



Troop Leading Procedures



TLPs



1. Receive the Mission
2. Issue Warning Order
3. Make a Tentative Plan
4. Initiate Movement
5. Conduct Reconnaissance
6. Complete the Plan
7. Issue The OPORD/FRAGO
8. Supervise/Refine

*Some TLPs take place concurrently with each other when possible



STEP #1: RECEIVE THE MISSION



Conduct HASTY mission analysis of the higher unit order utilizing METT-TC.

MISSION – Find the company mission in paragraph 2, your platoon’s mission in paragraph 3C and adjacent unit missions in paragraph 1D and 3C. Plot their locations on the map to show the big picture scenario.

ENEMY – WHO, WHAT & WHERE. Majority of information is found in Para 1C as well as in any attached annexes. Information can also be found in Para 3C and 1D. PLOT LOCATIONS ON MAP!

TERRAIN – Only brief major terrain features that will directly impact your operation. For example, “we must cross the Delta river en-route to our target; therefore we will need a rope bridge commander and equipment to build a rope bridge as well as rehearse prior to SP. Except for major terrain influences like this, skip terrain for now because it is time consuming

TIME – *MOST IMPORTANT!* Backwards plan from the objective to the WARNO. Utilize 1/3 -2/3 to determine available time before SP (if not stated in the higher unit order). Focus efforts to create detailed timeline from WARNO to SP. The only time mentioned after SP are KEY TIMES and CRITICAL TIMES.

TROOPS – Immediately identify what you have to work with, attachments, detachments, and assets available. Initial TASK ORGANIZATION of the platoon. Let your subordinate leaders know what they are doing.

CIVIL CONSIDERATIONS – Only significant information at this time.



STEP #2: ISSUE WARNING ORDER



WARNO is the output from Step 1 of the TLPs. When possible, use 5 paragraph OPORD format.

Issue as quickly as possible (NLT 30 minutes of receipt of mission)

Do not withhold information or wait for more information

Focus on painting the big picture and tasks that have to be accomplished for Planning and Preparations **planning and preparation of the operation (i.e. Who will be point squad?)**

At a minimum the WARNO should include:

- Mission or nature of the operation
- Time and place for issuing the OPORD
- Units or elements participating in the operation
- Specific tasks not addressed by unit SOP
- Timeline for the operation with a detailed focus prior to SP
- Rehearsal guidance

As more information becomes available, issue additional WARNOs



STEP #3: MAKE A TENTATIVE PLAN



Conduct DETAILED mission analysis utilizing the components of METT-TC to drive your COA.

• **MISSION** – Full understanding of the higher mission, commander's intent (key tasks & end state and concept two levels up as well as your mission (5 W's) to include the essential, and specified/implied tasks.

• **ENEMY** – Conduct analysis to evaluate the threat and determine the enemy's COA.

- **COMPOSITION & STRENGTH:** Numbers & types, as well as how they are structured.

- **DISPOSITION:** How the enemy is arrayed or postured on the battlefield.

- **CAPABILITIES:** Direct & Indirect fire systems, ability to reinforce. THINK – How can the enemy hurt me?

- **RECENT ACTIVITIES:** What is the current situation? What TTPs are the enemy using? How does he doctrinally fight?

• **TIME** – Detailed timeline focused from SP, through actions on the OBJ, to the follow on PB. **Backwards plan the timeline from NLT completion time.**



STEP #3: MAKE A TENTATIVE PLAN



TERRAIN (OAKOC) – Identify the effects on friendly and enemy. Then draw a CONCLUSION, the “SO WHAT?”
Focus efforts along ROUTES and on the OBJ.

- OBSTACLES
- AVENUES OF APPROACH
- KEY TERRAIN
- OBSERVATION & FIELDS OF FIRE
- COVER & CONCEALMENT
- WEATHER (VWPCT)

TROOPS – Understand what you have to work with and their capabilities – enablers, attachments, detachments. The PL must also understand the sustainment requirements of his troops and systems.

CIVIL CONSIDERATIONS – COIN vs. Conventional, Urban vs. Mountain/Desert, ROE, Weapons Ready Posture, Restrictions on types of munitions and collateral damage.



STEP #3: MAKE A TENTATIVE PLAN



When your analysis from all elements of METT-TC is combined = SITUATIONAL TEMPLATE: The best estimate of how you think the enemy will fight on the OBJ. This will be verbally and graphically described by utilizing the MLCOA & MDCOA. Think in terms of his ability to Defend, Reinforce, Attack, Withdraw, Delay (DRAW-D).

- ALL OF YOUR ANALYSIS CULMINATES TO DRIVE YOUR COA.
- YOUR COA MUST BE SUITABLE, FEASIBLE, ACCEPTABLE, DISTINGUISHABLE, AND COMPLETE.

SCHEME OF MOVEMENT & MANEUVER: This is the detailed description of “HOW” the platoon is going to accomplish the mission. Control Measures are key. Use a detailed terrain model to brief your platoon.

MANEUVER BRIEF SHOULD INCLUDE:

- Movement Plan
- Control Measures
- Recon Plan
- Actions on OBJ
- Occupation Plan
- Consolidation & Reorganization Plan
- Initiation Plan
- Withdrawal Plan
- Engagement Criteria
- Compromise Plans
- Fires Plan- Don't handwave it! Make sure you utilize your FSO and FOs!



STEP #4: INITIATE MOVEMENT



INITIATE MOVEMENT

- Movement begins as soon as the WARNO has been issued.
- Subordinate leadership begins to conduct parallel planning and preparation, maximizing the effective use of all available time.
- Units begin conducting PCCs/PCIs and gathering pertinent gear for mission based on WARNO



STEP #5: CONDUCT RECONNAISSANCE



CONDUCT RECONNAISSANCE:

- Continuous and occurs from receipt of mission until the leaders' recon has eyes on the OBJ.
- Utilize all tools at your disposal:
 - ISR: Maps, Imagery, BN Scouts, LRS Detachment, HUMINT, SIGINT, Predator (BDE), Shadow (BN), Raven (CO), Fixed & Rotary Wing Platforms, LDR Recon, SEC TM Reports
- Ensure leadership conducts intel brief with COIST or S2 shop



STEPS #6-8



COMPLETE THE PLAN: Done to the best of your ability with the information and time given. Must get eyes on the OBJ to confirm/deny the enemy situation. That is why your plan is Tentative in Step 3!

ISSUE THE OPERATIONS ORDER / FRAGMENTARY ORDER: Done prior to SP. Remain flexible and adaptive. The situation will change and develop. Continue to ask higher for an update & push RFIs up the chain.

SUPERVISE & REFINE: Constantly supervise. Spot checks, PCIs and rehearsals are critical. Refine the plan continuously as more information becomes available and the leader's recon is complete. Make adjustments IAW the situation on the ground.

-Plan time for rehearsals at all levels (TM/SQD/PLT). Have your FSO/FO do a fires rehearsal with Squad Leaders and PL/PSG minimum.



Questions?