ABN) Calvary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foley, Robert F.</td>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Nov 5 1966</td>
<td>Co. A 2/27th Infantry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zabitosky, Fred M.</td>
<td>Staff Sergeant</td>
<td>Feb 19 1968</td>
<td>5th Special Forces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Rabel, Laszlo</td>
<td>Staff Sergeant</td>
<td>Nov 13 1968</td>
<td>74th Infantry (LRRP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Robert L.</td>
<td>Sergeant First Class</td>
<td>Dec 30 1968</td>
<td>5th Special Forces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Law, Robert D.</td>
<td>Specialist 4</td>
<td>Feb 22 1969</td>
<td>Co. I 75th Infantry (Ranger)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerrey, J. Robert</td>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>Mar 14 1969</td>
<td>Seal Team 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Pruden, Robert J.</td>
<td>Staff Sergeant</td>
<td>Nov 22 1969</td>
<td>Co. G 75th Infantry (Ranger)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Littrell, Gary L.</td>
<td>Sergeant First Class</td>
<td>April 4-8 1970</td>
<td>Advisory Team 21 (Ranger)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Lucas, Andre C.</td>
<td>Lt Colonel</td>
<td>Jul 1-23 1970</td>
<td>HHC 2/506 Infantry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Gordon, Gary I.</td>
<td>Master Sergeant</td>
<td>Oct 3 1993</td>
<td>Task Force Ranger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Shughart, Randall D.</td>
<td>Sergeant First Class</td>
<td>Oct 3 1993</td>
<td>Task Force Ranger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*posthumously
HISTORY OF THE RANGER DEPARTMENT / RANGER TRAINING Brigade

The Ranger Course was conceived during the Korean War and was known as the Ranger Training Command. On 10 October 1951, the Ranger Training Command was inactivated and became the Ranger Department, a branch of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. Its purpose was, and still is, to develop combat skills of selected officers and enlisted men by requiring them to perform effectively as small unit leaders in a realistic tactical environment, under mental and physical stress approaching that found in actual combat. Emphasis is placed on the development of individual combat skills and abilities through the application of the principles of leadership while further developing military skills in the planning and conduct of dismounted infantry, airborne, air mobile, and amphibious independent squad and platoon-size operations. Graduates return to their units to pass on these skills.

From 1954 to the early 1970's, the Army's goal, though seldom achieved, was to have one Ranger qualified NCO per infantry platoon and one officer per company. In an effort to better achieve this goal, in 1954 the Army required all combat arms officers to become Ranger/ Airborne qualified.

The Ranger course has changed little since its inception. Until recently, it was an eight-week course divided into three phases. The course is now 61 days in duration and divided into three phases as follows:

BENNING PHASE (4th Ranger Training Battalion) – Designed to develop the military skills, physical and mental endurance, stamina, and confidence a small-unit combat leader must have to successfully accomplish a mission. It also teaches the Ranger student to properly maintain himself, his subordinates, and his equipment under difficult field conditions.

MOUNTAIN PHASE (5th Ranger Training Battalion) – The Ranger student gains proficiency in the fundamentals, principles and techniques of employing small combat units in a mountainous environment. He develops his ability to lead squad-sized units and to exercise control through planning, preparation, and execution phases of all types of combat operations, including ambushes and raids, plus environmental and survival techniques.

FLORIDA PHASE (6th Ranger Training Battalion) – Emphasis during this phase is to continue the development of combat leaders, capable of operating effectively under conditions of extreme mental and physical stress. The training further develops the student’s ability to plan and lead small units on independent and coordinated airborne, air assault, amphibious, small boat, and dismounted combat operations in a mid-intensity combat environment against a well-trained, sophisticated enemy.
On 2 December 1987, on York Field, Fort Benning, Georgia, the Ranger Department, in accordance with permanent orders number 214-26, became the Ranger Training Brigade with an effective date of 1 November 1987.

After 40 years and 23 Directors and Commanders, the Ranger Course is still dedicated to producing the finest trained soldier in the world…the United States Army Ranger!
CHAPTER ONE
PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP

1-1. GENERAL. Leadership is the most essential element of combat power. Leadership provides purpose, direction, and motivation in combat. The leader determines the degree to which maneuver, firepower, and protection are maximized, ensures these elements are effectively balanced, and decides how to bring them to bear against the enemy.

a. PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP.

(1) BE -

(a) Technically and tactically proficient: Can accomplish all tasks to standard that are required to accomplish the wartime mission.

(b) Possess professional character traits: Courage, Commitment, Candor, Competence and Integrity.

(2) KNOW -

(a) Four major factors of leadership and how they affect each other: The Led, The Leader, The Situation, and Communications.

(b) Yourself and seek self-improvement: Strengths and weaknesses of your character, knowledge, and skills. Continually develop your strengths and work on overcoming your weaknesses.

(c) Your soldiers and lookout for their well-being. Train them for the rigors of combat, take care of their physical/safety needs, and discipline/reward them.

(3) DO -

(a) SEEK RESPONSIBILITY and TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR YOUR ACTIONS: Leaders must exercise initiative, be resourceful, and take advantage of opportunities on the battlefield that will lead to victory. Accept just criticism and take corrective actions for mistakes.

(b) MAKE SOUND AND TIMELY DECISIONS: Rapidly assess the situation and make sound decisions. Gather essential information, announce decisions in time for soldiers to react, and consider short/long-term effects of your decision.

(c) SET THE EXAMPLE: Be a role model for your soldiers. Set high, but attainable standards, be willing to do what you require of your soldiers, and share dangers and hardships with your soldiers.

(d) KEEP YOUR SUBORDINATES INFORMED: Keeping your subordinates informed helps them make decisions and execute plans within your intent, encourage initiative, improve teamwork, and enhance morale.

(e) DEVELOP A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN SUBORDINATES: Teach, challenge, and develop subordinates. Delegation indicates you trust your subordinates and will make them want even more responsibility.

(f) ENSURE THE TASK IS UNDERSTOOD, SUPERVISED, AND ACCOMPLISHED: Soldiers need to now what you expect from them: What you want done, what the standard is, and when you want it.
(g) **BUILD THE TEAM:** Train and cross train your soldiers until they are confident in the team's technical/tactical abilities. Develop a team spirit that motivates them to go willingly and confidently into combat.

(h) **EMPLOY YOUR UNIT IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS CAPABILITIES:** Know the capabilities and limitations of your unit. As a leader you are responsible to recognize both of these factors and employ your patrol accordingly.

1-2. **DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.** To complete all assigned tasks, every soldier in the patrol must do his job. Each soldier must accomplish his specific duties and responsibilities and be a part of the team.

a. **PLATOON LEADER (PL):** Responsible for what the patrol does or fails to do. This includes tactical employment, training, administration, personnel management, and logistics. He does this by planning, making timely decisions, issuing orders, assigning tasks, and supervising patrol activities. He must know his men and how to employ the patrol's weapons. He is responsible for positioning and employing all assigned or attached crew-served weapons and employment of supporting weapons. The platoon leader:
   (1) Establishes time schedule using backwards planning. Consider time for execution, movement to the objective, and the planning and preparation phase of the operation.
   (2) Takes the initiative to accomplish the mission in the absence of orders. Keeps higher informed by using periodic situation reports (SITREP).
   (3) Plans with the help of the Platoon Sergeant (PSG), Squad leaders, and other key personnel (Team Leaders, FO, attachment leaders).
   (4) Stays abreast of the situation through coordination with adjacent patrols and higher HQ, supervise, issue FRAGOs, and accomplish the mission.
   (5) If needed to perform the mission, requests more support for his patrol from higher headquarters.
   (6) Directs and assists the Platoon Sergeant in planning and coordinating the patrol's CSS effort and casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) plan.
   (7) During planning, receives on-hand status reports from the Platoon Sergeant, and squad leaders.
   (8) Reviews patrol requirements based on the tactical plan.
   (9) Checks security, corrects unsatisfactory actions, and spot checks.
   (10) During execution, positions himself where he can influence the most critical task for mission accomplishment; usually with the main effort.
   (11) Commands through his squad leaders using the intent of the two levels higher commanders.
   (12) Conducts rehearsals.

b. **PLATOON SERGEANT (PSG):** Senior NCO in the patrol and second in succession of command. Helps and advises the patrol leader, and leads the patrol in the patrol leader's absence. Supervises the patrol's administration, logistics, and maintenance. Prepares and issues paragraph 4 of the patrol OPORD.
(1) **Duties of the Platoon Sergeant:**

(a) Organizes and controls the patrol CP IAW the unit SOP, patrol leader’s guidance, and METT-TC factors.

(b) Receives squad leader’s requests for rations, water, and ammunition. Work with the company first sergeant or XO to request resupply. Directs the routing of supplies and mail.

(c) Directs the patrol medic and patrol aid-litter teams in moving casualties to the rear.

(d) Maintains patrol personnel status, consolidate and forward the patrol’s casualty reports (DA Forms 1155 and 1156), and receive and orient replacements.

(e) Monitors the morale, discipline, and health of patrol members.

(f) Supervises task-organized elements of patrol:

(g) Quartering parties.

(h) Security forces during withdrawals.

(i) Support elements during raids or attacks.

(j) Security patrols during night attacks.

(k) Coordinates and supervises company-directed patrol resupply operations.

(l) Ensures that supplies are distributed IAW the patrol leader’s guidance and direction.

(m) Ensures that ammunition, supplies, and loads are properly and evenly distributed (a critical task during consolidation and reorganization).

(n) Ensures the casualty evacuation plan is complete and executed properly.

(o) Ensures that the patrol adheres to the Platoon Leader’s time schedule.

(p) The following checklist outlines the Platoon Sergeant’s duties and responsibilities during specific actions:

(2) **Actions of the Platoon Sergeant during movement and halts:**

(a) Takes action necessary to facilitate movement.

(b) Supervises rear security during movement.

(c) Supervises, establishes, and maintains security during halts.

(d) Knows unit location.

(e) Performs additional tasks as required by the patrol leader and assists in every way possible. Focuses on security and control of patrol.

(3) **Actions by Platoon Sergeant at Danger Areas:**

(a) Directs positioning of near-side security (usually conducted by the trail squad or team).

(b) Maintains accountability of personnel.

(4) **Actions by Platoon Sergeant on the Objective Area:**

(a) Assists with ORP occupation.

(b) Supervises, establishes, and maintains security at the ORP.

(c) Supervises the final preparation of weapons and equipment in the ORP per patrol leader’s guidance.

(d) Assists the patrol leader in control and security.
(e) Supervises the reorganization and redistribution of ammo and equipment. Ensures accountability and status of personnel is maintained, to include WIAs and KIAs.

(f) Performs additional tasks assigned by the patrol leader and reports status to Platoon Leader.

(5) **Action by the Platoon Sergeant in the Patrol Base:**
   (a) Assists in patrol base occupation.
   (b) Assists in establishing and adjusting perimeter.
   (c) Enforces security in the patrol base.
   (d) Keeps movement and noise to a minimum.
   (e) Supervises and enforces camouflage.
   (f) Assigns sectors of fire.
   (g) Ensures designated personnel remain alert and equipment is maintained in a high state of readiness.
   (h) Requisitions supplies, water, ammo and supervises their distribution.
   (i) Supervises the priority of work and ensures its accomplishment.
      1. Security plan. Ensures crew served weapons tied in according to platoon sector sketch.
      3. Hygiene plan.
      5. Water plan.
      6. Rest plan.
   (j) Performs additional tasks assigned by the patrol leader and assists him in every way possible.

c. **Squad Leader (SL).** Responsible for what the squad does or fails to do. He is a tactical leader that leads by example.

(1) **Duties of the Squad Leader:**
   (a) Controls the maneuver of his squad and its rate and distribution of fire.
   (b) Manages the logistical and administrative needs of his squad. Requests and issues ammunition, water, rations, and special equipment.
   (c) Maintains equipment accountability.
   (d) Completes casualty feeder reports and review the casualty reports completed by squad members.
   (e) Directs the maintenance of the squad's weapons and equipment.
   (f) Inspects the condition of soldiers' weapons, clothing and equipment.
   (g) Keeps the Platoon Leader/Platoon Sergeant informed on status of squad.
   (h) Submits ACE report to Platoon Sergeant.

(2) **Actions by Squad Leader throughout the mission:**
   (a) Obtains status report from team leaders and submits reports to PL/PSG.
   (b) Makes a recommendation to the PL/PSG when problems are observed.
(c) Ensures tasks are accomplished by delegating tasks to team leaders by establishing a priority of tasks in accordance with orders received from the PL.
(d) Uses initiative in the absence of orders.
(e) Follows the PL's plan and makes recommendations.

(3) **Actions by Squad Leader during movement and halts:**
(a) Rotates heavy equipment and difficult duties.
(b) Ensures PL is notified when rest halts and water replenishment are required.
(c) Maintains proper movement techniques while monitoring route, pace, and azimuth.
(d) Prevents breaks in contact.
(e) Ensures subordinate leaders are disseminating information, assigning sectors of fire, and checks personnel.

(4) **Action by Squad Leader in the objective area:**
(a) Ensures special equipment has been prepared for actions at the objective.
(b) Maintains security and control during conduct of the assault.
(c) Obtains status reports from team leaders and ensures ammunition is redistributed and reports status to PL.

(5) **Actions by Squad Leader in the patrol base:**
(a) Ensures patrol base is occupied according to the plan.
(b) Ensures that his sector of the patrol base is covered by interlocking fires; makes final adjustments, if necessary.
(c) LP/OP's sent out in front of assigned sector. (METT-TC Dependent).
(d) Ensures priorities of work are being accomplished and reports accomplished priorities to the PL/PSG.
(e) Adheres to time schedule.
(f) Ensures personnel know the alert and evacuation plan the locations of key leaders, OPs and the location of the alternate patrol base.

d. **WEAPONS SQUAD LEADER (When designated).** Responsible for all that the weapons squad does or fails to do. His duties are the same as the squad leader. Additionally, he controls the machine guns and MAWs in support of the patrol's mission. He advises the PL on employment of his squad.
(1) Supervises machine gun teams to ensure they follow priority of work.
(2) Inspects machine gun teams for correct range cards, fighting positions, and understanding of fire plan.
(3) Supervises maintenance of machine guns (done correctly, deficiencies corrected, reported and does not violate security plan).
(4) Assists PL in planning.
(5) Positions machine guns not attached to squads according to patrol SOP at halts and danger areas.
(7) Submits ACE report to PSG.
(8) Designates targets for each gun.
(9) Gives additional fire commands to achieve maximum effectiveness of firepower:
   (a) Shifting fires.
   (b) Corrects windage or elevation to increase accuracy.
   (c) Alternates firing guns.
   (d) Prevents lulls in fire.

(10) Knows location of assault elements, security elements and prevents fratricide.

(11) Reports to higher.

e. **TEAM LEADER (TL)**. Controls the movement of his fire team and the rate and placement of fire by leading from the front and using the proper commands and signals. Maintains accountability of his men, weapons and equipment. Ensures his soldiers maintain unit standards in all areas. The following checklist outlines specific duties and responsibilities of team leaders during mission planning and execution. The Team Leader leads by example.

(1) **Actions Taken by Team leader During Planning and Preparation:**
   (a) Warning Order.
      (1) Assists in control of the squad.
      (2) Monitors squad during issue of the order.
   (b) OPORD Preparation.
      (1) Posts changes to time schedule.
      (2) Posts/Updates team duties on warning order board.
      (3) Prepares ammo and supply lists.
      (4) Turns in and picks up supply requests.
      (5) Distributes ammo and special equipment.
      (6) Performs all tasks given by the SL special instructions paragraph.
   (c) Operation Order.
      (1) Monitors squad during issue of the order.
      (2) Assists SL during rehearsals.

(2) **Actions taken by Team Leader during a Movement and at Halts:**
   (a) Takes actions necessary to facilitate movement.
      (1) Enforces rear security during movement.
      (2) Supervises, establishes, and maintains security at all times.
      (3) Performs additional tasks as required by the SL and assists him in every way possible, particularly control and security.

(3) **Action taken by Team Leader in the ORP:**
   (a) Assists in the occupation of the ORP.
   (b) Assists in the supervision, establishment and maintenance of security.
   (c) Supervises the final preparation of men, weapons, and equipment in the ORP as per the squad leader guidance.
   (d) Assists in control of personnel departing and entering the ORP.
   (e) Reorganizes perimeter after recon party departs.
   (f) Maintains commo with higher headquarters.
   (g) Upon return of recon party, assists in the reorganization of personnel and redistribution of ammo and equipment; ensures accountability of all personnel and equipment are maintained.
(h) Disseminates PIR to his team.
(i) Performs additional tasks assigned by the SL.

(4) Actions taken by Team Leader in the Patrol Base:
(a) Inspects the perimeter to ensure team has interlocking sectors of fire; prepares team sector sketch.
(b) Enforces the priority of work and ensures it is properly accomplished.
(c) Performs additional tasks assigned by the SL and assist him in every way possible.

(5) Actions taken by Team Leader during Link Up:
(a) Assists in the preparation of men and equipment.
(b) Ensures all personnel are knowledgeable of their tasks and the operation.

f. MEDIC. Assists the PSG in directing aid and litter teams; monitors the health and hygiene of the platoon.
(1) Treats casualties and assists in their evacuation under the control of the PSG.
(2) Aids the PL/PSG in field hygiene matters, personally checks the health and physical condition of platoon members.
(3) Requests Class VIII (medical) supplies through the PSG.
(4) Provides technical expertise and supervision of combat lifesavers.
(5) Ensures casualty feeder reports are correct and attached to each evacuated casualty.
(6) Carries out other tasks assigned by the PL/PSG.

g. RADIOTELEPHONE OPERATOR (RTO). Responsible for establishing and maintaining communications with higher headquarters and within the patrol. The RTO also serves as an enroute recorder and keeps a detailed patrol log. The patrol RTO must know the use and care of the radio to include:
(1) Waterproofing and presetting frequencies.
(2) Use of the SOI.
(3) How to construct and erect field-expedient antennas.

1-3. ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND. Any platoon/squad member may have to take command of his element in an emergency - all members must be prepared to do so.
a. During an assumption of command, situation permitting, the following tasks are accomplished applying METT-TC. Tasks are not necessarily accomplished in the following order:
(1) Informs the unit’s subordinate leaders of the command and notifies higher headquarters.
(2) Checks security.
(3) Checks crew served weapons.
(4) Pinpoints location.
(5) Coordinates and checks equipment.
(6) Checks personnel status.
(7) Issues FRAGO (if required).
(8) Reorganizes as needed maintaining unit integrity when possible.