

VANGUARD NATION

# VANGUARD NATION



## The Vangard Nation Standard

VANGUARD NATION



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
HEADQUARTERS, 1<sup>ST</sup> BATTALION, 18<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY  
FORT RILEY, KANSAS 66442

AFZN-BBM

17 January 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL VANGUARDS, 1<sup>ST</sup> BATTALION, 18<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT,  
2<sup>ND</sup> HEAVY BRIGADE COMBAT TEAM, 1<sup>ST</sup> INFANTRY DIVISION

SUBJECT: Vanguard Nation Standards

1. Discipline is the hallmark of all great military units. In military operations, order and discipline lead to victory. This discipline is visibly measured by the way a unit appears both in garrison and in the field, how it conducts itself in combat and in peacetime, and the military courtesy conveyed by its members when addressing or interacting with others.
2. We have produced this Battalion Pamphlet to inform all Soldiers within the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment of our Vanguard Nation Standards. A copy of this pamphlet is issued to every Soldier.
3. Within the Vanguard Nation, our Soldiers continually set a standard of excellence in everything we do. We are a unit with a unique and proud history and a proven worldwide reputation as a premier war fighting unit. We will maintain proficiency in the critical areas of Physical and Mental Toughness, Small Unit Battle Drills, Bradley and Tank Proficiency, Weapons Proficiency, Medical Skills Proficiency, and Leader Development.
4. We fully expect every Leader and Soldier to adhere to these standards and, if necessary, take corrective action to enforce compliance. Remember, enforcing standards here and now may be the last opportunity you have before we deploy to combat again. We are and will always be "In All Things Prepared". VANGUARDS!

//Original Signed//  
MICHAEL F. EVANS  
Command Sergeant Major, USA  
Battalion Command Sergeant Major

//Original Signed//  
JOHN D. CROSS  
Lieutenant Colonel, USA  
Commanding

Encl  
Vanguard Pamphlet

# VANGUARD NATION

## 1<sup>st</sup> BATTALION, 18<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT HANDBOOK

### VANGUARD NATION STANDARDS

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## VANGUARD NATION

**1. PURPOSE.** The purpose of this publication is to inform 1-18 Vanguards on basic standards of appearance, conduct, military courtesy, and need to know information.

**2. GENERAL.** Soldiers must project a professional military image. There must be no doubt that they live by a common standard and are responsible for military order and discipline at all times.

**3. RESPONSIBILITIES.** Commanders are responsible to ensure Soldiers under their command are professional in word, deed and conduct. Noncommissioned Officers are responsible for enforcing standards and leading their Soldiers. Each Soldier has the duty to take pride, and be responsible for, his or her appearance and actions at all times.

**4. VANGUARD MISSION CONCEPT.** On order, deploy worldwide and conduct full-spectrum operations, fight, and win in support of the United States interests in the Global War on Terror.

**5. SAFETY.** Soldiers must ensure that everything they do is done safely. Safety is an individual, as well as, a leader responsibility; every Soldier in our Battalion is a “Safety Officer/NCO.” Everyone, from the Battalion Commander down, must take an active role in the identification and prevention of accidents. Nothing we do in training is worth the life or limb of one of our Soldiers. This section addresses policies and measures you may take to help protect the force. If you need additional information, have suggestions, or wish to report a safety violation, contact the Brigade Safety Office at 239-4803 or email Mr Thomas McMurray at: [Thomas.h.mcmurray.civ@mail.mil](mailto:Thomas.h.mcmurray.civ@mail.mil).

a. Risk Management. The OPTEMPO and the daily training of Soldiers assigned to the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division bring with them inherent hazards. Soldiers must practice risk management during their daily activities, both on and off duty, in order to protect our force. Risk Management is a five-step process that is used to identify hazards and take measures to lessen the risk to Soldiers. The risk management process is listed below:

(1) Hazard Identification. Detect hazards and risks associated with operations. Identifying risks involves closely looking at each phase of training or operations.

(2) Initial Assessment. Each hazard is examined, and an initial risk level is determined based on probability and severity. You may use the Risk Assessment Tool to determine the initial risk level for each hazard. These first two steps in the Risk Management Process, Hazard Identification and Initial Assessment, make up your risk assessment.

<b>RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX</b>						
E - EXTREMELY HIGH RISK H - HIGH RISK M - MODERATE RISK L - LOW RISK		<b>PROBABILITY</b>				
		<b>FREQUENT</b>	<b>LIKELY</b>	<b>OCCASIONAL</b>	<b>SELDOM</b>	<b>UNLIKELY</b>
<b>S E V E R I T Y</b>	<b>CATASTROPHIC</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>
	<b>CRITICAL</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>
	<b>MARGINAL</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>
	<b>NEGLIGIBLE</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>

<b>PROBABILITY</b>	
Frequent	Occurs often; continuously experienced
Likely	Occurs several times
Occasional	Occurs sporadically
Seldom	Unlikely, but could occur at some time
Unlikely	Can assume it will not occur
<b>SEVERITY</b>	
Catastrophic	Death or permanent total disability System loss Major property damage
Critical	Permanent partial disability Temporary total disability in excess of 3 months Major system damage
Marginal	Minor injury Lost workday accident Compensable injury or illness Minor system damage Minor property damage
Negligible	First aid or minor medical treatment is required Damage causes minor system impairment

(3) Develop Control Measures and Make Decision. When risk elimination is not possible, risks will be controlled without sacrificing essential mission requirements.

(a) Develop control measures for each identified hazard to mitigate the severity of the risk associated with the hazard.

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(b) Determine if the control measure affects the probability, severity, or both, and determine the residual risk for each hazard.

(c) Determine the overall risk from all of the residual risks. The overall risk cannot be lower than the lowest residual risk.

(d) Make an informed decision at the appropriate level. Accept the mission if the benefits outweigh the cost. The following is a list of approving authority levels:

Low risk	Company Commander
Moderate risk	Battalion Commander
High risk	First O-6 Commander in the Chain of Command
Extremely high risk	First GO in the Chain of Command

(4) Implement Controls. Implement risk control measures. Leaders will integrate procedures for controlling risk into plans, orders, standing operating procedures (SOPs), preliminary training, and other channels that ensure procedures are used during operations. Implementation will involve the chain of command.

(5) Supervise and Evaluate Operations. Supervision techniques used for overall operations (such as spot checks and performance indicators) will be used for risk control.

b. Alcohol Use. In the State of Kansas, the legal drinking age is 21. The following impairments are directed per CG Policy Letter 48, dated 11 January 2010:

- (1) 0.08 BAC = Driving legally intoxicated
- (2) 0.05 BAC = Drunk on Duty (AR 600-85 and UCMJ)
- (3) 0.02 BAC = Under 21 limit (underage drinking). Also the lowest level that can be confirmed (UCMJ).

Anything over such is considered above the legal limit and is punishable by the state laws and/or the UCMJ regulations.

c. Privately Owned Vehicles (POV) Safety.

(1) POV accidents are the number one cause of fatalities Army-wide. Alarming numbers of Soldiers are killed and injured every year here and at every installation across the Army. Everyone, from the individual Soldier to Commanders, must take aggressive measures to reduce the number of POV fatalities. Remember, safety does not end when you take off the uniform.

(2) The primary causes of accidents are:

- (a) Drinking and driving.
- (b) Falling asleep at the wheel.
- (c) Speeding to the point of losing control of the vehicle.

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(d) Failure to use seatbelts.

(3) Soldiers cited for a moving violation referenced in Fort Riley CG Policy 30 will attend the Remedial Drivers Training (RDT) within 30 days of the citation. RDT is held the second Saturday of the month, including holiday weekends, in Building 7305. Doors open at 0715 hours, and the class starts promptly at 0800 hours. Soldiers need to be seated by 0745. The First Line Supervisor is required to escort the Soldier to class, sign in and released once Soldier is seated. For more information, concerning this policy, contact the Installation Safety Office at: 239-2245.

(5) All Soldiers will complete the Travel Risk Planning System (TRiPS) prior to going on leave, pass, TDY, or PCS. This can be accessed through the Combat Readiness Center website at: [https://crcapps2.crc.army.mil/ako\\_auth/TRiPS/default.aspx](https://crcapps2.crc.army.mil/ako_auth/TRiPS/default.aspx).

(6) Use common sense when operating a privately owned vehicle. Ensure the vehicle is in good condition prior to operation. Leaders will conduct an inspection of vehicles monthly or prior to the start of a long weekend. Deficiencies will be corrected prior to operating the vehicle. The checklist below is an example of areas to inspect prior to vehicle operation. A checklist can also be found at the Division Safety website.

<b><i>POV CHECKLIST</i></b>	<b><i>SATISFACTORY</i></b>	<b><i>UNSATISFACTORY</i></b>
1. HEADLIGHTS: Both high and low beams operational?		
2. BRAKELIGHTS: Operational, lenses intact?		
3. TAIL LIGHTS: Operational, lenses intact?		
4. TURN SIGNALS & PARKING LIGHTS: Operational front & rear?		
5. FOUR-WAY EMERGENCY FLASHERS: Operational front & rear?		
6. BACKUP LIGHTS: Operational?		
7. LICENSE PLATE LIGHT: Operational?		
8. TIRES: At least 10mm of tread over entire traction surface, free of breaks or cuts? Properly inflated? Spare tire, jack, lug wrench, etc., available? NO MIXING OF RADIAL WITH BIAS TIRES.		
9. WINDSHIELD & WINDOWS: Not cracked, broken or scratched to the degree that impairs vision?		
10. WINDSHIELD & WIPERS: Both wipers present, blades good and operational?		
11. MIRRORS: Outside and inside not cracked?		
12. BUMPERS: Not bent or damaged in a way that would be hazardous?		
13. SEAT BELTS: Sufficient number of seat belts for all passengers? Serviceable?		
14. MOTORCYCLE SAFETY EQUIPMENT (if applicable): Approved helmet, protective clothing, gloves and face/eye protection?		

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15. BRAKES: Foot pedal cannot travel more than half way to floor?		
16. BRAKE FLUID: Filled to appropriate level?		
17. PARKING BRAKE: Adjusted to prevent movement when engaged?		
18. EXHAUST SYSTEM: Free of leaks?		
19. HORN: Functional?		
20. DEFROSTER: Operational?		
21. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT: (OPTIONAL) First aid kit, flashlight, warning triangle, fire extinguisher, blanket, flares, shovel, chains, tools, etc.		

d. Privately Owned Motorcycle (POM) Safety.

(1) Motorcycle accidents, including ATVs, generally result in serious injuries. Unlike automobiles, motorcycles offer no protection against injury. Avoiding the accident is the only way to prevent injury. To maintain peak performance, motorcycle riders must drive defensively and practice their driving skills.

(2) Fort Riley Policy Letter 13 dated 1 October 2011, requires that all motorcyclists successfully complete an approved Motorcycle Safety Foundation Course prior to operating the motorcycle **ON or OFF** the installation, and the Experienced Rider Course within 365 days of completion of the Basic Rider Course. Soldiers returning from deployment or who have not operated a motorcycle in the last 365 days or more will also attend/ re-attend the Basic Rider Course. To register for MSF courses visit the Army IMCOM Registration System (AIRS) at: <https://airs.lmi.org>. You will need to contact the Installation Safety Office as well, to ensure enrollment, 239-0741.

(a) BASIC RIDER COURSE (BRC): The Basic Rider Course is offered at Building 500, Huebner Road, Room 12. Class starts at 0830 hrs. . To register for MSF courses visit the Army IMCOM Registration System (AIRS) at: <https://airs.lmi.org>

(b) EXPERIENCED RIDER COURSE: The ERC is offered at Building 500, Huebner Road, Room 12. Class starts at 0900 hrs. . To register for MSF courses visit the Army IMCOM Registration System (AIRS) at: <https://airs.lmi.org>

(3) Army Regulation 385-10 requires that all persons who operate or ride motorcycles on or off the installation wear:

(a) Helmets, certified to meet DOT standards, must be properly fastened under the chin.

(b) Impact or shatter resistant goggles, wraparound glasses, or full-face shield properly attached to the helmet must meet or exceed ANSI Safety Code Z87.1, for impact and shatter resistance. A windshield alone is not proper eye protection.

(c) Sturdy footwear, leather boots or over the ankle shoes must be worn.



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(d) A long sleeved shirt or jacket, long trousers, and full fingered gloves or mittens designed for use on a motorcycle must be worn.

(e) For on-road operations, a brightly colored, outer upper garment during the day and a reflective upper garment during the night. Military uniforms do not meet this criterion. The outer garment shall be clearly visible and not covered. Items may be worn on top of the outer garment, but they must meet the same visibility requirements of the outer upper garment. Vanguard Soldiers will wear a high visibility safety vest with reflective stripes on the front and rear of the vest, or the CIF issued reflective belt worn over the shoulder and under the operator's arm. This reflective gear will be worn day or night and allows for better visibility to other vehicle operators.

(f) During off-road operations, operators and riders must use additional PPE, such as knee and shin guards and padded full fingered gloves.

(4) Installation policy requires that motorcycles be operated with the headlights on at all times, and the motorcycle must have two rear view mirrors, one on each side.

(5) The provisions of these regulations apply to civilians who ride motorcycles on a military installation and to Soldiers riding ON and OFF post.

(6) A copy of the motorcycle checklist can be found at the Combat Readiness Center website at: [https://safety.army.mil/Portals/povmotorcyclesafety/docs/T-CLOCS\\_Inspection\\_Checklist.pdf](https://safety.army.mil/Portals/povmotorcyclesafety/docs/T-CLOCS_Inspection_Checklist.pdf)

e. Tactical Vehicles. Extra precautions must be taken when operating in or around tactical vehicles. Only licensed drivers are authorized to operate these vehicles. Vehicle operators must ensure they follow all technical standards for the safe operation of the vehicle.

(1) Vehicle ground guides are required in the following situations:

(a) When vehicles enter congested, confined, or bivouac areas.

(b) Before a wheeled or track vehicle is moved in a motorpool, an assembly or bivouac area.

(c) During movement within or through an assembly area. Tracked vehicles require two ground guides, front and rear. Guides must be able to see each other, be visible to the driver, and be located 10 meters in front of and off to the side of the driver (not in the vehicle's path). If the driver loses sight of the ground guide, they will stop the vehicle until line of sight is regained.

(d) When traveling cross-country during periods of reduced visibility (extreme ground fog, snowstorms, dust/sand storms, etc.).

(2) Leaders will ensure:

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- (a) All personnel in the vehicle wear seat belts.
- (b) Troop straps are utilized by personnel riding in the back of authorized Troop carriers.
- (c) No one rides on top of vehicles.
- (d) Soldiers wear eye protection in vehicles without windshields or when riding in the cargo area of a vehicle.
- (e) Crews rehearse roll over drills prior to operation of the vehicle.
- (f) Operators strictly adhere to speed limits for the type of vehicle. IAW FR Reg. 350-6 and FR Reg. 385-4, the following are the maximum speed limits, on and off Fort Riley, during ideal driving conditions:

**On Fort Riley**

- No tactical vehicle will travel faster than 45 MPH on hard surface roads or 30 MPH on dirt roads.
- On all firebreaks, trails, and gravel roads: reasonable/prudent Not to Exceed (NTE) 20 MPH.
- Under NVGs: NTE 15 MPH.

**Off Fort Riley**

SPEED LIMITS FOR TACTICAL VEHICLES (mph/kph)

	CITIES mph/kph	HIGHWAYS mph/kph	ROADS mph/kph
Trucks, 0- to 10-ton (with or without trailers, including HMMWVs and CUCVs)	30/50	50/80	40/60
Trucks and truck tractors, 10-ton and larger (with or without trailers)	25/40	50/80	40/60
Track-laying vehicles	15/30	30/50	25/40

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Trucks transporting ammunition, explosives, and dangerous cargo	25/40	50/80	40/60
Columns (excl. vehicles that might further restrict speed)	30/50	40/60	40/60

NOTE:

- The above speed limits will be observed unless a lower speed limit is posted.
- Catch-up speed will not exceed the vehicle’s max speed.

(3) The passenger-carrying capabilities listed below are for normal passenger-carrying operations and are consistent with safety policies and design features of the vehicles. The passenger capabilities apply only when the vehicle is properly equipped with permanent or temporary seats.

**TROOP CARRYING CAPACITIES**

Vehicle Passenger-Capacity

5/4 Ton HMMWV Troop Carrier	8
5/4 Ton HMMWV Cargo/Troop Carrier	4
5/4 Ton M880, M881, M882	8
2.5 Ton Standard/LVAD, 12ft cargo bed	12
5.0 Ton Standard/ LVAD Dump Truck, 12ft dump bed	12
5.0 Ton Standard/ LVAD Cargo Truck, 14ft bed	14
5.0 Ton Long Wheel Base Cargo Truck, 20ft bed	20

NOTE:

- The TC will be the ranking individual – NO EXCEPTIONS. This individual will be an Officer or an NCO. The Battalion Commander is the **ONLY** one who can authorize a change to this
- The driver and the TC are responsible for the safety of the personnel riding on their vehicle. Drivers and TCs will refuse to move the vehicle if anyone is in an unsafe position or if the vehicle has too many passengers.
- Passengers who are not crewmembers but are carried in the vehicle’s cab are limited to available seat belt positions.

(4) All personnel will wear head protection (ACH, CVC, or flight helmets) while operating or riding as a passenger in Army tactical vehicles. Soldiers traveling from their unit in a HMMWV to conduct administrative business in garrison need not wear a helmet unless otherwise directed.

f. Running and Foot Marches on Roadways. One of the greatest dangers on Fort Riley is

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Soldiers conducting foot marches during hours of limited visibility. Preventive measures must be taken to ensure the safety of everyone involved in these events. FR Reg. 385-4 lists the measures that must occur when Soldiers are running or marching on roadways.

(1) A formation is an assembled group of military personnel under the supervision of a leader and in two or more squad columns. Units conducting individual foot marches in a single file are not defined as formations.

(2) When marching or conducting Physical Training (PT), Commanders will maximize use of off-road areas, tank trails, firebreaks, and roads with speeds of less than 35 MPH. The following guidelines apply:

(a) Any 4 or more lane road or roads where the speed exceeds 35 MPH are off limits to formations (2 or more squad columns). 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division Road (to include road shoulders) are specifically off limits for any formation.

(b) Formations will proceed with traffic.

(c) Soldiers will not ride bicycles during PT hours (0630-0730).

(d) Formations will not conduct PT in any housing area. No group above squad level will run in the housing area. All runners will utilize the sidewalk.

(f) Individual runners, foot marchers and walkers will use off-road areas such as the Golf Course trails, sidewalks, firebreaks, unimproved roads, and road shoulders. Individual runners and marchers will not walk on the hard surface of roads except to cross at right angles only as necessary. Individuals will walk, march, or run FACING TRAFFIC and at least three feet off the edge of the hard surface of the roadway.

(g) Units conducting PT on roads without static road guards will use Soldiers wearing reflective vests to mark the four corners of the formation, and will utilize front and rear road guards wearing reflective belts/vests. Road guards and other personnel designated by leaders must use flashlights during periods of limited visibility. Road guards must be positioned far enough to the front and rear of the formation to influence traffic appropriately.

(h) All personnel will wear a reflective safety belt or vest while participating in PT, working in a detail, performing police call on or along an improved road, or performing duties as a vehicle convoy guide on Fort Riley. The belt or vest must be visible from the front and rear and unobstructed (not concealed) by clothing or equipment.

(1) The CIF-issued, adjustable yellow reflective belt will be worn during PT, attached to the outside of the ALICE/MOLLE pack during road marches, or when safety considerations apply (Fig 1, 2 and 3 Belt, how worn and ALICE and MOLLE pack with reflective belt attached). All Soldiers will have their individual Reflective belt marked as such: \_\_ Co, 1<sup>ST</sup> BN, 18<sup>TH</sup> IN, 2HBCT. Black letters at a minimum of 2" in height will be used.

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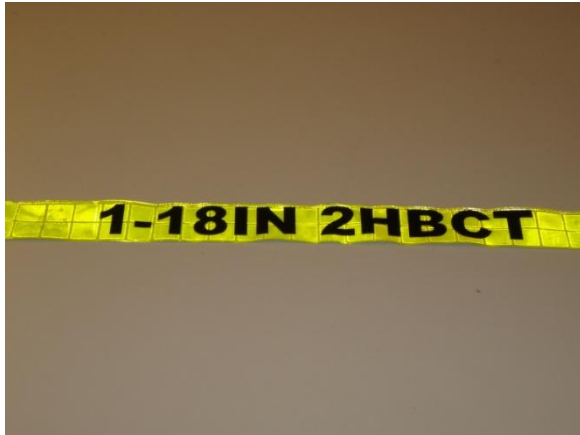


Fig 1



Fig 2.



Fig 3.



Fig 4.

(i) Soldiers will not wear headphones while running, foot marching, or riding bicycles.

(j) Leaders and supervisors will brief these guidelines prior to runs and foot marches and ensure compliance is followed throughout the duration of the event.

(3) Units desiring to conduct a run or foot march on prohibited areas may submit a request for a one-time exception. This exception will be submitted through the Brigade and Division Safety Office, a minimum of 10 days prior to the event. Supporting documentation must include:

(a) Detailed explanation of activity.

(b) Map of exact proposed routes.

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(c) Risk assessment and control measures.

(d) Safety and first-aid plans, to include coordinated MP support.

(e) Any formation on 4-lane roads or roads where the speed exceeds 35 MPH must have MP escorts.

g. Bicycles.

(1) All bicyclists, to include dependents, will wear an authorized reflective belt/vest while operating their two-wheel vehicles on post and off post. The belt will be worn over the shoulder and under the operator's arm to allow maximum visibility to other vehicle operators. The reflective belt will be worn as an outer garment and will not be covered by any other article of clothing. Riders will ride with the traffic and obey traffic signs and laws.

(2) All bicyclists will also wear an approved bicycle helmet while riding on Fort Riley. An approved helmet is defined as one that meets or exceeds the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or Snell Memorial Foundation Standards for bicycle helmets.

(3) All bicycles ridden during hours of limited visibility on Fort Riley must have and use an operable and visible headlight, side reflectors, and tail light.

(4) Soldiers will not wear headphones while riding bicycles.

(5) Soldiers riding bicycles must use proper hand and arm signals.

h. Cold Weather Injuries. Soldiers must be aware of the dangers posed by cold weather, and the injuries that may result. Listed below are some of the symptoms and first aid for cold weather injuries:

(1) Symptoms of Cold Weather Injury. Persons suffering a cold weather injury may experience:

(a) A tingling sensation, aches, or cramps.

(b) White and wrinkled soles of the feet. Walking and standing are extremely painful.

(c) Waxy and pale or red skin. This is a symptom of a more severe cold weather injury.

(d) A scratchy feeling when eyelids close. This can be an early symptom of snow blindness.

(2) Basic First Aid. Personnel will seek medical treatment as soon as possible and will follow the appropriate instructions below.

(a) Frostbitten Face. Cover the affected area with your bare hands until color returns to

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the face.

(b) Frostbitten Feet. Remove the casualty's boots and place the exposed feet under the clothing and against the body of another person.

(c) Frostbitten Hands. Open the casualty's outer garments and place his or her hands under the armpits. Close the outer garments to prevent further exposure.

(d) Protection from the Cold. Remove the casualty to the most sheltered area and cover him or her with a blanket. Be sure the blanket is both over and under the casualty.

(e) Snow Blindness. Cover the casualty's eyes with a dark cloth, shutting out all light.

(f) Superficial Frostbite. Rub the affected area with bare hands.

(g) Do not immerse affected areas in hot water or rub snow on affected areas.

(h) Remember the acronym **COLD**:

**C** – Clean: wear clean clothing

**O** – Avoid Overheating: do not overdress, causing overheating

**L** – Layer: wear clothing loose in layers

**D** – Dry: wear dry clothing

### i. Bn Policy with Cold Weather:

This is not intended to restrict individual leader initiative or reduce the level of physical toughness of Vanguard Soldiers. Instead it is intended to provide common sense guidelines that will allow us to keep our Soldiers safe while we continue to conduct tough and demanding daily training. Unless otherwise directed, the temperature will not dictate whether or not we conduct PT each morning. Only unsafe road conditions will prevent us from reporting daily at 0630 and conducting PT. Ensure our junior leaders have a hip pocket plan for PT indoors that is productive and challenging should the need arise.

(a) Field Training conducting IAW 1 ID CG policy.

(b) Physical Training:

0 Degrees Fahrenheit(F) or colder ambient or wind chill - all PT conducted indoors.

0 - 15 Degrees F ambient or wind chill - all stretching, warm ups, cool downs, calisthenics, muscular strength endurance exercises conducted indoors. Cardio may be outdoors but Soldier exposure will be limited to not

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greater than 20 minutes. Winter APFU with hat and gloves will be worn during outdoor activities.

15-32 Degrees F ambient or wind chill - No restrictions to outdoor PT except that entire winter APFU will be worn including hat and gloves.

32 Degrees F and higher - no restrictions to outdoor PT activities and leaders will modify APFU as required to meet environmental requirements.

- j. Heat Injuries. Heat injuries may occur when personnel work or stay in hot areas. These injuries are preventable with proper hydration and an awareness of environmental conditions. Soldiers taking supplements are more susceptible to heat injuries. Listed below are the types of heat injuries, treatments for each, and a fluid intake chart when training in warm weather.

<b>HEAT CRAMPS</b>		
<b>CAUSE</b>	<b>SYMPTOMS</b>	<b>FIRST AID</b>
- Loss of salt through excessive sweating.	- Stomach, leg, or arm cramps. - Pale, wet skin. - Dizziness. - Extreme thirst.	- Take victim to cool, shady place. - Have him or her drink at least one canteen full of cool water. - If there is no improvement, transport victim to a medical facility.

<b>HEAT EXHAUSTION</b>		
<b>CAUSE</b>	<b>SYMPTOMS</b>	<b>FIRST AID</b>
- Loss of water and salt through profuse sweating.	- Same as heat cramps plus headache and weakness. - Victim may appear drunk, dizzy, or drowsy. - Skin is pale, cold, and moist.	- Lay victim flat in cool, shady spot. - Elevate feet and loosen clothing. - Pour water on victim and fan to cool. - If conscious, give cool water. - Get medical help. - Further guidance is given in TB Med 507, Prevention, Treatment, and Control of Heat Injury.
- Prolonged exposure to high temperatures and failure of the body's cooling mechanism.	- Person may stop sweating. - Skin is red and hot. - Victim may experience weakness, dizziness, confusion, headaches, seizures, and nausea, and respiration and pulse may be rapid and weak. - Unconsciousness and collapse may occur suddenly. - Temperatures sometimes reach 106 to 110 degrees F.	- Remember that heatstroke is a medical emergency. - Immediately cool victim with ice packs to neck, groin, or underarms. - If packs are not available, spray or soak victim with cool water and fan body. - Do not immerse in ice water. - Do not try to give water to an unconscious victim. - Rush victim to a hospital.



**Fluid Replacement Guidelines for Warm-Weather Training**

(Average Acclimated Soldier Wearing ACU during Hot Weather)

Heat Category	WBGT Index °F	Easy Work		Moderate Work		Hard Work	
		Work/Rest	Water Per Hour	Work/Rest	Water Per Hour	Work/Rest	Water Per Hour
1	78-81.9	No limit	1/2 qt	No limit	3/4 qt	20/40 min	3/4 qt
2	82-84.9	No limit	1/2 qt	50/10 min	3/4 qt	30/30 min	1 qt
3	85-87.9	No limit	3/4 qt	40/20 min	3/4 qt	30/30 min	1 qt
4	88-89.9	No limit	3/4 qt	30/30 min	3/4 qt	20/40 min	1 qt
5	90+	50/10 min	1 qt	20/40 min	1 qt	10/50 min	1 qt

**NOTES:**

-Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in the shade if possible.

-The work/rest times and fluid replacement volumes will sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours of work in the specific heat category. Individual water needs will vary  $\pm$  1/4 quart per hour.

-CAUTION: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1 1/2 quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.

-Wearing body armor adds 5°F to WBGT Index.

-MOPP gear adds 10°F to WBGT Index.

Examples:

Easy Work	Moderate Work	Hard Work
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weapon maintenance</li> <li>• Walking on hard surface at 2.5 mph, &gt;30-pound load</li> <li>• Manual of arms</li> <li>• Marksmanship training</li> <li>• Drill and ceremony</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking on hard surface at 3.5 mph, &lt;40-pound load</li> <li>• Walking on loose sand at 2.5 mph, no load</li> <li>• Calisthenics</li> <li>• Patrolling</li> <li>• Individual movement techniques (i.e., low crawl, high crawl)</li> <li>• Defensive position construction</li> <li>• Field assaults</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walking on hard surface at 3.5 mph, &gt;40-pound load</li> <li>• Walking on loose sand at 2.5 mph with load</li> </ul>
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**NOTES:**

- Soldiers who are overweight, dieting, consuming dietary supplements, or who are previous heat casualties are more prone to heat injuries. As a result, their activities must be closely monitored, and risk assessments must be conducted as appropriate.

- Heat Category and WBGT Index on Fort Riley can be reached by dialing 239-2222. It is important that you utilize the heat category information taken from an area that closely resembles the conditions where you are training.

**6. HAZING, ABUSE, AND UNPROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:**

a. This policy applies to all units assigned or attached not only to the Vanguards, but the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Divison.

b. As the premier component of the premier Army in the world, the Division is entrusted with the country’s most critical and sensitive missions. This responsibility demands that each member of the Division performs to the best of his or her ability. Commanders, Noncommissioned Officers, and leaders at all levels are responsible for establishing a command climate that ensures our Soldiers are able to reach their full potential.

c. Adherence to professional Army ethics and its supporting individual values creates an environment conducive to personal and professional growth. Any activity that subjects a Soldier to degradation or results in Soldier abuse will not be tolerated. Examples of unacceptable activities include but are not limited to: the slapping or pounding of any award, decoration, or badge; events such as “blood EIB/CIBs” or “blood rank” ceremonies and hazing of any other type. Regardless of the intent behind such activities, they are ultimately destructive to unit cohesion and contrary to good order and discipline.

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d. Properly conducted ceremonies recognizing dedication and achievement significantly contribute to morale and esprit de corps. Commanders will ensure that all activities within their units recognize this fact and reflect Army ethics and values. Our Soldiers will be treated with respect and fairness at all times. They deserve nothing less than the best we can offer them.

### **7. WEAR OF THE UNIFORM:**

a. Your uniform identifies you as a member of the United States Army and the Vanguard Battalion. This is a proud organization; we wear our uniform with pride.

b. Items prescribed by AR 670-1, contained in current authorization documents and described in CG policy letter 18 will be the only uniform, accessories, and insignia worn by Soldiers within the battalion.

c. All Soldiers assigned to the 1<sup>ST</sup> Infantry Division wear the Patrol Cap unless instructed to wear the Black Beret for special ceremonies. The Army Service Uniform (ASU) is in a transitional period. From August 2008 to 4th Quarter Fiscal Year 2014, the Army Dress Green uniform is in transition to the new blue Army Service Uniform. Therefore, Soldiers can continue to wear Green Class A and the current (old) blue uniform as the new blue Army Service Uniform or transition to the new blue Army Service Uniform when available to Soldiers in Army Military Clothing Sales Stores. The Green Class A uniform will be phased out 4th Quarter Fiscal Year 2014. The link below shows the new Army Service Uniform: <http://www.army.mil/asu/>

d. Soldiers may wear only those badges and insignia they are entitled to wear in accordance with AR 670-1 (with changes). All badges, insignia, and ribbons must conform to Army standards. Insignia and accessory items purchased from the Military Clothing Sales Store usually meet Army standards. Some other firms sell items of insignia which do not meet the same standards. These items are not authorized for wear. Wearing unauthorized insignia, decorations, badges, ribbons, devices, or lapel pins is a violation of Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

e. Mixing of civilian clothing and military items, unless prescribed by AR 670-1, is prohibited. The black overcoat/raincoat, black windbreaker, black pullover sweater, items of the IPFU, and footwear may be worn with civilian clothing as long as the rank insignia is removed.

f. Soldiers will not remove their ACU top while driving their POV; the only item that may be removed while driving a POV is the headgear. While operating or riding in tactical military vehicles, appropriate headgear will always be worn: ACH or Kevlar in the field.

### **8. UNIFORM APPEARANCE:**

a. All personnel will maintain a high standard of dress and appearance. Uniforms will fit properly; trousers, pants, or skirts should not fit tightly; and personnel must keep uniforms clean and serviceable. Soldiers must project a military image that leaves no doubt that they live by a common military standard and are responsible to military order and discipline.

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b. When required and prescribed by the commander, Soldiers may attach keys or key chains to the uniform when performing duties such as charge of quarters, armorer, duty officer/NCO, or other duties as prescribed by the commander. Keys or key chains will be attached to the uniform on the belt, belt loops, or waistband.

c. At the Commander's discretion and when required in the performance of duties listed above, Soldiers may wear an electronic device on the belt, belt loops, or waistband of the uniform.

(1) Only one electronic device may be worn.

(2) The device may be either a pager or a cell phone; blue tooth headsets and other types of electronic devices are not authorized for wear on the uniform. If the commander issues and requires the use of other electronic devices in the performance of duties, the Soldier will carry them in the hand, pocket, briefcase, purse, bag, or in some other carrying container. All electrical devices will be on vibrate at ALL TIMES. No Exceptions!

(3) The body of the device may not exceed 4x2x1 inches. The device and carrying case must be of a conservative color. If security cords or chains are attached to the device, Soldiers will conceal the cord or chain from view.

d. While in uniform, personnel will not place their hands in their pockets, except momentarily to place or retrieve objects. Soldiers will ensure that articles carried in pockets, such as wallets, checkbooks, combs, and keys, do not protrude from the pocket or present a bulky appearance.

e. Soldiers will keep uniforms velcroed, buttoned, zipped, and snapped. They will ensure metallic devices such as metal insignia, belt buckles, and belt tips are free of scratches and corrosion and are in proper luster or remain properly subdued, as applicable; and that all medals and ribbons are clean and not frayed. Personnel will keep shoes and boots cleaned and shined, if applicable. Soldiers will replace the insignia listed in AR 700-84, paragraph 5-5, when it becomes unserviceable or no longer conforms to standards.

(1) Soldiers may sew all insignia on the ACU except the right and left shoulder sleeve insignia ("unit" and "combat" patch) and the U.S. flag.

f. Chains and necklaces will not be worn with the uniform unless of religious nature or used to hold a religious medallion. Only one religious item may be worn. If worn, it will be worn inside of the t-shirt without being visible.

g. Hair will be neatly groomed and will not present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. Hairstyles will not interfere with proper wearing of military headgear or protective mask.

h. Fingernails. All personnel will keep fingernails clean and neatly trimmed IAW AR 670-1.

(1) Males will keep nails trimmed so as not to extend beyond the fingertip.

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(2) Females will not exceed a nail length of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, as measured from the tip of the finger. Females will trim nails shorter if the commander determines that the longer length detracts from the military image, presents a safety concern, or interferes with the performance of duties. Female Soldiers are authorized to wear nail polish with all uniforms as long as the color is conservative and complements the uniform, as determined by the commander.

i. Cosmetics. Females will comply with the cosmetics policy while in any military uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty. Females may wear cosmetics that are conservative and complement the uniform and their complexion. Eccentric, exaggerated, or trendy cosmetic styles and colors, to include makeup designed to cover tattoos, are inappropriate with the uniform and are prohibited. Permanent makeup, such as eyebrow or eyeliner, is authorized as long as the makeup conforms to the standards outlined above. Females will not wear shades of lipstick and nail polish that distinctly contrast with their complexion, that detract from the uniform, or that are extreme. Some examples of extreme colors include, but are not limited to, purple, gold, blue, black, white, bright (fire-engine) red, khaki, camouflage colors, and fluorescent colors. Soldiers will not apply designs, two-tone colors, or multi-tone colors to nails.

j. Sunglasses:

(1) Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses and military issue eye pro are authorized for wear when in a garrison environment, except when in formation and while indoors. Individuals who are required by medical authority to wear sunglasses for medical reasons other than refractive error may wear them, except when health or safety considerations apply.

(2) Restrictions on eyeglasses and sunglasses.

(a) Soldiers will wear protective eye wear during all training events, and at all times when working in the motorpool.

(b) Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are trendy, or have lenses or frames with initials, designs, or other adornments are not authorized for wear. Soldiers may not wear lenses with extreme or trendy colors, which include, but are not limited to, red, yellow, blue, purple, bright green, or orange. Lens colors must be traditional gray, brown, or dark green shades. Personnel will not wear lenses or frames that are so large or so small that they detract from the appearance of the uniform.

(c) Personnel will not attach chains, bands, or ribbons to eyeglasses. Eyeglass restraints are authorized only when required for safety purposes. Personnel are authorized to hang eyeglasses or eyeglass cases while in the kit.

k. Bags. Soldiers may carry civilian gym bags, civilian rucksacks, or other similar civilian bags while in uniform. If Soldiers choose to carry a shoulder bag while in uniform, the bag must be black/OD green or ACU pattern with no other colors and may not have any logos. Soldiers may carry these bags in hand, on one shoulder using a shoulder strap, or over both shoulders using both shoulder straps. If a Soldier opts to carry a bag over one shoulder, the bag must be carried on the same side of the body as the shoulder strap; therefore, Soldiers may not carry the bag slung across

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the body with the strap over the opposite shoulder. There is no restriction on the color of civilian bags carried in the hand.

1. Male personnel are not authorized to carry or use an umbrella while in uniform. Female personnel are authorized the optional purchase and use of a plain black umbrella of commercial design. The umbrella is not authorized for use with utility uniforms.

### **9. THE DUTY UNIFORM:**

a. Uniform for wear are prescribed in AR 670-1. The following paragraphs summarize portions of the regulation.

b. The ACU wear policy:

(1) The ACU is a combat uniform designed to be worn under body armor. The uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all Soldiers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Soldiers may wear the ACU off post unless prohibited by the commander.

(a) Personnel will not wear the ACU in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food, Soldiers may not wear the ACU if their activities in the establishment center on drinking alcohol.

(2) Headgear.

(a) ACU patrol cap. The ACU patrol cap, is the standard headgear for all Soldiers of the Vanguard Battalion. It is authorized for wear at all times in a garrison environment, in field environments when the ACH is not worn, on work details (i.e., post Clean Sweep Operation, limited range preparation, and AARs) while wearing the ACU. All Soldiers will wear the patrol cap as retrieved from the pocket, straight on the head so that the cap band creates a straight line around the head, parallel to the ground. The patrol cap will fit snugly and comfortably around the largest part of the head without distortion or excessive gaps. The patrol cap is worn so that no hair is visible on the forehead beneath the cap. When worn properly, the patrol cap is not formed to the shape of the head; therefore, soldiers will not fold, tuck, roll, block or shape the patrol cap in any fashion that gives a defined edge or individual and un-uniform look to the head gear.

(b) Black Beret. The Black Beret is authorized for wear with all Class A, B, and C uniforms, and the ACU when determined by the commander for special ceremonies. It will not be worn in the field environment, with the FLC/LBE, or with the IBA/IOTV. The only exception to this policy is when it is the uniform for a ceremony. The beret is worn so that the headband (edge binding) is straight across the forehead, 1 inch above the eyebrows. The flash is positioned over the left eye, and the excess material is draped over to the right ear, extending to at least the top of the ear, and no lower than the middle of the ear. Personnel will cut off the ends of the adjusting ribbon and secure the ribbon knot inside the edge binding at the back of the beret. When worn properly, the beret is formed to the shape of the head; therefore, soldiers may not wear hairstyles that cause distortion of the beret.

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(d) Grey micro fleece cap. The grey fleece cap will be worn during winter months for PT and is not an authorized headgear in Garrison environment except during the winter months as directed by the commander. Typically, when temperature reach 32 degrees and below. The grey micro fleece cap is worn with the ACU in field environments when the ACH is not worn, on work details, or in other environments where the wear of the beret is impractical, as determined by the commander.

(e) Baseball cap. Soldiers within the Battalion are authorized to wear a Vanguard tan baseball cap when authorized by the commander as a non-standard item. This headgear will only be worn inside the workplace and for official business only. This headgear is not authorized to wear outside or off post.

(f) All personnel, including those Soldiers involved in work details, will wear appropriate headgear in uniform when outdoors. Headgear may be removed whenever it interferes with the safe operation of military equipment. Soldiers will carry their headgear when it is not worn in their hands while wearing service, dress, and mess uniforms. Soldiers are also authorized storage of the headgear in the Class C uniform cargo pockets. Soldiers must fold the headgear neatly so as not to present a bulky appearance or protruding from the pocket. Soldiers will not hang their headgear from any belt, be tucked into the pants, or placed in the front or rear pockets of any uniform. Headgear is not required in a privately owned or commercial vehicle.

(g) All personnel, including while driving a POV is not authorized to wear any kind of headgear that is not identified in paragraph (a) thru (f) while in uniform on or off duty.

### (3) Boots.

(a) Army combat boots (hot weather and temperate weather). Made of tan rough-side-out cowhide leather with a plain toe and tan rubber outsoles. The boots are laced diagonally with tan laces, with the excess lace tucked into the top of the boot under the bloused trousers, or wrapped around the top of the boot. A rubber outsole is the only outsole material that currently meets the need for durability and traction on surfaces. Other materials (that may be of a lighter weight) may have significant problems in these areas. Metal cleats and side tabs, and sewn-in or laced-in zipper inserts are not authorized.

(b) Optional boots. Soldiers may wear commercial boots of a design similar to that of the Army combat boot (tan), as authorized by the commander. The boots must be made of tan rough-side-out cowhide leather, 8 to 10 inches in height, with a plain toe, and have a tan, rubber outsole. Soldiers may wear optional boots in lieu of the standard issue army combat boots; however, they do not replace issued boots as a mandatory possession item. Optional boots are not authorized for wear when the commander issues and prescribes standard organizational footwear for safety or environmental reasons (such as insulated boots or safety shoes).

(4) Rain/cold weather jackets. Soldiers may wear the black all-weather coat as a raincoat with the ACU only in a garrison environment when they have not been issued organizational raingear. When the cold-weather coat or other authorized cold weather outer garments are worn,

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Soldiers may wear the olive-green scarf, but are not required to do so. Soldiers will wear gloves with all cold-weather outer garments. Soldiers may wear the hood of the cold weather coat at their option. However, when the hood is not worn, Soldiers will tuck the hood into the jacket with the zipper closed. The green ACU fleece (ECWCS) can be worn as an outer garment also.

(5) Gloves. Soldiers may wear gloves with the ACU without the cold weather outer garments (i.e., gortex jacket or field jacket).

(6) Handbags. Female personnel may carry handbags with these uniforms only while in a garrison environment.

(7) Hydration system. May be worn in garrison as directed by the Commander or Bn CSM.

(8) Army flash and headgear insignia. No change to current policy. Sewing of the rank insignia on the ACU patrol cap, ACU sun hat, and ACH camouflage cover is authorized.

(9) Skill badges. Soldiers may wear up to five badges on the ACU. Special skill badges may be pin-on or sewn but never attached using hook and loop pads on the ACU. All skill badges will be worn above the US Army tape. At a minimum, all Soldiers wearing badges will ensure they are subdued/colored with no brass showing at any time.



Fig 5.



Fig 6.

(10) All Soldiers of the Vanguards will wear the subdued 1 1D patch (Fig 5) on their ACUs. The Class A patch with a red "1" (Fig 6) will be worn for ceremonies or as directed by the Commander.

(11) US flag insignia (full color or IR): Not subdued



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Fig 7.



Fig 8.

The US flag insignia (full color or IR) is worn on the right shoulder pocket flap of the ACU coat. The flag insignia is placed directly on the top of the hook and loop-faced pad of the ACU coat shoulder pocket flap. The IR US flag insignia is worn as directed by the commander under tactical or field conditions. (See Fig 7 and 8 for proper identity)

### 10. UNIFORM FOR TRAINING:

a. For all training and training support in the contonement area, and anytime the unit is conducting training north of Vinton School Road, Soldiers will wear the Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) or the ballistic helmet, Eyepro, gloves, Interceptor Body Armor (IBA) or Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV), and the MOLLE Fighting Load Carrier (FLC) with the MOLLE sustainment pouches attached or attached to the IOTV. This requirement includes Soldiers delivering messages, rations, supplies, and ammunition, or providing administrative support to personnel and units undergoing training. Exceptions must be approved by the BN CSM.

b. ACH/ballistic helmet. All Soldiers will wear the ACH or the ballistic helmet whenever riding in a tactical vehicle. The ACH and the ballistic helmet will be worn with the chinstrap fastened around the chin. All Soldiers of the Battalion will wear the NVG(night vision glasses) bracket mounted to the front center of the ACH. All Soldiers will have their elastic band affixed to the ACH under the NVG bracket with the following items placed on the band: Last name will be ¼" black letters sewn to ACU pattern material, example: "Smith", Name tape will be positioned on the front left side of the ACH close to the NVG mount; Blood type will be ¼" black letters sewn to ACU pattern material and positioned centered on the right side of the helmet as worn, example "O POS"; Vanguard Battle tracker will be ¼" black letters sewn to ACU pattern material and positioned on centered on the right side of the ACH; example "VHV1234. First letter is "V" for "Vanguards", second letter "H" is for your company, third letter "V" is first initial of last name, four digits are the Soldiers last 4 of your SSN. Rank is required on the ACH for Leaders within the Battalion. It will be positioned to the left side of the NVG bracket above the elastic band. All Soldiers will have the ACH eyewear retention straps affixed to the rear of the ACH with the elastic band routed through the eyewear retention straps. Soldeirs with a Surefire helmet light will affix it to the left side of the ACH as worn. (See Fig 9 and Fig 10.)

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Fig 9.



Fig 10.

c. Interceptor Body Armor/Improved Outer Tactical Vest and Fighting Load Carrier with MOLLE sustainment pouches. All Soldiers of the Vanguards will have their SAPI plates inserted in at all times. All Soldiers will have their name tape and rank insignia affixed to their individual IBA/IOTV.

(1) The Commander may authorize the wear of the IBA/IOTV or FLC with MOLLE sustainment pouches attached in three different modes:

(a) IBA/IOTV with SAPI Plates. MOLLE sustainment pouches attached directly to the IBA.

(b) IBA/IOTV with SAPI Plates. FLC over the IBA, with MOLLE sustainment pouches attached directly to the FLC.

(c) FLC with the MOLLE sustainment pouches attached.

(2) Soldiers of the Battalion will carry, at a minimum, the sustainment pouch (first aid pouch) attached to the lower left side of the IBA/IOTV or FLC system. The hydration system will be ACU pattern. No other colors are authorized. Soldiers will not leave the drinking tube hanging from their mouths when the device is not in use. Soldiers will not carry the hydration system in garrison unless the commander has authorized it for work details.

(3) All soldiers will attach all MOLLE sustainment pouches issued to them (e.g., ammo, fragmentation grenade, zippered medical, and canteen pouches); in order to carry a basic load of ammunition, to either the IBA/IOTV or FLC. The MOLLE waist pack can also be attached to the back of the IBA/IOTV or FLC as an option.

(4) The FLC will be fitted close to the torso but comfortable. The height of the FLC will be worn above the wearer's hip bones. The panels of the FLC will fit closely together on the front of the torso with approximately 1 1/2 inches between them. Soldiers with extremely narrow torsos may not need to use the buckle adjustment in the rear of the FLC. Secure the free running ends of all webbing with the elastic keepers or tape. (See Fig 11).

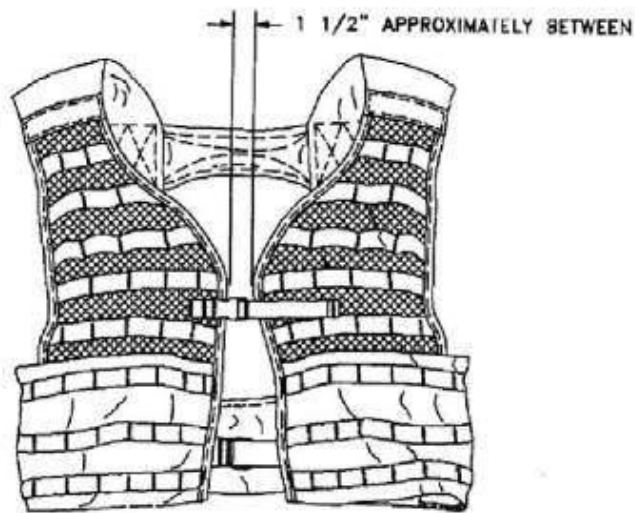
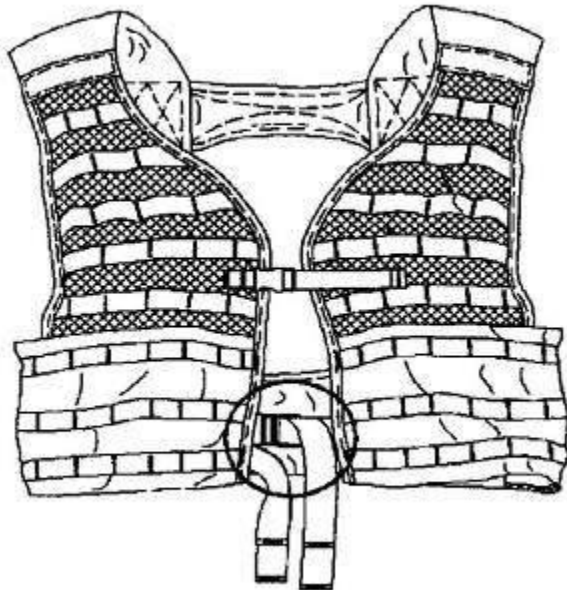


Fig 11.



**Improper wear. Straps will be secured by the elastic keepers or tape.**

(5) No beret will be worn with the IBA/IOTV or FLC except during battalion-level AND HIGHER change of command ceremonies as directed by the Commander.

(6) The IBA/IOTV will be worn closed at all times. Snaps are intended as a backup closure and only need to be secured if the hook and loop fails (ex., ripped or frozen).

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(7) All Soldiers in the rank of Corporal and above will attach their rank insignia to their IBA/IOTV.

(8) Knives/tools with sheaths can be worn when required by unit SOP.

(9) Hydration System. The use of a personal hydration system will be used only in the following situations: in a field environment, in high heat areas, or on work details. Soldiers will not carry hydration systems in a garrison environment unless the commander has authorized it for one of the situations described above. Soldiers will not let the drinking tube hang from their mouth when the device is not in use.

(10) At the discretion of the unit commander, other items (gloves with snap link, radios, additional ammo pouches, entrenching tool, bayonet, yellow reflective belt, etc.) can be prescribed as part of the LCE/ALICE pack, as long as uniformity exists for all Soldiers. Earplug cases may be worn on the LCE when required by unit SOP; they will not be worn/exposed on the ACU/ECWCS uniforms.

d. Fleece cap. The issued grey fleece cap may be authorized for wear beneath the ballistic helmet under field conditions when specified by commanders. The watch cap may be worn in the motor pool or on a flight line as authorized by the CDR/CSM, and it may be worn while sleeping under field conditions. The fleece cap will be worn snug on top of the head with NO folds in the fleece cap.

g. Dust mask/scarf. Unit commanders may authorize the wearing of a dust mask/scarf while in vehicles moving where dusty conditions exist. They will not be worn around the neck or attached to the uniform when the Soldier is dismounted from the vehicle.

h. Patrol Cap is worn with the ACU in field environments when the Kevlar or ACH helmet is not worn. In field environments, personnel wear subdued grade insignia; Chaplains wear subdued branch insignia.

i. Eyewear. Protective eyewear will be worn during field or tactical training.

j. No weapons of any kind will be allowed in any commercial facility or vehicle.

### **11. WINTER UNIFORMS:**

a. Within the Division, the Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) is the standard outer garment worn with the Class C uniform, with exceptional cases for 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division Replacement personnel.

b. Gore-Tex Jacket. When worn, the ECWCS jacket will be zipped and snapped with all pockets secured. Rank insignia and nametape will be worn on the Gore-Tex jacket. Chaplains will also wear rank insignia on the ECWCS. Pin-on rank will be subdued. Pin-on or sewn rank will be worn centered on the chest loop. Leaders will have the green tab with rank embroidered on green

## VANGUARD NATION

cloth material. All Soldiers will have their name placed on the left pocket sleeve flap. Last name will be ¼” black letters sewn to ACU pattern material, example: “Smith”, Name tape will be positioned on the left pocket flap of the Gore-Tex jacket. ACU material will be approximately 5 ½” long to go from end to end of flap. Nothing else will be worn on the jacket.

c. Fleece Jacket. Worn over the ACU shirt and under the ECWCS.

d. Gloves. Army issue black leather gloves or commercial gloves similar in design with issued/regulation inserts may be worn with or without the ECWCS jacket, or when prescribed by the commander.

(1) NOMEX gloves are not authorized for wear with the Class C uniform or IPFU in garrison.

(2) Commanders may authorize the wear of non-regulation glove inserts (without the black leather gloves) with the IPFU provided they are free of logo’s

(3) Utility uniforms. Soldiers may wear the black leather glove shells without cold weather outer garments, provided that sleeves are rolled down and are over the tops of the gloves.

e. Cold Weather Underwear. When worn with field clothing, cold weather underwear must meet the requirements of military appearance. The following are acceptable for wear: two-piece long underwear and/or polypropylene underwear, available through supply/CIF channels; or dark colored commercial type thermal underwear.

(1) The polypropylene underwear shirt can be worn completely zipped up in a field environment. While in garrison, the polypropylene underwear will be worn so that it is not visible under the ACU shirt (i.e. unzipped with collar hidden).

(2) The neck gaiter is to be worn in a tactical environment only, or during PT hours.

f. The fleece cap will be worn as directed by the commander when temperatures reach below 32 degrees.

g. 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division Replacement personnel may wear the Army issued field jacket while waiting for CIF Gore-Tex issue.

## **12. IMPROVED PHYSICAL FITNESS UNIFORM (IPFU):**

a. The Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU) is the Army PT uniform.

(1) Soldiers may wear all or parts of a serviceable and clean IPFU while off duty or off post. This not only accommodates the increasing number of Soldiers who engage in off-post fitness activities, but also allows Soldiers to demonstrate their pride in being in the Army. Ensure your attire is appropriate for the activity in which you are engaged.

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(2) The IPFU may not be worn in the PX, Commissary, or Shop-ets after standard PT hours. Except to purchases required items enroute to home to chance for duty call.

(3) The IPFU is not the daily duty uniform, but may be designated for some events, such as police detail. Normally, the daily duty uniform is the ACU.

(4) Vehicle drivers or passengers will not wear the IPFU when operating military vehicles, except during as directed by the commander.

b. The Summer IPFU consists of IPFU Army gray or unit T-shirt (tucked into shorts), Army black shorts, solid yellow reflective belt (no other type of reflective belt is authorized), crew cut socks or above ankle socks, and running shoes. Crew cut white socks or ankle socks must cover the ankle bone, with no markings or logos. (Fig 2).

c. The Winter IPFU consists of the Army IPFU sweatsuit (black running pants and gray workout jacket), black shorts, IPFU Army gray or unit T-shirt, yellow reflective belt, crew cut socks, running shoes, fleece cap and appropriate gloves. The shirt tail will remain tucked in at all times. (see Fig 3.)

d. The reflector belt must be worn with the IPFU when conducting physical training.

e. The only insignia authorized for wear on the IPFU is the Physical Fitness Badge. When the Physical Fitness Badge is worn, it is sewn on the upper left front side of the IPFU T-shirt and jacket.

f. The Department of the Army has authorized the wear of compression or "biking" shorts with the IPFU. When wearing biking shorts with the IPFU shorts, the only authorized colors are black and grey, and they must not have any markings (i.e., brand names) on them.

g. No scarves, rags, or headbands will be worn on the head while conducting physical fitness training.

h. Soldiers will not wear radios, MP3/CD players, or headphones while working out or running in the IPFU. They are authorized in the gym facilities or as directed by the CSM.

i. Running shoes that separate or segregate one or more toes into separate compartments (commonly known as "five finger shoes") are not authorized for wear in the IPFU.

### **13. JEWELRY:**

a. A wrist watch or a wrist identification bracelet, including a conservative style POW/MIA identification bracelet (only one item per wrist), and not more than two rings (wedding set is considered one ring) are authorized with Army uniforms unless prohibited for safety or health reasons. The style must be conservative and in good taste.

b. No jewelry, watch chains, or similar items will appear exposed on uniforms. Authorized

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exceptions are: a conservative tie tack or tie clasp may be worn with the black four-in-hand necktie; and pens or pencils may appear exposed on the ACU, hospital duty, food service, CVC, and flight uniforms.

### c. Piercings:

(1) Female Soldiers are authorized optional wear of screw-on, clip-on, or post-type earrings with the service, dress, and mess uniforms. Earrings will not be worn with class C uniforms, to include hospital duty, food service, and physical fitness uniforms.

(2) Earrings will not exceed 6 mm or 1/4 inch in diameter. They will be gold, silver, white pearl, or diamond; unadorned and spherical. When worn, earrings will fit snugly against the ear and will be worn as a matched pair with only one earring per ear lobe.

(3) Male Soldiers are NOT authorized to wear any type of body piercing. When on any Army installation or other places under Army control, Soldiers may not attach, affix, or display objects, articles, jewelry, or ornamentation to or through the skin while they are in uniform, in civilian clothes on duty, **or in civilian clothes off duty**. (BLUF: no earrings inserted into any location on the body.)

(4) Body piercing, such as wearing an earring stud through the tongue or nose, is not authorized.

d. Fad devices, vogue medallions, personal talismans, or amulets are not authorized for wear, in uniform or on duty.

## 14. OFF-DUTY APPEARANCE:

a. In general, the professional atmosphere and high standards of appearance maintained by uniformed military personnel in the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division should carry over into the selection of civilian attire. Wear of appropriate attire avoids public embarrassment and promotes a sense of community. It also assists in the orderly accomplishment of the installation's mission and fosters loyalty, discipline, and morale of Soldiers. Accordingly, the following articles of civilian clothing and appearance are inappropriate for wear in service and off-post facilities:

(1) Clothing worn as an outer-garment which is obviously intended to be worn as an undergarment or sleepwear. This does not include T-shirts.

(2) Clothing with obscene, slanderous, or vulgar words or drawing to include clothing which makes disparaging comments concerning the US Government.

(3) Articles of apparel which depict drugs or drug paraphernalia, or which advocate the use of drugs.

(4) Articles of apparel and grooming which could cause a sanitation problem or prove offensive because of a lack of cleanliness.

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(5) Bare feet in any facility except one where footwear is not appropriate, such as swimming pools. Sandals or shoes without socks or stockings are authorized.

(6) Attire that is immodest or likely to offend other patrons (ex., males without shirts in public areas other than recreation areas where such attire is appropriate; females wearing transparent or semi-transparent garments; and persons wearing spandex type bottoms and tops or swimwear as an outer-garment except at fitness centers and swimming pools).

(7) Swim wear, "short" shorts, and halter tops worn by females are appropriate for sunbathing but are not appropriate for wear in on-post facilities.

(8) Civilian trousers will not be loosely worn so that the undergarment is exposed.

(9) Hair curlers are not authorized for wear, except in beauty parlors or when covered by a scarf or hat. Scarves of any kind will not be worn on the head by any Soldier, on duty or off duty on post.

(10) It is prohibited to wear items of current military uniforms by unauthorized persons or mixed with civilian clothing (with the exception of the black pullover sweater or all weather coat, with the insignia of rank removed, and the physical fitness uniform).

b. You may wear the ACU in all post facilities (theaters, AAFES, PX, service clubs, etc.) at all times, as long as it presents a neat, military appearance.

c. Unrestricted wear of the ACU is authorized off-post under the following conditions:

(1) Uniform will be complete, clean, neat, and presentable.

(2) Good judgment must be exercised so that Soldiers do not patronize establishments where the primary purpose is to serve alcohol or where more formal attire is required. The ACU is inappropriate for official social functions off the installation, such as dinners, memorial services, and funerals.

(3) Personnel returning from field operations/maneuvers will travel directly home and may only stop enroute for essential items (bread, milk, gas, emergency auto repair items).

d. Uniforms while traveling. The authorized uniforms while traveling are prescribed in Department of Defense and Army directives. All personnel are reminded of the responsibility to maintain a high standard of dress and appearance. When in uniform you represent not only the United States Army, but also the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division. Soldiers of the Vanguard Battalion are encouraged to fly/travel in uniform including ACUs when conducting official military business.

**15. PERSONAL HYGIENE.** All Soldiers are expected to abide by Army hair and fingernail standards and grooming policies.

a. Hair. Many hairstyles are acceptable in the Army. As long as the Soldier's hair is kept in a



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neat and clean manner, the style's acceptability will be judged solely by the criteria described below. Extreme or fad style haircuts/styles are not authorized. If dyes, tints, or bleaches are used, colors must be natural to human hair and not present an extreme appearance. Lines or designs will not be cut into the hair or scalp. Styles of hair and texture differ among different ethnic groups and these differences affect the length and bulk of hair, as well as the style worn by each Soldier. During physical training, hair will comply with AR 670-1 standards. Haircuts, without reference to style, will conform to the following standards:

### (1) Male Soldiers.

(a) The hair on top of the head will be neatly groomed. The length and bulk of the hair will not be excessive or present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. The hair will, at a minimum, present a tapered appearance, where the outline of the Soldier's hair conforms to the shape of the base of the neck. When the hair is combed, it will not touch the ears, eyebrows or collar, except for the closely cut hair at the back of the neck. The block cut fullness in the back is permitted to a moderate degree, **as long as the tapered look is maintained**. In all cases, the bulk or length of hair may not interfere with the normal wear of headgear, protective masks or equipment.

(b) Males are not authorized to wear braids, cornrows, or dreadlocks (unkempt, twisted, matted individual parts of hair) while in uniform or in civilian clothes on or off duty. Hair that is clipped closely or shaved to the scalp is authorized.

(c) Sideburns will be neatly trimmed. The base will be a clean-shaven horizontal line that is not flared. Sideburns will not extend below the lowest part of the exterior ear opening. Sideburns must not present a faddish appearance and must compliment the hair style.

(d) The face will be clean-shaven (including prior to the first daily formation/physical training, and over weekends and off-duty periods while on post). If a mustache is worn, it will be kept neatly trimmed, tapered and tidy, and will not present a chopped off appearance. No portion of the mustache will cover the upper lip line or extend sideways beyond a vertical line drawn upward from the corner of the mouth. Handlebar mustaches, goatees, unshaven hair under the lower lip, and beards are not authorized. If beard growth is prescribed by an appropriate medical authority, the length required for medical treatment must be specified (i.e., "A neatly trimmed beard is authorized. The length will not exceed 1/4 inch.") The Soldier must carry a copy of the beard profile on his person at all times.

(e) The wearing of a wig or hairpiece by male personnel in uniform or on duty is prohibited except to cover natural baldness or physical disfiguration caused by an accident or medical procedure. When worn, it will conform to the standard haircut criteria as stated.

### (2) Female Soldiers.

(a) Females will ensure their hair is neatly groomed, that the length and bulk of the hair are not excessive, and that the hair does not present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance.

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Likewise, trendy styles that result in shaved portions of the scalp (other than the neckline) or designs cut into the hair are prohibited.

(b) Females may wear braids and cornrows as long as the braided style is conservative, the braids and cornrows lie snugly on the head, and any hair-holding devices comply with the standards in AR 670-1. Dreadlocks (unkempt, twisted, matted individual parts of hair) are prohibited in uniform or in civilian clothes.

(c) Hair will not fall over the eyebrows or extend below the bottom edge of the collar, to include braids, which will be neatly and inconspicuously fastened or pinned. Styles that are lopsided or distinctly unbalanced are prohibited.

(d) Ponytails, pigtails, or braids that are not secured to the head; widely spaced individual hanging locks; and other extreme styles that protrude from the head are prohibited. Extensions, weaves, wigs, and hairpieces are authorized; however, these additions must have the same general appearance as the individual's natural hair. Additionally, their style and length conform to the grooming policies set forth in AR 670-1.

(e) Females will ensure all hairstyles do not interfere with the proper wear of military headgear and protective masks or equipment, at any time. When headgear is worn, the hair will not extend below the bottom edge of the collar.

(f) A hairnet will not be worn unless required for safety or health reasons. If the commander requires its wear, it will be provided at no cost to the Soldier.

(g) Hair holding ornaments (such as, but not limited to, barrettes, pins, clips), if used, must be unadorned, plain, and transparent or similar in color to the hair, and will be inconspicuously placed. Beads or similar ornamental items are not authorized.

b. Hygiene and body grooming. Soldiers are expected to maintain good daily hygiene and wear their uniforms so as not to detract from the overall military appearance.

c. Tattoos. Tattoos, body marks, and other disfigurements do not reflect maturity and professionalism. They are highly discouraged. Tattooing in areas of the body (e.g., hands, knuckles, face, and neck) that would cause the tattoo to be exposed while in Class A uniform detract from a soldierly appearance and are not authorized. Tattoos that are obscene, promote criminal behavior, or extremist views are prohibited.

### **16. PHYSICAL FITNESS:**

a. Physical readiness is critical to the successful accomplishment of the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division's mission. It is as important as proficiency in military skills, tactical and technical training, and material readiness. Every Soldier assigned to the Division must be fit to fight. Consequently, every Soldier will strive to conduct physical training a minimum of five times per week. The Division standard is to run four miles in 36 minutes. IAW FR Reg 350-1, sports activities will not be conducted during the hours of 0630-0730.

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b. **Weight Control Program.** The Battalion has an active weight control program (Army Regulation 600-9). Soldiers are weighed in summer PT uniform (without shoes) while in-processing and evaluated by their commander each time they take the APFT, or at least once every six months. Soldiers who exceed their maximum screening weight or appear overweight will have their body fat calculated. Soldiers who exceed their maximum percentage of body fat allowance are placed on the weight control program. The weight control program consists of the following elements:

- (1) Participation in the program for a minimum of 30 days.
- (2) Suspension of favorable personnel actions (FLAG).
- (3) Dietary counseling.
- (4) Health education session/medical evaluation.
- (5) Participation in an aerobic activity a minimum of three times per week.

(6) Soldiers failing to make satisfactory progress after six months of enrollment will be processed for separation or given a bar to reenlistment IAW AR 600-9, AR 635-200, and AR 601-280.

### **17. MILITARY COURTESY:**

a. Courtesy is respect for and consideration of others. In the Army the various forms of courtesy have become customs and traditions. It is important to render these courtesies correctly.

b. **Salutes.** The exchange of a salute is a visible sign of good discipline, mutual respect, unit pride, and esprit de corps. Salutes in the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division should be the sharpest in the United States Army.

(1) Each salute should be rendered with a greeting and response. The Battalion greeting is, "'Til the Last Round, Sir/Ma'am!" The response from the Officer will be, "Vanguards!"

(2) Saluting distance is recognition distance. If an officer is coming your way, wait until you are about six paces apart, then salute. If the officer is at a distance and turning away, then the proper saluting distance is recognition distance.(BLUF: if you recognize the individual as an officer, SALUTE!)

(3) All Soldiers, officer and enlisted, will render the necessary salute unless the act would be impractical (i.e., arms full of packages), in which case the verbal greeting will still be rendered.

(4) Be alert for general officers and other senior officers' vehicles, which are identified with plates depicting their rank attached to the front of the vehicle. Proper military courtesy requires that you render a salute to these officers as they pass.

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(5) The US Flag, as distinguished from "Colors," is not saluted except during the ceremonies of raising and lowering the flag and when it is passing in a parade. The US Flag trimmed on three sides with golden yellow fringe is a Color and is saluted as appropriate. Do not salute the US Flag on the flagpole except during retreat and reveille.

(6) Salutes will be exchanged during all field training, as well as combat environments.

c. The following rules apply in most situations you are likely to face:

(1) Unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, dayrooms, and squad rooms. The first person to see an officer who is higher in rank than the officer present in the room should call "Attention!" The senior Soldier present in the area should then report to the visiting officer. In smaller rooms containing one or two enlisted Soldiers, the Soldier(s) should rise and stand at the position of attention when an officer enters the room.

(2) Offices, shops, hangars, and medical treatment facilities. When an officer enters, personnel who are working do not come to attention unless the officer speaks to them.

(3) When a senior NCO such as a 1SG, SGM, or CSM enters a facility, Soldiers will call "At ease!"

(4) Hallways. The first person to see an officer who is senior in rank to the unit commander or officers on the floor should call "Attention!" for Soldiers of the unit in the vicinity. When a senior noncommissioned officer enters a room/area, "At Ease!" will be sounded.

(5) During conversations. All Soldiers, officer or enlisted, will come to the position of attention facing a senior officer when spoken to in an official capacity. Normally the senior officer will direct "At ease" or "Carry on" if the situation merits. When an enlisted Soldier is speaking to an NCO, the Soldier will stand at "Parade Rest" unless otherwise directed by the NCO. A subordinate should stand when spoken to by someone senior in rank, unless the superior directs otherwise.

(6) When walking with a senior, the junior officer or enlisted Soldier will walk to the senior's left side.

(7) When an officer approaches Soldiers in a formation, the person in charge calls, "Attention!" and renders a salute for the entire group. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of individuals not in formation, the first person to see the officer calls, "Group, Attention!" and everyone in the group faces the officer and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. However, Soldiers working as part of the detail or participating in some other group activity such as athletics do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes for the entire detail or group of Soldiers.

(8) Cell phone etiquette. Cell phones will be turned off during all briefings and formations. The remainder of the time, they will be on vibrate. **At no time should a ringtone be audible.** Ear

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pieces will not be worn during formations or while outdoors. Cell phones are not authorized in the field unless authorized by the CSM. Only one cell phone or pager is authorized to be worn while in uniform. When talking to a senior noncommissioned or commissioned officer, show proper military bearing before answering an incoming call. If the caller does not outrank the individual you are speaking with, do not give precedence to the caller. Cell phone use is not authorized while driving a POV on Fort Riley unless a "hands free" device is used. **Soldiers will not walk and talk while operating a cell phone or use any type of blue tooth ear piece while in uniform.**

(9) Soldiers will not walk and smoke at the same time.

(10) Retired military personnel should be given the respect normally afforded their active duty rank.

d. Retreat. The Retreat ceremony is another military tradition. It symbolizes the respect we as citizens and Soldiers give to our flag and our country. This meaningful tradition is celebrated in two distinct parts: the bugle call "Retreat" followed by the bugle call "To the Colors" or, if a band is available, the National Anthem.

(1) When outside in uniform (not in formation) and you hear "Retreat," you should face toward the Colors, if visible. If the Colors are not visible, face towards the US Flag on the flagpole, and assume the position of "Attention." During retreat ceremonies, all vehicles in the area will stop. Military occupants will dismount the vehicle and render the proper courtesy. When required, the senior Soldier should bring the formation to attention and salute.

(2) If you are in civilian attire and hear "To the Colors" or the National Anthem, you are expected to place your right hand over your heart and remove all headgear.

(3) During an inside ceremony (not in formation), military personnel will stand at "Attention" and will not "Present Arms" unless the ceremony is specified to be an outdoor ceremony conducted indoors.

### **18. SINGLE ENLISTED SOLDIER QUARTERS POLICY:**

a. Barracks Purpose. Barracks and their associated areas are primarily to facilitate our military mission. The barracks provide secure, comfortable living quarters for single Soldiers so that Soldiers might rest, relax, and enjoy a degree of privacy thus preparing themselves mentally, spiritually, and physically for future missions.

b. Leader's Responsibility. Commanders, assisted by the chain of command, are responsible for the readiness, welfare, morale, discipline, and good order of their units, including the barracks.

c. The Four Pillars of Standards. The four "pillars" of standards for the barracks are derived from the fundamental principle that behavior and situations that are detrimental to the discipline and good order of a unit must be eliminated.

(1) Clean: All common areas and individual rooms will be neat and clean.

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### (2) Secure:

(a) Internal: All rooms will have functional locks, doors, windows, and wall lockers.

(b) External: The barracks will be protected from intruders and unauthorized visitors.

(3) Functional: Barracks lighting, heating, and cooling systems, latrines, washers, dryers, refrigerators, microwaves, and other major appliances will be functional.

(4) Safe: Safety will be continually monitored. Hazardous conditions, materials, and situations will be corrected or reported immediately.

d. Privacy. There is NO perfect privacy in the Army. In the barracks, leaders will respect a Soldier's privacy to the extent appropriate. The intent is to provide privacy consistent with maintaining discipline and good order.

### e. Specific Policies:

(1) Alcohol. The intent is to deglamorize the consumption of alcohol. Alcohol is permitted in the barracks. Brigades or separate battalion commanders may restrict amounts and type consistent with unit requirements and common sense (e.g., no alcohol during recalls, lock-downs, or other unique times consumption is inappropriate).

(a) Consumption of alcohol while on duty is prohibited.

(b) Soldiers below the legal drinking age will not consume, store, or purchase alcohol, nor will it be stored or purchased for them.

(c) All Soldiers are personally responsible to observe the age limits for legal consumption. The local law for the minimum age of consumption of alcoholic beverages is 21. There is no limit as to the amount of alcohol allowed in an individual room. However, when a Soldier abuses the privileges, regarding possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages, commanders may take action to withdraw the privilege the Soldier has for possession or use of alcohol.

(2) Checks of Barracks. The normal context of checks may be more limited than an inspection (e.g., "check of air conditioning filters in place"). This is not different from an inspection – it's the chain of command exercising its responsibility.

(3) Cohabitation. Although visitors are allowed, they are not permitted to spend the night, live in the barracks, or abuse the visitation privileges. This includes use of barracks facilities intended for Soldiers. Soldiers residing in the barracks may have visitors of either sex in their rooms from 1700 until 2400 Monday through Friday, and from 0800 until 2400 on weekends and holidays. Midnight is established as a reasonable time to end visitation so that all Soldiers can receive a full night's rest. In no case will visitors spend the night; barracks are not motels.

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Cohabitation is strictly forbidden. Visitation is a privilege – not a right.

(4) Command Presence. All units will establish and maintain a presence of command during off duty, weekends, and holidays before and after midnight. The purpose is to know what goes on and to fix problems, situations, or individuals and to “know” your Soldiers.

(5) CQs. Each living quarters facility will have a mandatory CQ consisting of an NCO and a junior Soldier.

(6) Flags/Banners. Properly displayed flags of the Nation, States, and US territories and possessions are permitted. Appropriate regulations as to display, dignity, and respect with regard to the flag of the United States of America will be followed.

(7) Formal Inspections. These are normally “stand-by” type of formations that are unit oriented. Example: payday procedures, Command Inspection Program. They may involve layouts, corrective actions or remedial procedures as a part of the program. All inspections or checks should include a corrective or follow-up plan and feedback to the Soldiers. All units will have a routine that includes periodic formal inspections.

(8) Health and Welfare Inspections. These are scheduled inspections geared to root out contraband, illegal substances, and other deficiencies. The use of Military Working Dogs or other technical means may be utilized in addition to the eyes and ears of the chain of command.

(9) Inspections. Rooms and common areas will be inspected to ensure standards of cleanliness, security, functionality, and safety are met. Normally this is performed daily by the chain of command. This does not have to be approved by any designated rank or be on the training schedule. Units may want to put this in an SOP to provide further clarity.

(10) Occupancy. The goal is no more than 2 per standard (2 person) room. NCOs may be one per room.

(11) Personal Property. Stereos, phones, refrigerators, microwaves, civilian furniture, and bedding are permitted. Units will set standards for use.

(12) Pets. No pets of any type are authorized. This includes reptiles and fish.

(13) Plants. No large floor plants or those that would stain or damage the room are authorized. Commanders may establish a “No Plant” policy if plants and their maintenance is inconsistent with their operational needs.

(14) Posters, Wall Displays, Screen Savers. Nothing may be displayed that is in “bad taste” and could be construed as offensive to any other Soldier in the unit based on race, gender, religion, national origin, or creed. Commanders will determine what is offensive, tears down unit cohesion, or is prejudicial to good order and discipline in their unit. Examples of offensive and inappropriate displays are:

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- a. Nudity.
- b. Glorification of drugs.
- c. Racist, extremist, or violent gangs.
- d. Extremely cruel, inhumane, or otherwise incompatible with normal unit cohesion.

(15) Privileges. Some special advantages or permission of benefits (usually gained/granted for proper duty performance, demonstrated maturity, and evidence of self discipline) may be granted by the unit commander. Example: Barracks visitation, off duty "Pass."

(16) Prohibited Items. Contraband and any number of a broader variety of items may be prohibited by commanders. Refer to unit commanders discretion of prohibited activities and items. Subordinate leaders may prohibit other items in their unit areas as necessary to ensure safety, preserve unit cohesion, and maintain good order and discipline. Examples include unsafe items such as flammables, and divisive items such as openly displayed racist signs, symbols, and/or literature, which have been determined by the unit commander to be prejudicial to good order and discipline.

(17) Room Arrangements. There are no standard arrangements. Units will prohibit unsafe and bizarre arrangements.

(18) Room Paint. Individuals residing within the barrack rooms are not allowed to paint their individual rooms.

(19) Tobacco use and Smoking. **Per AR 600-63 7 Sep 2010** Tobacco products are defined as products that include cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, smokeless tobacco, inhaled tobacco, and all other tobacco products designed for human consumption. **Tobacco use is prohibited** in all DA-occupied workplaces, except for designated smoking areas, as authorized by DODI 1010.15, Smoke-Free DOD Facilities. The workplace includes any area inside a building or facility over which DA has custody and control, and where work is performed by military personnel, civilians, or persons under contract to the Army. **Use of all tobacco products is prohibited** in all military vehicles and aircraft, and in all official vans and buses. **Use of tobacco products is prohibited** in and at all CYS facilities and sports fields, except in designated areas out of the presence or view of children/youth. **Smoking is prohibited** where it presents a safety hazard, such as at firing ranges, ammunition storage areas, fuel dumps, motor pools, equipment maintenance shops. **Smoking is not permitted** in any building on Fort Riley. **Smoking is only authorized in designated smoking areas.** If one is not depicted, it will be at least **50 feet** from any military provided structure, so as to prevent any damage to the structure.

### 19. ON AND OFF-DUTY CONDUCT:

a. You are sworn to uphold the Constitution, and you serve the American people. They have a right to expect that you will carry out your duties and conduct yourself properly on and off-duty.



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Civil laws pertain to all citizens, Soldiers included. You must obey these laws.

### b. Traffic regulations.

(1) Driver's license. You must possess a valid state driver's license to operate a privately owned vehicle (POV) on post and off-post. A military operator's identification card is not a valid license for operating a POV. Some states, including Kansas, require a special license or modifications to a motor vehicle license in order to operate a motorcycle. A Kansas Driver's License Division branch is located at: 139 E 8th, Junction City, Kansas; 785-238-1814.

(2) Vehicle registration. To operate a motor vehicle on post, you are required to have a valid driver's license and state registration. Vehicle registration on post is **mandatory**. Your DD Form 2A; a valid driver's license; state registration; current state vehicle inspection(as applicable); and minimum vehicle insurance of \$25,000 bodily liability per person, \$50,000 bodily liability per accident, and \$10,000 property damage liability are required for registration. Any lapse in liability insurance will result in a 30-day revocation of your Kansas license tags. Registration can be accomplished at: 200 E 8th, Junction City, Kansas.

(3) Speed limits. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on Fort Riley is 25 MPH. Speed limits are strictly enforced.

(4) Seatbelts. All personnel (military and civilian) will wear all required restraining devices (lap belts and shoulder belts when so equipped) when riding in any vehicle, on or off duty, on or off post. Failure to do so violates state law and may result in a fine IAW state law. In addition, your insurance may refuse to pay if you are involved in an accident.

(5) Noise. IAW CG Policy Letter 16 dated 1 Oct 2007, In a vehicle, if noise can be heard 30 feet from the vehicle, when the vehicle is moving or stationary, it is too loud. In the barracks rooms or quarters, if the noise is audible from outside the barracks room or barracks, it is too loud.

(6) Do not operate a military vehicle if it's not properly dispatched. All operators must have a current and otherwise valid permit (i.e., SF 46 or OF 346) covering the vehicle being operated. Do not dispatch or allow dispatching of any vehicle unless both the dispatch and driver's permit are proper and cover the vehicle being dispatched.

(7) When either a driver or passenger of any motorcycle, on or off duty, on or off post, you must comply with all guidelines as outlined in this Pamphlet.

(8) Minibikes, pocket bikes, and similar vehicles do not meet Federal highway safety standards and therefore will not be operated on installation roads. These vehicles may be operated in designated areas (off-installation roads) as designated by the installation commander.

(9) It is illegal to park vehicles in no parking zones. For the purpose of this regulation, "no parking zones" include, but are not limited to:

#### (a) Fire lanes.

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(b) Yellow-painted pavement delineating no parking areas. Defined as the yellow-painted areas adjacent to the parking space and on the curb or loading dock (mess hall or other), in fire lanes adjacent to buildings, and adjacent to sidewalks or within parking lots.

(c) Safety zones. Defined as the areas alongside or opposite any street excavation or construction where stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic; on any railroad track or within 50 feet of a railroad crossing; on a pedestrian crosswalk or the area within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection; within 30 feet of any flashing signals; or at any place where official signs prohibit parking.

(d) Intersections.

(e) In front of fire hydrants or public or private driveways.

(10) Double parking. No vehicle may be parked in any manner that blocks another vehicle parked in a parking slot or on the street.

### c. Drugs.

(1) It is a violation of both the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and Kansas state law to knowingly possess, use, and/or distribute a controlled substance.

(2) Under AR 635-200 and the UCMJ, Soldiers who wrongfully use controlled substances may be processed for separation or face court-martial charges depending on the nature of the offense. First time offenders who are noncommissioned officers or have three years or more years of total military service will, at a minimum, be processed for separation. All Soldiers must be processed for separation for a second offense. If facing court-martial charges, the maximum punishment for wrongful use of marijuana, Phenobarbital, and Schedule IV and V controlled substances is two years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, and total forfeitures. For other controlled substances, including cocaine, heroin, and LSD, the maximum punishment is five years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, and total forfeitures. The punishment for wrongful distribution ranges from ten to fifteen years confinement.

(3) Under state law, penalties can range from a misdemeanor with a fine of \$100 (less than half an ounce of marijuana, first offense) to a felony with five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine (greater than 1 1/2 ounces of marijuana or hashish).

(4) The Division runs an active drug and alcohol program, and Soldiers can expect unannounced urinalysis testing at anytime.

(5) Soldiers who use their vehicles for illegal purposes (ex., to transport controlled substances) are potentially high-risk drivers. Commanders should consider recommending suspension of installation driving privileges until the investigation or disciplinary action is completed. If a Soldier is convicted of or receives non-judicial punishment for any felony committed with the use of a motor vehicle, they can be considered for recommending revocation of

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installation driving privileges.

d. Alcohol usage/laws and policies.

(1) 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division personnel within the confines of Fort Riley Military Reservation will not sell, transport, consume, possess, introduce, or offer alcoholic beverages to others in any of the following except when specifically authorized by the Division Commander or DCSM and in accordance with guidance provided with such authorization.:

(a) Army aircraft or vehicles.

(b) Theaters and Dining Facilities.

(c) Military training areas while being used for military training purposes.

(2) Regardless of location, 1<sup>st</sup> ID personnel will not:

(a) Sell, transfer, distribute, introduce or offer alcoholic beverages to any person(s) under the age of 21. Soldiers under the age of 21 will not buy, possess, or consume beverages containing alcohol. Kansas State Law prohibits these acts.

(b) NCOs and officers have an affirmative duty to stop unauthorized activity and report Soldiers whom they witness violating the above paragraph, if they know or reasonably should know that one of the Soldiers involved in the violation is under the age of 21. There is no duty to stop the activity if doing so would put the NCO or officer in danger. However, the duty to report remains. Report violations to the violator's chain of command as well as to the chain of command of the NCO or officer witnessing the activity.

(c) Consume beverages containing alcohol while on duty. Duty hours are from 0630-1700, Monday through Friday, and any other time between assembly and dismissal from any other previously scheduled duty requirement, whether on Saturday and/or Sunday, or occurring before 0630 or after 1700. Previously scheduled duty assignments include, but are not limited to: physical training, guard duty, charges of quarters, or staff duty NCO/Officer.

(d) Consume alcoholic beverages while in uniform prior to 1700, Monday through Friday, except holidays, regardless of duty status. Exception is Officer/NCO Call and Right Arm nights.

(e) Be drunk on duty, or have an alcohol concentration in the Soldier's blood or breath which is equal to or greater than either 0.05 grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or 0.05 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as shown by chemical analysis, while on duty. While on duty, a Soldier who registers .08 or higher on an Intoxilyzer 5000/8000 machine is in violation of this paragraph. Additionally, to be in violation of this regulation, the Soldier must have known or reasonably have had knowledge prior to becoming drunk that he/she had duties to perform.

(f) Consume alcohol beverages at organizational functions without the approval of the

## VANGUARD NATION

battalion commander or the first officer in the chain of command in the rank of LTC or above. The approval authority assumes full responsibility for all persons and their actions resulting from the function. Requests to have alcoholic beverages at such functions must include:

- i. what measures the commander has prepared to preclude excessive drinking and operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol.
- ii. what measures the commander will take to preclude the serving of alcoholic beverages to underage family members, civilian guests, and Soldiers.

(g) Consume beverages containing alcohol during group deployments and tactical military training exercises, except when specifically authorized in writing by the first COL in the chain of command after consultation with and approval from the appropriate Deputy Commanding General. This exception, if granted, does not apply to Soldiers under 21 years of age.

(h) Open Container Laws. Alcoholic beverages may be transported in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle in the manufacturer's unopened original container. However, Division personnel will not transport or consume any open alcoholic containers in the passenger area of a motor vehicle. The area of the trunk shall not be considered part of the passenger area. An opened alcoholic beverage is defined as a container of alcoholic beverages in which the seal has been broken. In accordance with Kansas law, this prohibition applies to both the driver and the passengers of a motor vehicle, and it makes the driver responsible for his/her own actions and the actions of the passengers.

(3) To prevent damage to personal and government property, the flying of remote controlled aircraft in the Fort Riley cantonment area is prohibited.

(4) Willful violations are punishable under the UCMJ and applicable civil laws.

e. Absent Without Leave (AWOL). Absence without leave is a serious military offense. If you leave or remain absent from your unit, organization, or place of duty, you may be punished under the UCMJ, Article 86, Absence without Leave. The maximum punishment for being AWOL is eighteen months confinement, a dishonorable discharge and total forfeitures. AWOL Soldiers lose a day's pay for each day of AWOL. They also have their ETS, DOR, and PEBD moved back one day for each day of AWOL. If you have a personal problem which requires your absence from duty, seek the advice and assistance of your chain of command.

f. Benefits of an Honorable Discharge. In order to preclude the loss of veteran's benefits and substantial prejudice in civilian life, it is to each Soldier's advantage to earn an Honorable Discharge. An individual who serves until his/her normal expiration date will receive an Honorable Discharge with no loss of veteran's benefits. A Less than Honorable Discharge may be awarded as part of a court martial sentence or administrative separation. Personnel receiving a discharge under other than Honorable conditions will not be paid for their accrued leave and are not eligible for many of the DoD, Veterans Administration, and other benefits that are provided to Soldiers with Honorable Discharges. In addition, most employers will ask you for a copy of your separation document (DD Form 214) when seeking civilian employment, which will list the type of discharge

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you received. Any discharge that is less than Honorable may affect future employment opportunities and subject you to substantial prejudice in civilian life.

### **20. PAWNING OR SELLING ORGANIZATIONAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.**

Soldiers are prohibited, regardless of location, to pawn, sell or assist in the pawning or selling of organizational clothing and individual equipment, military clothing, or any other property substantially similar to military property, without the written approval of the unit commander. Unit commanders will approve sale or pawning only after the Soldier has clearly demonstrated personal ownership of the property. Personal ownership can be demonstrated only by a legible sales slip which clearly identifies the property, or by a sworn statement of ownership. The individual wishing to pawn military gear even in this case must be in possession of a full military issue. Ownership may also be established by having a Soldier sign a statement swearing that the item is not government owned but is personal property, and having a verifying inventory of appropriate issue property conducted by a commander's delegate (SFC or above). Commanders will maintain copies of consent and, where appropriate, signed inventories and statements of ownership. Commander's consent will include all pertinent data to include name of requesting Soldier, description of item, and description of proof of ownership used.

### **21. WEAPON REGISTRATION**

All authorized privately owned firearms of military personnel assigned to, attached to, or temporarily stationed at Fort Riley, and those of their guests must be registered with the soldiers' unit commander before the firearm is brought onto the Fort Riley installation. The FR Form 102 (Registration Form) should be completed at the unit. Contact the unit arms room for more information. d. Firearms/Prohibited items. All Soldiers and family members are required to comply with the following items concerning the use, transport, and storage of firearms.

(1) All active duty members must register all Privately Owned Weapons (POWs) with the Provost Marshal. This registration must be done IAW FR Reg 190-1, and occur within five working days from the time they begin residing on Fort Riley, or from the time a new firearm is purchased, legally disposed of, or acquired and brought onto the Installation.

(2) Prior to transporting weapons onto Fort Riley for hunting, target practice or sporting events, all persons must register their weapons with the Provost Marshal. Any questions should be referred to CG Policy Letter 22 dated 1 Oct 2007.

(3) Persons stopped and found to have inaccurate or misleading data will be considered in violation of this regulation. All persons will keep their documentation on their person when in actual transport of weapons as proof of compliance with this regulation, and will produce the same to any Military Policeman or other Federal Law Enforcement Officer, to include Fish and Game Personnel on Fort Riley, when so requested.

(4) Prior to the purchase of any firearm, all individuals at this installation will obtain written permission for such purchase from their commanding officer and visit the Installation Provost Office for processing the required documents.

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(5) It is unlawful to store, transport, use, or possess privately owned firearms, weapons, and ammunition except:

- (a) In a unit arms room, family quarters, or bachelor enlisted or bachelor officer quarters.
- (b) When engaged in sporting activities, such as hunting or target shooting, at locations authorized by the Installation Commander.
- (c) When transporting privately owned firearms, weapons or ammunition between places of use, possession, or storage, as authorized by the unit or Installation Commander.

(6) It is unlawful to transport, or cause to be transported, any loaded privately owned firearm.

(7) It is unlawful to possess military ammunition, including blank ammunition, except as authorized by the unit or Installation Commander.

(8) It is unlawful to carry concealed or openly displayed on the person any Bowie knife, dirk, dagger, sling shot, loaded cane, metallic knuckles, razor, shurikin, stun gun, pistol, gun, or other similar deadly weapon. This prohibition will not apply to the following:

(a) An ordinary pocketknife carried in a closed position. An ordinary pocket knife is defined as a small knife, having a cutting edge of no more than five inches in length, designed for carrying in a pocket or purse, which has its cutting edge and point entirely enclosed by its handle, and that may not be opened by a throwing or explosive/spring action.

(b) A hunting or fishing knife, when not concealed, for the purpose of use in conjunction with authorized hunting, fishing, military training or field exercises.

(c) Division personnel acting under orders requiring them to carry arms and weapons.

(9) It is unlawful to possess: "blackjacks;" "slappers;" riot clubs; night sticks; lead or iron pipes; rubber or plastic hoses wrapped with tape or filled sand, lead, buckshot, or any other material; or any similar devices, except when specifically authorized by the unit or Installation Commander for duty, officials, or guards performing police duties or guard duty.

(10) It is unlawful to use or possess nunchucks, stars, shurikin, stun guns, or other related martial arts weapons outside training/exhibition areas authorized by the unit or Installation Commander.

(11) It is unlawful to conceal on the person, or within his immediate reach, razors, ice picks, screwdrivers, or similar devices and tools to use as weapons.

(12) It is unlawful to use or possess pyrotechnics, grenades (including smoke), or other explosives of any type, except when authorized by the unit or Installation Commander for use in

## VANGUARD NATION

conjunction with approved military training.

(13) It is unlawful to use or possess mace or any other commercial or homemade device designed to disperse a chemical agent for the primary purpose of incapacitating another, except when authorized in writing from the Soldier's company commander.

(14) It is unlawful to possess bolt cutters, crowbars, wrecking bars, or other tools which could be used to gain entry into a secured area, room, or wall locker, except for those items which would normally be used in individual maintenance of an automobile or motorcycle and are secured in a POV/motorcycle, family quarters, or bachelor officer/enlisted quarters.

(15) The use of air rifles, air pistols, paint ball guns, slingshots, spear guns, or other projectile throwing devices, except at locations specifically designated by the Installation Commander for authorized hunting or proficiency training, is prohibited on the Fort Riley Military Reservation.

**22. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES:** The Fort Riley Education Center, is located at the Main Post Learning Center, 217 Custer Avenue, and has a sub station at 7646 Graves. Their mission is to provide Fort Riley and the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division with the support of the Army Continuing Education System by building professionalism, encouraging self-improvement, and serving each individual at his/her academic level of need. There hours of operation are 0800-1700 Monday through Friday. You may also reach them by calling: (785) 239-6481.

### **23. OPEN DOOR POLICY:**

a. Every commander within the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, from Battalion to Company Commander, has an open door policy. Commanders are available to their Soldiers at all times. If you have a problem, use your chain of command or NCO Support Channel.

b. The Army's policy is that each person, regardless of age, sex, race, creed, and national origin, deserves and will have fair and equal treatment.

### **24. LEAVES AND PASSES:**

a. Leave. Soldiers accrue 30 days of leave annually. It is accrued at the rate of 2 1/2 days each month. Your accrued leave is shown on your Leave and Earnings Statement (LES). Soldiers are encouraged by commanders to take periodic short leaves or leave during the unit's scheduled block leave rather than save up a large number of days, which they may not be able to use all at one time. Leaves are requested in advance according to your unit SOP and are approved by commanders using DA Form 31. When you submit a request for leave, you are telling the commander that:

(1) You have sufficient days accrued or are asking for advanced leave.

(2) You have enough money to cover your cost of leave and travel.

## VANGUARD NATION

(3) You will return on time.

(4) You know to ask for an extension of leave if necessary.

(5) You can be contacted at the leave address stated in the event of a recall at any time.

(6) You will carry your approved DA Form 31 and Military ID card with you at all times.

(7) You will uphold the expected standards of conduct and appearance. Failure to return by 2400 hours on the designated last day of leave could result in you being AWOL. The unit phone number(s) contained on the DA Form 31 will be used to contact your unit if you cannot return by the prescribed time.

(8) Leave (both ordinary and emergency) taken outside the continental US (OCONUS) must be approved in advance by the Soldier's chain of command and S1.

b. Block leave programs are treated as part of the commander's annual leave program and are designed to provide maximum opportunity for all Soldiers to take leave at the same time. Block leaves are incorporated into the master training schedule as a normal part of the training year. The Division encourages two 2-week block leave periods during the training year: one during summer and the other during winter.

c. Passes. A pass is an authorized absence from your unit for a relatively short period of time. Passes are a privilege to be awarded to deserving Soldiers by commanders. They are not a right. Passes are granted only to deserving Soldiers and only when you are not required to perform essential duties.

(1) Soldiers who earn a Division CDR, DCG-O, DCG-S, or DCSM coin will earn a three-day pass.

(2) Soldiers that earn 270 or above on their APFT and Qualify for the APFB will be given a 3 day pass by the Battalion Commander.

(3) Soldiers that earn 300 or above will be given a 4 day pass by the Battalion Commander.

(4) Passes can be taken in conjunction with leave, passes can not be taken in conjunction with another pass, and a pass cannot exceed 96 hours.

d. The Battalion must be capable of responding swiftly to meet contingencies ranging from war to civil disturbance to natural disaster. When you are on pass or leave, it is your responsibility to make sure that your unit knows where you are and when you will return.

### **25. PAYDAY ACTIVITIES:**

a. Payday Activities is a good time to foster military traditions, inspect barracks and uniforms and accomplish administrative requirements. They may want to schedule counseling at this time. It



## VANGUARD NATION

is also a time for the chain of command to talk to Soldiers and for first line supervisors to do their monthly counseling with their junior enlisted.

b. The dates and uniform of each cycle's Payday Activities will appear in the Battalion Calendar. Payday Activities are scheduled Quarterly on the last Friday of the scheduled month. On months that have a scheduled holiday on the last Friday, the Payday Activities will occur the day prior to the holiday. The uniform for Payday Activities is the ASU and the Class A uniform, unless specified otherwise.

c. The program of Payday Activities encompasses the following:

(1) Battalion motivational run.

(2) In-ranks inspection.

(3) Billets inspections. Commanders should also include a layout of some or all items of their Soldiers' TA-50.

(4) Battalion formation, to present awards (ARCOMs, MSMs), promotions, speak to the unit on current issues, etc.

d. After formation, units should release all Soldiers (within mission constraints) who have met the day's standards to complete family and personal requirements. First line supervisors will ensure all other Soldiers correct deficiencies (i.e., purchase lost equipment, get haircuts, etc.).

e. All special duty and detail personnel will return to their parent unit for Payday Activities.

f. Exceptions to this policy are NCO Academy students and personnel attending DA courses of instruction taught by TRADOC schools. All exceptions to this policy must be approved by the Battalion Executive Officer or the Battalion Command Sergeant Major.

g. In the event Payday Activities conflicts with a significant unit training event, commanders should schedule an alternate date for Payday Activities.

**26. CLOSING.** If you conscientiously apply yourself to your job and follow these standards, you will enjoy yourself and find the Vanguard, the Dagger Brigade, and the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division and Fort Riley a great place to serve.

OFFICIAL:

//Original Signed//  
JOHN D. CROSS  
LTC, IN  
Battalion Commander

DISTRIBUTION:

1,000 copies: 1 each Soldier

**APPENDIX A**

**THE 1<sup>st</sup> BATTALION, 18<sup>th</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT**

Constituted 3 May 1861 in the Regular Army as Company B, 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry

Organized 17 September 1861 at Camp Thomas, Ohio

Redesignated 20 September 1861 as Company H, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry

Redesignated 19 October 1861 as Company A, 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry

Reorganized and redesignated 21 September 1866 as Company A, 18th Infantry

Consolidated in April 1869 with Company E, 25th Infantry (see ANNEX), and consolidated unit designated as Company A, 18th Infantry

(18th Infantry assigned 8 June 1917 to the 1st Expeditionary Division [later redesignated as the 1st Infantry Division])

Reorganized and redesignated 15 February 1957 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battle Group, 18th Infantry, and remained assigned to the 1st Infantry Division (organic elements concurrently constituted and activated)

Relieved 14 April 1959 from assignment to the 1st Infantry Division and assigned to the 8th Infantry Division

Relieved 1 April 1963 from assignment to the 8th Infantry Division and assigned to the 1st Infantry Division

Reorganized and redesignated 2 January 1964 as the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry

Inactivated 1 November 1983 at Fort Riley, Kansas, and relieved from assignment to the 1st Infantry Division

Assigned 16 June 1989 to the 197th Infantry Brigade and activated at Fort Benning, Georgia

Relieved 16 August 1991 from assignment to the 197th Infantry Brigade and assigned to the 24th Infantry Division

Relieved 16 February 1996 from assignment to the 24th Infantry Division and assigned to the 1st Infantry Division

## VANGUARD NATION

### ***DECORATIONS***

Presidential Unit Citation (Army) for BEJA, TUNISIA

\*Presidential Unit Citation (Army) for NORMANDY

\*Presidential Unit Citation (Army) for AACHEN, GERMANY

\*Valorous Unit Award for BINH LONG PROVINCE

\*Valorous Unit Award for DI AN DISTRICT

\*Army Superior Unit Award for 1994

\*Army Superior Unit Award for 1996-1997

\*Army Superior Unit Award for 1998-1999

\*French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I for AISNE-MARNE

\*French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War I for MEUSE-ARGONNE

\*French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II for KASSERINE

\*French Croix de Guerre with Palm, World War II for NORMANDY

\*French Medaille Militaire, Fourragere

\*Belgian Fourragere 1940

\*Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Mons

\*Cited in the Order of the Day of the Belgian Army for action at Eupen-Malmedy

\*Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm for VIETNAM 1965-1968

\*Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm for VIETNAM 1969-1970

\*Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class for VIETNAM 1965-1970

Company B additionally entitled to:

Army Superior Unit Award for 1997

Meritorious Commendation Medal for Operation Iraqi Freedom IX-X 2008-2009

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*Unit Awards worn by all*



*B Co Unit Awards*



*18 Infantry Regiment Distinctive Unit Insignia*



**Description:**

- A silver metal and enamel device 1 1/4 inches (3.18cm) in height overall consisting of a shield blazoned: Azure, a saltire Argent, between in chief two arrows in saltire of the second armed and flighted Or, in fess the insignia of the 8th Army Corps in the Spanish War Proper and a bolo of the second hilted of the third, on a chief indented of the second a bend Gules between two fleurs-de-lis of the field.
- Attached below the shield a blue scroll inscribed IN OMNIA PARATUS in silver letters.

**Symbolism:**

- Civil War service is shown by the saltire cross from the Confederate flag.
- The crossed arrows represent the regiment's Indian campaigns; the old 8th Corps badge recalls service in the Spanish War and the bolo stand for operations in the Visayas during the Philippine Insurrection.
- In World War I the regiment was awarded two French Croix de Guerre with Palm and the French Fourragère for its part in the Soissons offensive of 18 July 1918 and the operations of early October 1918 around Exermont and Hill 240 in the old province of Lorraine.
- The chief bears the bend of the arms of Lorraine between the fleurs-de-lis of the arms of Saisons.

## VANGUARD NATION

### **Background:**

- The distinctive unit insignia was approved on 27 Dec 1923.

### *Coat of Arms*



### **Blazon:**

#### *Shield:*

- Azure, a saltire Argent, between in chief two arrows in saltire of the second armed and flighted Or, in fess the insignia of the 8th Army Corps (2d Division, 2d Brigade (solid white)); in the Spanish War Proper and a bolo paleways of the second hilted of the third, on a chief indented of the second a bend Gules between two fleurs-de-lis of the field.

### **Crest:**

- On a wreath of the colors an acorn Gules.

### **Motto:**

- IN OMNIA PARATUS (In All Things Prepared).

### **Symbolism:**

- The Regiment was organized in 1861 and was in the First Division of the XIV Corps, Army of Cumberland, during most of its operations during the Civil War, the badge of which was a red acorn. The prominent feature of the Confederate flag was the saltire cross.

## VANGUARD NATION

- The crossed arrows represent the regiment's Indian campaigns; the old VIII Corps badge of the Spanish War recalls the Philippine service during the Spanish War and the bolo for the operations in the Visayas.
- In World War I the regiment was awarded the fourragère for its part in the Soissons offensive of July 18, 1918, and the operations of early October around Exermont and Hill 240 in the old Lorraine.
- The chief bears the bend of the arms of Lorraine between the fleurs-de-lis of the arms of Soissons.

### ***Background:***

- The coat of arms was originally approved on 24 Apr 1922.
- It was amended on 10 Sep 1923 to correct the history.
- On 16 Apr 1924 it was amended to correct the wording of the blazon.

The coat of arms was amended on 16 Feb 1939 to change the color of the acorn in the crest from Azure (blue) to Gules (red) and change the description accordingly.

## **Battalion Official Motto's**

### **“In All Things Prepared”**

#### **“The History of the Last Round”**

The tradition of the last round started in the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment at the Battle at the Battle of Murfreesboro (Stone River) on December 31, 1862.

At the time of this battle the Regiment was one half years old having been formed at Camp Thomas, Ohio on July 22, 1861. During that period the Regiment had been involved in numerous marches and skirmishes throughout the Department of Tennessee. None of these actions had culminated in any full-fledged battles with the Confederate forces.

All of this was to change on New Year's Eve of 1862. The Confederate forces under General Braxton Bragg attacked the Union forces under General Rosecrans at the small village of Murfreesboro in Tennessee. Both armies were preparing to attack on this day, but the Confederate army struck at first light and threw the Union army into disarray. Every division in the Union Army broke under relentless attack and fell back before the Confederates. Initial appearances were that once again, the Union Army would suffer a defeat at the hands of the rebels. Such a defeat was exactly what the “Concessionists” in Congress were predicting and hoping for in the winter of 1862 as they attempted to force President Lincoln to end the Civil War by acknowledging the Confederate States of America as a new nation. But for the 18<sup>th</sup> Army Infantry and the Union 4<sup>th</sup> Division under General William T. Sherman, of which the 18<sup>th</sup> was a part, the Union would have dissolved as a

result of the Battle of Murfreesboro. On that last day of a dismal year for the Union Army, the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry came of age and entered the annals of history.

The fighting, which went on from dawn until well after dark, was some of the heaviest of the entire war. At a place called Hell's Acre, the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment along with the rest of the 4<sup>th</sup> Division withstood repeated frontal attacks on their exposed positions. The routing of the other Union divisions at first light allowed General Bragg to bring the majority of his forces to bear against the Division throughout the long and bloody day. As with most attacks of that era, the battle plan called for massing on one flank or the other of the enemy's line and then enveloping the line from the flank and rear. General Bragg elected to turn the Union right flank, which he achieved with partial success in the first hours of battle. As the rebels continued their attack, they were jubilant and flushed with their early success. The Union Army was once again being decisively defeated on the field of battle.

The initial successes of the Confederate forces were blunted when the attack down the right flank brought them in contact with the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment. The Regiment was drawn up in full battle formation facing to the right with the regimental colors proudly waving from the center of the line. The regimental commander, Colonel Henry Carrington had just formed the regiment in the line of battle and was present with the colors when the Confederate forces poured through the woods at a run to continue their route of the Union forces. Colonel Carrington told Color Sergeant Ian McAllister, "The Regiment will hold as long as they see the colors intact. Die if you must, but do not lose our colors."

Color Sergeant Ian McAllister was not new to modern war. He had only recently immigrated to the United States from his native Scotland after serving honorably and well in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders during the Crimean War, Departing the Army as a Corporal. With the modest amount of money he had saved while actively campaigning abroad, he booked passage to the States six months before Fort Sumpter was fired upon. He immediately enlisted when the call to arms went out as a means of immediately becoming an American citizen instead of waiting the customary five years. His previous service caused him to seek enlistment in a Regular Army regiment rather than a state regiment volunteers. It also earned him instant promotion to Color Sergeant.

On that day, the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment withstood repeated attacks from the best Confederate Army of the West had to offer. Throughout the day the contest for the colors of the 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment was face-to-face, and bayonet-to bayonet. The attacking Confederates somehow knew that if they could capture the colors of this stubborn Yankee regiment that the field would be theirs. The colors held.

As dark settled over the battlefield, the Union forces were able to reform and move forward back into battle line with the 4<sup>th</sup> Division. The fight for Murfreesboro was over and the colors of the 18<sup>th</sup> were intact.

General Sherman personally thanked Colonel Carrington for his regiment's historic stand during the battle. Colonel Carrington for his part sought Color Sergeant McAllister and his colors to pass on the general's high praise.

He found only one man alive and still standing out of the original color guard of ten men. The others were all dead or too seriously wounded during the fighting to carry on. Sergeant McAllister was that man, and Colonel Carrington expressed his surprise that the color guard had withstood repeated attacks and attempts at capture and yet had never yielded. SGT McAllister in typical down Scot's fashion was heard to say, "Aye, sir. It was never an issue



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because I never had to use my last round. Then and only then, would I be doubtin' our ability to stand.”

SGT McAllister was promoted to lieutenant on that day by the order of General Sherman. As the most junior officer of the Regiment, it was still duty to guard and defend the Regimental colors until the “Last Round” was expended and life was gone from his body.

## APPENDIX B

### Medal of Honor Recipients of the 18th Infantry Regiment

**First Lieutenant Frederick Phisterer.** Civil War. On 31 December 1862, while assigned to the 2d Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment at the Battle of Stone River, Tennessee, 1LT Phisterer voluntarily conveyed, under a heavy fire, information to the commander of a battalion of regular troops by which the battalion was saved from capture or annihilation.

### Medal of Honor Recipients of the 1<sup>st</sup> Bn, 18th Infantry Regiment

**First Lieutenant Henry B. Freeman.** Civil War. On 31 December 1862, while assigned to the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry Regiment at the Battle of Stone River, Tennessee, 1LT Freeman voluntarily went to the front and picked up and carried to a place of safety, under a heavy fire from the enemy, an acting field officer who had been wounded, and was about to fall into enemy hands.

**Sergeant George Grant.** Indian Wars. Assigned to Company E, 18th U.S. Infantry Regiment. At Fort Phil Kearny to Fort C. F. Smith, Dakota Territory, February 1867. Citation: Bravery, energy, and perseverance, involving much suffering and privation through attacks by hostile Indians, deep snows, etc., while voluntarily carrying dispatches. Date of issue: 6 May 1871.

**Private Carlton W. Barrett.** World War II. On 6 June 1944, during the D-Day invasion near St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France, PVT Barrett, landing in the face of extremely heavy enemy fire, was forced to wade ashore through neck-deep water. Disregarding the personal danger, he returned to the surf again and again to assist his floundering comrades and save them from drowning. Refusing to remain pinned down by the intense barrage of small-arms and mortar fire poured at the landing points, Pvt. Barrett, working with fierce determination, saved many lives by carrying casualties to an evacuation boat lying offshore. In addition to his assigned mission as guide, he carried dispatches the length of the fire-swept beach; he assisted the wounded; he calmed the shocked; he arose as a leader in the stress of the occasion.

**Staff Sergeant Walter D. Ehlers.** World War II. On 9 June 1944, near Goville, France, he led his unit's attack against German forces and single-handedly defeated several enemy machinegun nests. The next day, his platoon came under heavy fire and he covered their withdrawal, carried a wounded rifleman to safety, and continued to lead despite his own wounds. For his actions, he was issued the Medal of Honor six months later, on December 19, 1944.

**Staff Sergeant Arthur F. DeFranzo.** World War II. On 10 June 1944, while serving with the 18th Infantry Regiment near Vaubadon, France, he was wounded while rescuing an injured man from hostile fire. Despite his own injuries, he led an attack on the enemy positions and continued to advance and encourage his men even after being hit several more times. He destroyed an enemy machine gun position just before succumbing to his wounds. For these actions, he was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor seven months later, on January 4, 1945.

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**Private First Class Gino J. Merli.** World War II. On the evening of September 4, 1944, near Sars la Bruyere, Belgium, his company was attacked by a superior German force. Their position was overwhelmed, but PFC Merli stayed with his machine gun covering their retreat. When his position was overrun, he feigned death while German soldiers prodded him with their bayonets, only to rise and confront the enemy when they withdrew. Twice he fooled German soldiers into believing he was no longer a threat, only to attack them again when they left him for dead. In the morning, a counterattack forced the Germans to ask for a truce. The negotiating party found Merli still at his gun.

**Staff Sergeant Joseph E. Schaefer.** World War II. On 24 September 1944, near Stolberg, Germany, SSG Schaefer led his squad in their defense against a German attack. He voluntarily took the most dangerous defensive position, killed many of the attacking soldiers, and single-handedly captured ten. He then participated in the American counter-attack and freed a group of American soldiers captured earlier. For his actions during the battle, he was awarded the Medal of Honor eleven months later, on August 22, 1945.

**Captain Robert "Bobbie" Evan Brown Jr.** World War II. On 8 October 1944, at Crucifix Hill, Aachen, Germany, while serving with Company C, 18th Infantry Regiment, while under continuous artillery mortar, automatic, and small-arms fire, CPT Brown single handedly knocked out three enemy bunkers. Wounded, but refusing medical treatment he went out alone to reconnoiter other enemy positions. He sustained two more wounds but was successful in relaying the information of the enemy positions which lead to their destruction.

**Sergeant Max Thompson.** World War II. On 18 October 1944, while assigned to Company K, 18th Infantry Regiment near Haaren, Germany, he single-handedly attacked the German forces on several occasions. For his actions, he was awarded the Medal of Honor eight months later, on June 18, 1945.

**Staff Sergeant George Peterson.** World War II. On 30 March 1945, while assigned to Company K, 18th Infantry Regiment near Eisern, Germany, Peterson was severely wounded but continued in the fight and single-handedly destroyed three German machinegun nests before receiving another, fatal, wound. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor seven months later, on October 17, 1945.

**First Lieutenant Walter J. Will.** World War II. On 30 March 1945, while assigned to Company K, 18th Infantry Regiment near Eisern, Germany, 1LT Will rescued three wounded men, single-handedly disabled two German machinegun nests and led his squad in the capture of two others, all despite his own injuries. Mortally wounded while leading a charge on the enemy, Will was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor seven months later, on October 17, 1945.

**APPENDIX C**

BATTALION CAMPAIGN CREDITS

**Civil War**

*Murfreesboro*

*Chickamauga*

*Chattanooga*

*Atlanta Campaign*

*Kentucky 1862*

*Mississippi 1862*

*Tennessee 1863*

*Georgia 1864*

~

**Indian Wars**

*Dakota 186;*

*Wyoming 1867*

*Montana 1881*

*Montana 1882*

~

**Spanish-American War**

*Manila*

~

**Philippine-American War**

*Iloilo*

**BATTALION CAMPAIGN CREDITS Cont'**

*Panay 1899*

*Panay 1900*

~

**World War I**

*Montdidier-Noyon*

*Aisne-Marne*

*St. Mihiel*

*Meuse-Argonne*

*Lorraine 1917*

*Lorraine 1918*

*Picardy 1918*

~

**World War II**

*Algeria-French Morocco (with arrowhead)*

*Tunisia*

*Sicily (with arrowhead)*

*Normandy (with arrowhead)*

*Northern France*

*Rhineland*

*Ardennes-Alsac*

*Central Europe*

~

**BATTALION CAMPAIGN CREDITS Cont'**

**Vietnam**

*Defense*

*Counteroffensive*

*Counteroffensive, Phase II*

*Counteroffensive, Phase III*

*Tet Counteroffensive*

*Counteroffensive, Phase IV*

*Counteroffensive, Phase V*

*Counteroffensive, Phase VI*

*Tet 69/Counteroffensive*

*Summer-Fall 1969*

*Winter-Spring 1970*

~

**Southwest Asia**

*Defense of Saudi Arabia*

*Liberation and Defense of Kuwait*

*OPERATION: Iraqi Freedom II, 11Feb 2004-11Feb2005*

*OPERATION: Iraqi Freedom VI-VIII, 01Sep 2006-21Nov2007*

*OPERATION: Iraqi Freedom IX-X, 08Oct 2008-24Sept2009*

*OPERATION: New Dawn, Nov 2010-Nov 2011*

**APPENDIX D**

**THE SOLDIER'S CREED**

I am an American Soldier,

I am a Warrior and member of a team.

I serve the people of the United States and live the Army Values.

*I will always place the mission first.*

*I will never accept defeat.*

*I will never quit.*

*I will never leave a fallen comrade.*

I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills. I always maintain my arms, my equipment and myself.

I am an expert and I am a professional.

I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy the enemies of the United States of America in close combat.

I am guardian of freedom and the American way of life.

**I am an American Soldier.**

**APPENDIX E**

***THE BIG RED ONE SONG***  
**(The Division Song)**

Toast of the Army,

Favorite Son! Hail to the brave Big Red One!

Always the first to thirst for a fight.

No foe shall challenge our right to victory.

We take the field, A grand sight to see.

Pride of the Infantry.

Men of a great division,

Courage is our tradition,

**Forward the Big Red One!**



**APPENDIX F**

**BATTALION UNITS**

**1st Battalion, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment**

“In All Things Prepared”

A Co, 1st Battalion, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment  
“Attack”

B Co, 1st Battalion, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment  
“Barbaric”

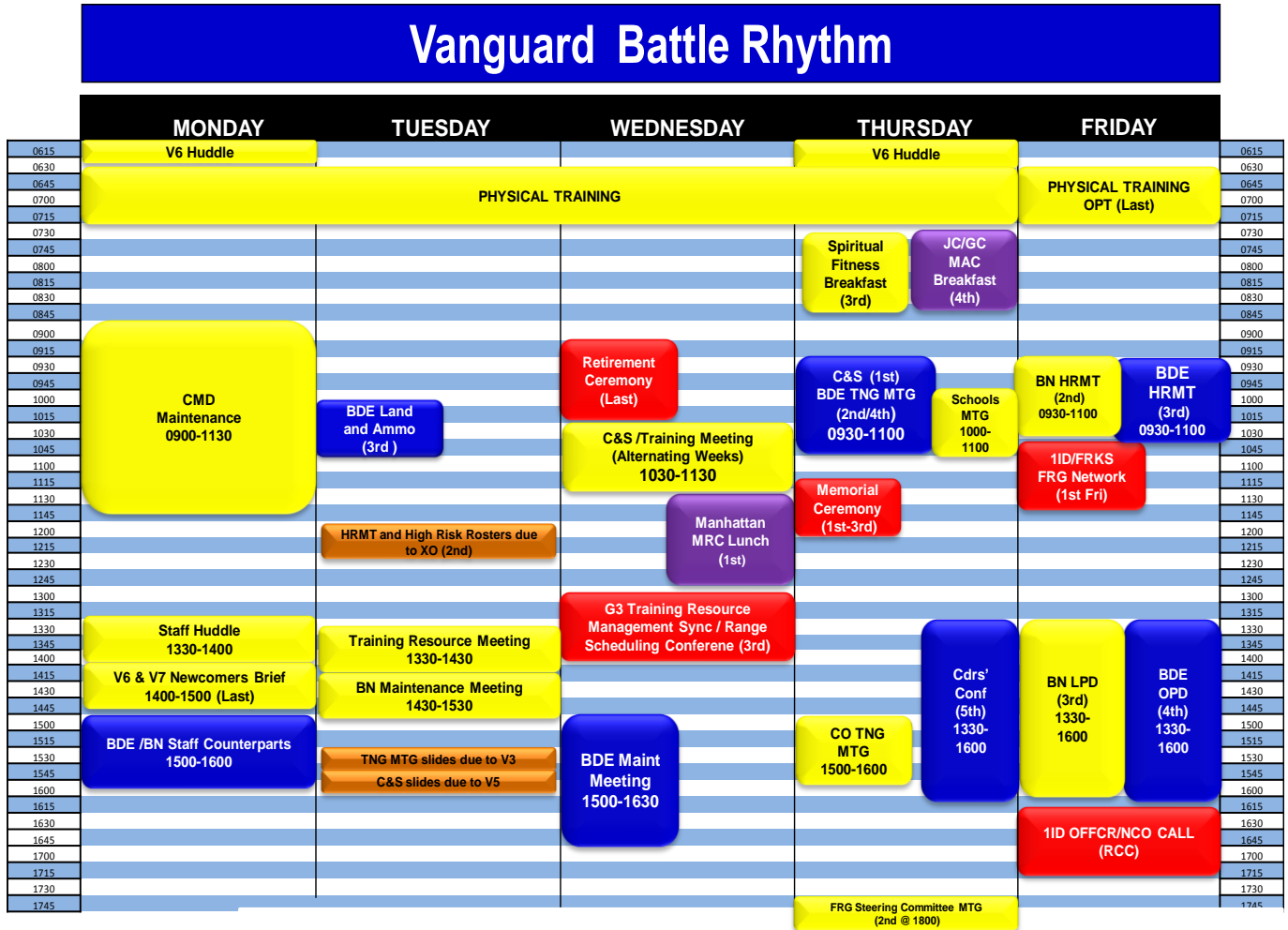
C Co, 1st Battalion, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment  
“Chaos”

D Co, 1st Battalion, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment  
“Dawgs”

F Co, 299<sup>th</sup> Brigade Support Battalion  
“Phantom”

HHC, 1st Battalion, 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment  
“Hammer”

APPENDIX G



\* In the event of a training holiday, events scheduled for Monday will occur on the first day of the work week, and events scheduled for Friday will occur on the last day of the work week unless otherwise directed.  
 \* Vanguard Voice and Vanguard Gazette due to FRSA on the 9th of every month.

Division Event
BDE Event
BN Suspense
BN Event
Community Event

## APPENDIX H

### WEAPON SAFETY AND CLEARING PROCEDURES

#### **Clearing procedure for M4/M16 Rifle:**

1. Both Firer and Supervisor ensure selector lever is on safe.
2. Place rifle muzzle into the clearing barrel
3. Remove magazine and hand to supervisor.
4. Pull charging handle and lock the bolt to the rear, return charging handle forward.
5. Supervisor observes and secures ejected round, visually inspects chamber, bolt face, and magazine well.
6. Soldier visually inspects chamber, bolt face, and magazine well.
7. Supervisor announces "CLEAR".
8. Soldier presses bolt release catch and lets the bolt go forward.
9. Places the selector switch on semi and squeezes the trigger.
10. Charge the weapon and place selector lever on safe.
11. Supervisor returns magazine.

#### **Clearing procedure for M249 SAW and M240B:**

1. Supervisor will observe Firer as he/she pulls the bolt to the rear.
2. Both Firer and Supervisor ensure selector lever is on safe.
3. Place muzzle into the clearing barrel or in a safe direction if mounted.
4. Open feed tray cover.
5. Supervisor removes ammunition belt.
6. Supervisor sweeps feed tray, lifts feed tray and visually inspects the chamber and bolt face.
7. Soldier visually inspects the chamber and bolt face.
8. Supervisor announces "CLEAR"!
9. Soldier places the weapon on fire, pulls the charging handle to the rear and rides the bolt forward; close feed tray cover.
10. Secures ammunition.

**Clearing procedure for M2 .50 Caliber Machine Gun:**

1. Both Firer and Supervisor ensure selector lever is on safe.
2. Place muzzle of weapon in a safe direction
3. Lift feed tray cover, supervisor removes ammunition belt
4. Depress bolt release and rotate bolt release catch clockwise
5. Place weapon on fire, pull charging handle to the rear locking the bolt to the rear and return charging handle to the forward position.
6. Supervisor visually inspects chamber and bolt face.
7. Soldier visually inspects chamber and bolt face.
8. Supervisor announces "CLEAR"
9. Soldier pulls charging handel to the rear of the weapon and holds it in place.
10. Soldier depresses the bolt release and rides the bolt forward.
11. Soldier closes the feed tray cover.
12. Soldier depresses the butterfly trigger and places the weapon on safe.
13. Secure ammunition.

**Clearing procedures for the M9 pistol:**

1. Both Firer and Supervisor ensure selector lever is on safe.
2. Place muzzle in the clearing barrel.
3. Remove magazine and hand to supervisor.
4. Pull and lock slide to the rear.
5. Supervisor observes and secures ejected round.
6. Supervisor visually inspects chamber, magazine well, and bolt face.
7. Soldiers visually inspects chamber, magazine well, and bolt face.
8. Supervisor announces "CLEAR"!
9. Soldier release slide forward, places weapon on fire, and squeezes the trigger.
10. Place weapon on safe and secure magazine.

VANGUARD NATION

<b>Weapon Status</b>			
<b>Weapon</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Amber</b>	<b>Red</b>
<b>M9</b>	Weapon Cleared And On Safe; Magazine Out Of Weapon	Magazine In Weapon; No Round In Chamber; Weapon On Safe	Magazine In Weapon; Round Chambered; Weapon on Safe.
<b>M14</b>	Weapon cleared and on safe magazine out of weapon	Magazine In Weapon; No Round In Chamber; Weapon On Safe	Magazine In Weapon; Round Chambered; Weapon on Safe.
<b>M16</b>	Weapon Cleared And On Safe; Magazine Out Of Weapon	Magazine In Weapon; No Round In Chamber; Weapon On Safe	Magazine In Weapon; Round Chambered; Weapon on Safe.
<b>M203</b>	Weapon Cleared And On Safe; Rounds Carried	No Round In Chamber; Weapon on Safe; Ammo Ready.	Round Chambered; Weapon On Safe.
<b>M249</b>	Weapon Cleared And On Safe; Ammo Carried	Bolt Forward; Weapon On Safe; Rounds In Tray; No Round In Chamber.	Weapon Charged- Open Bolt Position; Ammo in feed tray; Weapon On Safe.
<b>M240B</b>	Weapon Cleared And On Safe; Ammo Carried	Weapon On Safe; Bolt Forward; Rounds In Tray; No Round in Chamber	Weapon Charged- Open Bolt Position; Ammo in feed tray; Weapon On Safe.
<b>M240</b>	Weapon Cleared And On Safe; Ammo Stowed	Weapon On Safe; Bolt Forward; Rounds In Tray; No Round in Chamber	Weapon Charged- Open Bolt Position; Ammo in feed tray; Weapon On Safe.
<b>M2</b>	Weapon Cleared And On Safe; Ammo Stowed.	Weapon On Safe; Bolt Forward; Rounds In Tray; No Round in Chamber	Weapon Charged- Round In Chamber; Weapon On Safe.
<b>MK19</b>	Weapon Cleared And On Safe; Ammo Stowed	Weapon On Safe; No Round In Chamber; Ammo In Feed Tray.	Rounds on face of bolt; Weapon On Safe; Charged open bolt position.
<b>TOW</b>	No Missile In Tube; Tow Launcher In Stowed Position.	Missile In Tube; Tow Launcher In Stowed Position. System On Electrical Safe.	Missile In Tube, Tow Launcher Raised; System On Electrical Safe
<b>25MM</b>	Weapon Cleared And On electrical and mechanical safe; Ammo Stowed.	Round In Feeder; No Ghost Round Cycled; Electrical And Mechanical Safe.	Ghost Round Cycled; Electrical And Mechanical Safe.
<b>120MM</b>	Breech Closed no round in tube; System On Electrical And Mechanical Safe; Rounds Stowed.	Breech Opened; System On Electrical And Mechanical Safe; Rounds Stowed.	Gun Tube Loaded; Weapon On Mechanical And Electrical Safe.

