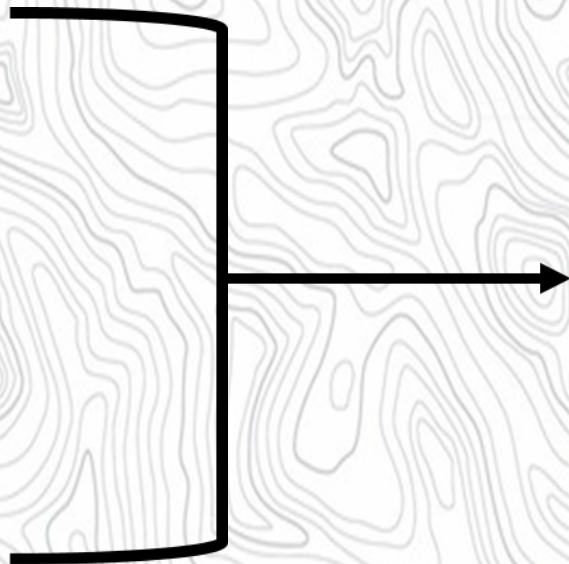


ATAK Battle Book



EST. 2021
Version 1-Alpha

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SALUTE REPORT SCRIPT

PL: _____ (you) it's _____ (me). SALUTE report to follow, OVER.

HIGHER: Send it, OVER.

PL: The time is _____ local time. There is a _____ sized DISMOUNTED/MOUNTED

element, approximately _____ (description),

IVO grid _____ (location), near

_____ (terrain feature). OPFOR is

_____ (activity) and

is wearing

_____ (uniform), and

they have _____

(equipment).

Standing by for confirmation, OVER.

HIGHER: SALUTE report confirmed, OUT.

SIZE	Seven enemy personnel.
ACTIVITY	Traveling southwest.
LOCATION	GA123456.
UNIT/UNIFORM	Olive-drab uniforms with red six-point star on left shoulder.
TIME	210200JAN16.
EQUIPMENT	Carry one machine gun and one rocket launcher.

01

9-LINE MEDEVAC

Line 1	Location of pick-up site (8-digit grid)
Line 2	Radio frequency and call sign
Line 3	No. of Patients by precedence: A- Urgent (Life, Limb, Eyesight; <2 hrs.) B- Urgent Surgical (Emergency cases; <2 hrs.) C- Priority (Deteriorating Sick or Wounded; <4 hrs.) D- Routine (Slow Deteriorating Sick or Wounded <24 hrs.) E- Convenience (Medical Convenience NOT necessity)
Line 4	A- None B- Hoist C- Extraction Equipment D- Ventilator
Line 5	A- Ambulatory L- Litter
Line 6	N- No Troops P- Possible Enemy Troops E- Enemy Troops in Area X- Armed Escort Required
Line 7	A- Panels B- Pyrotechnic Signals C- Smoke Signal D- None E- Other
Line 8	A- US Military B- US Civilian C- Non-US Military D- Non-US Civilian E- EPW
Line 9	C- Chemical B- Biological R- Radioactive N- Nuclear

02

9-LINE MEDEVAC SCRIPT

PL: _____ (higher) it's _____ (me). 9-Line Medevac to follow. Over.

HIGHER: Send it, over.

PL:

Line 1: _____, BREAK.

Line 2: FREQ _____ CALLSIGN _____, BREAK.

Line 3: _____ A, _____ B, _____ C, _____ D, _____ E, BREAK.

Line 4: _____, BREAK.

Line 5: _____ ALPHA, _____ LIMA, BREAK.

More to follow, OVER.

HIGHER: Send the rest, OVER.

PL:

Line 6: _____, BREAK.

Line 7: _____, BREAK.

Line 8: _____ A, _____ B, _____ C, _____ D, _____ E, BREAK.

Line 9: _____, BREAK.

PL: 9-Line transmission completed, over.

HIGHER: Good copy, over.

PL: _____ (me), OUT.

03

Call For Fire Script and Information

Type of Mission: Adjust Fire (most common)

Bravo 4-6: (mortar team call sign) this is **Panther 7** (me) ADJUST FIRE, over.

Panther 7: This is **Bravo 4-6**, ADJUST FIRE, out.

P7: GRID- ET 9095 1357, over **4-6:** GRID- ET 9095 1357, out.

P7: Infantry PLT in the open, over **4-6:** Infantry PLT in the open, out.

*At this point, the mortar team is adjusting their "guns" on that grid and making it a "Known Target" if it is not one already. Once this happens, they will give you the **target number**, which is the new CALL SIGN.

4-6: P7 this is Bravo 4-6, target number **AB-1001**, over.

P7: Bravo 4-6 this is P7, target number **AB-1001**, out.

Bravo 4-6: AB-1001, Shot Over **P7:** AB-1001, Shot Out

Bravo 4-6: AB-1001, Splash Over **P7:** AB-1001, Splash Out (only AFTER the round has landed)

**If your fires are off or needs corrections, Use successive bracketing to make your corrections left or right and add or drop. The order is 400m, 200m, 100m, 50m, fire for effect. Provide BDA (battle damage assessment) and End of Mission.

EX: **P7:** AB1001, End of Mission, Infantry PLT in the open destroyed, over.

4-6: AB1001, E.O.M, Infantry PLT in the open destroyed, out.

04

Table 3-5. TTLODAC checklist

TARGET	NUMBER OR TYPE OF TARGET
Trigger	When to fire the target
Location	Minimum of six-digit grid
Observer	Primary and alternate
Delivery system	Mortar, artillery, air
Attack guidance	Ammo, special instructions
Communications net	Company TAC, Arty CLF
LEGEND Ammo – ammunition; Arty CLF – artillery coordinated fire line; net – network; TAC – tactical air controller	

05

Standard 9-line UXO Report

Line 1: Date time group discovered: _____

Line 2: Location: _____

Line 3: Contact Method: Radio Freq / Call Sign _____

Line 4: Type of Munition: _____

Line 5: NBC Contamination: _____

Line 6: Resources Threatened: _____

Line 7: Impact on Mission: _____

Line 8: Protective Measures Taken: _____

Line 9: Recommended Priority: Immediate, Indirect, Minor, or No Threat

Table 2-1. Meaning of line items in NBC reports.

Line	Nuclear	Remarks
A	Strike serial number	Assigned by NBC center
B	Position of observer	Use coordinates Universal transverse mercator (UTM or place)
C	Direction of attack from observer, to include unit of measure	Deg magnetic north (DGM) or mils (MLM) Deg true north (DGT) or mils (MLT) Deg grid north (DGG) or mils (MLG)
D	Date-time of detonation	Use Zulu time.
E	NA	
F	Location of area attacked	Use grid coordinates (or place). State whether the location is actual or estimated.
G	Suspected or observed event and means of delivery or kind of attack	State whether attack was by artillery, mortars, rockets, missiles, or bombs.
H	Type of burst	Specify air, surface, subsurface or unknown.
I	NA	
J	Flash-to-bang time	Use seconds.

06

LAND NAVIGATION

Terrain Features

Major:

- Hill, Valley, Ridge, Saddle, Depression

Minor:

- Spur, Draw, Cliff

Supplementary

- Cut, Fill

Compass Conversions

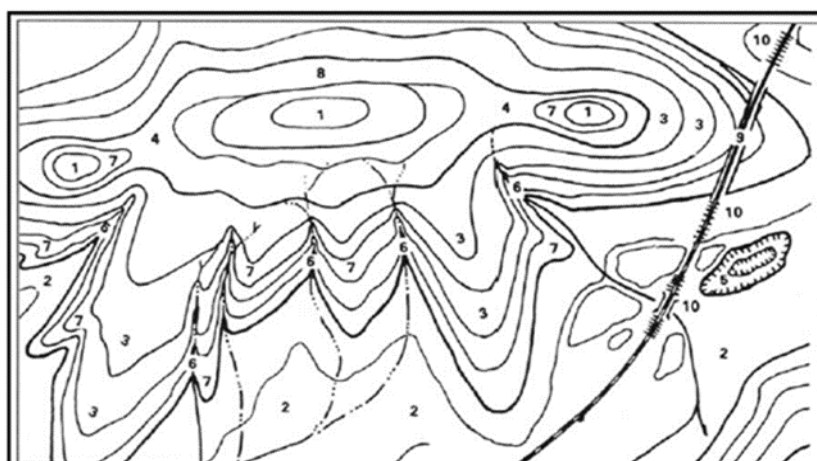
FROM GRID TO MAGNETIC

LEFT of GRID NORTH	ADD
RIGHT of GRID NORTH	SUBTRACT

FROM MAGNETIC TO GRID

LEFT of GRID NORTH	SUBTRACT
RIGHT of GRID NORTH	ADD

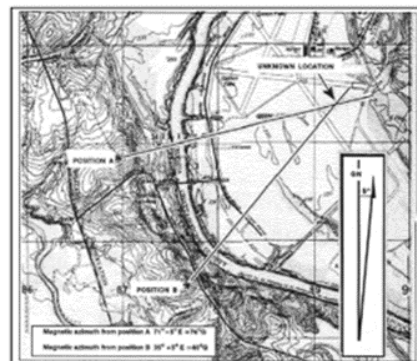
Terrain Features



- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1. HILL | 3. RIDGE | 5. DEPRESSION | 7. SPUR | 9. CUT |
| 2. VALLEY | 4. SADDLE | 6. DRAW | 8. CLIFF | 10. FILL |

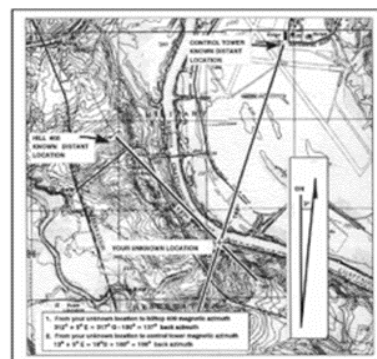
Intersection

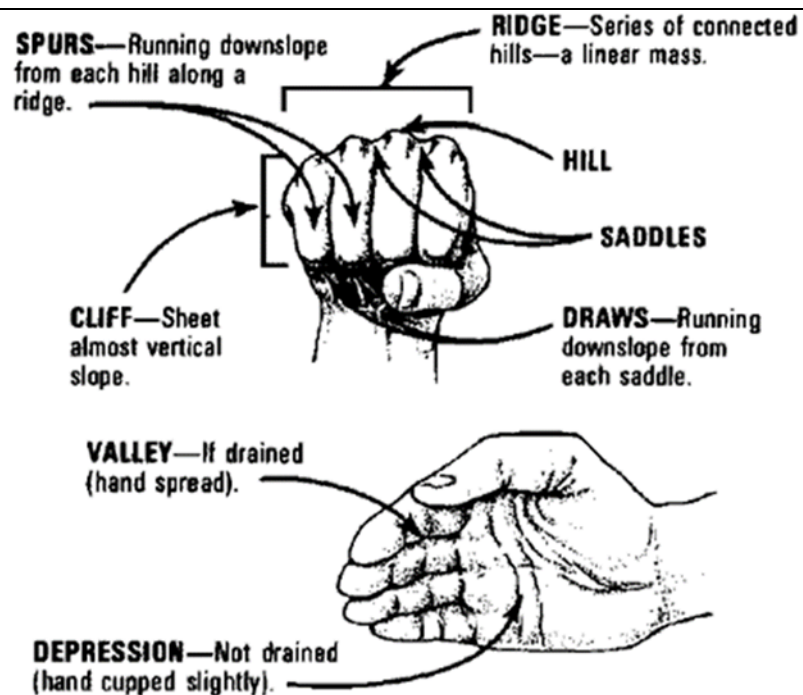
1. Orient map using compass.
2. Locate & mark your position on map.
3. Determine magnetic azimuth to the unknown position using compass.
4. Convert magnetic azimuth to grid azimuth.
5. Draw a line on the map from your position on this grid azimuth.
6. Move to a second known point and repeat steps 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
7. The location of the unknown position is where the lines cross on the map. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.



Resection

1. Orient the map using the compass.
2. Identify two or three known distant locations on the ground and mark them on the map.
3. Measure the magnetic azimuth to one of the known positions from your location using a compass.
4. Convert the magnetic azimuth to a grid azimuth.
5. Convert the grid azimuth to a back azimuth (+ or - 180). Using a protractor, draw a line for the back azimuth on the map from the known position back toward your unknown position.
6. Repeat 3, 4, and 5 for a second position and a third position, if desired.
7. The intersection of the lines is your location. Determine the grid coordinates to the desired accuracy.





BLACK: MAN-MADE FEATURES, SUCH AS BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

RED-BROWN: RELIEF FEATURES AND ELEVATION (CONTOUR LINES ON RED-LIGHT READABLE MAPS).

BROWN: RELIEF FEATURES & ELEVATION (CONTOUR LINES ON OLDER MAPS).

GREEN: VEGETATION (WOODS, ORCHARDS, VEGETATION).

BLUE: DRAINAGE (WATER).

RED: POPULATED AREAS, MAIN ROADS AND BOUNDARIES ON OLDER MAPS.

Words to Use Over the Radio:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| - All After | -Read Back |
| - All Before | -Speak Slower |
| - Authenticate | -Break |
| - I Authenticate | -Roger |
| - I Verify | -Wilco |
| - Correct | -Wait |
| - Wrong | -Wait Out |
| - Say Again | -Out |
| - I Say again | -Over |
| - I Spell | |

0. ZEE-RO

1. WUN

2. TOO

3. TREE

4. FOW-ER

5. FIFE

6. SIX

7. SEV-EN

8. AIT

9. NIN-ER

**NEVER USES "REPEAT"

** Instead of "OVER AND OUT" say "ROGER, OUT"

Phonetic Alphabet:

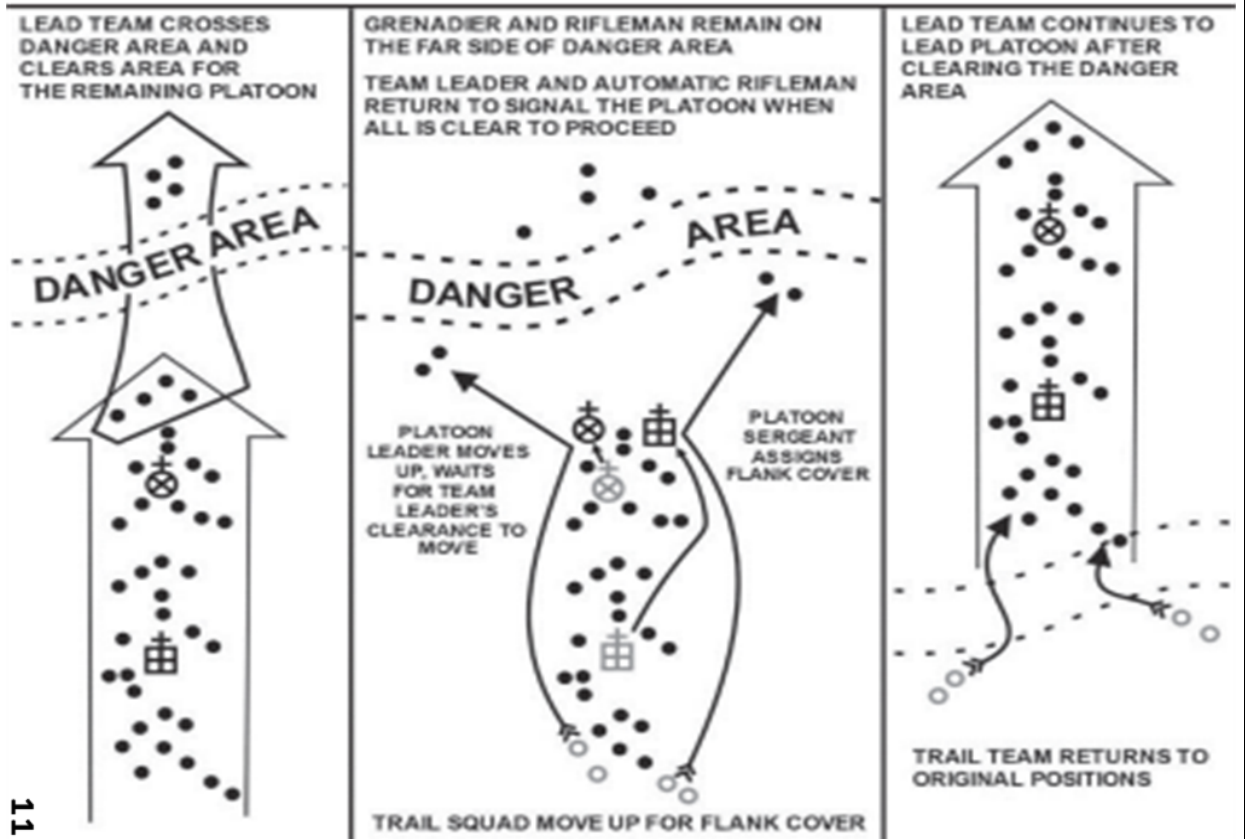
Alpha Bravo Charlie Delta Echo Foxtrot Golf Hotel India Juliet Kilo
Lima Mike November Oscar Papa Quebec Romeo Sierra Tango
Uniform Victor Whiskey X-Ray Yankee Zulu

MENU CLR OPTIONS:

1. Volume
2. Channel
3. Power (Lo = 200-405m, M = 400m-5km, and HI = 5-10kn)
4. Mode (SC – Single Channel)
5. Comsec (PT – Plain Text)

Load Your Frequencies:

1. PRESS FREQ – SCREEN WILL READ 00000
2. PRESS CLR – SCREEN WILL READ ----
3. Enter FREQUENCY
4. PRESS STO – SCREEN FLASHES ONCE, FREQ IS LOADED
5. Turn FCTN switch to SQ ON and enter the net with your call sign



11

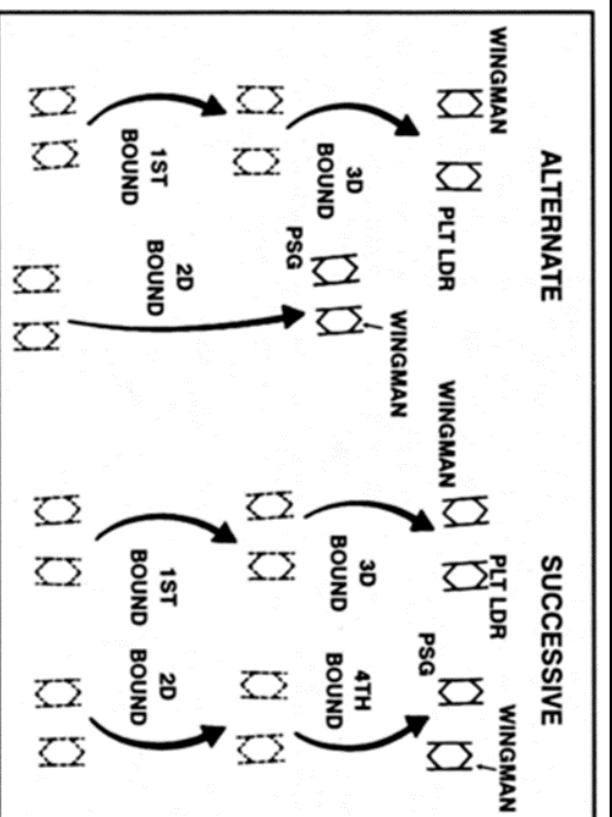


Figure 2-35. Methods of bounding overwatch.

Movement Techniques

MOVEMENT FORMATION	WHEN NORMALLY USED	CHARACTERISTICS			
		CONTROL	DISPERSION	SPEED	SECURITY
Traveling	Contact not likely	More	Less	Fastest	Least
Traveling Over-watch	Contact possible	Less	More	Slower	More
Bounding Over-watch	Contact expected	Most	Most	Slowest	Most

12

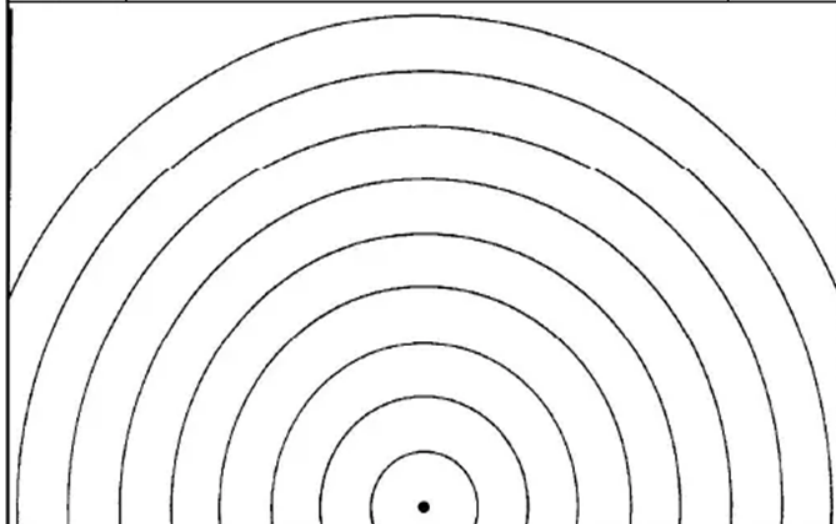
STANDARD RANGE CARD

For use of this form see ATP 3-21.8; the proponent agency is TRADOC.

SQD _____
PLT _____
CO _____

May be used for all types of direct fire weapons.

MAGNETIC
NORTH



DATA SECTION

POSITION IDENTIFICATION				DATE	
WEAPON			EACH CIRCLE EQUALS METERS		
NO.	DIRECTION/DEFLECTION	ELEVATION	RANGE	AMMO	DESCRIPTION

REMARKS:

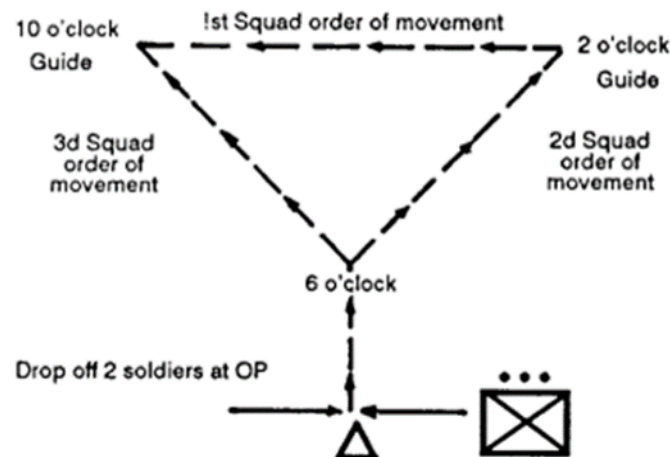
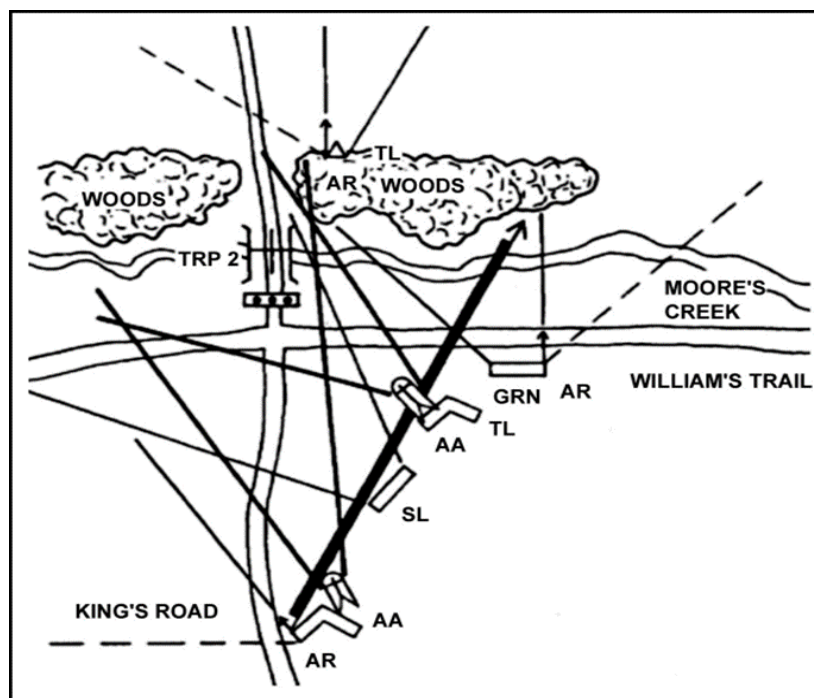


Figure 3-22. Occupation of the patrol base.

PLATOON LEADER

- Is 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 Rangers 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.
- Establishes time schedule using backwards planning. Considers time for execution, movement to the objective, and the planning and preparation phase of the operation.
- Takes the initiative to accomplish the mission in the absence of orders. Keeps higher informed by using periodic situation reports (SITREP).
- Plans with the help of the platoon sergeant (PSG), squad leaders, and other key personnel (team leaders, FO, attachment leaders).
- Stays abreast of the situation through coordination with adjacent patrols and higher HQ; supervises, issues FRAGOs, and accomplishes the mission.
- If needed to perform the mission, requests more support for his patrol from higher headquarters.
- Directs and assists the platoon sergeant in planning and coordinating the patrol's sustainment effort and casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) plan.
- During planning, receives on-hand status reports from the platoon sergeant and squad leaders.
- Reviews patrol requirements based on the tactical plan.
- Ensures that all-round security is always maintained.
- Supervises and spot-checks all assigned tasks and corrects unsatisfactory actions.
- During execution, positions himself where he can influence the most critical task for mission accomplishment; usually with the main effort, to ensure that his platoon achieves its decisive point
- Is responsible for positioning and employing all assigned and attached crew-served weapons.
- Commands through his squad leaders IAW the intent of the two levels higher commanders.
- Conducts rehearsals.

PLATOON SERGEANT (PSG)

- The PSG is the senior NCO in the patrol and second in succession of command. He helps and advises the patrol leader and leads the patrol in the leader's absence. He supervises the patrol's administration, logistics, and maintenance, and he prepares and issues paragraph 4 of the patrol OPORD.
- ### **DUTIES**
- Organizes and controls the patrol CP IAW the unit SOP, patrol leader's guidance, and METT-TC factors.
 - 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.
 - Supervises and directs the patrol medic and patrol aid-litter teams in moving casualties to the rear.
 - Maintains patrol status of personnel, weapons, and equipment; consolidates and forwards the patrol's casualty reports (DA Forms 1155 and 1156); and receives and orients replacements. 1 – 3
 - Monitors the morale, discipline, and health of patrol members.
 - Supervises task-organized elements of patrol: — Quartering parties. — Security forces during withdrawals. — Support elements during raids or attacks. — Security patrols during night attacks.
 - Coordinates and supervises patrol resupply operations.
 - Ensures that supplies are distributed IAW the patrol leader's guidance and direction.
 - Ensures that ammunition, supplies, and loads are properly and evenly distributed (a critical task during consolidation and reorganization).
 - Ensures the casualty evacuation plan is complete and executed properly.
 - Ensures that the patrol adheres to the platoon leader's time schedule.
 - Assists the platoon leader in supervising and spot-checking all assigned tasks and corrects unsatisfactory actions.
- ### **ACTIONS DURING MOVEMENT AND HALTS**
- Takes actions necessary to facilitate movement.
 - Supervises rear security during movement.
 - Establishes, supervises, and maintains security during halts.
 - Knows unit location.
 - Performs additional tasks and assists in every way possible. Focuses on security and control of patrol.

Troop Leading Procedures

1. Receive the Mission

What is the MISSION?

What is known about the ENEMY?

How will TERRAIN and weather affect the operation?

What TROOPS are available?

How much TIME is available?

(1) The leader should use no more than one third of the available time for his own planning and for issuing his operation order. The remaining two thirds is for subordinates to plan and prepare for the operation. Leaders should also consider other factors such as available daylight and travel time to and from orders and rehearsals. In the offense, the leader has one third of the time from his receipt of the mission to the unit's LD time. In the defense, he has one third of the time from mission receipt to the time the squad or platoon must be prepared to defend.

(2) In scheduling preparation activities, the leader should work backwards from the LD or defend time. This is reverse planning. He must allow enough time for the completion of each task.

2. Issue a warning order

The leader provides initial instructions in a warning order. The warning order contains enough information to begin preparation as soon as possible.

Platoon SOPs should prescribe who will attend all warning orders and the actions they must take upon receipt: for example, drawing ammunition, rations and water, and checking communications equipment.

The warning order has no specific format. One technique is to use the five-paragraph OPORD format. The leader issues the warning order with all the information he has available at the time. He provides updates as often as necessary. The leader never waits for information to fill a format.

If available, the following information may be included in a warning order.

The mission or nature of the operation.

Who is participating in the operation.

Time of the operation.

Time and place for issuance of the operation order.

3. Make a tentative plan

The leader develops an estimate of the situation to use as the basis for his tentative plan. The estimate is the military decision making process. It consists of five steps:

1. Detailed mission analysis
2. Situation analysis and course of action development
3. Analysis of each course of action
4. Comparison of each course of action
5. Decision.

The decision represents the tentative plan. The leader updates the estimate continuously and refines his plan accordingly. He uses this plan as the start point for coordination, reconnaissance, task organization (if required), and movement instructions. He works through this problem solving sequence in as much detail as time available allows. As the basis of his estimate, the leader considers the factors of METT-TC.

4. Initiate movement

The platoon may need to begin movement while the leader is still planning or forward reconnoitering. The platoon sergeant or a squad leader may bring the platoon forward, usually under the control of the company executive officer or first sergeant.

This is where your subordinate leaders prepare men, weapons and equipment for the coming mission. It is an excellent time for them to eat, conduct maintenance on weapons/equipment, and gather anything they are going to need for the upcoming mission.

This step could occur at any time during the troop-leading procedure.

5. Conduct Reconnaissance

If time allows, the leader makes a personal reconnaissance to verify his terrain analysis, adjust his plan, confirm the usability of routes, and time any critical movements. When time does not allow, the leader must make a map reconnaissance. The leader must consider the risk inherent in conducting reconnaissance forward of friendly lines. Sometimes the leader must rely on others (for example, scouts) to conduct the reconnaissance if the risk of contact with the enemy is high.

6. Complete the plan

The leader completes his plan based on the reconnaissance and any changes in the situation. He should review his mission, as he received it from his commander, to ensure that his plan meets the requirements of the mission and stays within the framework of the commander's intent.

7. Issue the complete order

Platoon and squad leaders normally issue oral operations orders.

(1) To aid subordinates in understanding the concept for the mission, leaders should issue the order within sight of the objective or on the defensive terrain. When this is not possible, they should use a terrain model or sketch.

(2) Leaders must ensure that subordinates understand the mission, the commander's intent, the concept of the operation, and their assigned tasks. Leaders may require subordinates to repeat all of part of the order or demonstrate on the model or sketch, their understanding of the operation. They should also quiz their soldiers to ensure that all soldiers understand the mission. Chapter 5 Infantry Platoon Tactical Standing Operating Procedure provides a list of questions that leaders can ask to determine if the soldiers understand the mission.

8. Supervise

The leader supervises the unit's preparation for combat by conducting rehearsals and inspections.

(1) Rehearsals. The leader uses rehearsals to—
Practice essential tasks (improve performance).
Reveal weaknesses or problems in the plan.
Coordinate the actions of subordinate elements.
Improve soldier understanding of the concept of the operation (foster confidence in soldiers).

R.I.M.I.C.C.I.S is a common phrase to remember these 8 TLPs.

PRELIMINARY MARKSMANSHIP INSTRUCTION (PMI)

Four Fundamentals of Marksmanship

1. Stability
2. Aim/sight picture
3. Control
4. Trigger Squeeze

Weapons Control Status

Green	Magazine is removed weapon on safe
Amber	Magazine is inserted weapon on safe
Red	Magazine is inserted weapon on safe round chambered

POPS: Pull, Observe, Push, and Squeeze.

1. Pull & lock cocking handle to the rear while observing the ejection port to see if a cartridge case, belt link, or round is ejected. Ensure the bolt remains to the rear to prevent double feeding if a round or cartridge case is not ejected.
2. If a cartridge case, belt link, or a round is ejected, push cocking handle to forward position, take aim on the target, & press trigger. If weapon does not fire, take remedial action. If a cartridge case, belt link, or round is not ejected, take remedial action.

M249: Length 40.74 inches Round caliber: 5.56x45 mm
Weight: 18 lbs. Cyclic/Sustained rate of fire: 725 rpm/ 50 rpm.

M240B: Length 49.7 inch. Round caliber 7.62x51mm
Weight 27.1 lbs. Cyclic/Sustained Rate of Fire: 950 rpm / 200 rpm

WARNO SHELL

Situation

Enemy: _____ are operating IVO _____ and estimated to be _____ in size.

Mission

_____ conducts _____ NLT
_____ on OBJ _____ in VIC _____
_____ IOT _____.

Execution

We will LD NLT _____ and travel along the designated route to OBJ _____.

_____ squad/team will provide (pace/compass, SBF, Assault, A&L, security, EPW, Demo).

_____ squad/team will provide (pace/compass, SBF, Assault, A&L, security, EPW, Demo).

_____ squad/team will provide (pace/compass, SBF, Assault, A&L, security, EPW, Demo).

_____ squad/team will provide (pace/compass, SBF, Assault, A&L, security, EPW, Demo).

_____ squad/team achieving _____ is the decisive operation.

CONOP:

_____ Tentative Time Schedule:

OPORD Brief: _____ Rehearsals: _____ LD:

ORP: _____ Recon: _____ OBJ: _____

OPORD SHELL

Task Organization:

Teams/Squads: _____

Attachments:

Special Teams: (AID, EPW, DEMO, COMPASS, PACE)

AO/AI: Orient everyone to terrain model and describe our battle space

Situation

Weather/Light:

BMNT/EENT – Sunrise/Sunset -

%Illumination - _____

Effects on Mission -

Terrain:

Observation & Fields of Fire -

Avenues of Approach -

Key Terrain -

<p>Obstacles -</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Cover & Concealment -</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Enemy:</p> <p>_____ are operating IVO _____ and estimated to be _____ in size. They are _____ and their morale is _____.</p> <p>MPCOA is</p> <p>_____.</p> <p>MDCOA is</p> <p>_____.</p> <p>Friendly:</p> <p>Higher: _____ will</p> <p>_____ conduct _____</p> <p>on OBJ _____ IVO Grid _____ NLT _____</p> <p>IOT _____.</p> <p><u>Mission (Who, What, When, Where, Why)</u></p> <p>_____ conducts _____ NLT</p> <p>_____ on OBJ _____ IVO</p> <p>_____ IOT _____.</p> <p>I say again. . .</p>	<p><u>Execution</u></p> <p>Commander's Intent (Purpose, Key Tasks, and Endstate):</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____.</p> <p>Concept of the Operation:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____.</p> <p>Phases</p> <p>The mission will be conducted in _____ phases.</p> <p>Phase 1 will start with _____ and will end with _____.</p> <p>Phase 2 will start with _____ and will end with _____.</p> <p>Phase 3 will start with _____ and will end with _____.</p> <p>Phase 4 will start with _____ and will end with _____.</p> <p><u>Scheme of Maneuver</u></p> <p>We will travel in platoon/squad (wedge, columns, file, vee) formation in (traveling, traveling overwatch, bounding overwatch). We will travel _____ meters at an azimuth of _____ degrees. We will cross LD NLT _____ and travel along route to</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>OBJ _____.</p> <p>24</p>

Rally points will be set up every _____ meters and will be METT-TC dependent. Set up an ORP _____ meters from the OBJ IVO grid point _____. We are _____ in order of fire support.

Coordinating Instructions

Time Schedule

_____-

_____-

_____-

_____-

This OPORD becomes effective _____.

Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR)

PIR: _____

FFIR: _____

ROE: _____

Reports: Crossing LD, Rally point(s), Phases, Contact, Captured EPW, LACE after consolidation, Crossing LDA, SITREPs, SALUTE Reports

Sustainment

Logistics
CCPs:

EPW Collection Point IVO

Class 1 (Food): _____ Class

5(Ammo): _____

Class 9 (Repair

Parts): _____

Speedball Supply Point (IVO)

Personnel

MEDEVAC is available upon request. _____ will be used to mark the LZ.

Communication PACE plan: Primary:

_____ Alternate: _____

Contingency: _____ Emergency:

Command and Signal

Command

Succession of Command: PL, PSG, ____ SL, ____ SL, ____ SL, ____ SL

Signal

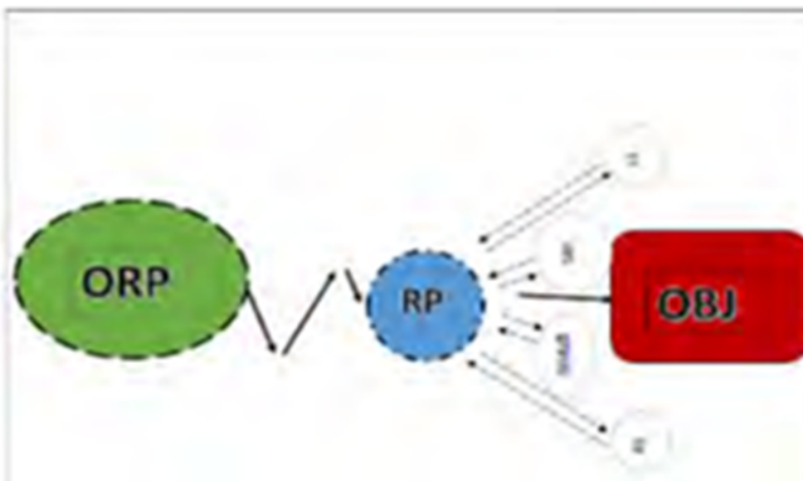
Call signs: PL____, PSG __, 1SL __, 2SL____, 3SL____, 4SL____, RTO____

Number Combo: _____, C&P: _____/

_____ RP: _____ Time now: _____.

Any questions?

Objective Rally Point (ORP) is out of sight and sound of objective (OBJ). (1-2 Terrain features away- METT-TC). Release Point (RP) is within in sight, but out of sound range from OBJ



ORP Steps (Before Leaders Recon)

1. Set up Security
2. Form Leaders RECON
3. Pass GOTWA
4. Disseminate GOTWA / Conduct PCC inspections
5. Monitor Comms/ Time
6. Conceal Rucks

ORP Steps (After Leaders Recon)

1. Receive LDR recon backbrief
2. Return movement to RP for mission conduct

Note:

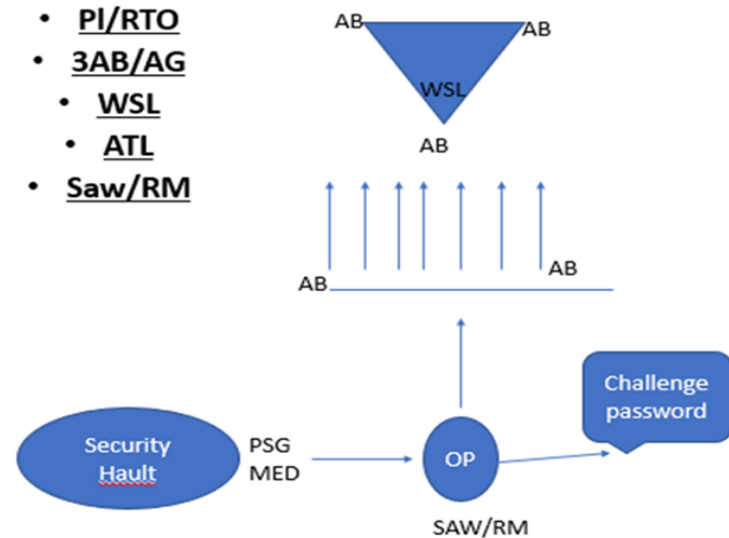
PSG (PLT)/ TL(SOD)- Always counts everyone in and out of the ORP

Release Point Steps

1. SLS Halt
2. Emplace RP Security (min 2 pax)
3. Pass GOTWA
- 4 a. If ambush/ raid conduct LDR's recon on security positions
- b. If recon mission use "clover" or "box method" of OBJ- once all data is collected for recon all pax return to ORP
5. Leaders emplace (min 2 pax) at each security, provide mission intel, sectors of fire, GOTWA
6. Leader returns to RP, updates GOTWA & brings MG gunners/AG to SBF, provides sectors of fire, GOTWA
7. LDR & subordinate conduct recon of assault positions
8. LDR & subordinate return to RP to update GOTWA, and return to ORP

Leaders Recon Patrol Base

- PI/RTO
- 3AB/AG
- WSL
- ATL
- Saw/RM



Priorities of Work in Patrol Base

- Maintain Continuous Security
- Create and Disseminate a Withdrawal Plan – The PL creates a "BLACK and GOLD" withdrawal plan and disseminates through the SLs
- Weapons Maintenance – All weapons are field stripped and cleaned in preparation for future engagements. When one crew serviced weapon is broken down, the platoon is on 100% security to compensate for the loss of direct fire support.
- Resupply – Water and mess resupply is planned and executed
- Mess Plan – Cadets are allowed to eat incrementally in accordance with the security plan.
- Rest and Hygiene plan – Cadets are given a chance to maintain themselves through rest and hygiene in accordance with the security plan

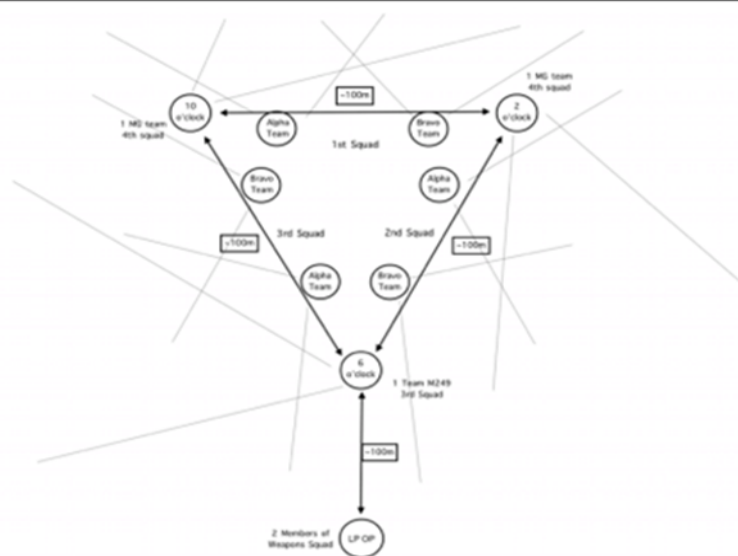


Figure 5-2: Patrol Base Positions and Sectors of Fire

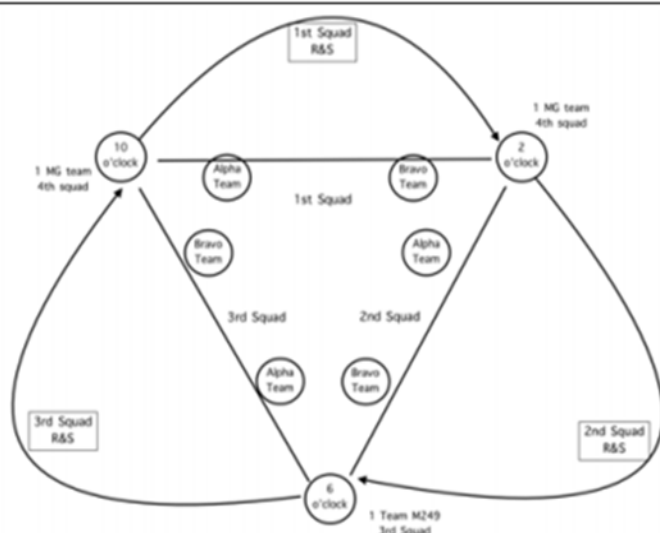


Figure 5-3: R&S Teams

SELECTION OF A PATROL BASE

STEP	ACTION	✓
1	Pick tentative PB site from map or aerial recon	
2	Plan for alternate site; recon and observe until occupied or not needed	
3	Select site considering lack of tactical value to enemy, terrain, trafficability, water	
4	Plan for OPs/commo with OPs	
5	Plan for defense of PB, withdrawal routes, rally and rendezvous points	
6	Provide security/alert plan, camouflage, noise/light/litter discipline	
7	Avoid enemy positions, built up areas, ridges, roads/trails, slopes	

AREA RECON

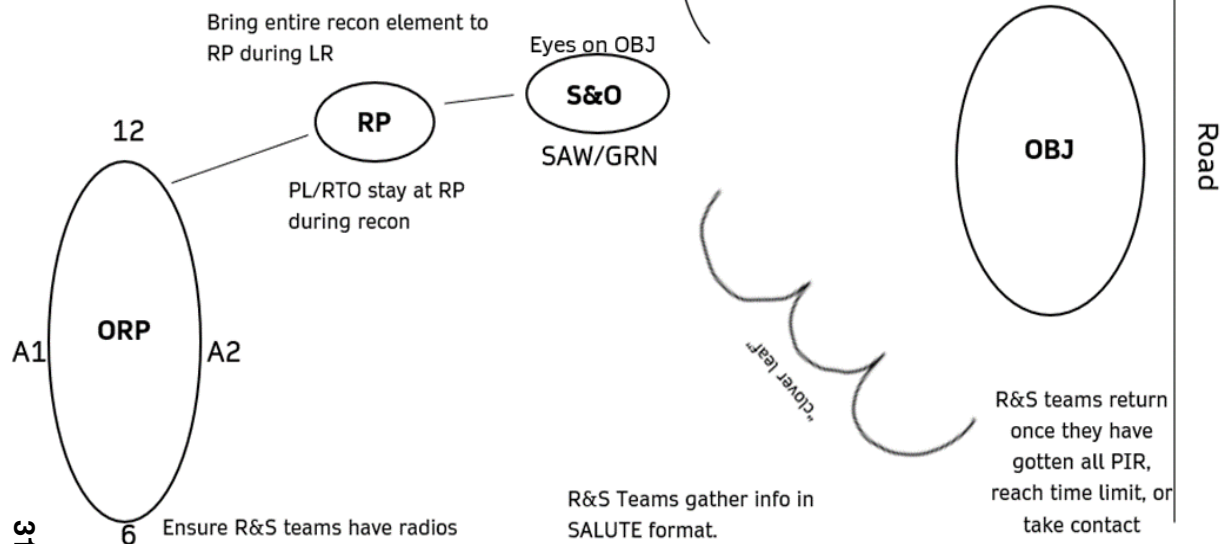
*Use Sec SQD for recon!

Set LOA for R&S teams

2x 2-3 man R&S Teams
1x S&O Team

LR:

PL/RTO
S&O

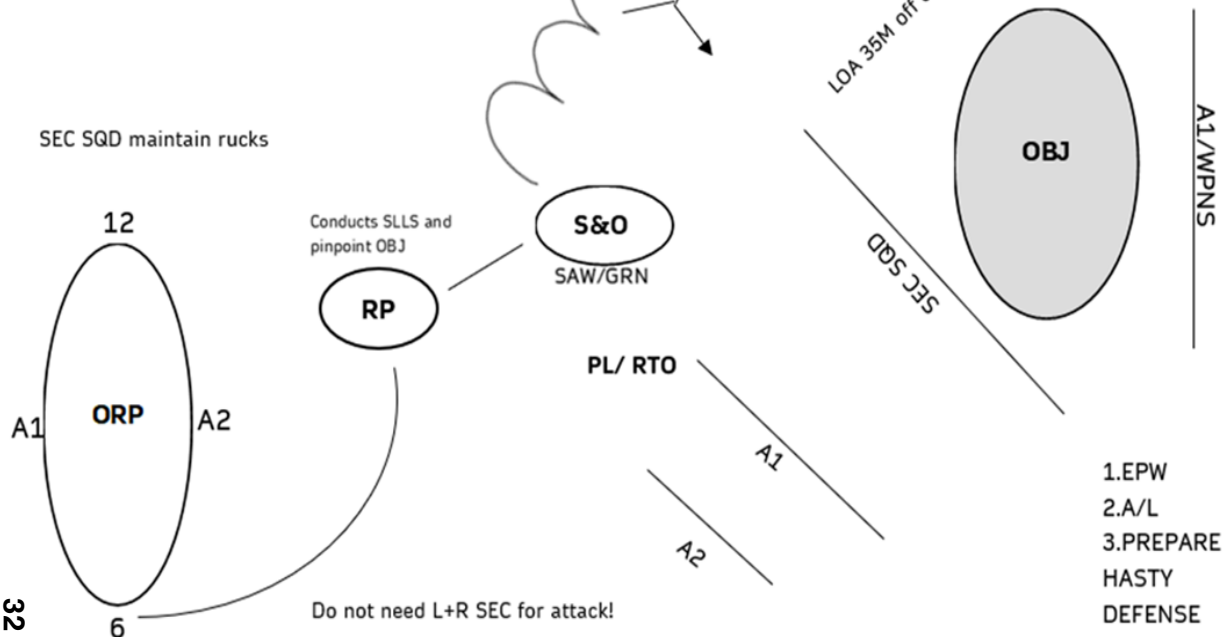


ATTACK

PSG disseminates GOTWA, ruck plan, sector sketches

LR:

PL/RTO
All SLs
S+O Team from Sec SQD



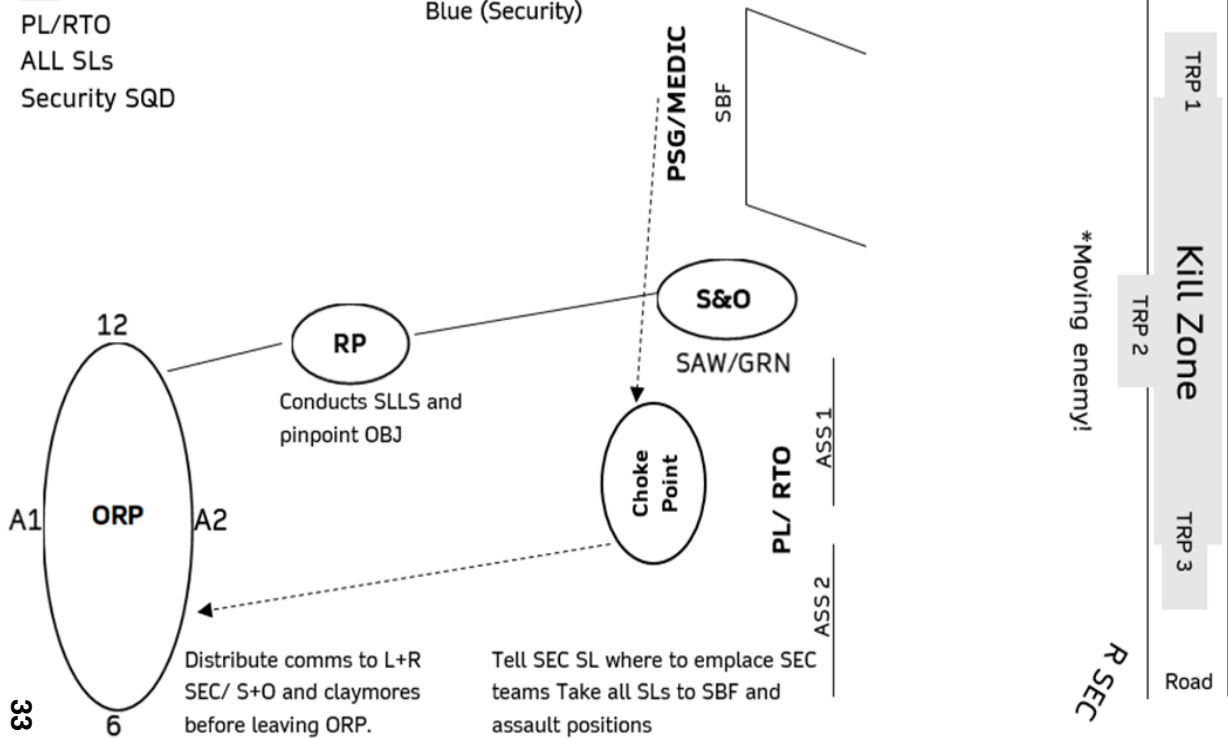
AMBUSH

LR:

PL/RTO
ALL SLs
Security SQD

Withdrawal Plan:

Red (Assault)
White (Support)
Blue (Security)



RAID

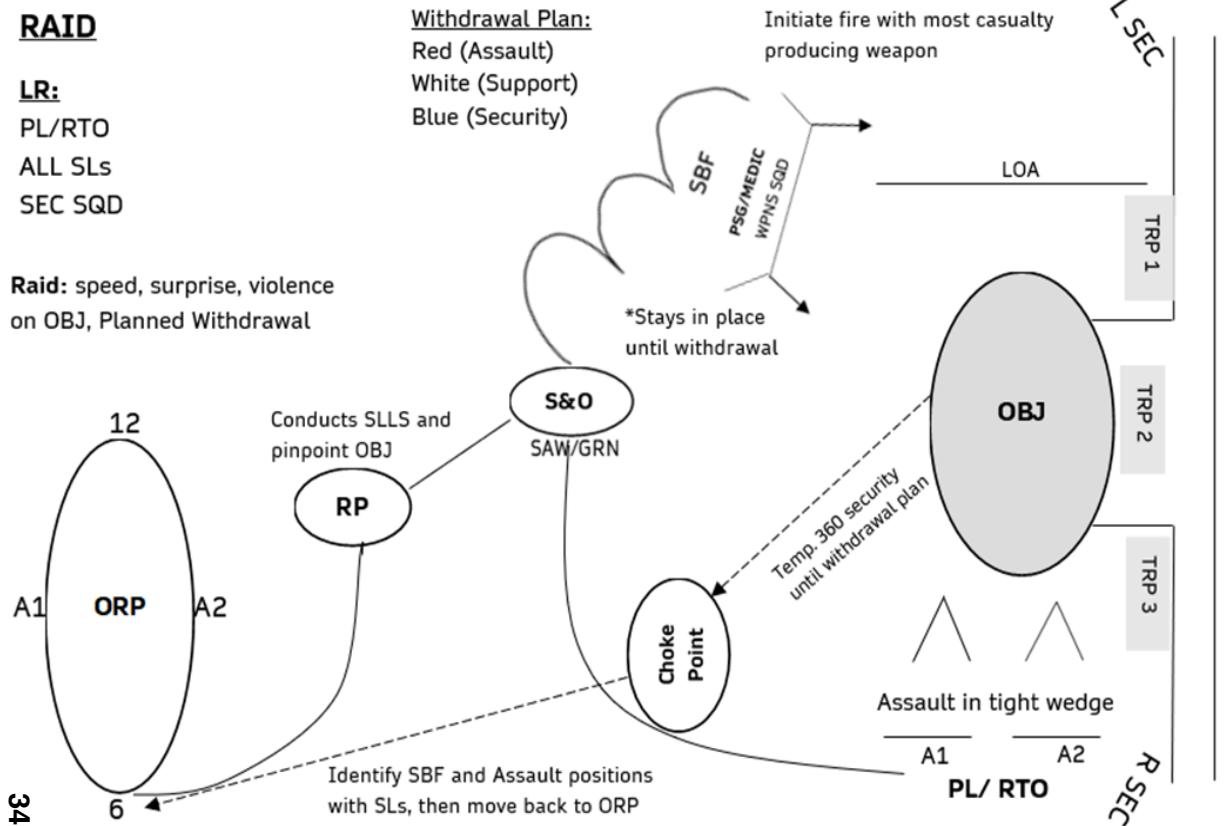
LR:

PL/RTO
ALL SLs
SEC SQD

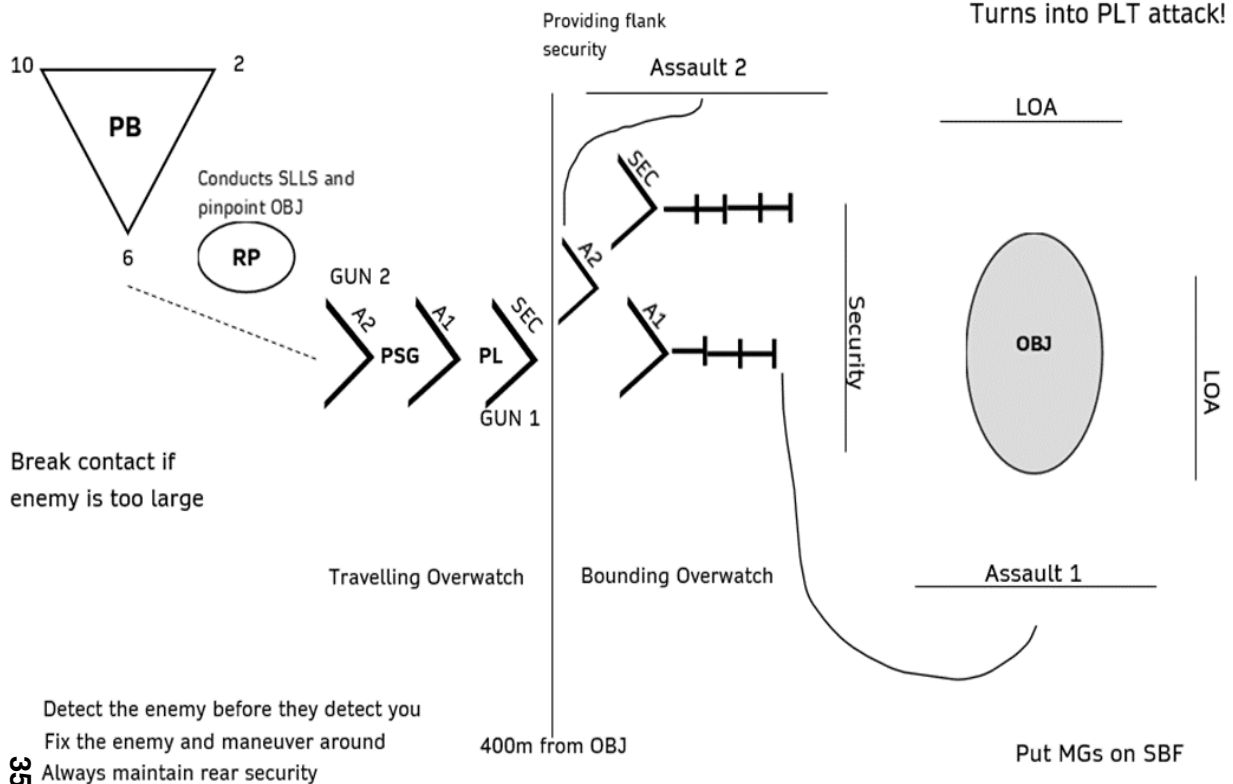
Withdrawal Plan:

Red (Assault)
White (Support)
Blue (Security)

Initiate fire with most casualty producing weapon



MOVEMENT TO CONTACT



Platoon Defense

*OP personnel are from Sec SQD

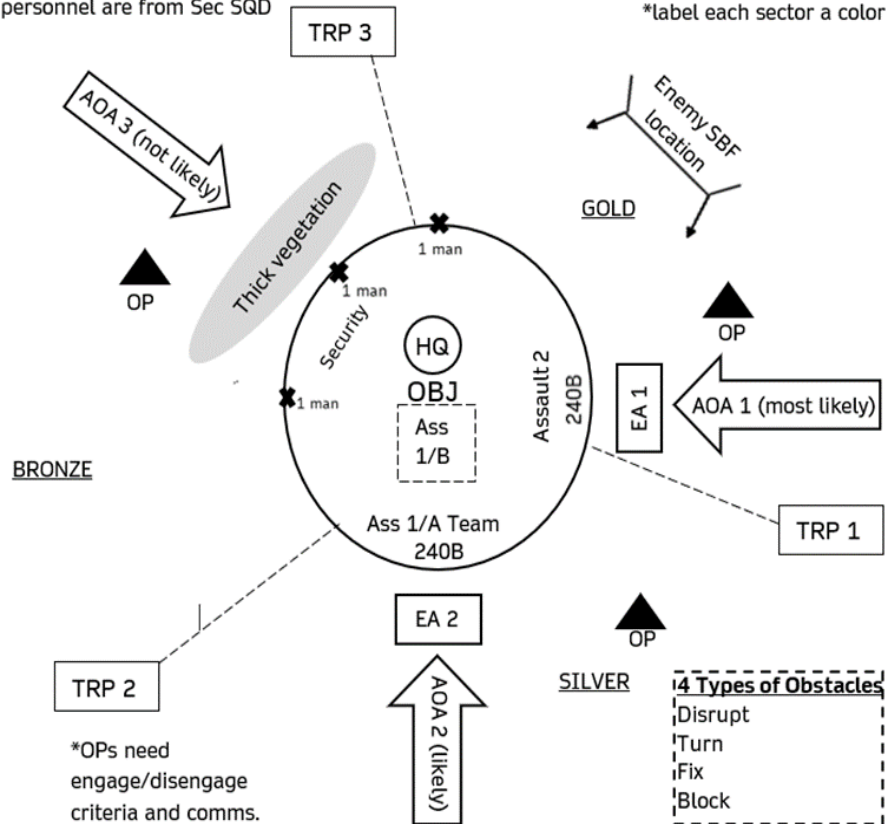
*label each sector a color

EA Development

- Identify enemy AOAs
- Determine enemy COA
- Identify kill area
- Plan/integrate Obstacles
- Weapon Systems
- Plan/integrate IDF
- Rehearse and Repeat

Battle Positions

- Primary
- Alternate
- Supplementary
- Subsequent
- Strongpoint



Acronyms Legend/ Key

PL- Platoon Leader	AB- Ammo Bearer
PSG- Platoon Sergeant	AG- Assistant Gunner
SL- Squad Leader	R&S- Recon & Security
TL- Team Leader	S&O- Security & Observation
RTO- Radio Telephone Operator	TRP- Target Reference Point
SBF- Support by Fire	PCC/PCI- Pre-Combat
NLT- No Later Than	Checks/Inspections
IVO- In Vicinity Of	IDF- Indirect Fire
IOT- In Order To	EA- Engagement Area
OBJ- Objective	AOA- Avenue of Approach
ORP- Objective Rally Point	COA- Course of Action
PB- Patrol Base	
OP- Observation Post	
RP- Release Point OR Rally Point	
AO- Area of Operations	
AI- Area of Interest	
MPCOA- Most Probable Course of Action	
MDCOA- Most Deadly Course of Action	
METT-TC- Mission, Enemy, Terrain, Troops, Time, Civilians	
PIR- Priority Intelligence Report	
ROE- Rules of Engagement	
LDA- Linear Danger Area	
ODA- Open Danger Area	
LD- Line of Departure	
LACE- Liquid, Ammo, Casualty, Equipment	
CCP- Casualty Collection Point	
EPW- Enemy Prisoner of War	
A+L- Aid and Litter	
HLZ- Helicopter Landing Zone	
PACE- Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency	
AXP- Ambulance Exchange Point	
C&P- Challenge and Password	
GOTWA- Where I'm Going, Others I'm taking with, Time I will return, What to do if I don't return, Actions to take if you/I get hit.	

First, thank you for supporting a small business and purchasing this book. If you have any suggestions on how to make this book even better, we would greatly appreciate the advice. Please send all suggestions to rylanspangler25@gmail.com.

Next, congratulations on your decision to serve in the United States Army in some capacity. Your job is to do everything in your power to become the best leader you possibly can for your soldiers in the near future. Hopefully, this book can help you achieve that.

In order to get the most out of this book, a Ranger Handbook will be necessary to reference and study from. While we put in as much doctrinal information as possible, the Ranger Handbook and 3-21.8 will be your "Bible". My book just serves as a quick and durable reference to that previously mentioned doctrine.

All images of the tactical missions are modeled from University of Iowa's YouTube series where CPT Justin DeLeon goes into detail about each mission. I HIGHLY recommend watching these videos before utilizing this book to better understand each mission.

There is a common phrase when describing tactical missions, and that is "there is 1000 ways to skin a cat." My book does not describe the ONLY way to do these missions, it just gives an example of a way to do it. As long as you can explain why you did the mission the way you did it AND you didn't endanger or lose any men, weapon, or equipment, you will be just fine.

Finally, I recommend letting anyone and everyone around you utilize this book if they need to. Not only will it help them, but it will also make you look well prepared and can possibly improve peer evaluations. Good luck in your upcoming training or school. Never quit and stay motivated.

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