

Continental Militia Standards

revision 2 2020



Forward :

To Commanders and Officers of awrm.org that became defunct long ago. It is with pleasure I now work on this revised version for 2020 it has been 20 years since the National Militia Standards first came out . We now proudly rewrite retile and reorganize this as The Continental Militia Training Standards

Col.B. Hunt State Commander 31st FF Brigade HQ California Militia System

1.0 STATEMENT OF ETHICS

It is the duty of the citizen's militia to protect and defend the unalienable Rights of all members of the community. Under no circumstances will the Militia of [state] tolerate those who advocate acts of criminal violence, terrorism, racism or a change away from our republican form of government; nor will it support any specific political party or candidate, nor espouse any particular religious denomination or doctrine. All members must understand the duties and obligation of both citizens and government under the [Constitution].

1.1 MISSION STATEMENT

A Well Regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

The members of the Well Regulated (unorganized) Militia (**See Title 10 Section 311**) shall ever stand, as have our Forefathers before us, first to God, from Whom we acknowledge the Authority of all Rights, and all the blessings of governments and to our native soil, [state]. We therefore pledge:

To promote and defend the unalienable God-given rights of all citizens, regardless of race, sex or national origin, as is expressed in the [state] [Constitution] and the Bill of Rights of the [U.S. Constitution].

To promote and defend the principles of just government bequeathed to us by our forefathers to wit, That the principle of the Tenth Amendment shall stand inviolate, as history has shown that the greatest system of checks and balances exists with the people and their States to check the powers accrued by the federal government.

That the integrity of the courts, be they local, State or federal, shall remain

uncontemtable providing that they shall respect and uphold the rights of the citizens of [state], including but not limited to, upholding the due process of law, and to preserve the right of trial by jury and to obtain immediate judicial review of cases wherein abuse of basic [Constitutional] rights are questioned.

That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their Life, Liberty, and Property; for the advancement of those ends they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

That government being instituted for the common benefit, the doctrine of nonresistance against arbitrary power is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

That all just government is servant of the people who have instituted it, that the people of [state] should never by force nor coercion be obliged to anything styled as "law" which has not been promulgated by their duly elected representatives, nor any as may be promulgated by them to bear conflict to the rights of the people, so that no government shall be made master of the people of [state].

2. To promote and propagate the Militia of [state] as a well regulated, (trained and prepared) organization knowledgeable in historical precedent and current affairs, that is composed of common citizens.

To develop a cohesive and competent command structure.

To train our members in the many disciplines necessary to the function of the Militia as a whole and to the members individually.

To educate our members in areas of history, law and principle as compiled in the experience and records of our forefathers.

To keep informed our members, and all citizens of events Local, State, National and global that threaten to imperil our traditional Constitutional rights, or such as may imperil the sovereignty of our Nation by the undue influence of those who have forsaken their loyalty to our Nation, and to the principles upon which it was founded.

To repel foreign aggression and invasions, by preparing and training for defense and by our encouraging and showing reason why all citizens should stand stoutly against socialism, fascism, communism, humanism, and all forms of tyranny.

To suppress domestic insurrections and violence, by supporting and assisting the appropriate Officers of the Law in upholding and maintaining law and order in accordance with such Local, State, and Federal statutes and laws that do not present jeopardy to our God given rights as acknowledged in the [state] and [U.S. Constitutions.

2.0 DUTY AND CODE OF CONDUCT

1. I am a citizen of the State of [State], serving in the Well Regulated(unorganized) Militia.

I am prepared to give my life to guard and protect my homeland, our common law rights and liberties and our way of life. This service is a duty of my citizenship.

2. I will keep and maintain the uniform, equipment, and weaponry necessary to perform the duties prescribed for the militia of [State] and will be prepared to mobilize quickly.

3. I will never forget that I am a citizen of the State of [State], and through her, of these United States. I am responsible for my actions and dedicated to the principles that made this country free. I will strive to lead an exemplary life and never, by action or statement, bring discredit to the Militia, my country, or my fellow countrymen.

4. In all cases, I shall endeavor to inform and urge all citizens to return to the Constitutional Republic our forefathers envisioned.
5. I will stand by or come to the aid of of the Militia in other states if invited in with whatever means necessary and without question or concern for my own well-being to ensure due process of law as stated in the Constitution.
6. I will never misuse my position in the Militia for financial or personal gain, nor will I engage in any activity subversive to the Militia.
7. I will never surrender of my own free will. If, in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they have the means to resist.
8. If am captured, I will continue to resist by all means possible. I will make every effort to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.
9. Should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only my name, rank, and date of birth. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to the United States and its citizens or harmful to their continued struggle for liberty and freedom.
10. Should I become a prisoner of war, I will keep my faith with my fellow prisoners, and accept no favors from the enemy. I will give no information nor take part in any action that might be harmful to my comrades. If I am a senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will support them in every way.

2.1 GENERAL GUIDELINES

General Membership:

General membership in the Militia of [State] is open to all lawful citizens of the State of [State] at the age of 18-70. There shall be no discrimination due to, race, sex, national origin or physical characteristics. Membership is voluntary.

All prospective members shall be required to give their name, date of birth, address, contact information, next of kin, and general information detailing prior military

experience and/or other such skills as may be utilized by the Militia.

All such information shall be kept private under all circumstances, and destroyed in the event of crisis; And shall be used for no other purpose than the internal business of the unit or Command.

All members will be required to pass a ninety day probationary period after which they are required to subscribe to the Code of Conduct and swear or affirm the membership oath.

Personal Equipment:

Each member will be issued an itemized list of certain personal and Unit equipment which he must procure and maintain. This equipment is necessary to the performance of his duties, personal sustenance and hygiene; and shall be maintained packed and ready for deployment at all times. A 20 minute or shorter departure capability is strongly recommended.

Each member shall bring with them enough food rations and water to sustain them during meetings, training and camp musters.

Weapons and Ammunition:

Each member is required to provide and maintain his own weapons, stocks of ammunition and deployment gear. Members are required to remain proficient in the maintenance and safe operation of their weapon; and to have on hand at all times 300 rounds for the rifle and 100 rounds per sidearm. Lacking the depth, resources and re-supply capabilities of a conventional military unit; Militia members are urged to acquire at least 2000 rounds of ammunition and 6 magazines per rifle as well as a cleaning kit and spare parts. Standardization in caliber and weapons type within each Unit is strongly encouraged. Only in self-defense or during properly supervised training sessions will a member discharge his weapons. All members are expected to abide by all Constitutional State firearms regulations.

Training:

All active duty Militia will be expected to pass Level One qualifications initially with advancement to level two and level three with in one year .

Support personnel will train in their assigned area of duty.

Assembly and Muster:

Periodic assemblies, musters and meetings are necessary and shall be called to

achieve the overall goals of each unit. Regular monthly meetings shall be conducted

on a regular basis. Members must discipline themselves to schedule

and set aside time each month for musters and assembly for such purposes as fieldtraining exercises. Therefore, members who miss 6 consecutive meetings and or scheduled drills without a reasonable excuse will be dropped from the role. Members will be notified of such dates, times, and places of all meetings.

While it is intended that the Militia infringe as little as possible in the lives of it's members, it is clear that individual members are volunteers who must be ready to meet periodically and to deploy as need arises. It will be the objective of the Command Staff to infringe as little as possible on the time of it's members, recognizing the responsibilities of family and job

3.0 STRUCTURE

The primary goal of the Militia is to form the nucleus of a strong civilian defense organization. Furthermore, it is to maintain a constant state of readiness in the event that it should be called up to perform its Constitutional functions. All citizens who intend to form militia units, and those already established, are encouraged to use this organizational structure to ensure a degree of standardization, coordination, and parity between units and unit operations. A militia unit can not and will not become a viable military organization, or have any potential for effective civil defense and response, until the talk stops and purposeful organization begins. Officers must effectively organize group efforts and provide for training, unit organization, response strategies, intelligence, security and communications. Logistics Officers must ensure the acquisition of resources consistent with the tactical role assumed by the unit. Every member must acquire and develop proficiency in the use of firearms, field and specialized equipment. Each member must be committed to the purpose and goals of the unit. In any organization, there needs to be a clear chain of command to insure effective coordination of the smaller units.

At the same time, units must be capable of responding to the immediate circumstances without having to request permission to act.

The fundamental rule guiding the organization is centralized principles and planning with decentralized tactics and action. To meet these goals and objectives; the organization is divided into several teams under the direction of a Command Staff.

3.1 BASIC TEAM ORGANIZATION

The fire team is the basic building block of the Militia. It's creation and training should be the first priority of any Militia unit after the organization of the Command team or staff. A team may be as small as 4 men or as large as 12, led by a E3 or E4 (Corporal). A Squad consists of a minimum of 6 -12 members and is usually comprised of three 4 man teams led by a Squad Leader E5 (Sergeant).

1. Squad/Team Leader: The squad leader carries out the orders issued to him by the commander. He is responsible for the discipline, appearance, training, control, conduct and welfare of his squad at all times, as well as the condition, care, and economical use of it's equipment. He is also responsible for the tactical employment, fire discipline, fire control and maneuver of his squad. He takes position where he can best carry out orders of the CO; and observe and control the squad.

Team Leader: There is one team leader per 4 men. His duties are the same as those of the squad leader and he is also an Assistant Squad Leader.

2. Radio Operator: The team radio operator will carry and maintain the teams radio equipment. He will be trained in basic radio operating procedures including COMSEC and SIGINT. He will aid the Squad leader in keeping in contact with other units. Each team leader will carry and be trained in the use of 2m 6m and 440 HD ,GMRS/FRS or CB depending on the unit for inter-unit communications.

3. Medic: This is the team member with the highest level of medical training. If possible he should be trained as a First Responder or an EMT. The Medic is responsible for overall field health and sanitation of the team. He must make sure the teams first aid gear is in order at all times and is responsible for the teams water supplies. He will carry medical gear over and above that required for individuals.

4. Heavy Gunner: This is the team member who will lay down suppressive fire and cover likely avenues of approach. He will be equipped with a large number of high capacity magazines and must have the ability to carry extra weight

5. Sharpshooter: This is the team member who is the most accurate shot of the group. He will train other members in rifle marksmanship. The sharpshooter will pull point and set the pace when on the march. He will provide team surveillance and recon. He will be equipped with a MBR rifle and scope.

6. Training:

All Militia members must pass Level 1 qualifications with additional level 2 and level 3 qualifications . They must also train and cross-train in five basic skills. The primary skills being: Operations, Intelligence, Engineering Marksmanship, Medical , Communications. With additional secondary skills required depending on area of operation . Secondary operations include Special Operations, Air Drone Operations and Boat Operations and Judge Advocate General (JAG) Provost Marshal with force multipliers on temporary duty.

The Team Leader must be knowledgeable in the first skill and Commo. At full strength a team should have two persons in each assignment. Each team member will train in two assignments; a primary skill, and a secondary skill in case the primary man is unavailable.

3.2 TEAM DIVERSIFICATION

Since 2 man team is the basic building block of the organization the 4 man fire team is initiated. They must also diversify by emphasizing and perfecting certain skills that are unique to their primary team function.

There are three types of teams: 1-Command, 2-Security, 3-Support:

***1 COMMAND TEAM:** is the leadership of the Militia and provides planning, training and issues requests to be carried out by the individual units . The Initial Organizational Objectives:

1. Establish a working relationship between other teams.
2. Establish local and regional Rapid Alert System (security, intelligence, and communications).
3. Organize logistical and administrative services.
4. Institute training program.
5. Recruitment

The Command Team's responsibilities include:

- > Dissemination of constitutional principles and ideology to the rank and file.
- > Development and dissemination of training material and methods to be used within the individual teams.

Development and security of tactical and strategic contingency plans for implementation by the tactical teams.

Coordination of the various teams.

Development and operations of public relations within the community.

Command Team Organization and Duties:

S-1 Executive Officer

...2nd in Cmd

...Disseminates written communication (orders) to subordinate units.

...Handles administrative duties

...Serves as Public Relations Officer

S-2 Intelligence / Communications Officer

...Maintains and administers the Rapid Alert System

...Supervises the counterintelligence program and operational security systems

...Maintains the security of encoding/decoding systems

...Supervises intelligence gathering activities

...Analyses and reports intelligence information

S-3 Operations / Training Officer

...Establishes and enforces training standards

...Tailors training to specific missions

...Coordinates with the Intelligence Officer and develops the Threat Assessment

Folder

Planning of operations under C/O's directions

S-4 Supply / Logistics Officer

...Responsible for the acquisition and accountability of all supplies and material.

...Supervises all logistical support activities including: transport, evacuation, and

medical, supply service and management.

2. SECURITY TEAM: These are your Primary Forces. They provide security for all facilities, conduct patrols, and provide defense. Each team consists of 4 men and a team leader, communications, rendezvous points, staging areas, and standing orders. They execute the orders of the CT and train within their own unit.

*3 SUPPORT TEAMS (Supply and Logistics): The support teams consist of those who are unable, unwilling, or ill-equipped for active duty. Their task is to provide whatever support is needed by the other units.

* The Supply Team supports the company by procuring and delivering needed equipment and provisions. They may also be used as messengers between the CO and the tactical units.

Supply Requirements:

Re-supply is a particularly important consideration for all mobile units and for protracted emergencies. Each unit must plan and provide for storage and independent caches of the following:

food, fuel, clothing, shoes, shelter, medical equipment, combat equipment, arms, ammunition, and communications equip.

Purchase supplies in quantity and if possible coordinate purchases with other individuals or groups for economy and standardization. Special attention is recommended for establishing safe houses and unit caches at strategic locations within the units AO. Particular emphasis should be placed on the individual acquisition of a minimum of a one year supply of food and water for each family member, and the secure storage of it.

The Medical Team supports operations by setting up and maintaining an aid station to receive and care for sick and wounded. There should be one member of each tactical team trained as a Field Medic. Field medics must see to it that a preventative medicine program is instituted and adhered to. Field sanitation and personal hygiene must be of paramount importance.

Air Operations: provides air cover with use of drones to obtain necessary intelligence when the area is too hostile for ground unit to penetrate.

Boat Operations/Naval Militia : provides for transporation across large bodies of water that Militia must negotiate .

SUGGESTED MILITIA ORGANIZATION:

Each independent county militia unit shall be recognized as a company. Unit size is determined by size members and leadership. Smaller affiliated units are strongly recommended over large organizations. Once established, company commanders should seek to coordinate with existing units and orgaizations and individuals within and without the state militia organization. After several counties are organized into the company area of operation they can coordinate their efforts by forming small units acting as force multipliers .

During the Initial start up phase, the following should be considered the minimum size necessary to form an effective small unit. Once established, the small unit can build upon it's core "leadership" thru additional recruitment and training until the detachment attains full operational strength.

Initial Start-up Phase--- 2 men upgrade to 4 man fire team element

Command Staff----- 8

Primary Forces Level 8 -12

Support Administration Staff - 4

S.O.G.-----8 -12

2 Medics

2 Supply/Logistics

1-2 Transport/Maintenance

The likely hood of large scaled units operating in military fashion is not feasible nor recommended should large forces be needed then the concept of force multipliers can be initiated .In many if not most cases, a Militia unit will not be at full strength; therefore some personnel will have to do double duty. Because individual members may have to wear more than one hat; EVERY member must be trained in a Primary Skill and cross-trained in more than one Secondary Skill .

4.0 RANK STRUCTURE

E-1 Recruit

In basic Level One training, undergoing screening and evaluation during mandatory 90 day probationary period. This is also the entry rank for those who respond to a real call up.

E-2 Private

Basic militiaman-has attained Level One training and equipment standards. Can operate unsupported in the field for a 24 hour period.

E-3 Private First Class

Primary Forces Militiaman - Assistant Team Leader. Must assist in the training of M-1's through the buddy system or one on one interactive training. Has met all Level one training and equipment standards. Can operate unsupported in the field for a 72 hour period.

E-4 Corporal (Team Leader)

Has served as an E-3 for a period of 6 months. He has mastered all Level 1 and 2 skills and is capable of teaching them to others. The M-4 has a good working

knowledge of small unit tactics, troop leading procedures and has proven his leadership qualities in the field.

NCO Grades:

NCOs are responsible for the discipline, appearance, training, conduct and welfare of their men at all times; as well as the condition, care and economical use of all equipment. The NCO must command and control the tactical employment, fire control and discipline and movement of those placed under him. In the field, he positions himself where he can best carry out the orders of his C/O while observing and controlling his teams.

E-5 Sergeant (Squad Leader, SOG)

Has served as an E-4 for a period of 1 year. He is a master of all Level 1 and 2 skills and is the lead instructor of particular squad. He has proven leadership ability. He is knowledgeable in advanced squad level tactics, resistance warfare, troop leading procedures, mission planning and execution.

E-6 Master Sergeant (Platoon Leader)

He is the senior NCO at the platoon level and commands 3 squads. He is the senior training officer for his platoon. It is his responsibility to maintain the combat readiness of his men at all times.

E-7 First Sergeant (State or County Command Staff)

He is the senior NCOIC and Operations / Training Officer. He oversees all training within the company. He coordinates with the S-2 and assists the Commanding officer in operational planning.

E-8 Sergeant Major (State Command Staff) Command Staff will

consist of a fire team or squad of E-3 and E-4s for security and message dispatch couriers in

addition to the radio operator.

NOTE: Grade Modifiers

Modifiers are necessary to allow command to assign NCO leadership to lead new recruits as they become available. Training of active members as NCOs capable of leading at the squad level is the greatest force multiplier. Knowledge, ability and dedication are the only valid criteria to assign rank within the Militia. Rank modifiers are the only way to determine if A Militiaman is able to carry out a specific mission. The rank and the modifiers are included in the individual training card and is the only information to be transferred to a roster.

0XX Unfit for front line combat - due to age (45+) or physical disability. but, has met all other Level 1 and 2 requirements. This person is capable of operating in a support role such as training, communications, medical, supply and logistics. In the case of military veterans; their primary mission will be the training of others.

1XX Minimum physical fitness level - 2 mile Field march w/Level 1 gear

2XX Moderate physical fitness level - 3 miles field march w/Level 2

3XX Excellent physical fitness level - 5 mile field march w Level 2 (72 hour) gear

X1X Basic Marksman - "Recruit" score on Marksmanship Qualification Test

X2X Advanced Marksman - "Sharpshooter" score on Marksmanship Qualification Test

X3X Expert Marksman - "Expert" score on Marksmanship Qualification Test

X4X Designated Marksman (Sniper) - "Expert" score and meets DMR scoring on the MQT

XXA Qualified with 5.56

XXB " " 7.62x.39

XXC " " 7.62x.51 (308)

XXD " " 7.62x.59 (30.06)

XXE " " .50 cal

XXE " " Other

UNIT PROFILES

Primary Forces:

"**Minutemen**" represent the backbone of the Militia. These are the basic 'light infantry' combat troops. They must be able to shoot, move and communicate. They are trained to Level 2 standards, basic team tactics, conducting raids and patrols. as well as providing secondary combat support for the special operations teams. They are organized into 4 person teams, which are combined to form 12 man squads.

Some of the Primary Force missions include:

*Guard duty

*Patrolling

*Security and Warning - keeping enemy forces under surveillance.

*Intelligence - collecting information, watching civilians, monitoring refugees, reporting attempts by enemy agents to infiltrate the area, and identifying informers.

*Logistics - providing transportation, medical care/supplies, establishing and guarding caches, collecting food, clothing ammunition etc.

Recruiting - identifying, screening, and recruiting personnel for active resistance units.

Psychological OPS - spreading truth, leaflets, posters and keeping the belief in final victory alive in the minds of the populace, Arrest and detention of known collaborators through the Judge Advocate General office on orders of the area or State Commander.

*Evasion and Escape - establishing safe houses and evacuation plans, furnishing guides.

Special Operations Groups

Every company (county Militia unit) is encouraged to maintain general Level 2 teams as well as Special Operations Groups within each county or operational area. It is recommended that the later be comprised of those with prior military experience, who have received advanced training or otherwise possess special technical skills. It is anticipated that SOG units will be of particular value for interregional response operations including training, communications, surveillance and related support efforts.

Mission:

Special Operations Groups are organized, trained and equipped to conduct unconventional warfare in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive areas. They operate independently or in coordination with the operations of other Primary forces teams. S.O.G's use clandestine, covert, or low visibility techniques with oversight from the Area Commander. Special operations differ from the conventional operations in the degree of physical risk, operational techniques, modes of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed intelligence and indigenous assets. S.O.G. must be able to operate underground for periods up to 8 days with no outside assistance.

Organization:

S.O.G. forces are organized into 10 man squads led by a combat veteran or a

Sergeant who has attained E-5 / Level 3 standards. Each squad is broken down into 2 three man Recondo cells and 2 two man Scout/Sniper teams. Recondo is the "special mission" team. Scout/Sniper is the "rogue element" sent out after the enemy as needed.

Training:

All S.O.G members must meet all Level 3 minimum standards and train and cross train in 6 primary skills: Unconventional warfare, Reconnaissance, Long Range Surveillance, Scouting/Marksmanship, Medical and Communications. Each member will be qualified in 2 areas.

S.O.G. Missions will include:

Training

Zero Contact Reconnaissance

Surveillance

Denial Ops

Raids

Ambush

Long Range Patrols

Scout/Sharpshooter

5.0 BASIC TRAINING PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The goal of training is to produce a combat ready unit that responds rapidly to known or suspected enemy activity and defeats that enemy. Individual skills and battle drill training are a key factor in achieving that goal. Leaders should tailor training to realistic, challenging, and attainable goals. Battle drills must be

standardized but their tactical employment must remain flexible.

TRAINING PLAN:

1. The Training Plan is based on the "core training card" concept in support of the State /County Mission Essential Training List (METL) requirements. The focus is to prepare all personnel for mobilization. The intent is to provide meaningful training that can be put into immediate use and to motivate personnel to actively accept greater responsibilities.

2. The Training Plan will break down the " Core Training Card" into 4 quarterly schedules. Three topics will be routinely taught on a repetitive cycle until the unit reaches 100% training attainment.

3. Each unit will conduct a Bi yearly (every six months) Alert Mobilization Drill.

All members must commit themselves, individually, and in concert with their unit, to learn and master as many basic skills as possible, including proficiency with firearms (including field stripping and cleaning), hand signals, fields of fire, entrenchment, camouflage, cover and concealment, individual and squad movement. Each unit member is required to complete the mandatory training course to meet Minimum Mission Essential Training (METL) requirements.

CORE TRAINING CARD

SKILL LEVEL ONE: (E 2)

This is basic training which all new recruits (E 1) are required to complete within the 90 probationary period. Upon completion of Level 1 training the recruit will advance to the rank of Private (E 2) and will be considered an active line member of the unit.

1. Command and Organization

2. Mobilization and Alert Readiness

.a. Rapid Alert System / Alert levels

b. Evacuation: Routes, Rally Points

3. Physical Fitness 1XX

a. Field march for 2 miles prescribed amount time designated by Unit Commander **All members of the Militia should be aware of their fitness and their abilities and limitations .**

4. Basic Marksmanship X1X

.....a. Must score Recruit or better on the Marksmanship Qualification Test.

.....b. Must be able to load, clear malfunctions and field strip weapon for repair or cleaning.

5. Individual Movement Techniques

.....a. low/high crawl

.....b. team file and wedge formation.

6. Individual Camouflage

7. Basic Field Communications:

.....a. Hand and Arm Signals

.....b. Basic Radio Operating Procedures

.....c. COMSEC / SALUTE / SITREP

.....d. Perform surveillance without the aid of electronic devices.

8. Basic First Aid:

.....a. Evaluate a casualty

.....b. Prevent / treat shock

.....c. Clear an object from the throat

.....d. Treat / prevent heat stroke and frostbite

.....e. Treat burns

.....f. Put on a field or pressure dressing

.....g. Apply a dressing to an open chest, abdominal, and head wound.

.....h. Splint a fracture

.....i. Perform CPR

.....j. Transport a casualty

.....k. Basic sanitation, preventative medicine and health maintenance

SKILL LEVEL TWO: (E 3)

Level 2 is required to advance to the rank of E-3 Private First Class and to be considered capable of performing Primary Forces missions. E-3's must be prepared to deploy quickly and remain in the field unsupported for 72 hours. He is a fully functional and deployable Militia soldier, capable of leading his squad and training others.

To meet Level 2 standards one must have mastered all Level 1 qualifications and equipment .

Physical Fitness: 2XX

Field march with all Level 2 gear 3 miles. or an adapting to the environment

Marksmanship: X2X

8 out of 10 in a 9" target at 200 yards.

Must have a thorough understanding of:

Troop leading procedures including the 5 paragraph OPORD, SALUTE, CARVER etc.

Small Unit Tactics

1. Immediate Action Drills

- a. Move under direct fire hit and run tactics
- b. React to indirect fire
- c. React to contact
- d. Break contact
- e. React to ambush, near or far
- f. React to flares

2. Movement Techniques

-a. Fire Team and Squad Wedge
-b. File
-c. Traveling, Traveling Overwatch and Bounding Overwatch

3. Perform Reconnaissance

4. Select and construct individual fighting positions

- 5. Set up Patrol Base camp
- 6.

6. Cross danger areas

7. Basic Land Navigation

-a. Identify topographic symbols and features on a map
-b. Determine a location on the ground by terrain association
-c. Measure distance on a map
-d. Orient a map to the ground by terrain association
-e. Determine direction with and without a compass

8. Basic Camouflage

-a. Individual
-b. Noise light and litter discipline

.....c. Field emplacements, or base camp

9. Emergency Preparedness

Every Primary Forces member must maintain a 3 month supply of the following and the knowledge to use it.

.....a. Water Storage / Purification

.....b. Field Hygiene / Sanitation

.....c. Food Storage

.....d. Medical Supplies

10. Basic Survival Abilities

..... a. Identify wild foods in the A/O

..... b. Identify poisonous plants and snakes in the A/O

..... c. Locate and purify drinking water

.....d. Build a fire

..... e. Snare/trap wild game

F Locate, and construct a field expedient survival shelter.

SKILL LEVEL 3 : (E 5)

To progress to Skill Level 3 (S.O.G.), the Militia soldier must have mastered all Level 3 qualifications. In addition he must master the following skills to the point that he can teach these skills to others:

Sniper Operations:

Conduct a terrain survey

Conduct long range surveillance of target for intelligence personnel

Plan and implement a enemy harassment plan

Plan and conduct interdiction operations on key target personnel

Estimate range to target

Construct and use a ghillie suit

Construct and use a Sniper/Forward Observation Post hide

Note Each S.O.G. must maintain at least 4 men (2 Scout / Sniper teams) qualified

as Designated Marksmen - X4X: Must score Expert on the Marksmanship

Qualification Test and meet the MQT DMR requirements.

CQB:

Conduct room clearing with a team

Conduct building clearing with a squad

Level 4 (S.O.G.) Specialties:

At full strength each 10 man S.O.G. must also maintain 2 men qualified in each of

the following specialties:

Medical:

Trained as First Responder. EMT certified or Combat Life Saving class preferred.

Operations / Intelligence:

Plan and conduct a surveillance/recon patrol

Plan and implement psychological ops.

Prepare accurate Sitreps and assist Command Staff in the planning of operations.

Identify and track counter-resistance operations.

Maintain the units Threat Assessment and Target Acquisition Folders

Co-ordinate with signal personnel to implement the intelligence network

Relay and disseminate intelligence to neighboring units/military through the Signal Corps
radio network.

Communications:

Must complete the Mil. Sig. Corps training program and have a thorough understanding of Basic Operating Procedures, Tactical Comm., CommSec, the Rapid Alert System, Sitrep / SALUTE, the Digital Encryption System and his unit C.E.O.I.

Must be able to operate all unit comm. equipment.

Build a field expedient, clandestine antenna

Transmit and receive Morse code

Must be able to develop, implement, maintain and operate the Rapid Alert System for his local unit as well as a State and County level entity.

Coordinate and integrate signal operations between all units at the County/State level (region or the counties surrounding his A/O)

Engineering:

Design an erect anti-personnel barricades

Design and erect defensive positions including perimeter warning devices.

Design, prepare and oversee the construction of a guerilla operations base camp.

Conduct vehicle recovery.

Maintain and repair common vehicles in use by the unit.

Study theory of incendiary device made from common readily available material.

Study theory of thermite devices made from common readily available material.

Create a smoke screen

5.1 RIFLE QUALIFICATION COURSE

Rifle Course Rules

Target: IDPA (or IPSC), mounted so that the head is between 5'8" and 6' from the ground

Weapons Eligible: Any service rifle that is safe.

Ammunition: Any full powered service load. No target or squib loads. If shooting the 200 yd string of fire, 87 rounds are required. If not shooting the 200 yd string of fire, then 82 rounds are required. (If also shooting the DMR portion – add 5 rounds).

Magazine Carriers: Magazine carriers must be worn in a legitimate magazine pouch with all retention devices employed, as you would while on a night patrol through dense jungle. (All fastex buckles secured, etc.)

Scoring:

IDPA target: 0 and -1 score as 0 (zero) points, -3 is one (1) point for major caliber, and two (2) points for minor caliber

IPSC target – Zones A, B and C score as 0 (zero) points, with zone D scoring as 1 (one) point for major caliber, and 2 (two) points for minor caliber.

For any shots outside the “0” zone – add up the shots, multiply that number by the major (.5 point) or minor (1 point) point factor. For instance, shooter A had 3 shots outside the 0 zone and was shooting major caliber. Take the 3 shots times the major factor of .5 which equals 1.5 and this will be added to the final score.

Shooter B also has 3 shots outside the 5 zone but was shooting a minor caliber rifle. So, take the 3 shots times the minor factor of 1 which equals 3 and this is added to the final score.

Major Caliber: 7.62x39, 7.62x51, .30 '06, 7.62x53 Russian, .303 British

Minor Caliber: 5.56x45; 5.45x39; .30 Carbine

Headshots: Where headshots are required, a hit in the head box will score 0 pts. If a hit is made in the body proper, (defined as below shoulder level) a miss will be scored (5 points added to score).

Overtime shots. Since this is a “par time” course, the minimum time is ‘fixed’, however, if the shooter takes longer than the “par time” – then those extra seconds will be

added to the score. For instance – if the shooter takes 5.17 seconds to complete a string of fire – and the “par time” was 4.0 seconds – then 1.17 seconds (5.17 seconds minus 4.0 seconds) will be added to the final score.

Misses: For each ‘missed’ shot (shots that were fired but that did not hit the target) – a five (5) point penalty will be added to the score.

Shooter condition: The shooter will wear his/her LBE/LBV during the whole test. The LBV will be loaded with what the shooter normally takes on patrol, i.e. all magazines or clips (stripper clips or en bloc clips) fully loaded (fully loaded magazines will be the maximum amount of rounds the magazine is designed to hold – minus two at the shooters preference, i.e. a 30 round magazine may be downloaded to 28, a 20 round mag may be downloaded to 18, etc.), and full water compliment as a minimum.

The shooter will do 25 one (1) count ‘jumping-jacks’ (side-straddle-hops) prior to starting. After completing stage 1, he will do 20 jumping-jacks prior to stage 2, 15 jumping-jacks prior to stage 3, 10 jumping-jacks prior to stage 4, and 10 jumping jacks prior to the start of each stage after that. There is to be NO rest period after the jumpingjacks to the start of the stage. The purpose of this is to keep the heart rate ‘up’ for the duration of the test, to simulate physical exertion and to induce stress into the equation. It is important for the shooter to see his/her performance under these conditions. (Example: 25 JJ’s at the start of the Head Shots, 20 JJ’s at the start of the 50 yard Chest Shots, 15 JJ’s at the start of the 100 yard Chest Shots, etc. If the 200 yard course is shot – the patriot will do 120 JJ’s and if the 200 yard course is NOT shot – the Patriot will do 110 JJ’s.)

Starting Positions:

Rifle start position has the safety/selecter ON for ALL strings of fire – EXCEPT

“Malfunction Clearance Drills #2 and #3. In other words, each time Range Officer asks

“Shooter Ready?” the shooter should double check to ensure the safety is ON.

Low Ready is defined by having buttstock in shoulder, with barrel pointed at 45 degrees towards the ground.

Patrol Position is defined by having the rifle waist high, “near” horizontal as the following picture defines.

Malfunction Clearance Drills

For malfunction clearance drills, the malfunction will be induced manually, then at the beep of the timer, the shooter will clear the malfunction and place one hit on a target 50 yards away.

For example, for #1 stoppage, the shooter will ensure that there is NO round in the chamber, but a full mag is in the well. The ‘start’ position will be with the rifle shouldered as if one were shooting. At the beep, the shooter will switch the safety/selector to ‘fire’ and pull the trigger. When the shooter realizes that the hammer fell on an empty chamber, he will immediately perform the ‘tap-rack-bang’ drill. For

bolt-action rifles the shooter will manually cycle the bolt to chamber a round.

For the #2 stoppage, the shooter will ensure the chamber is empty, and then will take an expended cartridge and place it in the classic ‘stove-pipe’ position, then will seat a full mag. The shooter will start with the rifle shouldered. At the timer beep, the shooter will visually observe the malfunction and then clear it, followed up by one shot on a target 50 yards away. Bolt-action rifles will also simulate a stove pipe, such as may be caused by short stroking the bolt. Manually cycling the bolt while ‘flipping’ the rifle on its side will clear the expended case and allow for a fresh round to be chambered.

For stoppage #3, the shooter will ensure the chamber is empty. Then the shooter will place an expended cartridge in the chamber, and while holding the bolt back, the

shooter will then insert a full magazine, and then will ease the bolt forward to induce a 'double' feed. Then the shooter will shoulder the rifle, and at the beep will clear the stoppage and fire 1 shot at a target 50 yards distant. For bolt-action rifles, a stuck case will also cause a 'double feed'. Immediate action for this stoppage with a bolt action would be to pull the bolt back and either push the live cartridge back down into the rifle magazine, then while holding the fresh cartridge down, push the bolt forward to snap the extractor over the stuck case. Then manually cycle the bolt to extract/eject the spent round, and the chambering a live round. The second method is to dump all the rounds out of magazine via the magazine release lever/button, THEN cycling the bolt to extract/eject the stuck case, followed by charging the rifle via a stripper/en bloc clip, ramming/allowing the bolt to close, and then fire.

Procedure for 'magazine changes' when using a bolt action rifle. The same procedure that is used with magazines can be used with 'stripper clips'. If the stage calls for 'magazine retention' – retain the spent stripper clip. When the stage calls for 'no magazine retention' then the stripper clip will be dropped.

National Standards Rifle Course

1. Head Shots

Perform five times each, all shots offhand - all shots to the body are counted as a miss. Start position is patrol/low ready – safety ON.

- a. 25 meters; Low Ready; 2.0 sec
- b. 25 meters; Low Ready WEAK SIDE; 3.0 sec

2. Chest Shots

Perform five times each, all shots offhand - all shots to the head are counted as a miss. Start position is patrol/low ready – safety ON.

a. 50 meters; Low Ready; 2.0 sec

b. 50 meters; Low Ready WEAK SIDE; 3.0 sec

3. Chest Shots

Perform five times each, all shots offhand, or kneeling - shots to the head are counted as a miss. start position is patrol/low ready – safety ON.

a. 100 meters; Low Ready; 4.0 sec

4. Chest Shots

Perform five times each, all shots kneeling or prone - start standing - all shots to the head are counted as a miss. Start position is patrol/low ready – safety ON.

a. 200 meters; Low Ready; 5.0 sec

DMR QUALIFICATION - PERFORM FIVE TIMES*

DMR QUALIFICATION – SHOT LAST after finishing the course.

Perform five times each, all shots kneeling or prone. Start standing. Head shots

ONLY: all others shots are counted as a miss. Start position is patrol ready, safety ON.

a. 200 meters; Low Ready; 6.0 sec HEAD SHOTS ONLY

5. Malfunction Drills

Perform three times each

Manually induce malfunction, then at the 'beep' Clear Malfunction and place one hit on target at 50 meters. Start position is rifle shouldered – safety ON.

a. Position One; 4.0 sec

(tap and rack)

b. Position Two; 4.0 sec

(stovepipe)

c. Position Three; 11.0 sec

(feedway stoppage)

6. Magazine Changes

Perform three times; starting position is with a round in the chamber and an EMPTY magazine. Rifle at Low Ready.

Fire one shot, reload and fire one shot at 50 meters WITHOUT retaining magazine, all mag pouches secured!

a. Mag change without retention; 9.0 sec

7. Magazine Changes

Perform three times; starting position is with rifle/magazine fully loaded. Rifle at Low Ready.

Fire one shot, reload and fire one shot at 50 meters WITH retaining magazine and all mag pouches secured!

a. Mag Change with retention 11.0 sec

8. Close Range Shooting from shoulder or Underarm Assault

.Perform three times each side. Start in patrol ready position (rifle near horizontal about waist high or buttstock in shoulder, muzzle down)

a. 3 meters; 0.6 sec

b. 7 meters; 0.8 sec

c. 10 meters; 1.2 sec

9. Multiple Targets

Perform twice each; starting position is at low ready with safety ON. Targets are spaced with 1 meter between each target.

a. 5 meters; 2 targets; 1.2 sec

b. 5 meters; 3 targets; 1.5 sec

c. 5 meters; 4 targets; 1.8 sec

For IDPA Targets: "0" and "-1" zones score 0 points all calibers; "-3" zone is 1 point multiplier for 'major' caliber, and 2 point multiplier for 'minor' caliber

For IPSC Targets: "A", "B" and "C" zones score 0 points all calibers; "D" zone is 1 point multiplier for 'major' caliber and 2 point multiplier for 'minor' caliber

Shots fired after par-time has elapsed - add that many seconds to the score (i.e. last shot was fired 1.37 seconds after par time elapsed - add 1.37 points to score)

For all shots outside the "0" zone - add up all shots, times that by the major or minor multiplier and divide by 2 - and that number is added to the score (i.e. shooter had

2 shots outside the "0" scoring zone and was shooting minor caliber - so take the 2 shots times the "2" (for minor caliber)

which equals 4 - and then divide by 2 - which leaves 2 - so add 2 points to the final score.

If he were shooting major caliber it would be 2 shots, times 1 (major multiplier) divided by 2 equals 1 point added to final score.)

Scoring For 200 Yard Range:

Maximum = 0

Expert (E4) = 1-39

Marksman (E3) = 40-77

Sharpshooter (E2) = 78-116

Recruit (E1) = 117-231 (No Time Limit)

Scoring For Less Than 200 Yard Range:

Maximum = 0

Expert (M4) = 1-36

Marksman (M3) = 37-72

Sharpshooter (M2) = 73-108

Recruit (M1) = 109-216 (No Time Limit)

(If a 200 yard or smaller range was used for qualification, such should be marked on the training card.)

*To qualify as DMR (Designated Marksman), the shooter must qualify as

Expert and achieve all five DMR head shots within the allotted time limit.

FAQ List for Rifle Qualification

1. Why is there no 'movement' (running, seeking cover, etc.) in this course?

Short Answer: What this course is designed to do is to test the 'tactical shooting' skill level of the shooter. This course is NOT designed to test the 'tactical movement' skill level, nor the athletic ability of the shooter.

Long Answer: Tactical movement in the 'real world' is dependent upon too many variables to be able to make a 'Standard Exercise'. For instance, there are times when the tactical situation will demand stealth, (i.e. slow, deliberate movement) and other situations in almost the exact environmental conditions and surroundings that will call for dynamic movement (speed). Since the conditions that dictate the rate of movement can't be duplicated – we have opted to forego any 'tactical movement' during qualification. However, tactical movement should be practiced regularly, and is best practiced through Force-on-Force type exercises using either paintball and/or airsoft.

2. Are bi-pods allowed?

Short Answer: Yes, however the bipod must be attached to the rifle at all other times too. In other words while you are on patrol, etc. Once you take the bipod off the rifle – you must re-qualify.

Long Answer: We need to train correctly. Only perfect PRACTICE makes perfect. So, one MUST shoot the course with one's rifle that is set up to take on patrol. It would defeat the purpose of this course to allow the attachment of bi-pods to only shoot the course, and then remove the bi-pod for patrol. There may be some that say "I have a detachable bi-pod that I keep in my 'ruck, and when the shooting starts I can quickly put it on". Great – then that is how you will start the course. With your backpack on, and once the timer beeps, you can take your back-pack off, dig around for the bi-pod, attach it to your rifle, and shoot that particular sting of fire. Then before the next timed fire begins, you can take the bi-pod off, put it in your ruck, and then put your ruck on your back. This will be the procedure for every timed/scored event (you will end up doing this 53 times).

3. Are Scopes allowed?

Short Answer: Scopes are allowed if that is what you ALWAYS have on your rifle. If, when you are going on a 10 mile patrol, you have your scope attached to your rifle – then that is how you will shoot the course.

Long Answer: This course will be a great 'test-bed' to help the shooter ascertain whether his/her set-up is ready for the 'real' world. There are some that have all kinds items attached to their rifle. This course will help them see if all the items are necessary or not. For instance, most contact happens well under 100 meters – so the 10X scope that one has attached to their 'fighting rifle' will probably be a hindrance when shooting at 25 yards. This course is designed to show the shooter the flaws in his/her equipment, as well as the areas the shooter needs to concentrate more

training effort to (i.e. PRACTICE).

4. Are 'Shooting Slings' allowed?

Short Answer: Yes. However, the 'start' position will be that position that the sling is in during the 8th mile of a ten mile hike.

Long Answer: The odds that someone would actually have a 'shooting sling' wrapped around one's arm for a 10 mile patrol is ZERO. Let's get used to the idea of shooting this course as it was designed – for chance contact (surprise contact). That means you have NO warning that contact is imminent. So, shoot the course pretending that you are 8 miles into a 10 mile patrol. In other words, once the time 'beeps' the start signal – THEN if you wish you can wrap the sling around your arm and begin that string of fire. Then after that string, 'un-loop' the sling from your arm to start the next string.

5. Are 'Patrol' or 'Tactical' slings allowed?

Short Answer: Yes, if that is what is always attached to your rifle.

Long Answer: Yes, if that is what is always attached to your rifle.

6. Why are we not doing firearm transitions (switching from rifle to handgun)?

Short Answer: Not everyone carries a sidearm on patrol. It is personal preference if one does, or one doesn't.

Long Answer: The sidearm is carried for two totally different purposes depending upon the mission.

Typically one carries a sidearm as part of one's first line gear. It is worn in such a manner as to secure it to the person (so it does not become 'lost'), and to protect it from the elements. The holsters that best do this are not what one would consider 'speed holsters'. So it would take too long to get one's first line sidearm out of its

holster to 'transition to'.

Another reason transitions are not done in the field is because of balance and movement. Balance is essential to movement. Without balance, one cannot move effectively. To perform the classical 'transition' movement, one 'drops and rotates' one's rifle so it is hanging by the sling in either the front, side or rear of the shooter. Then one 'draws' one's sidearm and uses it to 'drive on'. This is fine for CQB/Urban type operations, because one can 'stop' once a room is secured. While one is stopped one can get one's primary (rifle/carbine) up and running, and return the sidearm to its holster. The problem with the 'field' is there is no 'room to secure' – hence there may not be an area to 'stop' and get one's primary up and running. SO...you may have to RUN for a few hundred meters before you can get fix your rifle. Try and RUN for two hundred meters with your primary (rifle/carbine) dangling in front of you. It will DESTROY your balance. And the heavier the rifle, the MORE it will destroy your balance. Remember, without balance you cannot move effectively.

So, in the field while doing tactical shooting and moving, if your primary goes down – PRETEND it is 'up'. In other words, keep it in your hands. Obviously as SOON as you can you will get it up and running again.

7. Why is there a penalty for 'minor' caliber?

Short Answer: There is only a penalty for 'peripheral' shots, i.e. shots that are 'near misses'. For all 'good' shots, the values are the same for major or minor calibers.

Long Answer: The debate regarding 'which is best – 5.56 or 7.62 whatever' will continue to rage on LONG after we are all dead. These debates will continue because there is a huge void of fact concerning the matter. And the reasons for that 'fact void' is there are just too many variables about what happens when people get shot

with rifle (or handgun) fired projectiles.

However, some facts are available: The typical 5.56 rifles (in 'rack' form) weigh less than rifles in 7.62. The 5.56 round itself weighs less than 7.62. The 5.56 rifles are easier to carry, and the 5.56 recoils less than the 7.62 making shots a little easier.

So – those that shoot the 5.56 (and I am one of those) should be EXPECTED to 'shoot a little better' than those that choose the 7.62 - which I also have in both varieties – the FN (7.62x51) and the AK (7.62x39).

Also – the major calibers ARE better at penetrating barriers than minor calibers are.

In other words what is cover to 5.56 may only be concealment to .308. For these reasons the major calibers are given a little 'break'. If you don't like it – shoot a major caliber rifle.

8. Why is shooting from the 'weak side' mandatory?

Short Answer: There is both strong and weak side cover in the world.

Long Answer: Do this experiment. TRIPLE VERIFY that your rifle is unloaded and DO NOT take any live ammunition with your now unloaded rifle. Now go in your

bathroom (or any other place that has a large mirror). Pretend that the 'mirror' is a corner and move enough of your body 'into' the mirror so that you can 'shoot around the corner' in the mirror. As SOON as your rifle 'enters the mirror' enough to shoot – STOP.

Look at how much of your body is 'available' for the 'enemy' to shoot. Now trade shoulders and do the exact same exercise from the exact same side of the mirror.

Once you do this, you will see that you had to expose TWICE (double) the amount of your body when you used the 'wrong' shoulder. This is why it is so important to get

used to using both sides of your body as a shooting platform.

This way, as you are running up to some cover, (and it happens to be 'left side' cover) you will AUTOMATICALLY switch to your left shoulder and better utilize that cover (maximize your hit potential and minimize your exposure to enemy fire).

Another reason is the majority of wounds in a combat environment (not necessarily combat itself – but the whole combat environment – just running around in a combat environment makes 'extreme sports' look like a kindergarten playground!) are 'extremity' wounds. Wounds to the hands, shoulders, legs and feet. So – if one is wounded in the 'strong' arm, then one would have to use one's 'weak side' to shoot from. Well, what if one had NEVER practiced shooting from one's weak side?? How effective would they be? Not very.

9. Why are we not shooting from more 'positions'?

Short Answer: For simplicity, most of the work is done from the standing position, with some stages in kneeling or prone, shooters choice. This avoids the possible confusion of the different variations of 'shooting position'.

Long Answer: For all 'chance contact' - return fire should initially be from the position

one finds oneself in when the first rounds fly, and that will be standing (or squatting). After that point one will be running, or squatting, or kneeling, or prone, or some variation of the above 'positions' – all dependent upon other variables like terrain, near or far ambush, etc. In other words, whatever position/positions are best for the tactical environment.

For all other applications, for example setting an ambush, one has TIME to figure out what position would be best for the job.

We think it is best to train for the 'unexpected' contact than the one where you have lots of time to figure your 'position' out.

However, as in the statement above regarding 'tactical movement' – position assumption should and must be practiced, so that your body can easily get in and out of the various positions in order to maximize your hit potential and minimize your exposure to enemy fire. Dry fire practice, followed up live fire practice will help instill these positions into your repertoire of skills. Then Force-on-Force training will allow you to hone these skills even further.

10. What is the difference in scoring 'major' and 'minor' caliber?

Short Answer: There is a delicate balance of time vs. accuracy. The old adage that one 'cannot miss fast enough' is true. Only hits count. Time is added at a 1 to 1 ratio, peripheral hits are added at a .5 ratio for major and a 1 to 1 for minor caliber. This helps to reflect this balance of time vs. accuracy.

Long Answer: What we do not want is for the shooter to try and 'game' this course. In other words, for the shooter to decide that it is better to have a miss and let the 'par time' stand, or to take a additional 1.5 seconds and have a peripheral hit. Let's use this example and look at the score difference. Shooter A takes an additional 1.5

seconds to score a peripheral hit. He is shooting minor caliber. The peripheral hit scores a one (1). Add the 1.5 second overtime shot to the point value of 1 – this equals 2.5 points which is added to the score. This encourages the shooter to get a hit, even if it is overtime. This is far preferable to not even shooting the shot and adding a 5 point penalty to the score for a 'miss'. This also discourages 'rushing' the shot, i.e. the shooter tries to go so fast that they miss. In other words, one could

take an additional 4 seconds and have a peripheral hit with a minor caliber rifle (which would add 1 point) to be the same 'point value' of a miss. So this scoring system REWARDS HITS – even if they are 'over-time' hits. Slower hits are better than blazing fast misses.

11. What if the shooter carries/uses 'double mag holding devices' (such as the "MagCinch" or homemade devices that do the same thing)? How does that affect the 'mag changes'?

Short Answer: Sure, the shooter can have that in his rifle, but he still must 'change mags' "from the pouch".

Long Answer: One of the stated purposes of this course is for skill development. Reloading is a fundamental skill that must be practiced. "Bundled" magazines will only save ONE 'reload' from the pouch. (Once both magazines are expended, must one STILL reload from the pouch.) So – being true to the spirit of the course – the shooter will perform ALL reloads FROM THE POUCH.

12. Gaming - in ANY form – will not be tolerated!

Short explanation: Gaming is trying to get a better score through methods and means OTHER than becoming a better shooter.

Long explanation: Examples of 'gaming' would be; not having all the magazines in

the pouches loaded (so your 2nd line gear is 'lighter'), using a 'muzzle break' for the RQC but then using a flash suppressor while on patrol (the muzzle break may help get faster shot-to-shot times), using a totally different rifle for the RQC than is regularly used on patrol (this should not be confused with the patriot using different rifles for the RQC – for instance, I shoot the RQC with my M4, my AKM and my FN FAL

– as I DO use all three rifles, but I usually use my M4), emptying almost all of the pouches on the LBE/LBV to make it ‘lighter’ for the RQC, etc.

The bottom line is this. This course was designed to test the shooter, his rifle, and his equipment. Let the course DO that. If you come up with a ‘what if...’ question, ask yourself this FIRST – BEFORE you ask the R.O. (range officer). Does my request HELP me practice the skills I need to know, or does my request ‘short-cut’ the skills I need to know? MOST OF THE TIME, the answer you would say to yourself is – nah, I am trying to short-change my training or get a better score without really learning/practicing my skill set. Or in other words, by asking this question to the RO, I am trying to be a ‘better shooter’ ON PAPER than I can really show in real life. That kind of attitude can lead to the death and or injury of yourself, your team-mates, and those that are depending upon you and your team. GUARD AGAINST THAT ATTITUDE (gaming)!!!!

13. Can I ‘take a knee’ while clearing malfunctions and during reloads?

Short Answer: Yes, at the shooters option. If he elects to take a knee, he may also shoot from the kneeling position.

Long Answer: Most of the time it is sound doctrine to take a knee ANYTIME you are not ‘in the fight’. This makes a smaller target for the bad guys to hit, and it also can signal to your team-mates that you are ‘not in the fight’ and they can ‘cover’ your area’ for you.

However, be advised that there ARE circumstances where it would NOT be healthy idea to take a knee. It is totally situational dependent. So, it is a good idea MOST of the time – but not ALL of the time. (For instance – if caught in a near ambush, while

rushing through the ambush you have a malf. You gonna drop to a knee and fix it in the 'kill zone'?? No...your gonna yell BANG, BANG as you run through the ambush and fix the malf while on the run to a rally point. There are other examples too. In other words – never say 'never

6.0 EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS: E 1 - E 3 Level 1 -Level 3 Equipment

FIELD UNIFORM:

A minimum of three sets BDU's. Flecktarn, woodland camo, or olive drab. The exact type of uniform will depend on AO and unit standards. You also need a field jacket with a liner, extra heavy wool socks, a pair of gloves, the best boots you can afford and a boonie hat.

Unit patches are to be worn on the right shoulder. The "[State]" name tape is to go over the left breast pocket. Name Tag will go over the right.

MINIMUM/RECOMENDED FIELD EQUIPMENT

E 1

1. Rifle and 100 rounds ammunition in mags or stripper clips

.....Standard Caliber: (a).223, (b)762x39, (c).308, (d)30.06, (e).50, (f)Other

2. Load Bearing Equipment consisting of:

..... *Pistol belt

..... *H-back Suspenders

..... *Ammo pouches (2)

..... *Canteen w/cover, cup and stove

..... *Butt-pack

3. Field Equipment:

.....*Cleaning kit for rifle

.....*First aid kit

.....*Poncho w/liner

4. Basic Survival Kit

.....*Toilet paper

.....*Water purifications tabs

.....*Water-proof matches

.....*Sheath Knife

E 2

1. Level 1 gear

2. Field Equipment

.....*Smoke canisters

.....*2 Flares

.....*Leatherman tool

.....*Mini-mag lite w/red filter and spare batteries

.....*Compass (carry in BDU's)

.....*Signal mirror

.....*Whistle

.....*Topo map of Operational Area (carry in BDU's)

.....*Note pad w/2 pencils

.....*FRS/GMRS or 2m,6m or CB radio depending on unit w/headset

.....*Mini binoculars 10 X 25

.....*Camo face paint and/or face veil

.....*6 Trioxane fuel bars (carry in BDU's)

.....*Magnesium fire starter (carry in BDU's)

.....*Toilet paper in zip lock bag (carry in left BDU pants pocket)

.....*First Aid Kit (carry in right front pants pocket)

.....*Gas Mask and 3 filters, with hood and carry bag

3. Pack equipment

.....*Water-proof bags

.....*3 pair socks, 1 extra t-shirt

.....*Jacket

.....*1 OD mil. ground cloth

.....*Poncho w/ liner

.....*Sleeping pad

.....*50 feet of # 550 cord

.....*Candle

.....*Hygiene kit: soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, razor etc.

.....*Three to seven days field rations

Field Rations: MRE's or self packed rations.

Prepack these items in zip-lock bags. Instant oatmeal, pop-tarts, breakfast bars, dried fruit, raisins, beef jerky, nutri-grain bars, Ramon noodles, cup-o- soup, bullion cubs, rice, Instant coffee, cocoa, or drink mix. You need a minimum of 2000 calories to remain active on your rations. Don't cut your self short.

E 3

1. Level 1 and Level 3 gear includes 90 days

2. Rifle and 300 rounds of ammo in mags or stripper clips

3. AO specific Field Equipment:

.....*AO specific sleeping bag (20 degrees or lower rating)

.....*H2O bladder

.....*Water filter device w/2 filters (PUR hiker)

.....* AO specific cold or Hot weather gear

OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT:

Each Command or or Unit should have the following:

1 field deployable HF transceiver with NVIS field antenna (Yaesu FT-817 or better)

1 4 man camo tent

Portable battery packs with a solar panel

1 Laptop w/packet software and cables

1 Bionic Ear

1 Infrared heat detector

1 Night vision headset

1 ATV

7.0 TROOP LEADERS GUIDE

LEADERSHIP DOCTRINE

BASIC LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLES

INTRODUCTION

The role of officers is to coordinate training, and public relations, maintain order, provide for equipment and communications, provide leadership in tactical and operational activities, and to provide for all basic requirements necessary for unit

integrity and proper function, including the assignment, development and deployment of tactical teams as appropriate to the role and function of the unit.

Officers should make every effort to keep the unit organization and command

structure as simple and autonomous as possible; while providing for unit and command security, autonomous operations, continuity of command and structure/organizational flexibility.

OFFICER SELECTION

4th Continental Congress selects State Commanders .State Commanders select their staff and area and county officers . Units and Commands will elect their own officers. Extreme care should be exercised to select only those who are competent, qualified, capable, and honest individuals, who have risen thru the NCO ranks and those who can effectively organize and lead their units. Prior military experience should be considered a plus in some cases.

MODEL OATH FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

"I (Name), having been duly elected as an officer in the (Blank) State Militia, in the grade of (grade), do solemnly swear/affirm that I will uphold the Constitutions of these united States and the State of (blank) against all enemies, both foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter: So help me God. and a red ink oath to the Constitution administered .

LEADERSHIP

Leadership traits are 'characteristics' of leadership. They are part of your character.

If you don't have these, work to get them. Because without them, you CAN NOT be a leader. All you can do at that point is be a pusher, not a Leader. A leader leads from the front, a nonleader leads from the rear.

Here are the characteristics one MUST have to be an effective leader.

LEADERSHIP TRAITS

1. Integrity - It is more than being honest. Integrity is doing what you ought to do,
- 2.

and NOT doing what you ought not to do, even if nobody else is around to see.

2. Knowledge - Know your job, weapons, equipment, your men, tactics etc. Always

3.

impart that knowledge to your men.

3. Courage - A leader possesses both physical and moral courage.

4. Decisiveness - A leader is unafraid to make a decision, and does not vacillate once the decision is made.

5. Dependability - Be dependable. Accomplish the mission.

6. Initiative - Think ahead. Do what needs to be done. Improve something that needs improving. Don't stifle initiative in your men! Instill it!

7. Tact - The 'tactful' leader is fair, firm and friendly.

8. Justice - Don't play favorites. Spread the good and bad out evenly (with respect to missions work parties etc.).

9. Enthusiasm - Show it; others will follow your lead.

10. Bearing - Bearing is how you carry yourself.

11. Endurance - Don't even THINK about quitting. Be strong both physically and mentally.

12. Unselfishness - Give credit where credit is due. Make sure your men are taken care of before you look to yourself.

13. Loyalty - Be loyal to your men and they will be loyal to you. Loyalty up and down.

14. Judgment - Weighing all the facts, along with application of the other 13 traits and making the best move.

PRINCIPLES OF LEADERSHIP (Techniques)

1. Take responsibility for your actions and the actions of your men. No buck passing.

2. Know yourself and seek self-improvement. Tally your strengths and weaknesses,.

Work on the weaknesses and develop your strengths.

3. Set the example - Live what you say because your actions will speak louder than your words.
4. Develop your subordinates. Strengthen them. Build them up physically, mentally and morally. They are the next generation of leaders; so develop the kind of leaders that you would want to have.
5. Ensure that a job (mission) is understood. Supervise it and carry it through to completion.
6. Know your men and look out for their welfare.
7. Keep everyone informed. Your men aren't mushrooms. Give them all the information you can.
8. Set obtainable goals for the team.
9. Make sound and timely decisions.
10. Know your job.
11. Emphasize Teamwork.

Tactics

"Always mystify. Mislead and surprise the enemy if possible. And when you strike and overcome him, never let up in pursuit as long as your men have strength to follow, for an army routed, if hotly pursued, becomes panic stricken, and can then be destroyed by half their number."

...never fight against heavy odds, if by any possible maneuvering you can hurl your own forces on only a part, and that the weakest part, of your enemy and crush it. Such tactics will win every time, and a small army may thus destroy a large one in detail, and repeated victory will make it invincible." Thomas J. Jackson

Attack the enemy at his weakest points.

Attack only when you have a 95% probability of victory.

Strike when and where least expected.

Never set patterns.

Never hesitate to use your most powerful weapons.

Always outgun the enemy.

Always fight on ground of your own choosing.

Limit the length of enemy contact to 3 minutes.

Never voluntarily take the defensive position.

Never allow the enemy freedom of movement or to make decisions.

Do not allow the enemy to bring his weapons to bear.

Always prepare backup forces and vehicles.

Allow for unforeseen problems.

Never waste personnel or resources.

Troop Leading Procedure

1. RECEIVE MISSION, BEGIN PLAN

a. Estimate the situation/analyze the mission per **METT-T**:

M--MISSION

...What is the mission / objective? What are the desired results or outcome?

E--ENEMY

...What is his numerical strength, disposition, activity by day or night? What is his response time and avenues of approach? What are the locations of weapons, fieldworks, obstacles, minefields, and sentries; are there any high/low tech warning devices? Does he use flares or have night vision capability? If so, what do the various combinations of numbers and colors mean? What type of patrols does he put

into the field? What is their average size and duration? Can he call in protective cover fire from artillery and/or aircraft? What is the attitude of the unit commander? The attitude of the NCO's and the line troops? How is their morale? Does the enemy have any weaknesses that can be exploited? What forms of comms does he have available and what frequencies are in use?

*NOTE...If objective is stationary, the recon should include a minimum of 24 hours of target surveillance. This is in addition to constant surveillance during the immediate 24 hours preceding the engagement.

T--TERRAIN

...Make a thorough study of all available maps and photos. Make note of critical features as reported by recon patrols. Note positions for observation and concealment. Roads and trails. The locations of streams, their width and depth, current velocity and underwater obstructions, bridges and crossing points.

T--TROOPS

...Is there any other resistance activity being conducted in the area? Can you request support from other friendly forces in the area(s) of transportation, communication, or medical assistance? Have any other units conducted extensive patrols in the area? Would they be able to provide essential recon information?

T--TIME

...Plan the use of available time

b. Weather:

Check the weather forecast. What is the phase/intensity of the moon? What are the times of sunset and sunrise? What are the expected day and night time temperatures during the mission?

c. Organize men:

Choose a qualified second in command. Choose the smallest number of personnel essential to the operation. Select reserves. Make sure all personnel are in good physical condition and able to perform the mission. NO sneezers or coughers. If a night ops, make sure there is no one that suffers from night blindness. Do you have a medic? Do you need guides?

d. Select weapons and equipment:

What is the need or availability for any mission specific equipment/tools? Do you need night vision equipment, sniper rifles, wire cutters, etc? What is the availability of ammo, pyrotechnics, water and field rations?

2. ISSUE WARNING ORDER

a. Tell your selected personnel that a mission is imminent and the timetable for same. Give them a brief statement (SMEAC) of the situation and the organization of the patrol. Issue directions to all persons concerning: weapons, equipment, uniform, removal of identification, any need to draw special items, ammo requirements and rations. What type of camouflage is required. Who the second in command is. Who will accompany you on the mission. What time is set for assembly.

3. CONTINUE ANALYSIS OF SITUATION / MISSION

a. Study terrain map, sketch for: OCOKA

(1) Observation and fields of fire

(2) Cover and concealment

(3) Obstacles

(4) Key terrain

(5) Avenues of approach

b. Make preliminary plan...Determine the need for support fire, supply and logistics. Decide the troop strength of the patrol. Tentatively establish and clear the main attack plan, also review contingency plans for any probable foul-ups and a last ditch plan to get the unit out of harms way in case it goes SNAFU. select weapons, determine the amount of ammo needed and any mission specific equipment.

4. CONDUCT COORDINATION

a. Contact other friendly forces and/or representatives of other support units. If practical and possible, check to ensure adjacent units and friendly patrols are told of your route, objective and general plan of operation. This will help avoid accidental exchanges of "friendly" fire and resultant casualties.

5. Make reconnaissance

a. Ground

b. Air

c. Map

d. Photo

e. Previous Patrol Reports

6. COMPLETE PLAN

a. Think over possible "Murphy Factors" and check them against existing contingency plans. If there is time make a rough sand model of the terrain for checking your plan. Include provision for care of the wounded. Consider assembly points. Make notes for Operations Order.

7. ISSUE PATROL or OPERATIONS ORDER

The patrol leader gives a terrain orientation to the assembled troops, then the mission instructions.

8. EXECUTION

a. Rehearsal.....For a night patrol, rehearse once in daylight and once at night. Place emphasis on each individual knowing: the plan, the route assembly point, what to do upon enemy contact, what to do at the mission objective. Review how to orient on particular terrain features, by compass, by the stars, and know and when to fire their weapons at night.

b. Inspect the patrol.....Are all faces and equipment camouflaged? Are all sleeves and pant legs taped or strapped? Is there anything shiny showing? Check every canteen to ensure they are full. Have each man jump up and down to check for rattles or sloshing. Are fresh batteries in all radios and flashlights? Are all radios tuned to the proper channel? Check all compasses for accuracy. Synchronize all watches. Make sure all equipment is complete and in working order.

c. Conduct the Patrol / Mission

Get there...get n...get the job done...get out...get back!

d. Mission Report

Report the percentage of completion, observed effects of mission on enemy, Verify the accuracy of all previous recon data with personal observations. Share any new information with senior officers, and if need, with friendly forces in the area, with special emphasis on debrief by your own Intel officer.

SMEAC: The Five Paragraph Warning Order

General

The Warning Order is to inform the patrol members of an impending mission and to organize their preparation for it. The format outlined below covers the information necessary for a warning order. The detail covered in each section is determined by

the Team Leader to insure proper coverage.

S-Situation-Friendly and enemy- what are they doing?

M-Mission-What is it? Describe it's goals and purpose. Include who, what, when and where.

E-Execution-Who does what and when? Location of Rally Points?

A-Admin. and Logistics- Needed equipment for conduct of mission, and dispersal among team.

C-Command and signal-Chain of command? Radio freqs and call signs for your team and nearby friendlies? Sign/Countersign?

Additional Notes:

1. Reconnoiter, pinpoint objective/enemy position/obstacles.
2. Determine weak points: designate support positions.
3. Assign objectives-identify the decisive point.
4. Determine main attack, supporting attack and reserve.
5. Assign breach, support and assault missions.
6. Designate fire control measures.
7. Coordinate direct/indirect fire to time of attack.
8. Control measures during attack.
9. Secure ground and air
10. Coordinate and reorganize.

OPERATIONS ORDER

1. Situation
 - a. Enemy Forces

_ (1) Weather

_ (2) Terrain

_ (3) Identification

_ (4) Location

_ (5) Activity

_ (6) Strength

_ (7) Probable course of action

b. Friendly Forces

_ (1) Mission of next higher unit

_ (2) Location and planned action of units on left, right, front and rear

_ (3) Mission and routes of adjacent patrols

_ (4) Units providing fire support

2. MISSION: Who, What, When, Where, Why?

3. Execution

a. Concept of Operation

_ (1) Scheme of maneuver

_ (2) Fire Support (Type and Priority)

b. Mission of Subordinate Elements. (Who, What, When, Where, Why)

_ (1) Squads/Teams

_ (2) Special Teams and key individuals

c. Coordinating Instructions

_ (1) Action at the objective (Include sketch)

_ (2) Time of departure and return

_ (3) Movement techniques

_ (4) Route

_ (5) Alternate Route

_ (6) Departure/re-entry of friendly positions

(a) Departure

(b) Re-entry

_ (7) Rally points and actions at RP's

_ (8) Actions on enemy contact

_ (9) Actions at danger areas

_ (10) Actions at halts

_ (11) Fire support

_ (12) Rehearsals

_ (13) Inspection

_ (14) Debriefing

4. Service Support

a. Rations

b. Arms and ammo

c. Uniform and equipment each will carry

d. Method of handling dead and wounded

e. Prisoners and captured equipment

5. Command and Signal

a. Signal

_ (1) Frequencies and call signs

(a) Within the patrol

(b) With HQ and other units

_ (2) Pyrotechnics and hand signals

_ (3) Challenge and password

(a) Regular

(b) Forward

(c) Running

(d) Codewords and reports

(b) Command

_ (1) Chain of Command

_ (2) Location of Squad leader during movement and at objective

Target Acquisition and Analysis

Targets are selected according to six factors known as CARVER.

C-Criticality-How important is the target to the enemy?

A-Accessibility-How easy is it to get to?

R-Recognizability-How easy is the target to recognize?

V-Vulnerability-How vulnerable is the target

E-Effects-What effect will the attack have on enemy operations?

R-Recuperability-How easy will it be for the enemy to repair/replace the target?

Principles of Security:

1. Dispersion--Avoid large concentrations of forces.

2. Mobility--Be prepared to move at all times. Equipment should be prepared in one man loads. Equipment which can't be carried must be cached. The area around the patrol base must be policed often.

3. Use Cover and Deception to confuse the enemy about:

* Your location

- Your troop strength, status, and equipment.

- - * Your intentions

- - * The time and place of planned operations.

- - * What you know about him

- - * How successful his operations have been.

- - * How good his intelligence is.

4.. Deny the enemy discernable patterns and signatures that tell him what you will do.

5. Safeguard all plans and records. Keep records to an absolute minimum, release information on a need to know basis, restrict the amount of information given to individuals who are exposed to capture, destroy outdated records, encode and encrypt all messages.

6. Other security measures:

8.0 COMMUNICATIONS S.O.I.

8.1 Training Standards

Mission success depends on the unit commanders ability to concentrate superior fire power at critical times and places. The key to this success is superiority in command and control via communications. Effective comms is essential to both the survival and the combat readiness of all units.

To be competent in the field under adverse operating conditions, all Signal Corps personnel must meet the following MilComm training standards.

Team Radio Operator (TRO) Profile

The TRO will carry, operate and maintain the teams radio equipment. He must have a thorough understanding of it's potential as well as it's limitations and how to overcome them. He will aid the Team Leader by maintaining contact with the other teams in the field and / or the Base Command Structure. The TRO will train and become profecient in:

1. Basic Operating Procedures
2. COMSEC
3. Basic Signal Intelligence gathering
4. Digital Encryption System
5. SitRep / SALUTE S.O.P
6. Alert S.O.P.
7. Unit CEOI
8. Construction of covert, field expediant antennas

Communications Officer Profile

Is responsible to his unit's Command Staff for the creation and implementation of communications systems and protocal within his respective Area of Operations. The CommO will create, implement, and oversee the Rapid Alert System. He will see to it that a secure system of communications is implemented and will be in charge of all communications protocal, codes etc. He will coordinate his efforts with his respective Intelligence Officer and his Commander. He will create and oversee the SigInt network. The CommO will be the Net Control Operator (NCO) for his A/O and will be an integral part of the Regional (Batn) and State Comm Network.

The Communcations Officer must be trained to the following Militia Signal Corps standards in addition to those of the TRO:

1. Must have a thorough knowledge of Signal Corps organization on both the Tactical and Strategic level.
2. Must be proficient in Net Control Station (NCS) operating procedures; And, meet the minimum equipment requirements to fulfill his assigned mission.
3. Must be proficient in PSK-31 ops
4. Must be able to send and receive morse code
5. Must have a thorough working knowledge of all MilComm coding systems and protocols.
6. Must be able to develop and implement a battalion level (regional) Rapid Alert System for integrating communications with local units and teams in the field.
7. Must be trained and equipped to maintain contact with Regional, State and national comm networks.
8. Must be proficient in and equipped to gather Signal Intelligence (SigInt) and to coordinate those activities with the his units Intell Officer and C/O.

8.2 SIGNAL CORPS ORGANIZATION

Purpose And Overview

Presently, it appears to many people that there exists an immediate necessity to set up a system of national communications which encompasses support for local and regional communications sub-systems. The objective is to be able to readily disseminate communications deemed to be of emergency nature.

Obstacles

Although there are logistical and economic concerns, security is the main obstacle to overcome in establishing a national and regional communications system for use by the established local units.

Definitions

For purposes of defining terms used herein, the following words, terms, or phrases shall have the following meanings:

Division - as used herein the term Division is synonymous with region.

Region - as used herein the term region means the pre-determined extent of the area of operations of any local unit or Division. Regions/Divisions are established by

State Militias.

AO - means Area of Operations.

Equipment - means radio communications devices.

Comm Section - means radio stations established for relay of sit-reps between Militias.

Proposed System: Integrated networks

1. Local Units - If organized by Militia Divisions within a state, all participating Local Units would have the capability to initiate sit-reps to their respective Division Comm section, by means of the equipment available in those Local Units, otherwise, Local Units would communicate directly with established State Comm sections for in their respective AO.
2. Division Comm/Regimental - If organized by Militia Divisions/Regimental area of operations within a state, sections would subsequently make sit-reps based on sit-rep information received from Local Units to established state-wide Comm stations by the means of the equipment in their respective Division Comm/Regimental sections, otherwise the state comm sections would receive local sit-reps.
 - a. As Division Comm sections receive and relay sit-reps from Local Units to state Comm sections, Division Comm sections would of necessity be required to have a

broad range of equipment . A system of standardization would narrow the range of equipment required by both Local Units and Division Comm sections, thus enhancing economic concerns by reducing the broad range of different types of equipment necessary to meet the needs of receiving Local Unit sit-reps while shifting the emphasis upon use of codes and/or encryption means.

3. State Comm - Within each state there should be a minimum of 3, maximum of 24, relay stations operating on a 24/7 basis, capable of receiving sit-reps from all

Divisions / Regimental within state geographical area and subsequently passing sit-rep to ERPN at regularly scheduled time of transmission, or, during emergency to a designated Continental Comm section.

a. State Comm relay stations operating on a 24/7 basis are necessary for purposes of handling emergency traffic from Division and Local Units, passing that traffic along to a national communications section for processing and re-distribution. (NOTE: A working example of how such a system could be applied can be observed by monitoring what is called "MidCARS" on 7.258 MHz. "MidCARS" is an mid-America regional Amateur Radio Service which passes traffic along to any stations checking into that net. Numerous stations act as Net Control operators and pass along and periodically transfer Net Control operations along to another station to assume Net Control operations, usually hourly. If a full complement of 24 state control operators were established in each state, each operator would serve as Net Control for 1 hour.)

b. It should only be necessary for one state relay station to pass traffic to ERPN during regularly scheduled Net operations. The then current operating state Net Control station would pass sit-rep traffic to ERPN. Dependent upon the number state relay stations acting as Net Control a rotational schedule could be assigned to the

participating state Net Control Comm. section.

c. State Comm stations would be required to have available at that station a broad range of communications equipment for passing traffic between Local Units, Command sections, and ERPN.

The foregoing would require several means of communications hardware and software, (i.e. voice, analog, digital) be available for receiving and sending traffic within the various Division and state levels. This would provide to local units the means to monitor traffic between Division, state, and national communications stations dependent upon individual local units equipment availability.

Participating Local Units can issue sit-reps other Local Units, Division and/or state Comm sections, dependent upon state Militia structure, using designated "public" sitrep frequencies and/or alternate sit-rep frequencies which are monitored 24/7.

Normal sit-reps or emergency sit-reps will be relayed according to established SOP's which control use of net operations, and which shall, in case of emergency situation, allocate sit-rep frequencies, tac-frequencies and callsign designation, and any other pertinent tactical information.

8.3 TACTICAL COMMO 101

Communications is equally as important to your survival as planning and organization. During a disaster all forms of communications in current use may fail or be shut down by the government. Every group must set up a reliable means of commo in advance that is totally independent of outside control or power sources.

Commanders who fail to implement tactical networks and comm plans will be unable to command, control or coordinate thier forces. They will be deaf, dumb and blind during a crisis.

Tactical Comm. Defined

Tactical communications are short range, ground-wave (line of sight) comms used in your Area of Operations between team members, teams, squads and their firebase or command center. Tac Com also includes the Local and Regional networks. Local is for the Rapid Alert System within your county. Regional is the counties surrounding your A/O.

Range of Operations

Normal range may be considered .5-5 miles for team to team comms, 5-15 miles for team to base communications and up to 50+ miles for base to base comms.

Purpose

Area Commanders use Tactical Communication to direct fire and movement, call for resupply, reinforcement, medevac etc., operate the local Rapid Alert System and to maintain contact with other units in surrounding counties.

Tactical Networks

Consist of 3 base radio stations per county, equipped for SSB/Encrypted PSK-31 operation; plus mobile radios in EVERY vehicle. These base stations provide comms between the base of operations and the teams deployed in the field. They will also act as relay stations between the different A/Os within the region. They will remain operational on a 24 hour basis during a crisis or when the teams are deployed. They will monitor all unit freqs and gather SigInt from enemy communications. They must be able to receive and transmit over long distance using self contained power sources.

C.E.O.I.

Communications Equipment Operating Instructions- C.E.O.I-are contained in a small laminated notebook and are to be carried by all comm personnel. Every tactical network and team must have this to avoid confusion and to maintain OPSEC.

The CEOI contains: 7 split-frequency pairs to be used on a rotational basis, net/tac callsigns with an authenticator keyset, codes in use for the net and units during an activity, operation or period of time, and other instructions as needed. Codes are randomly chosen letter number groups of varying length (may resemble the 10-code) Different codes are used for the same thing. All codes and frequencies must be changed often, even daily.

NOTE For detailed information about Communication Security procedures study:

CommSec <http://155.217.58.58/cgi-bin/atdl.dll/fm/24-12/Ch7.htm>

Equipment

Tactical comm equipment must be lightweight, portable and have sufficient range to maintain contact with all team members and the base of operations. It must also be compatible with the base station equipment in use.

Band and Equipment Overview

Several bands and modes are available that will meet the above criteria. UHF-High Band / VHF-Low Band and the Freeband.

UHF-High Band

UHF is strictly limited range, line of sight communications better suited for the urban environment. UHF signals penetrate buildings and metal clutter well, but the signal is attenuated or absorbed by dense foliage and heavy terrain.

FRS: Most groups are familiar with or use Family Radio Service equipment. FRS has 14 UHF channels, a maximum output of .5 watt, a fixed (non-removeable antenna) and a very limited real world range of about 1.5 miles.

FRS radios only use is for clear, simple to use communications within a team. They have very limited range, No privacy and being FM are very easily DF-ed. The so called "privacy codes" aren't. All they do is limit YOUR ability to hear others on the same freq. near you. Also, don't waste your money on encrypted units. Most use simple speech inversion circuitry which will confuse the basic moron; but wont slow down a smart 12 year old with access to common gear laying around the house. If "da man" is within range...encryption ain't gonna help you anyway.

GMRS: A better UHF solution for urban ops is the General Mobile Radio Service.

GMRS has 23 FM channels (7 of which are compatible with FRS). The first 8 channels are for base/mobile/HT simplex use: 462.550, .575, .600, .625, .650, .675 (Emergency Channel), .700, and .725. There are 8 freqs. in the 467.000 mhz band that are for repeater input use only. Next, there are 7 interstitial channels located between the regular GMRS freqs. that are compatible with the first 7 FRS freqs. These are: 462.5625, .5875, 6125, .6375, .6625, .6875 and .7125.

Equipment is available with up to 50 watts output for up to 25 mile range. Most HT's have 15 channels with a 2 watt output. Range is approximately 5 miles. Midland currently offers a mil. spec. HT with all 23 channels and 2 watts erp. Other companies are offering HTs with up to 5 watts erp, 15 channels plus NOAA weather scan. Prices are around \$150.

For increased range, All of these HT's can be upgraded with 1/2 wave 2.5 db gain whip antennas. For mobile operation, mag mount antennas are available with up to 5 db gain.

To set up a GMRS network for your AO that has approx. 6-15 mile coverage; take a 5 watt HT with a speaker mike and connect it to an outdoor antenna mounted 20-30

feet high. Use the best low loss 50 ohm coax you can find such as LMR-400. Keep the cable run 50 feet or less. For general coverage in all directions use a omnidirectional vertical such as a J-pole or one of the readily available commercial antennas. To increase your range further, and for a little more comsec, take a 10db gain 440mhz 4-element beam, cut it down for 1.1 swr on the GMRS band and turn it with a tv rotor. You could also build this antenna out of rigid copper pipe for almost nothing.

NOTE

The FCC demands that you pay a \$75 tax (license) to operate on GMRS. They readily admit that the purpose of the tax is to "catch scofflaws" who owe child support or the IRS. Due to the short range nature of GMRS, enforcement of the rules has been rather lax. Anyone can buy a GMRS rig and most are tossing the paperwork in the trash. No one will check to see if you have a license unless you interfere with another licensed operator. So, NEVER interfere with a frequency when it is in use or another operator.

Also, the FCC issues a callsign with each new license. It is a 3 by 4 call that should be very familiar to the old Class D CB operators. A GMRS call will look like this: KFW-1234. So, if you don't have a call...make one up.

BE aware that the FRS/GMRS frequencys are in the same band used by local, State and Federal law enforcement agencys and that they can monitor your commo in split second.

VHF-Low Band

Heres where it starts to get interesting. VHF Low Band is preferred in rugged terrain beause LB signals are much less affected by hills or dense foliage than VHF (2-

meter) or UHF. This is probably the reason why the military uses tac comm radios that operate from 30.000-87.975mhz.

6-Meter Low Band (50.-54.000mhz) is well suited for tac com operations at the local and regional level. In most areas of the country this band sees little use and has been all but forgotten by the Tech class hams who think that 2 meters is the only band. There is little interference or overcrowding.

Typical mobile range is 40-50 miles. During years of high sun spot activity, occasional band openings allow base stations running beam antennas and power to reach out several hundred miles.

HT's for this band operate in the FM mode with an output of 5 watts. This is plenty of power for 5-15 mile range. Field expediant antennas for 6 meters are small, easily made and will increase the range even further. Mobile rigs such as the Ranger 5054 will operate CW, SSB or FM with 25 watts output. Most of the 6 meter HT's and mobile rigs can be broadbanded to cover the military frequencys which has many advantages. Quarter wave mobile whip antennas are approx. 4.5 feet tall and cost about \$25.

ARRL 6-Meter (50-54mhz) Bandplan:

50.000-50.100 CW, beacons

50.100-50.300 SSB, CW

...50.100-50.125 DX subband

...50.125 Old DX SSB Call

...50.200 New DX SSB Call

50.300-50.600 All Modes

...50.400 AM Call

50.600-50.800 Digital

50.620 Packett Call

51.000-51.100 West Coast DX

NOTE

All freq.s above 51.10 are spaced 20 kHz apart on "even" channels.

51.500-51.600 Simplex (6 channels)

51.120-51.480 Repeater Input (19 channels)

51.620-51.980 Repeater Output (19 channels)

52.000-52.480 Repeater Input (23 channels except...)

..52.0-52.04 FM SIMPLEX

52.500-52.980 Repeater Output (23 channels except)

..52.525 PRIMARY FM SIMPLEX

..52.540 SECONDARY FM SIMPLEX

53.000-53.480 Repeater Input (19 channels)

..53.000 BASE FM SIMPLEX

..53.020 Simplex

53.520-53.980 FM Simplex

Upper HF 12-11-10 Meters

Being at the upper end of the High Freq. scale; these bands offer long range nationwide comms during daytime band openings and have excellent propagation in hilly, forested terrain. Groundwave signals will cover 60+ miles base to base, 24 hours a day. During band opening ranges of thousands of miles are possible. First Europe and the North will come in then as the day advances, Latin America, the Pacific West and Australia. These bands usually open about 1 hour after sunrise and stay up until around 9 pm local at night. A 25 watt, broadbanded mobile rig, such as

the Ranger 2950DX or the old Uniden HR-2510 coupled to a 102 inch steel whip will have a range of approx. 35-40 miles. The mobile rig will work well for a 40-60 mile coverage base station with a power supply, set of meters/tuner and a vertical 5/8's wave antenna mounted 36' high. For a little more stealth and increased range, use a 3 element horizontal beam, a tv rotor and 40' mast. Most hams operate in USB mode on these bands while the freebanders tend to use LSB.

ARRL 10-Meter Bandplan:

28.000-28.070-CW

28.070-28.150-CW/Data

28.120-28.189-Packett/Data/CW

28.190-28.300-CW/Beacons

28.300-28.500-Most SSB activity

28.500-29.699-SSB and FM

28.590-ARRL Emergency Net

28.680-SSTV

29.300-29.510-Satellites

29.510-29.590-Repeater Inputs

29.600-National FM Simplex Freq.

29.610-29.690-Repeater Output (Base)

Freeband-27.405-27.995 (Upper Band)

27.500 National MilComm Monitor

27.555 National DX Call Freq.

11-Meter-26.965-27.405 (CB)

27.385LSB-Ch.38-National Contact Freq.

Freeband-25.000-26.960 (Low Band)

12 Meter-24.890-24.990

24.890-24.930-CW/Data

24.930-24.990-USB

Militia Signal Corps Tactical Bandplan

The following simplex frequencies are for Initial Contact only. Use them to contact friendly forces when you are out of your area of operations. Do not use these freq's for any mission critical information. When calling for a militia contact on these freqs: Call "CQ for the MSC DX group". All groups nationwide are urged to monitor these freq.s 24/7.

Tac1 27.325 AM/LSB-Alternate Call (Channel 32)

Tac2 27.385LSB-Primary Local Call (Channel 38)

Tac3 27.555LSB Primary DX Call

Tac4 29.600FM Simplex Call

Tac5 52.525FM Simplex Primary Call

Tac6 52.040FM Simplex Alternate Call

Tac7 146.485FM Simplex Call

Tac8 146.520FM Simplex Call

Tac9 462.6125FM (channel 3 FRS)

MINIMUM EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS:

1 FRS/GMRS radio and spare batteries per team member.

Team Radio Operators Field Gear:

*1 Gear bag

*1 GMRS Radio with hi-gain whip antenna per team, 2 per squad

*1 200 channel scanner;

NOTE-Option The Yaesu VX-5r HT can replace all squad radios as well as do double duty as a scanner. It will give you the ability to TRX on 6 & 2 meter, 70cm (440) FRS/GMRS, MURS and many other freq's. It can also monitor HF shortwave as well as military, aircraft and all local, State and Federal agency freq.s

*1 Headset w/boom mike for radios

*2 Red light sticks and/or mag-lite with red filter

*1 C.E.O.I on laminated 3"X5" cards

*1 Notepad w/pencil

*1 Topo map of teams Area of Operation

*1 Mini-binoculars 12X25

*1 Manpack rechargeable battery system (7ah with various connectors to adopt to all squad equipment)

For further information study:

Tactical Single Channel Radio Comm Techniques study:

[hXXp://155.217.58.58/cgi-bin/atdl.dll/fm/24-18.htm](http://155.217.58.58/cgi-bin/atdl.dll/fm/24-18.htm)

Also, study the Milcomm Organization, and Rapid Alert System threads in the comm forum.

For those who know nothing about tactical communications read:

Basic Tac-Comm

[hXXp://www.netside.com/~lcoble/dir9/commo.htm](http://www.netside.com/~lcoble/dir9/commo.htm)

8.4 RAPID ALERT SYSTEM

Purpose

All local, state and national units need to implement, maintain and regularly test a

Rapid Alert System so that all members may be notified about any emergency situation.

The R.A.S. consists of five elements:

1. An Emergency Deployment Plan; which will consist of rendezvous/rally points, persons you are to report to and specific member assignments during the emergency.
2. Telephone Tree: Each member must have a contact list of other members to call or page. This contact list should include all members of your Local Unit, as well as your State Commander, XO and Communications Officer. The phone tree will be used to notify all members, of the activation of the Communications Network and their units mobilization. (see SOP)
3. E-Mail: For issuing SITREPS, SALUTE reports, announcements etc. All sensitive or mission critical information should be encrypted by the most secure means available. At the present time use: the Communications forum at awrm.org for information that is for dissemination to the "public" and the Comm. Officers forum for more critical comm.
4. Radio Networks: Are radio stations grouped together for the purpose of message handling, relaying SitReps, and for the Command Staffs use in coordination and focus of effort. (see Organizational Overview by 1371)

Local Nets should consist of at least 3 radio stations per county that are capable of contact with each other as well as with the teams in the field. At least 1 of these stations must be capable of contact with all surrounding countys and the nearest Regional Net Control Station.

Regional Nets are comprised of several countys grouped together for mutual support.

T

These Regional Nets will form the State Network. At least 3 regional stations must be capable of maintaining contact throughout their respective state as well as being able to contact the National (ERPN) Network. The most capable station in this state network will be designated the State Net Control Station. It must be capable of maintaining Local, Statewide and Nationwide contact at all times.

5. Neighborhood Alerts: Members will be designated to ride through the local neighborhood alerting the people in their Area of Operations. A siren, bell, and or p.a. system may also be used.

Activation of the R.A.S.

The Local RAS may be activated by any member of the particular unit involved. But, every effort must be made to follow the chain of command, especially at the Regional and State level.

Any time the State RAS is activated it should be called by the C/O, X/O, or Comm. O. and only after confirmation of the local sitreps with the Local C/O. If the crisis is of a Statewide nature it should then be passed on to the Continental level by the State Net Control Station.

Telephone Tree S.O.P.

Summary:

1. C/O notifies Team Leaders
2. Team Leaders notify team members
3. Team Leaders report status back to C/O

Detailed Procedure:

1. Notify Team Leaders: The decision to activate the telephone tree is made by the

2.

C/O, X/O or other Command Staff. They will contact the TEAM Leaders and advise them of:

- a. THE NATURE OF THE EMERGENCY
- b. Any special instructions
- c. The telephone number and or frequency where TL's can report back the status of their teams to the C/O. If any TL's can't be reached backups will be called.

2. Notify Team Members:

a. Each Team Leader will then notify all the individual members of his team; advising them of:

- a. The nature of the emergency
- b. Any special instructions
- c. Requistes them to monitor the ERPN, their State Net and the Local Emergency Frequency for further instructions and SitReps.

Alert Levels

Over the years we've saw every kind of alert imaginable. Most of them false or someone jumping the gun. These "alerts" usually come with no confirmation or follow up; meanwhile everyone runs around for 2 days trying to find out what is going on.

Only State Commanding Officers or State Communications Officers should issue an alert. Local groups should maintain contact with these officers and issue sitreps as necessary up the chain of command to them. Only upon double-confirmation and a decision by the State C/O, should local sitreps be passed on or an alert issued. A standardized SOP or Protocol for Sitreps and Alert Levels should be adopted.

ALERT LEVELS:

Level 1 "RED" Highest alert rating. Incident In Progress: Nationwide Comm. Network in operation and monitored 24/7. Local and State Nets activated. Emergency Deployment Plan activated and All units mobilized.

Level 2 "YELLOW" Credible Threat: Rapid Alert System activated and all Local, State and Nationwide nets in "open mode" operation 24/7. All units at preassigned locations and awaiting further orders.

Level 3 Potential Threat: All equipment packed and ready to go. All members stay in daily contact with Team Leaders via the Local Radio Network. Local Nets make weekly contact with the State Net. Monitor ERPN on schedule.

Level 4 Minimal Threat: All equipment available. Members maintain standard contact with Team Leaders through the weekly Local Radio Net.

Level 5 Standby...All members monitor shortwave, ERPN and local freqs. for developing situations.

Message Format

CALL...Give callsign of the station you are attempting to contact. Then, your callsign.

After the Net Control Station acknowledges you may proceed with your message.

Transmit information in the following order:

PRECEDANCE---Routine, Priority or Emergency

TIME---Followed by date-time group IE: 012302-1830

FROM---Followed by callsign of person sending message if different from that of the sender.

TO...The person or unit the message is for

... "BREAK"

Text of message---Encode and limit to 25 words if possible. Use the D.E.S., Brevity Code, SitRep and Salute format per MilComm SOP.

8.4 SRATCOMM And TACOMM S.O.I.

National Communications S.O.I.

PURPOSE:

The National Network's mission is to provide emergency communications for the various states by acting as points of contact and relay stations. OPSEC and COMSEC apply at all times.

The Eastern Regional Patriots Net is a directed net for SITREPS, SALUTE's, message handing/relay and announcements. We need reports and updates on natural or man made disasters, civil distress / unrest, police militarization, Posse Comitatus Act violations, military activities in civilian areas, FEMA actions against citizens, FBI/ATF action in local jurisdictions, LE/Military roadblocks and checkpoints, martial law declarations, weapons confiscations etc.

TIME:

All times given are in UTC. Monitor the appropriate frequencies per SOI, on the hour, from five minutes before until five minutes after.

COMSEC:

These frequencies are "public" knowledge, therefore no Mission Critical traffic should be passed. Use all COMSEC measures including the Milita Brevity Code. Be prepared to hit and bounce at ALL times.

FREQUENCIES:

Don't give out frequencies over the air Use the "F" or "A" code.

National Emergency Net:

F-1__3.860-LSB-Nighttime Monitor / Eastern Regional Patriot Net Meets Every night

@ 0100 hour

F-2__7.275-LSB-Net-Primary Daytime Monitor

F-3_10.145-LSB Digital Net 11:00/13:00/14:00/ and 17:00 hours..Call for KC2AXU-

F-4_14.345-USB-Alternate Daytime Monitor

F-5_18.140-USB-Alternate Daytime Monitor

F-6_27.555-Daytime Monitor/DX Initial Contact

F-7_28.333-USB-ConSigCor

"Tac Call" Initial Contact Bandplan:

The following simplex frequencies are for initial contact only. Do not use them to pass any mission critical information. Use them to contact friendly forces when you are out of your area of operations. When attempting to make contact with the militia; Call "CQ for MSC DX group". All units should monitor these freqs. 24/7.

Tac1 27.325 AM/SSB Alternate

Tac2 27.385 LSB Primary Local Contact Freq.

Tac3 27.555 LSB Primary Nationwide DX Daytime Call Freq.

Tac4 29.600 FM

Tac5 52.025 FM Primary

Tac6 52.040 FM Alternate

Tac7 146.485 FM Primary

Tac8 146.520 FM Alternate

Tac9 462.6125 FM (channel 3 FRS)

6.900 Emergency Broadcast System

9.0 FIELD MEDICS GUIDE

Team Medics Bag:

The following information was taken from the book "Plain Talk Medicine for Uncertain Times and Places by the "y2k Doc" It is recommended that everyone stock the following items to be prepared for emergency or disaster.

BASIC Over the counter MEDICINES:

Benadryl (generic) 30 pills - 2 boxes

Benadryl liquid (generic) 4 oz. - 8 vials

Afrin nose spray (generic) - 2 vials

Normal saline nose spray - 2 vials

Sudafed (generic) - 96 pills

Pediacare (generic) - 4 vials

Miconazole 7 - 5 boxes

Lotrimin Cream (generic) 30 gm tube

Advil (generic) 200mg 1,000 pills

Tylenol (generic) 500mg 1000 pills

Naphcon A - 2 vials

Eye irrigating solution 4 oz - 3 vials

Saline solution (homemade)

500 Aspirin

Imodium AD (generic) 24 pills - 2 boxes

Cimetidine 200mg 60 pills - 2 boxes

Rolaids (generic) 150 tabs - 2 bottles

For sore throat/colds: Honey, lemon, zinc, vitamin C and echinacia

POISON ANTIDOTES:

Ipecac Syrup

Activated Charcoal (25 gm per bottle)

WOUND CARE:

Hydrogen peroxide - 2 quarts

Providone/iodine - 1 pint

Rubbing alcohol - 1 quart

Generic Neosporin X 4 tubes

Bacitracin X 1 tube

Band-Aids 3 boxes of 50

Butterfly bandages 4 boxes of 10

Knuckle and fingertip band- aids 20 per box

Sterile 4X4 gauze pads 25 - 4 boxes

Non-sterile 4X4 gauze pads 24 per box - 2 boxes

Sterile non stick pads such as Telfa - 2 boxes

Kerlix 4 yd roll 4.5" wide - 4 rolls

Kling 3.6 yd roll 3 inches wide 5 rolls to a box - 2 boxes

Surgipad dressing 5" X 9" X 12

Cloth adhesive tape 1" 10yds - 4 rolls

Ctoth adhesive tape 3" 1 yds X 2 rolls

BASIC ORTHOPEDICS:

Ace wraps 3" X 4

Ace wraps 4" X 2

Ace wraps 6" X 2

Sam's splint X 3

crutches

SUPPLIES:

Ear wax removal kit

Stethoscope

Blood pressure cuff

Otoscope with ear specula

Flashlight

5cc syringes for ORS rehydration

ADVANCED FIRST AID:

Suture Kits

Nylon Sutures

Dental Kits with forceps

IV Rehydration Kits

Sterile gloves

Recommended Medicines:

Primary Antibiotics:

Trimethoprim/Sulfa DS 28 pills = 14 days

Doxycyclene 100mg 28 pills = 14 days

Erythromycin 500mg 42 pills = 14 days

Cephalexin 500mg 56 pills = 14 days

Secondary Antibiotics:

Metronidazole 500mg 42 pills = 14 days

Mebendazole 100mg 3 pills = 3 days

Gentamicin Eye Drops 5 ml

Neo/Poly HCT ear drops

Broad Spectrum Antibiotics:

Zithromax 250mg - 6 pills = 5 days

Trovan 200mg 14 pills = 14 days

Local Anesthetic:

Lidocaine 1% w/ epinephrine

Marcaine 0.25% w/ epi

Side Effect Medication:

Prednisone 20mg 30 pills

more ABX

And StingEZ

(natural anti-itch and Benadryl spray for insect bites)

Naprosyn (anti-inflammatory), Ativan,

Ritalin or Diet drug and narcotic for pain.

Limotil or other anti-diarrheal,

nicorette or other for those with smoking addiction. Extra Vitamin-C, Zinc, B-complex and good

multi-Vitamin. Neosporin and Polysporin ointments, Hydrocortisone ointment

Aloe vera for sun burns.

Extra baby wipes (Costco's are excellent). Tegaderm.

Promethazine 25mg 30 pills

Quik Clot Enough for a small unit if a command system enough on hand for Aid Station or Field Hospital

Recommended Medical Manual

EMT manual for the Paramedic in the field

Emergency Care by Brady

The AMA Family Medical Guide

The Merck Manual

The PDR Pocket Guide to Prescription Drugs

Army Combat Life Saver Course

10.0 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Home Supplies:

Emergencies such as natural or manmade disasters, a declaration of martial law, a terrorist event or foreign invasion etc. could disrupt your ability to travel, procure food, medical and fuel supplies and disrupt communications and utility services.

Without proper planning for these events and the acquisition and storage of essential supplies you will be at the mercy of the elements or the oppressor.

It is imperative that EVERY militia member and his family prepare to survive totally off the grid with no outside assistance for periods of up to a year. Do not be discouraged or overwhelmed by this idea. Begin by cutting expenses. Make a bare bones budget and stick to it. Get out of debt ASAP. Sell off unnecessary items and junk for extra cash. Build a nest egg of hard currency. You should maintain at least a 3 month emergency cash reserve to cover ALL living expenses. Plant a garden and can food. Buy staples in bulk. Go for group purchases. Build your essential supplies one step at a time. Start with the basic home supplies; most of which you probably already have scattered around the house. Organize these supplies in a storage room

or area. Make sure each family member has a 72 hour Bug Out Bag packed and ready in case you have to evacuate in a hurry. Keep a 72 hour emergency kit packed in each vehicle and be sure all vehicles gas tanks are kept full at all times Keep spare 5 gallon cans for each vehicle.

BASIC EMERGENCY SUPPLY LIST:

1 Dual fuel Coleman stove

1 Dual fuel lantern with spare mantles and pump

6 Gallons stove fuel

25 Gallons kerosene

2 kerosene lanterns or lamps with spare wicks

1 kerosene heater or woodstove

\$5 kitchen matches

1 or more large ABC fire extinguishers

1 non electric can opener

2 large plastic wash pans, 1 cast iron skillet, 1 large pot with lid and handle, 1

butcher knife ! meat cleaver

2 buckets and 1 washtub

1 Case (24 rolls) toilet paper

24 Bars of antibacterial soap

1 Windup clock

1 Thermometer / Barometer

1 sleeping bag per person

1 belt knife per person

1 good flashlight and spare batteries per person

1-2 boxes of large heavy duty garbage bags

1 roll 4 mil. plastic

several rolls duct tape and electrical tape

6 gallon unscented bleach

2 gallon white vinegar

Several large rat traps, steel traps, snares etc.

Fishing pole, hooks, sinkers etc.

1 large roll barb wire

1 Scanner

1 Shortwave or Ham radio

1 Sideband CB

1 Deep cycle marine battery

1 30 watt solar panel

BASIC TOOL KIT

...hammer, pliers, screwdrivers, crescent and pipe wrenches, handsaw and drill, crow bar, shovel, pick mattock, axe, maul and wedge, chainsaw w/spare chain, plug and

12 cans of oil

WATER SUPPLY:

Water is THE most essential resource everyone must have. Without it, you can die in 3 - 5 days. If it's contaminated it can cause many deadly diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, dysentery etc. During a disaster water from public utilities may be contaminated or unavailable. You must be prepared to decontaminate whatever water source is on hand. Furthermore you must be able to store adequate supplies of water for drinking, cooking and washing. Many books claim 1-2 gallons per person

per day is adequate; but, 5 gallons per person per day is more realistic.

Storage:

The best solution to your water supply needs is a well or spring that has been tested. If that isn't available you should build a large cistern. If a well is over 25 feet deep a hand pump will not work, so you might need to consider a solar powered pump. If the cistern is built high enough it will provide enough pressure to "gravity flow" into your homes existing plumbing.

Decontamination:

Every home water supply should include a filtration system designed to remove chemicals, sediment etc. Water can be decontaminated by boiling for 5 minutes. This will kill all bacteria, viruses or parasites that may be present from animal or human waste. Add 1 minute for every 1000 feet above sea level.

Iodine will also work, but isn't as effective as boiling; especially if the water is cloudy. One ounce of 2 % tincture iodine is enough to treat 160 gallons of water. Use 4 drops per quart for clear and 8 drops per quart for cloudy water. Let set for 1 hour. Do not use if you have thyroid problems or are pregnant.

Chlorine Bleach is next in order of effectiveness. It will not kill certain viruses such as

Hepatitis A or certain parasites. Before using, be sure the bleach contains no other additives such as perfumes...it must be plain bleach. Water treated with chlorine will store about 6 months. Use 12 drops per quart and wait 1 hour before use.

Food Storage:

Don't try to purchase everything at once. Start out with a 15 day food supply for all family members; then work up to 30 days, 90 days etc. Every week, buy a little

extra as your budget allows.

This list is merely a suggestion of the bare bones basics. Add to it or Modify it to suit your needs and tastes. Store all items in food grade buckets, in a cool dry dark place, add bay leaves and a desiccant then seal bucket with duct tape.

11.0 EVACUATION AND MOBILIZATION SOP

An evacuation may become necessary for many reasons; including natural or manmade disasters, civil unrest, terrorism etc. If you wait until the last minute to evacuate; you will be caught up in the masses of panic stricken sheep who don't have a clue what to do. There may be rioting, looting and panic buying at the stores by the unprepared. Martial law will be declared with curfews, gas and food rationing, checkpoints and roadblocks. DO NOT get caught in this mess.

You must preplan for these events. You must have somewhere to retreat to set up in advance and must have a Primary route as well as 2 secondary routes planned.

Always keep your gear packed and ready to go. Keep the gas tank full at all times and have at least a 5 gallon can in reserve. Every vehicle must be equipped with a mobility kit.

Vehicle Mobility Kit:

2 Cans Fix A Flat plus a tire plug kit

1 Spare tire, jack and lug wrench

1 12 Volt compressor

1 Set of tire chains

- 1 Come along or winch
- 1 Chain saw
- 1 Each...axe / shovel
- 1 Bolt cutter
- 1 5 gallon can of gas
- 1 Each fuel and oil filter, 5 quarts oil
- 1 spare fan belts, headlight, fuses
- 1 Set basic tools
- 1 Fire extinguisher
- 1 Spotlight
- 1 Flashlight and spare batteries
- 1 10 -11 Meter SSB radio
- 1 200 channel scanner

EVAC ROUTES:

Prior reconnaissance is an absolute must. You will need a State Atlas and a USGS map of your Area of Operations. You need to plan out 3 routes in advance. The primary route should be the most direct possible. Avoid all interstates and major state highways. The alternate routes should be back roads as far off the beaten path as possible. When selecting a route; look for all choke points and possible ambush sites so that you wont be surprised when the time comes. Look for out of the way sites to pre-deploy supplies along the way. Once you have selected your routes; drive them night and day under various conditions. You must familiarize yourself with these routes and come to know them like the back of your hand. You must

know them well enough to drive them without lights.

OPSEC AND CONVOY OPS:

The First step in preparing your evacuation plan is the predesignation of an initial rendezvous point. It should be centrally located and enroute to the designated area