



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION (AIR ASSAULT)
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AFZB-DCSM

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MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: TLPs

1. Purpose. What follows is the "Screaming Eagle TLPs" which, when adhered to, will enable all Screaming Eagle Troops to train as we fight. All leaders will incorporate TLPs into all operations.

2. The "Screaming Eagle TLPs":

a. Operations Orders: The standard is:

- Clear, complete and concise five paragraph order
- Includes tasks and purposes for each subordinate element
- Clearly articulates commander's intent
- Identify subordinate leaders and their responsibilities
- Maximizes available time through the use of WARNOs and FRAGOs
- Clearly understood and easily digested down to the squad leader and individual soldier level
- Conduct detailed debrief of every member of the patrol
- AARs conducted following all missions; share lessons learned so that all can benefit from the experience

b. Graphics: The standard is clear and accurate graphic control measures that:

- Support the task and purpose
- Reflect the scheme of maneuver, fires, air-ground integration, and CSS
- Are disseminated down to vehicle commander or squad leader level
- Reflect all refinements made after initial issue
- Include a refined Enemy Situational Template that fits enemy capabilities and formations to the terrain.
- Support branch plan execution

c. Pre-Combat Checks (PCC) and Pre-Combat Inspections (PCI): Include, but are not limited to IAW PCI/PCC checklist:

- Before operations PMCS performed on all equipment, to include CREW, FBCB2, weapons, and NVGs
- Pre-fire checks completed to include combat systems bore sighted to a known distance during the day and night, test firing conducted
- Tactical load plans inspected and made safe
- Classes of supply uploaded in accordance with unit TACSOP or OPORD specifics
- Communication checks conducted on all nets

- OPORD and graphics checked and subordinate unit back briefs conducted
- Vehicle commanders will ensure drivers conduct the "two minute drill" on their vehicle whenever the vehicle stops. This includes cleaning all windows, the entire windshield and all lights IOT facilitate seeing IEDs.

d. Rehearsals:

- METT-TC will drive the type of rehearsal:
 - o Fully mounted combined arms rehearsal
 - o FM
 - o Key leaders only
 - o Map board huddle
- Reinforces the commander's intent and confirms his subordinates fully understand the plan and execution.
- Uses an "uncooperative enemy" that makes leaders think through their actions and orders. Rollover and fire drills conducted
- IED strike rehearsals & back briefs for all crews in all combat patrols to include what each Soldier will do, what each vehicle will do, the reporting process, the recovery process, and the CASEVAC plan.
- Battle Drills
- Crew Drills
- Fire commands

e. Security/ Force Protection: A continuous responsibility at every unit level.

Always:

- Have a security plan during planning, preparation, execution and consolidation, with clearly defined tasks for subordinates.
- Integrate and position ECM systems
- Conduct active and passive security patrols and surveillance
- Assign sectors of fire/observation
- Integrate counter sniper TTPs
- Enforce Soldier dispersion and use of cover
- PPE worn IAW MNF-I policy
- Plan for actions on IED/direct fire ambush/sniper
- Conduct adjacent unit coordination for fire control/security plans/patrol routes
- Plan jumps to alternate locations/rally points
- Designate an internal QRF
- Coordinate with external QRF

f. Reconnaissance & Surveillance: Planned, prepared and executed at every level:

- Continuous, aggressive recon of the enemy and/or terrain
- Maintain observation at critical locations
- BTTN SITEMP broken down by Co
- Focused by the commander's PIR
- SOR supporting the Commanders PIR
- Have a detailed collection plan focused on answering the Commanders PIR
- Confirm or deny intelligence
- Understand capabilities of Intel assets at the Company level
- Integrate collection assets available (UAV, HUMINT, SIGINT)

- g. Time Management:** Leaders must effectively analyze time available and balance requirements of higher and subordinate units to ensure the best use of time.
- Adhere to the 1/3 - 2/3 rule.
 - Give subordinates sufficient time to prepare for the mission
 - Use WARNOs and FRAGOs
 - Conduct parallel planning
 - Use OPORD / brief back / back brief / rehearse sequence.
 - Nested rehearsals (generic squad/section battle drill rehearsals, followed by mission-specific rehearsals at PLT / Troop level) are critical
 - Develop timelines that cover the essential planning, preparation and execution tasks
- h. Composite Risk Management:** Leaders will conduct continuous evaluation of operational and tactical risks of all activities.
- Identify risks specific to their METT-TC as well as the methods to mitigate those risks
 - Use five step risk management process:
 - o Identify hazards
 - o Assess hazards
 - o Develop control options and make the risk decision
 - o Implement controls
 - o Supervise and evaluate
 - Risk management will be embedded into all tactical orders
 - o Continuous refinement and updated risk levels by FM or face-to-face orders
 - o Tracking current risk levels in command posts
 - o Identification of types of risks - tactical and accidental - and their mitigating measures
 - o Reviewing effectiveness of risk management in all AARs.

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