
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
THE BASIC SCHOOL
MARINE CORPS TRAINING COMMAND
CAMP BARRETT, VIRGINIA 22134-5019

**PATROL ORDER AND
OVERLAY
DEMONSTRATION
B2H3397**

Patrol Order and Overlay Demonstration

Introduction

The process for developing a Patrol Order, while adhering to the same SMEAC model, involves many considerable changes from that required for the development of an operations order. At The Basic School, you will endure an extremely detailed and rigorous package that strives to develop and evaluate your ability to conduct an analysis, develop a scheme of maneuver, and communicate that plan in a time-competitive environment. This class builds upon the basic operations order format presented in Combat Orders Foundations (B2B2377) and the METT-TC analysis presented in Tactical Planning Process (B2B2477). This class will complement the Patrolling Operations Class (B2H3317).

Importance

Patrolling is a skill that every unit must master. In the tempo of operations today, everyday Marines of every Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) are faced with patrolling missions. For example, in Afghanistan and Iraq, Combat Service Support (CSS) units have been repeatedly tasked with conducting patrolling operations. Thus, every Marine should understand the basics of patrolling. In addition, even the simplest patrol requires an intensive amount of teamwork, planning, and advanced field skills. Patrolling is an excellent vehicle to increase small unit proficiency, to build small-unit leadership, and to train your subordinates in making decisions and operating independently.

In This Lesson

In this lesson you will be presented a warning order and a patrol order. The class will also demonstrate the creation of a patrol overlay. You will be expected to be proficient in developing each of these items.

This lesson covers the following topics:

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Patrol Order and Overlay Demonstration (Continued)

Learning Objectives

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S)

Given an order, map, overlay material, assorted color map pens, protractor, templates, and references, develop a map overlay that graphically depicts the scheme of maneuver. (0300-PAT-2004)

Given subordinate units, an operations order or a mission and a commander's intent from higher, and considering the situation, unit capabilities, and time available, issue a warning order to facilitate concurrent preparation of subordinate unit(s) with reconnaissance and detailed planning. (0302-OFF-1207)

Given subordinate units, an operations order or a mission and a commander's intent from higher, and considering the situation, unit capabilities, and time available, issue a five paragraph order to communicate a complete, realistic, and tactically sound plan that accomplishes the mission. (0302-OFF-1208)

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S)

Given an order with a mission to conduct combat operations, while wearing a fighting load, construct a terrain model to represent the area of operations. (0300-PAT-1004a)

Without the aid of reference, describe the elements of the combat order without omission. (0300-PAT-2002a)

Given an order from higher and a mental estimate of the situation, determine the enemy's most likely course of action (EMLCOA), to develop a scheme of maneuver. (0300-PAT-2002b)

Given an order from higher and a mental estimate of the situation, determine the friendly situation to develop a scheme of maneuver. (0300-PAT-2002d)

Given an order from higher and a mental estimate of the situation, develop a mission statement to accomplish the mission. (0300-PAT-2002e)

Given an order from higher and a mental estimate of the situation, develop a commander's intent to accomplish the mission. (0300-PAT-2002f)

Given an order from higher and a mental estimate of the situation, develop a scheme of maneuver to accomplish the mission. (0300-PAT-2002g)

Given an order from higher and a mental estimate of the situation, develop subordinate tasks to accomplish the mission. (0300-PAT-2002h)

Given an order from higher and a mental estimate of the situation, develop coordinating instructions to accomplish the mission. (0300-PAT-2002i)

Given an order from higher and a mental estimate of the situation, develop a signal plan to accomplish the mission. (0300-PAT-2002j)

Given subordinates while serving as a Marine Corps leader, verbally communicate to convey information and coordinate subordinate execution. (0302-OFF-1208a)

Given a terrain model, map overlay or graphic, use terrain model, graphic, and/or overlay to reinforce understanding of the order. (0302-OFF-1208b)

Patrol Warning Order

MCWP 3-11.3, *Scouting and Patrolling*, outlines the process by which the Patrol Leader organizes and prepares for the patrol. Inherent to the patrol planning process is the application of the six troop-leading steps (BAMCIS). As the Patrol Leader (PL) begins planning the patrol, he must assess the available resources: time, assistance, and information. Reconnaissance, completion of the estimate and the order, troop preparation, inspections, rehearsals all require time. Yet, there is never enough time in a combat environment.

One method to conserve time is to issue a **warning order**. A warning order is defined by Operational Terms and Graphics (MCRP 5-2A) as “a preliminary notice of an order or action which is to follow.” A patrol leader will issue a warning order as soon as is practical with as much pertinent information as possible that will assist patrol members in the operation. A warning order can be verbally issued to subordinates or it can be written out in a matrix format and posted for all to review. For best results, PLs pursue some combination of these methods. It is critical that PLs designate a subordinate leader to supervise the execution of the warning order. The Assistant Patrol Leader (APL) is usually designated in this role.

The warning order is based upon the SMEAC format and will include information from each of the five paragraphs. However, keep in mind that the PL is still working on the remainder of the troop-leading steps (arranging/making reconnaissance and completing the order). Thus, the warning order will not include those parts of the patrol order still being developed by the PL. A warning order will typically include information necessary for troop and mission preparation. The following outline is summarized from *Scouting and Patrolling* (MCWP 3-11.3).

Patrol Warning Order (Continued)

SMEAC (Continued)

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. Situation | Include the friendly and enemy situation information necessary for initial preparation. |
| II. Mission | Include the “what” and “why” of the patrol’s mission. |
| III. Execution | Identify the task organization so that patrol members can rehearse and train accordingly. Alert subordinate unit leaders to direct initial preparation (drawing ammunition, rations, special equipment), conducting immediate action drills, conducting link-up with attached personnel, and coordinating with necessary personnel. Alert subordinate leaders to patrol tasks (point man, navigator, Aid and Litter teams, Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) teams, demolition, etc.) that require preparation prior to departure. Identify the timeline devised for individual preparation, rest, briefs, inspections, rehearsals, order issue, and departure. |
| IV. Administration and Logistics | Identify the uniform, equipment, load of rations, water, and ammunition. Identify any crew served weapons and the subsequent spread-loading of ammunition and equipment. Identify any equipment requirements: wire cutters, demolitions, radios, flashlights, night-vision, binoculars, and mines) and their distribution during movement. |
| V. Command and Signal | Designate the key personnel (APL, Radio/Telephone Operator (RTO), navigators, etc.). Identify the PL’s schedule and location during prep time. |
-

Once the PL has published the warning order, he is free to continue his METT-TC analysis and application of the BAMCIS troop-leading process. As long as the subordinate unit leaders know what is required of them, the required preparation will be accomplished.

Patrol Order

Once the PL has issued a warning order, he will continue the troop-leading steps, BAMCIS.

Begin the Planning

In order to execute the initial planning process, the PL must conduct a METT-TC analysis. Just as presented in Tactical Planning Process (B2B2477), the METT-TC analysis is a crucial component of planning any Marine Corps operation.

Arrange Reconnaissance/ Make Reconnaissance

The PL may coordinate with other patrol leaders operating in the same area or with forward unit commanders for information pertinent to the patrol. The PL has now acquired all the required information for a successful order: updates to any EN or FR situations, passage points through the lines, lanes through obstacles, and observation post (OP) locations.

Complete the Planning

The PL must identify all potential courses of action based upon the mission accomplishment, as well as for any enemy contact. These must be included in the final plan. At this point, the PL has completed the thought process required for accomplishing the assigned mission. The PL prepares the **patrol order** to spell out the details, assign tasks to subordinates, and explain the entire operation. The patrol order will contain far greater detail than a regular 5-paragraph operation order. The patrol order may omit any information already addressed and disseminated within the warning order. "A patrol order is more detailed than a 5-paragraph squad order in that a great deal of attention is given to the individual duties."

Prior to issuing the patrol order, a PL should conduct coordination with the Command Operations Center (COC) and the Forward Unit Commander (FUC). In Appendix I of the Platoon Commander's Tactical Handbook, there is a checklist of suggested items. An orders preparation guide specifically tailored for a patrol order is listed below.

Patrol Order (Continued)

Complete the Planning, Order Preparation Guide (Continued)

COC Coordination

What support/information do you need from higher in order to accomplish the mission?

What information do they need from you before the patrol departs?

Orientation

What information does the patrol need?

- (1) What is the astrological data for the operation?
- (2) What is the terrain like? Extensive details? Key terrain?
- (3) What is the local population situation?
- (4) What are the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) considerations?
- (5) What is the visibility for the operation? Illumination?

I Situation

A. What is the Enemy Situation for *your* Enemy?

-
- (1) Describe the Enemy Forces (SALUTE):
 - What is their **S**ize?
 - What is their **A**ctivity?
 - What is their **L**ocation?
 - What is their **U**nit (and what are their TTPs)?
 - What **T**ime were they observed?
 - What **E**quipment do they have?

- (2) Describe the Enemy Capabilities/Limitations (DRAW-D):
 - Can the Enemy **D**efend? How long?
 - Can the Enemy **R**einforce? How long?
 - Can the Enemy **A**ttack?
 - Can the Enemy **W**ithdraw?
 - Can the Enemy **D**elay?

- (3) Describe the Enemy's Most Likely Course of Action (EMLCOA), based upon your assumption of enemy contact or observation during the patrol.

"I believe the Enemy's Most Likely Course of Action is to...."

Patrol Order (Continued)

Complete the Planning, Order Preparation Guide, I Situation (Continued)

I Situation,

(1) What was Higher's Mission? What was Higher's Commander's Intent?

B. What is the Friendly Situation?

(2) What units are Adjacent?
Can you use them for support if needed?
Do you have communication with them in case you must make coordination?

Who is to the Left? What is their Mission?
Who is to the Right? What is their Mission?
Who is to the Front? What is their Mission?
Who is to the Rear? What is their Mission?

(3) What units are Supporting?
What is their Command Relationship (GS/DS/ATT)?
What is their location?
What is the Priority of Fires?

C. What units/ individuals are Attached/Detached?

(1) What is the status of the Attachments?
i. What is the date/time effective?
ii. Who is attached? Are they added to the roster?
iii. Are they familiar with the Immediate Actions?
iv. Are they present at the order?
v. Are they present at rehearsals?

(2) What is the status of the Detachments?
i. What units are Detached?
ii. What is the date/time effective?
iii. What is the link-up plan?

II Mission

Who is to accomplish the Patrol?

What is the type of Patrol assigned?

When is the Task to be executed? Is time priority?

Where is the Task to be executed?

Why is the Task to be executed? Is the mission priority?

Patrol Order (Continued)

Complete the Planning, Order Preparation Guide, III Execution (Continued)

III Execution

(1) What is the Purpose of your mission?

A. Describe your Commander's Intent

(2) State your Method of exploitation?

(3) What is your desired Endstate?

B. Describe the Concept of Operations

(1) Explain the Scheme of Maneuver:

This should describe in detail the patrol from beginning to end. Passing through friendly lines, security halts, use of terrain along the patrol route from TCM to TCM, actions near known, suspected, and likely enemy positions, and re-entry of friendly lines are some of the items that should be included in the SOM.

(2) Explain the Fire Support Plan relative to Patrol Ops.

- i. Plan fires for the conduct phase of the patrol. Because the enemy situation is unknown fires in support of preparation and consolidation are not necessary.
- ii. Has higher planned targets in support of the operation? What are the grid coordinates?
- iii. Assign appropriate essential fire support task (EFST): Destroy, Disrupt, Delay, Divert, or Limit, for the conduct phase.
- iv. Multiple targets can support the EFST, and must be briefed by TTLODAC:

Trigger: What condition needs to be met for the target to be fired?

Target Designator and Description,

Location: At least six digit grid to target.

Observer: Who is the Primary Observer? Who is the Alternate?

Delivery Agency: 60s, 81s, 155, CAS?

Attack guidance: What shell/fuse combination is desired? What type of ammunition does the firing

agency have? What type of fuse?

Communications Net. On what frequency will the fires be requested?

- v. Effects desired. For example: I want 2 minutes of duration suppression to allow the patrol to flank the enemy.
 - vi. Are observers proficient with the Call-For-Fire?
 - vii. What is the plan to roll priority targets?
 - viii. Has the fire support overlay been created for COC coordination?
 - ix. Has the List of Targets been submitted to the COC?
-

Patrol Order (Continued)

Complete the Planning, Order Preparation Guide, III Execution (Continued)

III Execution

Note: Many tasks should have been already assigned in the Warning Order.)

C. Issue Tasks to the Subordinate Units

Who is to accomplish the Task?

- APL
- RTO
- Aid and Litter Teams
- EPW Teams
- Navigator
- Pace Counter

What is the tactical Task assigned?

When is the Task to be executed?

Where is the Task to be executed?

Why is the Task to be executed?

D. Brief the Coordinating Instructions

What is the timeline?

- Order issue?
- Inspections?
- Departure?
- Return?
- Debrief?

Where are the passage points?

Who is our link-up?

What actions are required upon passage in? Out?

What are details on the primary route?

What are details on the alternate route?
 Where are the established rally points?
 What are actions upon rally points?
 What is the lost Marine plan by stage?
 What are all the TCMs?
 What is the priority of rehearsals?
 What is the no-communications plan by stage? What
 is the required MOPP level for the operation? What
 are the Rules of Engagement for the operation? What
 is the Go/No-Go criteria?
 What are the Commander's Critical Information
 Requirements (CCIRs) from higher?
 Have you scheduled a weapons test-fire?

Patrol Order (Continued)

Complete the Planning, Order Preparation Guide, III Execution (Continued)

D. Brief the Coordinating Instructions (Continued)

What are the Immediate Actions?
 - Linear Danger Area
 - Cross-Compartmental Danger Area
 - Chance Contact (Break Contact or Immediate Aslt)
 - Hasty Ambush
 - Counter Ambush (Near and Far)
 - Indirect Fire

IV Administration and Logistics

A. Brief any administration information

How many Marines are present?
 What uniform is to be worn?
 What equipment is to be brought?
 Where shall all wounded in action (WIA) be collected? By
 stage?
 Where shall all killed in action (KIA) be collected? By
 stage?
 Where shall EPWs be collected? By stage?
 Where is the Corpsman's location?
 What is the CasEvac Plan?

B. Brief any Logistics information that was not outlined earlier in your Warning Order

How much ammunition is required?
 What pyro is allotted to the unit?
 When shall logistics requirements be requested?
 How much chow is required?
 How much water is required?
 What night vision assets are required?
 What long-range vision assets are required?
 What is the resupply plan? Who has priority?
 What are the transportation capabilities?

V Command and Signal
A. Brief any Signal
Information

What are the frequencies for the operation?
Where are the Communications Electronics Operating Instructions (CEOI) located?
What is the primary Challenge/Password? Alternate?
What is the Running Password?
What is the Signal Plan? Primary signals? Alternate?
What is the Near/Far Recognition plan?
What are the Hand/Arm Signals to be used by the patrol?

Patrol Order (Continued)

Complete the Planning, Order Preparation Guide, V Command and Signal (Continued)

- V Command and Signal (Continued)**
1. What is the Location of Key Personnel?
Where is the PL located?
Where is the APL located?
Where is the RTO located?
 2. What is the Succession of Command?
Who is designated if the PL is gone?
Who is designated if the APL is gone?

B. Brief the required Command Information

Use this template to assist in preparation of your patrol order. Once the PL has completed the order, the PL should request a status update for all tasks assigned in the warning order. When initial preparations have progressed to a satisfactory degree (or if time dictates otherwise), the members of the patrol are assembled. Roll call is taken to ensure attendance, and then the patrol order is issued. This will be the only opportunity for the PL to issue detailed instructions; the entire operation must be completely clear to all members prior to the patrol's departure.

Patrol Overlay

Whether operating at a battalion or a company level the COC must always be aware of the location and activity of the patrolling unit. One successful method of accomplishing this is for the PL to create a **patrol overlay**. The patrol overlay is a transparent or translucent graphical depiction of special military information that has been plotted at the same scale of a map, photograph, imagery, or graphic. When the overlay is placed over the area of operation on the map, the details on the overlay appear in their true position with respect to that map.

Materials needed to make a high quality patrol overlay are:

- Map, photograph, imagery, or a graphic
- Overlay paper
- Straight edge
- Tape
- Map pens
- Protractor
- MCRP 5-2A Operational Terms and Graphics

Information required on a patrol overlay:

- Register marks
- Primary Route (graphic and info box)
- Alternate route (graphic and info box)
- Checkpoints (graphic and info box)
- Location of pre-planned targets
- All Tactical Control Measures (TCM)
- Marginal Information Box:
 - Patrol Identification and name of PL
 - Date Time Group
 - Map Reference Data (Sheet Name, Sheet Number, Scale, Series)
 - Prepared By
 - Time Of Departure
 - Time Of Return
- Legend Box
- Call Signs and Frequencies Box
- Brevity Code Box
- Target List Box
- Remarks Box
- Classification

PREPARATION

There are three steps in the preparation of a map overlay: orientation of the overlay, plotting and symbolization of the detail, and addition of the required marginal information.

Orientation

Orient the overlay material over the map area to be annotated and if possible attach it to the map temporarily with tape. Next trace the grid intersections nearest the two opposite corners of the overlay and label each with the proper grid coordinates. These register marks show the receiver of the overlay exactly where it fits on the map. Without the register marks the overlay is difficult to orient.

Plotting Detail

Colored map pens should be used to plot the patrol's intended routes as well as other information such as the locations of pre-planned targets and other TCMs. The author of the overlay should use standard military operational terms and graphics. Non-standard operational terms and graphics invented by the author must be identified in a legend on the overlay.

Marginal Information

When all required detail has been plotted onto the overlay the following information is printed on the overlay:

- Marginal Information Box; Patrol Identification and name of PL, Date Time Group, Map Reference Data (Sheet Name, Sheet Number, Scale, Series), Authored/Prepared By, Time Of Departure, Time Of Return
- Legend Box; clarifies both standard and non-standard symbols on the overlay.
- Call Signs and Frequencies Box; give both primary and alternate for as many planned days out plus at least on day extra.
- Brevity Code Box
- Target List Box
- Remarks Box; if there are no special remarks to be made this box may remain off.
- Classification; stated at the center top and bottom of the overlay. The lowest classification for an actual overlay is "confidential" except during training which is "unclassified".

Higher headquarters will retain one copy of the overlay. If higher is a battalion COC, one copy will go to the S-3 for tracking on the overall situation-map. If higher is a company command post (CP), one copy will go to the Executive Officer for tracking on the situation-map. The overlays will be retained to track the patrol's movement, deconflict friendly units, and facilitate indirect fire support.

The PL will construct two patrol overlays on a clear sheet of plastic overlay paper. Crosshairs should be drawn in the corners that indicate the appropriate grid coordinates

so the overlay can be aligned on the map. If existing pre-planned targets do not adequately cover the patrol route the PL should plan additional targets. These additional targets must have their target designator left blank until the FSCC approves the target and issues a target number. Targets to be requested are submitted as a list of targets. If the FSCC approves those targets they are returned as a target list. Target lists are covered in more detail in Fire Support Planning (B2C2797).

Refer to MCRP 3-11.1A Commander's Tactical Notebook, Appendix J for an example of a patrol overlay.

Summary

You have been presented a warning order and a patrol order and demonstration of creating a patrol overlay. You will be expected to be proficient in developing each of these items.

References

Reference Number or Author	Reference Title
MCWP 3-11.3	Scouting and Patrolling
MCRP 3-11.1A	Commander's Tactical Notebook
MCRP 5-2A	Operational Terms and Graphics
USMC	Platoon Commanders Tactical Notebook

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Term or Acronym	Definition or Identification
APL	Assistant Patrol Leader
BAMCIS	Begin the planning, Arrange for reconnaissance, Make reconnaissance, Complete the planning, Issue the order, Supervise
CasEvac	Casualty evacuation
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CEOI	Communications Electronics Operating Instructions
COC	Command Operations Center
CP	Command post
CSS	Combat Service Support
DRAW-D	Defend, Reinforce, Attack, Withdraw, Delay
DTG	Date time group
EMPCOA	Enemy's Most Probable Course of Action
EPW	Enemy Prisoner of War
FSCC	Fire Support Coordination Center
FUC	Forward Unit Commander
KIA	Killed in action
METT-TC	Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops and equipment-Time available, Civil considerations
MOS	Military Occupational Specialty
OP	Observation post
PL	Patrol Leader
RTO	Radio/Telephone Operator
SALUTE	Size, Activity, Location, Unit, Time, Equipment

SMEAC	Situation, Mission, Execution, Administration and Logistics, Command and Signal
TCM	Tactical Control Measure
TTP	Tactics, techniques, and procedures
WIA	Wounded in action

PATROL ORDER

This patrol order is written by the PL, 1st Sqd Ldr, 2nd Plt, B Co. BN 1/2.

Orientation. APL, arrange the squad around the terrain model by Security, HQ, and Assault and have them break out their maps and orient to the terrain model. The terrain model is oriented to the ground and encompasses our present position and the area forward of our company's defensive position. North is indicated by the E-tool in the upper right-hand corner of the terrain model. We are currently located in our AA at 18S TH 870642. The boundaries for our AO are as follows: To the north – The North Branch of Chopawamsic Creek and New Breck Road, to the west – MCB-1, to the south – MCB-1, and to the east – TT92 easting.

Terrain and weather: The terrain is typical to the Quantico Highland region, but is steeper and more broken in this area with many fingers and near vertical draws especially near water features. There are two major creek systems; North Branch Chopawamsic Creek and South Branch Chopawamsic Creek; and numerous intermittent streams that run throughout the AO. These water features create numerous linear danger areas (DA). There are numerous trail networks that run throughout the AO which also create linear DA.

Key terrain features within our TAOR include LZ Falcon (GC 907 676), Breckinridge Reservoir, and the village of AMMO DUMP which is restricted to U.S. Forces. LZ Falcon is the only useable LZ in the AO.

The vegetation is thick and visibility is normally restricted to 50-100m, sometimes less than 25m in the low areas. BN has established two BP's. The first is BP 1 located vic of LZ Falcon (GC 907 676). The second is BP 2 located at the village of Barrett, (GC 873 642). Our company has been tasked with patrolling the areas forward of the BN's BP's.

Astro Data:

Date	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset	Percent Illm

Weather data: The weather for the next 48 hours will be _____ with highs in the _____ and lows in the _____; Winds from the _____ with approximate speeds of _____.

The affects of weather on our patrol will be _____.
Are there any questions on orientation? OK...Hold all questions till the end.

Situation

Enemy Forces

Composition, Disposition and Strength. Over the last 48 hours a company-sized unit of Montanyan forces have been infiltrating Fire Teams into the BN's AO IOT revitalize the CRF insurgency with ground forces, arms, and equipment. The Montanyans have been wearing woodland camouflage utilities, and have US style small arms. The only CRF elements currently operating in the BN AO are believed to be acting as guides for the Montanyans.

Capabilities and Limitations. CRF/Montanyan units are not likely to defend their positions within our AO. Rapid reinforcement is unlikely due to their poor C2 and I anticipate it taking 30-45 minutes before they can mass a squad (+) or platoon (-). CRF/Montanyan units are not operating with significant combat power therefore reinforcements are required prior to offensive operations. You can expect these small units to withdraw back to the north and to initiate sporadic harassing fires to delay your pursuit. Their indirect fire capabilities are unknown at this time.

EMLCOA. The enemy is attempting to avoid decisive engagement. Their main effort is to infiltrate forces into the AO. Their mission is to reconnoiter rally points and our positions IOT allow larger MRA elements to infiltrate into the AO. They are currently operating out of platoon (-) size patrol bases, outside the maximum effective range of our indirect fires. From those positions, squad size elements have moved in closer to establish a squad (+) size patrol bases from which they can deploy their fire team sized elements. These squads have 2-3 light machine guns traveling within their squad. Fire teams have been moving from these patrol bases, using the thick vegetation as cover and concealment to infiltrate our AO. They are attempting to reconnoiter our positions and current operational activity. Furthermore, they are establishing rally points for larger forces to echelon. These MRA recon patrols will avoid decisive engagement. There is a likely MRA LP/OP located "HERE" with the task of providing early detection of Marine security patrols. They're suspected to be 2-3 men in strength, with a general orientation to the S-SW which is our most likely approach. The LP/OP is not suspected to have any automatics weapons. Once the enemy LP/OP is compromised by our patrol, they will immediately break contact North, across the North Branch Chopawamsic Creek, using the cover and concealment of the thick vegetation to link up with a squad (+) patrol base. They are operating out of a likely squad (+) sized patrol base, currently located "HERE." Those 2-3 light machine guns will be manned at all times, with the rest of the squad on a rest plan. They will be tied in with each other in a 360 degree security plan. It is suspected that the squad (+) will quickly begin moving to exfiltrate the AO once they are made aware of our presence and impending assault. They are not in a position to be decisively engaged, as they have very little mutual support. If compromised, they will attempt to delay our assault under the cover of their 2-3 light machine guns, which will provide them time and space to exfiltrate back to their larger patrol bases located to the north. They will withdraw to the North, using North Branch Chopawamsic Creek to guide their movement attempting to link up with reinforcements. However, if the squad size element feels they have the element of surprise or a tactical advantage, then they will attempt to conduct a hasty ambush or hasty attack on our patrol.

Friendly Forces

Higher

(a) Mission. 2nd Platoon conducts squad-size security patrols within AO IOT prevent Montanyan forces from infiltrating into our BN's AO and to provide early warning of a CRF/Montanyan attack on US forces. MISSION HAS PRIORITY.

(b) Commander's Intent. ENDSTATE: Interdict and deter the Montanyan forces from refitting and rearming of the CRF.

(2) Adjacent

- (a) B Co. 2nd Plt. 2nd Sqd. Conducts patrols E to I-95.
- (b) B Co. 2nd Plt. 3rd Sqd. Conducts patrols W of MCB-2.
- (c) B Co. 1st Plt. Occupies BP 1 around LZ Falcon. I will confirm any friendly unit locations and call signs during Forward Unit Coordination and will inform you prior to our Departure of Friendly Lines (DFL)
- (d) B Co. 3rd Plt. Occupies BP 2 around Barrett Village. I will confirm any friendly unit locations and call signs during FUC coordination and inform you prior to our Departure Friendly Lines.
- (e) B Co. Wpns Plt. Established 60mm mortar pos vic LZ Falcon.
- (f) Bn 1/2. Weapons Co. Conducts vehicular patrols along MCB 1, MCB 2, MCB 3, Hot Patch Rd and I-95. I will confirm any friendly unit locations and their call signs during Forward Unit Coordination and inform you prior to our departure of friendly lines.
- (g) Bn CP located vic LZ 7.

(3) Supporting.

- (a) B Co 60's GS of Co vic LZ Falcon. POF 2nd Plt ,3rd Plt,1st Plt.
- (b) F 2/10 DS of Bn vic LZ 6. POF Alpha Co ,Charlie Co ,Bravo Co.
- (c) 81's GS Bn vic LZ 8. POF Alpha ,Charlie ,Bravo.

Attachments/Detachments. None

Mission. At 1230, 1st Squad conducts a security patrol to GUARD forward of our BN's BP's IOT prevent Montanyan forces from infiltrating the AO. Helo extract NLT 1700 from LZ Falcon. TIME HAS PRIORITY.

Execution

a. Commander's Intent.

PURPOSE: To prevent Montanyan forces from infiltrating into the AO and refitting and revitalizing CRF.

METHOD: The enemy's Center of Gravity is their 2-3 Light MGs located with the Sqd (+) Patrol Base. The enemy's Critical Vulnerability is their lack of mutual support between adjacent units. We will exploit this CV by conducting a well-disciplined aggressive patrolling effort that will locate, isolate, and systematically destroy suspected and likely MRA positions.

ENDSTATE: The MRA squad size elements or smaller are located and destroyed. Friendly elements able to continue current operations unimpeded IVO LZ Falcon. TA6B clear of enemy elements larger than fire team size.

b. Concept of the Operation

Scheme of Maneuver. Our squad will conduct a day time security patrol forward of Alpha Company's friendly lines. We will utilize a patrol formation

organized with a Security Unit, Support Unit, and an Assault Unit. Our primary route is depicted on the terrain model in blue. The alternate route is in brown. The conduct of our patrol's primary route follows:

We will DFL through 1st Plt, Alpha Co's defensive position at PP3. Approximately 200m or one terrain feature away we will conduct a short-security-halt to acclimatize to the environment. During this leg I will establish priority target AB 1001. Utilizing the terrain along this finger to guide our movement, we will move northwest for approximately 700 meters to CP 3. Our second leg will take us in an easterly direction for approximately 600 meters to CP 18. We will encounter a cross-compartment danger area West of CP 18 and will conduct a danger area crossing. We will utilize this high ground to watch for signs of enemy activity since they likely use the North Branch of Chopowhamsic Creek to guide their movement. Our third leg will take us southeast for approximately 400m to CP 7. During the third leg I will establish priority target AB 1002. Our fourth and final leg will take us generally southwest for 500m to our RRP. We will encounter a trail that we will treat as a linear danger area. From the RRP we will contact 3d Plt, Alpha Co, conduct linkup with the guide and Enter Friendly Lines (EFL) through PP3. Throughout the patrol Rally Points (RP) will be identified every 400m to 600m at easily identifiable terrain. If the primary route becomes untenable or if directed by higher, we will patrol along the alternate route. The alternate route will be much slower and will traverse the terrain in more detail. If we are required to utilize the alternate route we will bypass checkpoints as time requires.

Fire Support Plan. We have priority of fires from Alpha Company's 60mm mortars during this patrol. I have planned fires in support of the conduct phase of the patrol. The essential fire support task is to disrupt the enemy's ability to mass to a unit larger than a fire team reinforced in order to allow the patrol to close with and destroy the enemy unit. I have three targets planned for the conduct of the patrol. The purpose of my fire support is to suppress enemy IOT close with and destroy with direct fire weapons. If contact is made with a squad-size or smaller force, I will use mortars to suppress the enemy while our patrol orients and closes with the enemy. If contact is made with greater than a squad-size force, I will use mortars to suppress and slow his advance as we move to gain the tactical advantage. During the conduct of the patrol I will establish priority targets as I briefed in the SOM. I have the following pre-planned targets:

Tgt #	Trigger	Location	Observer	Delivery Agency	Attack Guidance	Comm Net
AB 1001	Visual contact	TH 9027 6830	PL/APL	A Co 60s	HE delay	Wpns Plt Tac
AB 1001	Visual contact	TH 9060 6850	PL/APL	A Co 60s	HE delay	Wpns Plt Tac
AB 1002	Visual contact	TH 9130, 6810	PL/APL	A Co 60s	HE delay	Wpns Plt Tac

Effects: I want three minutes of effective duration suppression on the targets, to allow the patrol to close with and destroy the enemy.

Tasks

First Fire Team- Security Unit

You are the security unit. At 1230, interdict MRA forces IOT prevent them from infiltrating into the AO.

Second Fire Team – Support Unit

You are the Support unit. At 1230, interdict MRA forces IOT prevent them from infiltrating into the AO.

Third Fire Team- Assault Unit

You are the Assault Unit. At 1230, interdict MRA forces IOT prevent them from infiltrating into the AO. Provide (1) EPW Teams and (1) Aid and Liter Team.

Coordinating Instructions
Time Line:

0930 Rehearsals
 1030 Final Inspection
 1045 Helo Insert to LZ Falcon
 1100 FUC
 NLT 1230 Depart Friendly Lines NLT
 1700 Re-Enter Friendly Lines Upon
 completion of the patrol: Debrief

Tactical Control Measures

Assembly Area TH 870 642
 Passage Point 3 TH 906 676
 Initial Rally Point One Terrain Feature away from PP3 (inside FL)
 Checkpoint 3 TH 902 682
 Checkpoint 18 TH 908 683
 Checkpoint 7 TH 912 682
 RRP TH 909 678
 Contact Point Coordinated with FUC prior to departure

En route Rally Points will be designated during movement approximately every 400-600 meters.

Primary and Alternate Routes. (All azimuths are magnetic)

Primary:

	START PT	DISTANCE	MAG AZIMUTH	END PT
LEG 1	PP3 / TT 906 676	700m	334 deg	CP3
LEG 2	CP3 / TT 902 682	625m	89 deg	CP18
LEG 3	CP18 / TT 908 683	410m	114 deg	CP7
LEG 4	CP7 / TT 912 682	500m	227 deg	RRP / TT 909 678

Alternate:

	START PT	DISTANCE	MAG AZIMUTH	END PT
LEG 1	PP3 / TT 906 676	700m	334 deg	CP3
LEG 2	CP3 / TT 902 682	625m	89 deg	CP18
LEG 3	CP18 / TT 908 683	550m	154deg	RRP/TT 909 678

Assistant Patrol Leader

During preparation for the patrol supervise the execution of the Timeline.

During the conduct of the patrol Supervise; Flank Security, Casualty Collection Point (CCP), EPW Collection Point. Maintain personnel accountability and collect Ammo Casualty and EPW (ACE) Reports from all elements; report consolidated reports to me. Redistribute logistical items as required.

Radio Operator

Prior to DFL; preset channels and conduct comm. Checks with Plt CP, Co. CP, Co. Mortars, BN COC, and Air Nets. Establish and maintain communications with the Platoon CP. Execute all required radio checks and reporting requirements per the CEOI. O/O transmit CASREP, SPOTREP, and HLZ Briefs. O/O report the patrol's actions using the brevity codes contained in the CEOI.

Navigator

Keep the point man oriented on the patrol route. Maximize terrain to identify enemy activity. Notify me when we arrive at designated checkpoints.

Pacers.

Maintain an accurate pace count throughout the conduct of the patrol. Notify the Navigator every 100 meters.

Aid and Litter Team

Assist Corpsman as he directs in the treatment, care, and transportation of any friendly or enemy WIA during conduct of the patrol. Report any significant change of WIA condition to the APL immediately. Gear is according to Warning Order.

Search/EPW Team

You are responsible for the Searching, Silencing, Segregation, Safeguarding, Speed (escort), and Tagging of all EPWs. Report any significant change of EPW condition to the APL immediately. Gear is according to Warning Order.

Formation During Movement.

The patrol will be organized into three elements; a Security Element, Headquarters Element, and Assault Element. The PL will designate patrol formations during movement based on enemy situation and terrain utilization.

Departure of Friendly Lines.

NLT thirty minutes before the time of departure, the PL leaves a 5-point contingency plan with the APL and conducts forward unit coordination. The PL takes two Marines as security, one being the navigator. PL meets with the forward unit's commander (FUC) to coordinate departure and reentry plans. The patrol's navigator links up with the forward unit's guide. When the PL returns to the assembly area, he moves the patrol toward the departure point. En route, he designates the initial rally point (IRP) and links back up with the patrol's navigator and the forward unit's guide. Upon final approval from higher and under the direction of the forward unit's guide, he moves the patrol to the passage lane. The APL, following in trace of the forward unit's guide, leads the patrol through the passage lane. The patrol assumes a dispersed file behind the APL in the order of security, HQ, and assault units. Once the patrol reaches the far side of the passage lane (enemy side), the forward unit's guide stops and as the patrol continues its movement, the APL counts out all patrol members. While continuing its movement, the patrol transitions into the patrol formation. Approximately 200-300 meters forward of friendly lines, the patrol conducts its first listening halt.

Reentry of Friendly Lines.

When the patrol reaches its reentry rally point (RRP) the PL halts the patrol for a long security halt. The PL then radios higher headquarters and requests to re-enter friendly lines. If communications cannot be established he then executes the alternate plan - normally to meet a guide at the contact point within a pre-designated time window. Once permission to re-enter is granted the PL passes a 5-point contingency plan to the APL and departs for the contact point taking two Marines for security. The PL halts at the contact point to meet the forward unit's guide. The PL initiates the far recognition signal. The forward unit's guide responds. Once far recognition is established the PL advances to meet the guide. The PL and the forward unit's guide pass information as necessary and then leaving one man with the guide, the PL moves back to pick up the rest of the patrol. The PL moves the patrol forward to the contact point where the forward unit's guide then leads the patrol back through the defensive lines. As the patrol enters the passage lane it collapses into a dispersed file. On the far side of the passage lane (enemy side) the PL and the cover man count the patrol into friendly lines. Once re-entry is complete the PL passes a SITREP to the FUC. The patrol then conducts debrief.

Actions at Rally Points.

Rally points will be designated every 400-600 meters. I will be designating these using the proper hand and arm signals.

GO/NO-GO criteria

If six Marines are present, one being a unit leader and a radio is in their possession, and then continue the mission. If they fail to meet the GO criteria then abort the mission and return to friendly lines via the escape azimuth. The escape azimuth is 180 degrees magnetic. Once in the vicinity of friendly lines, wait at the RRP. Reentry linkup will be IAW SOP.

Lost Marine Plan.

If a Marine becomes separated from the patrol during movement from PP3 to CP 3 the Marine will move back to the last designated rally point and wait for 30 mins and wait for the rest of the patrol to link up with him at that rally point. After 30 mins the Marine will

then move south in the same direction as the Marine had to move to the last rally point until he hits a unimproved trail. Once at the unimproved trail he will turn right until he hits a hard ball road. Once at the hard ball road he will wait until a Weapons Company vehicular patrol comes by and will link up with weapons plt. During movement from CP 3 to CP18 the Marine will return to the last established rally point and wait 30 mins for link up with the rest of the patrol. After 30 mins the Marine will then move east until he hits a large stream (Chopawamsic Creek) and turn right. He will follow the stream until it intersects with a hardball. At the hardball he will wait and link up with Weapons Company's vehicular patrols. During movement from CP 18 to CP 7 if a Marine gets separated the Marine will return to the last known rally point and wait 30 mins. After 30 mins the Marine will continue to move east until he hits a stream and turn right until it intersects with a hard ball. At the hard ball he will link up with Weapons Company's patrols. During movement from check point 7 to the reentry rally point if a Marine becomes separated the Marine will return to the last designated rally point and wait 30 mins. After 30 mins the Marine will move east until he hits a stream. At the stream he will turn right until it intersects with a hardball road. At the hard ball road the Marine will wait and link up with Weapon's Company patrols that are patrolling the hardballs.

Actions on Enemy Contact (Immediate Action Drills)

Hasty ambush

When the patrol observes an enemy patrol the PL may choose to conduct a hasty ambush. The individual who first spots the enemy executes the appropriate hand-and-arm signal (a rifle brought up at eye level). All patrol members then slowly take cover and observe their assigned sector for security. Once the PL confirms, he gives the appropriate hand-and-arm signal. The patrol then moves abreast in that direction. Those on the flanks continue to provide flank security. The RTO observes and covers the patrol's rear. The PL normally initiates the ambush.

Chance Contact

Immediate Assault:

If a patrol member sees the enemy and at the same time is observed by the enemy he immediately engages the enemy. The firing signals to the rest of the patrol the general direction of the contact. The patrol then maneuvers in reaction to the contact as directed by the PL.

Break contact:

When a patrol is in contact with a superior force, the best course of action for a patrol may be to break contact. When a PL directs the patrol to break contact, he initiates the action with two long whistle blasts. He then gives break contact *direction* and *distance*. Patrols generally break contact by bounds; one unit moving while the other units cover their withdrawal with suppressive fires. The patrol continues their withdrawal until it is no longer in contact with the enemy and has reached a safe rally point.

Counter-Ambush

Near:

When a patrol is caught in a near ambush (within hand grenade range of the enemy's position), those caught in the kill-zone immediately return fire--if escape from the kill zone or cover within the kill zone is not available, they then immediately assault through

the enemy's position to disrupt the ambush. Those not in the kill zone return suppressive fire and if need be, maneuver to support those in the kill zone.

Far Ambush and Reaction to a Sniper:

When a patrol is caught in a far ambush (outside hand grenade range), those caught in the kill zone take cover and return suppressive fire. Should the PL choose to assault, those not in the kill zone will maneuver to a position from which they can assault the enemy. The reaction to a sniping is the same.

React to Indirect Fire:

When attacked by indirect fire it is critical that patrols immediately take cover and when possible, move away from the impacts. If patrol members hear the rounds coming in, they immediately take cover. Once the initial salvo is over, the PL gives a direction and distance for the patrol to move. The patrol then double-times out of the impact area in the direction prescribed by the PL.

Actions at Danger Areas.

Linear.

At the sign of a linear danger area the point man halts the patrol. The PL moves forward and confirms the danger area. He then signals to the patrol and designates near and far side rally points. The flanks position to provide flank security along the linear danger area. When directed by the PL the security unit crosses the danger area and conducts a zigzag recon of the far side. Once the far side of the danger area is secure the SUL signals back to the PL. The PL leaving the APL in charge on the near side crosses the danger area with the RTO. The APL directs the rest of the patrol across in either pairs or units. The APL and Flank Security cross last. Once the entire patrol is across the APL conducts a moving headcount and the patrol departs the area.

Cross-compartment.

When a patrol encounters a cross-compartment danger area the actions are generally the same as crossing a linear danger area with two exceptions. First, when the PL designates a cross-compartment danger area, *the patrol moves abreast*, so they observe the cross compartment and provide cover for the patrol as it crosses. Second, when the PL crosses the danger area, he takes the flanks with him. When the flanks reach the far side, they orient outboard covering the far side flanks.

Actions at Halts

Short:

When the patrol column stops, patrol members react as if it is a short security halt. The patrol orients outboard, with each individual moving to the nearest cover and taking a knee. By doing this, the patrol ensures 360-degree security.

Long:

The PL determines all long security halts and will inform the patrol accordingly. Patrol members position themselves in the prone behind good cover and concealment. Those in the center of the patrol column will then move outboard to form an oval or cigar-shaped perimeter. The APL will then disseminate guidance and assign sectors of fire to unit leaders.

Listening:

When it is apparent that an enemy force is in the area or if something unidentifiable is heard, the PL may stop the patrol and conduct a listening halt. The PL initiates a listening halt by an exaggerated touching of the ear. Patrol members repeat the signal until the entire patrol is advised. The patrol then halts in place. *Everyone remains silent and listens* until the PL signals to continue movement.

Rehearsals and Inspections:

All patrol members will muster at the Plt CP for rehearsals 10 minutes following this order. Priority for rehearsals is as follows: (1) Counter Ambush near and far (2) Chance Contact immediate assault and break contact; (3) Hasty Ambush; (4) Actions at danger areas and, (5) Departure/reentry of friendly lines. Once these are complete, the APL and I will conduct the final inspection.

Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIRs).

1. Contact with enemy patrols.
2. Sustain priority or urgent casualty.

Debrief.

Following our reentry into friendly lines, I will pass pertinent information to the FUC and then the entire patrol will move to the company CP where we will be debriefed by our Plt Commander, the Company XO, and a Bn S-2 representative.

Administration and Logistics**Administration****Casevac Plan**

If we sustain a casualty along our patrol, we will contact higher and request either a Ground CASEVAC or an Air CASEVAC.

Ground: If we sustain a casualty that we cannot Air CASEVAC, we will conduct a Ground CASEVAC. Weapons Company is conducting vehicular patrols on the hard balls so we will utilize them to conduct the Ground CASEVAC. When a casualty is sustained, I will coordinate w/ Wpns Co and establish a link-up point on the closest hard ball road. During movement to the hardball, the security unit will be responsible for navigation and security to the front and to the rear, the headquarters will be responsible for security to the flanks and the assault unit will be responsible for carrying the wounded Marine to the hard ball. Once at the link-up point on the hard ball, all units will transition and assume 360 degree security. If time permits we will continue on with the patrol.

Air: Along our patrol, I will keep track of possible LZs where we can move to in order to facilitate an Air CASEVAC. If we do sustain a casualty during our movement and are in the vicinity of a LZ we will move to the LZ in the most direct route. During the movement, the security unit will be responsible for navigation and security to the front and to the rear, the headquarters will be responsible for security to the flanks and the assault unit will be responsible for carrying the wounded Marine to the hard ball. Once at the link-up point on the hard ball, all units will transition and assume 360 degree security. If time permits we will continue on with the patrol.

EPWs will be handled in accordance with the "5 S's and a T." We will keep them with us for intelligence reasons and will escort them back to friendly lines and turn over to Company CP. During our route if we are close to a hard ball we will coordinate with higher and see if we can obtain assets for a ground pick up of EPWs. If it is we will establish a pickup location at the closest hardball and move to that position and wait for the pickup. In 180 and 360 consolidation, the 9 o'clock position will be the EPW collection point.

Logistics

In accordance with the WO, resupply of ammo and chow will be available upon our return to friendly lines.

Every Marine needs to ensure he has two full canteens and camelback before leaving.

Each Marine should have at least one insulating layer to put on, kept in his butt pack.

Command and Signal

Signal

Primary means of communication within the patrol during movement is hand and arm signals.

The reports we need are on page 3 of the Communication Electronics Operating Instructions (CEOI). Everyone must be familiar with the SPOTREP, SITREP, and POSREP formats in the event the RTO is injured.

Our primary frequency is 37.50; alternate 40.30.

Challenge and Password remain in effect until tomorrow at 2359.

Primary: BLACK/APPLE.

Alternate: 7

Running Password: DRIFTWOOD

Far recognition signal

(a) Day: The person who initiates will take off his cover, motion in a circle, and put it back on. The recipient will do the same but wait to put his cover back on until motioned to come forward.

(b) Night: The moving unit will initiate by two flashes of IR light. The stationary unit will return one flash, to be confirmed by three flashes from the moving unit.

The near recognition signal is the challenge and password.

Patrol Signal Plan:

Event	Primary	Alternate	Tertiary
Commence Fire	PL Initiates	Contact	Voice
Shift Base of Fire	GSC	Whistle Blast	Voice
Cease Fire	WSC	Voice	H/A
Break Contact	Voice (Dir + Dist)	GSMK	None
Immediate Assault	Voice	H/A	None
Consolidate	YSMK (12 O'clock)	Voice	H/A

Command

The platoon commander and platoon sergeant will remain at the Plt CP, located at TT 907 676.

During movement, I will travel with the HQ unit.

Succession of command: As per Warning Order (APL, AUL, SUL).

Time is now 0930, any questions?

WARNING ORDER

SITUATION:

ENEMY: Overpast 48 hours Montyanan forces have been infiltrating into BN's AO. IOT support the CRF insurgency. With forces, arms, and equipment. Ent Green utilities, US style small arms

FRIENDLY: 2nd Plt conducts squad-size patrols IOT prevent Montyanan forces from infiltrating. A Co. @ LZ Falcon, C Co. @ Barrett Village, Wpn Cove vehicle patrols @ MCB 1, 2, 3 Hot Patch and I-95. B Co. 60mm WLZ Falcon, F210 DS of BN vic LZ 6; POFA, C, B, BN 81mm GS of BN vic LZ 8 POFA, C, B

MISSION: At 1230, 1st Squad conducts a security patrol to GUARD forward of our BN's BP's IOT prevent Montyanan units from infiltrating the AO and to provide early warning of a CRF/Montyanan attack on US forces. Helo extract NLT 1700 from LZ Falcon. TIME HAS PRIORITY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

NAME	CHAIN OF CMD	ELEMENT	SPECIAL TM	IND DUTIES	SPEC. EQUIP	COMMON TO ALL	TIME SCHEDULE			
							WHEN	WHAT	WHERE	WHO
WRIGHT	I	SUP		PL		-Camies	0800	DRAW RATIONS	COGY	APL
HERNANDEZ	3	SEC		NAV, SEC LDR	M203, NAVEOP	-Helmet -Flak	0800	DRAW BEST COMMEQ	PLTCP	RTO
MCDONOUGH	8	SEC		PACE MAN	M249, PACE CORD	-FLC (cmpt) -ammopch -butt pack	0800	DRAW AMMO/ PYRO	PLTCP	APL
STEVENS	II	SEC		PTMAN		-First Aid Kit	0830	ISSUE AMMO/ PYRO	AA	
COOPER	10	SEC	NAV			-Camel Back -Camo Paint	0900	INITIAL INSPECTION	AA	ALL
RODDIE	2	SUP	NL	APL	M203	-ID Tags	0900	FIRE SUPP COORD	COCP	PL
GOMEZ	13	SUP	FLANK		M249	-MID Card -Poncho	0930	FWD UNIT COORD	AA	PL
IMENEZ	9	SUP	FLANK			-Note Taking Gear	1000	PATROL ORDER	AA	ALL
TKACH	12	ASSAULT			M249	-Map Gear	1100	REHEARSAL	AA	ALL
GUY	4	ASSAULT	EPW#2, NL	ASSLT LDR	M203, EPWKIT	-Compass	1145	FINAL INSPECTION	AA	ALL
ARMSTRONG	6	ASSAULT	EPW#2, NL	PACE MAN	M249, EPWKIT PACE CORD	-Xtra Socks -Rifle Clean Gear	1200	MVMT TO PP3	AA	ALL
SANCHEZ	7	ASSAULT	EPW#1, NL		EPWKIT	-Personal Wpn	1215	TEST FIRE	PP3	ALL
SWINK	14	ASSAULT	EPW#1, NL		EPWKIT, Pole-less Liter	-NVD	1230	DFL	POD	ALL
GILLESPIE	5	SUP		RTO	COMMKIT		1700	EFL	POR	ALL
JULIET	15	SUP	NL	CORPSMAN	M9, MED KIT		1730	DEBRIEF	AA	ALL

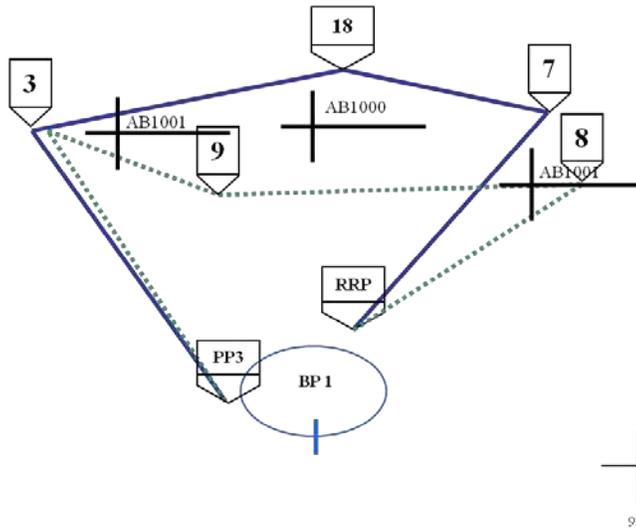
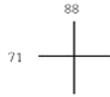
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. APL you are 2nd in command and therefore in charge at any time during my absence. You will supervise the execution of this TIME SCHEDULE. You will conduct the INITIAL INSPECTION
2. NAVIGATOR build and complete TERRAIN MODEL NLT

3. _____

4. _____

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Margin Information	
Map Reference:	
Sheet Name: QUANTICO MIM LAND NAV SPECIAL	
Sheet Number: V734S	
Scale: 1:50,000	
Prepared By: SGT WRIGHT	
Unit: 1 ST SQD, 2 ND PLT, B CO, 1 ST Bn 2 ND Marines	
TOD: DD1230LMONYR TOR: DD1730LMONYR	

LEGEND	
PRI ROUTE:	
ALT ROUTE:	

CALL SIGN/FREQ		
2 nd PLT	Bravo 2	XXXX
B Co	Godfather	XXXX
B Co 60mm	Godfather Mortars	XXXX
BN	_____	XXXX
BN 81mm	Guardian	XXXX
F 2/10	Steel Rain	XXXX
W Co	Whiskey	XXXX
A Co	_____	XXXX
C Co	_____	XXXX
BREVITY CODES		

PRI ROUTE		
START PT	DIS / AZ	END PT
PP3 / 906 676	700m / 325 deg grid	CP3
CP3 / 902 682	625m / 80 deg grid	CP18
CP18 / 908 683	410m / 105 deg grid	CP7
CP7 / 912 682	500m / 210 deg grid	RRP / 909 678
ALT ROUTE		
START PT	DIS / AZ	END PT
PP3 / 906 676	700m / 325 deg grid	CP3
CP3 / 902 682	375m / 123 deg grid	CP9
CP9 / 906 680	550m / 89 deg grid	CP8
CP8 / 913 680	725m / 204 deg grid	RRP

TGT	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ALTITUDE	ATTITUDE	SIZE	AGENCY	REMARKS
AB1000	Suspected AA	TH9051 6812	80 m			81s	HE/Q
AB1001	Likely LP/OP	TH9034 6837	80 m			60s	HE/Q
AB1002	Likely Patrol Base	TH9124 6808	95 m			60s	HE/D

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REFERENCE - TITLE

PUBLICATION ID

CHAPTER/PAGE

Commander's Tactical Handbook
 Map Reading and Land Navigation
 Marine Rifle Squad
 Operational Terms and Graphics
 Scouting and Patrolling

MCRP 3-11.1A
 FM 3-25.26
 MCWP 3-11.2
 MCRP 5-12A
 MCWP 3-11.3

