

CAM Pam 600-1

BASIC STANDARDS
Of The



101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) And
Fort Campbell

16 August 2019



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION (AIR ASSAULT) AND FORT CAMPBELL
2700 INDIANA AVENUE
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY 42223-5656

AFZB-CG

16 August 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR All Soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)

SUBJECT: 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell Standards

1. The primary purpose of Fort Campbell Pamphlet 600-1 (The Blue Book) is to guide and reinforce the high standards of appearance and conduct of Soldiers assigned to the 101st Airborne Division and Fort Campbell. The Soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division will maintain themselves, their equipment and reputation as the most lethal fighting force in the world.
2. These standards do not represent all regulatory guidance covering Soldiers. The standards specified in this document are in addition to regulatory guidance and is specific to Soldiers assigned to the 101st Airborne Division and Fort Campbell Soldiers.
3. Compliance with these standards is paramount to the discipline of our formations and discipline and lethality the hallmarks of our Division. We are proud to serve with you on our Rendezvous with Destiny.

Handwritten signature of Bryan D. Barker in black ink.

BRYAN D. BARKER
CSM, USA
Division Command Sergeant Major

Handwritten signature of Brian E. Winski in black ink.

BRIAN E. WINSKI
Major General, USA
Commanding

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1. The 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) History

The Screaming Eagles are one of the most deployed and recognized Divisions in the U.S. Army, with a combat record spanning from the paratroopers of World War II, to the Air Mobile Soldiers of Vietnam, to the missions being conducted across the globe today.

The 101st Airborne Division was activated on August 16, 1942, at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana. Its first Commanding General, Major General William C. Lee, noted that the Division had no history, but that it had a "Rendezvous With Destiny" and that the new Division would be habitually called into action when the need was "immediate and extreme." Throughout its history, the Division has amassed a proud record, in both war and peace, unmatched by any other unit.

Following its activation and initial training in the United States, the Division embarked for the European Theater of Operations in September 1943, where it continued its training in England. During the early morning hours of June 6, 1944, the Screaming Eagles parachuted into the Cotentin Peninsula, becoming the first Allied Soldiers to set foot on enemy-occupied France. The 101st Airborne Division, charged with clearing the way for the 4th Infantry Division's landing on Utah Beach, eventually linked the Utah and Omaha beachheads and liberated the city of Carentan. After a month of fighting, the Division returned to England to prepare for future operations.

On Sept. 17th, 1944, the Division jumped into the Netherlands, spearheading Operation Market Garden. Holding a narrow 16-mile corridor through enemy-held territory, the Division fought against heavy odds for 72 days. In late November 1944, the Division returned to France for a well-deserved rest and Soldiers were sent on leave in Paris. The rest would be a short one.

To counteract the massive German offensive through the Ardennes Forest in mid-December 1944, the 101st Airborne Division was unexpectedly recalled to the front. Responsible for defending the critical road junction at Bastogne, Belgium, the 101st Airborne Division was surrounded by strong enemy forces that demanded its immediate surrender. Responding to the German ultimatum, Brigadier General Anthony C. McAuliffe made history with his famous one-word reply ... "Nuts!" Although the siege of Bastogne was broken on December 26, 1944, intense fighting continued until mid-January 1945 as Allied unit's reduced Nazi gains in the Ardennes salient.

Attacking the heart of Germany through the Ruhr Valley, the 101st Airborne Division pursued retreating German forces into Bavaria. In the spring of 1945, the Screaming Eagles liberated the Landsberg Concentration Camp and Hitler's mountaintop retreat in Bertchtesgaden. The end of World War II in Europe relegated

the 101st Airborne Division to occupation duties in Germany, Austria, and France. The Division was inactivated on November 30, 1945.

The immediate post-war period signaled an intermittent existence for the Screaming Eagles. The period was marked by a number of reactivations and inactivations at Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky and Fort Jackson, South Carolina as a basic training division. Official reactivation ceremonies, held on September 21, 1956, marked the 101st Airborne Division's return to active duty as the Army's first Pentomic Division and its debut assignment to Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

On July 29, 1965, the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division was ordered to the Republic of Vietnam. During their 7-year tour, 1st Brigade would earn the nickname "The Nomads of Vietnam" for their highly mobile nature fighting in the south, central highlands, and northern areas of Vietnam. The rest of the Division remained at Fort Campbell until ordered to Vietnam in late 1967 in a move called Operation Eagle Thrust. During the enemy's ill-fated Tet Offensive in 1968, the Screaming Eagles were involved in combat operations from Saigon to Quang Tri Province.

In August 1968, the Screaming Eagles shed their parachutes in favor of helicopter-borne operations adding a new designation the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). After the Tet Offensive, the Division settled into Thua Thien Province and continued offensive operations, fighting in battles that captured the nation's attention such as Hamburger Hill and Fire Base Rip Cord. The Division redeployed to the United States in early 1972 having participated in nineteen combat operations and twelve campaigns.

The post-Vietnam period was a time of change for the Army and the 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile). In February, 1974, Major General Sidney Berry signed Division General Order 179 authorizing wear of the new Airmobile (later Air Assault) qualification badge. Reflecting a shift in structure and orientation, the Division was redesignated as the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) on October 4, 1974.

In March 1982, elements of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) began six-month deployments to the Sinai Peninsula as members of the Multinational Force of Observers. Tragedy struck in December 1985, when 248 Screaming Eagles redeploying from the Sinai were killed in a charter airplane crash near Gander, Newfoundland.

In August 1990, the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) deployed to the Middle East in support of Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. During the Liberation of Kuwait, the Division fired the first shots of the air war, and conducted the longest and largest air assault operations to date, securing Iraqi territory in the Euphrates

River Valley. With the announcement of the Safwan cease-fire in February 1991, the Division redeployed.

The 1990s were busy times for the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) seeing numerous deployments in support of stability and support operations world-wide. Fort Campbell-based units were deployed to Somalia, Haiti, the Sinai Peninsula, Central and South America, Bosnia, and Kosovo.

In the wake of the 9-11 terrorist attacks, elements of the Division quickly deployed to protect susceptible facilities in the United States from potential attack. Almost immediately, elements of the Division deployed to Afghanistan participating in offensive operations in the Shoh-I-Khot Valley that dealt a crippling early blow to the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

In February and March 2003, the Division deployed to Kuwait in anticipation of combat operations against Saddam Hussein's regime. In a grueling air and ground movement of 570 kilometers through hostile territory and intense combat in urban areas the Division exhibited its flexibility, lethality, and firepower at every turn. Fighting its way from Najaf, through Karbala and Hillah, the Division eventually consolidated in southern Baghdad in mid-April 2003. Ordered to northern Iraq shortly thereafter, the Division conducted the longest air assault in history and quickly assumed responsibility for Mosul, Iraq's second largest city, and the four surrounding provinces. In the months that followed, the Division concentrated on the goals of re-establishing security, the restoration of basic services, and reconstruction of civilian infrastructure. During this period, the Screaming Eagles underwrote the completion of 5,000 reconstruction projects, killed Uday and Qusay Hussein, and captured over 500 anti-Coalition insurgents.

In late 2005, the Division deployed to Iraq for a second time assuming responsibility for the northern half of Iraq with 2nd and 4th BCT fighting with MND-Baghdad. The Screaming Eagles focused their efforts on developing credible Iraqi Security Force units that were capable of independent counter-insurgency operations. This monumental effort resulted in vastly improved security and the transfer of several areas to Iraqi control prior to the Division's redeployment in late 2006.

Late-2007 saw the majority of the Division deployed again. The Division's 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigade Combat Teams, and elements of the Sustainment Brigade, deployed independently to Iraq where each served under the command of different Multinational Divisions. Soldiers of the 49th Quartermaster deployed to both Iraq and Afghanistan to support combat and combat support operations. 4th BCT and the 101st Combat Aviation Brigade deployed to Afghanistan.

In March 2008, the Headquarters, 101st Airborne Division joined the 4th Brigade Combat Team and the 101st Sustainment Brigade in Afghanistan in support of

Operation Enduring Freedom. As Combined Joint Task Force 101 (CJTF-101), the Division Headquarters was supported by many attached Coalition units and was responsible Regional Command-East (RC-East). RC-East was composed of fourteen provinces, including much of the volatile border region between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as the Hindu Kush and Afghan Control Highlands.

At different times throughout 2010 all Brigades of the 101st Airborne Division the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th Brigade Combat Teams, the 101st Sustainment Brigade, the 159th and the 101st Combat Aviation Brigades deployed to Afghanistan. The 101st Airborne Division HQ assumed command of RC-East for the second time. The entire Division deployed in the same theater of operations. During the summer and fall of 2012, elements of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Brigade Combat Teams and the 101st Combat Aviation Brigade deployed again to Afghanistan. In early 2013 the 101st Airborne Division HQ, the 101st Sustainment BDE and the 4th Brigade Combat Team deployed to Afghanistan. It would be the third time within five years that the Division HQ assumed command of RC-East. Elements of the 2nd Brigade Combat Team and the 159th Combat Aviation Brigade deployed to Afghanistan in early 2014 while the Division HQ, the 101st Sustainment BDE, and the remaining elements of the 4th Brigade Combat Team redeployed back to Fort Campbell.

In February 2016 the 101st Airborne Division HQ cased its colors once more and deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Inherent Resolve. The Division served as the Headquarters for the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command – Operation Inherent Resolve (CJFLCC-OIR). 2nd Brigade Combat Team joined the Division Command element in April 2016 to destroy ISIS and bolster the Iraqi Security Forces.

In April 2018 the 101st Airborne Division Headquarters deployed to Afghanistan. In addition to overseeing the train, advise and assist mission and supporting the Afghan National Defense Security Forces, the “Screaming Eagles” synchronized U.S. counter terrorism operations, setting the conditions for a political and peaceful settlement to the Afghanistan conflict.

As we honor our past, however, we must also look to the future. There are still threats to our country and the Soldiers of the 101st Airborne Division will undoubtedly be called upon again.

The vision of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell is to provide a premier force projection platform of the best trained, most highly disciplined, agile, and adaptable units that give our Army an unmatched capability to conduct forcible entry Air Assault operations in any environment, and win decisively. Our inspired Soldiers, leaders, and civilians are renowned for physical and mental toughness, innovation, unwavering character, competence, and commitment to our

team – a team that takes care of one another, is strengthened by our families, and is a superb partner with our community.

Never forget that you are the next generation of Screaming Eagle troopers. Our Division's legacy, and its future, rests in your hands.

2. The 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) Campaigns and Unit Awards

<u>World War II</u>		<u>War on Terror</u>	
	Normandy (with Arrowhead)		Liberation of Iraq
	Rhineland (with Arrowhead)		Transition of Iraq
	Ardennes-Alsace		Iraqi Governance
	Central Europe		National Resolution
<u>Vietnam</u>			Consolidation Phase II
	Counteroffensive, Phase III	<u>Division Unit Awards</u>	
	Tet Counteroffensive		Normandy 1944
	Counteroffensive, Phase IV		Bastogne 1944
	Counteroffensive, Phase V		Afghanistan 2009
	Counteroffensive, Phase VI		Afghanistan 2011
	Tet 69/Counteroffensive		Operation United Assistance 2014-2015
	Summer-Fall 1969		Southwest Asia 1990-1991
	Winter-Spring 1970		Iraq 2003
	Sanctuary Counteroffensive		Iraq 2003-2005
	Counteroffensive, Phase VII		Iraq 2017
	Consolidation I		Afghanistan 2018
	Consolidation II		
<u>Southwest Asia</u>			
	Defense of Saudi Arabia		
	Liberation and Defense of Kuwait		

3. Screaming Eagle Traditions

The military uniform identifies you as a member of the United States Army stationed at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Soldiers must project a military image that leaves no doubt they live by a common standard and uphold good order and discipline. The uniform will be worn with pride!

The 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) has certain uniform traditions that you must know. You are a member of the only Air Assault Division in the world, and once you have earned your Air Assault wings you should wear them with pride and are encouraged to position them as your highest precedent class III badge. If you have not earned your Air Assault wings yet, you will be highly encouraged to earn them at The Sabalauski Air Assault School located here on Fort Campbell. Leaders at every rank assigned to Fort Campbell are expected to be Air Assault qualified!

a. The *all-leather jump boot* is the traditional footwear of the 101st ABN DIV (AASLT). The trousers will be bloused IAW AR 670-1 when wearing the jump boot with ASUs. The jump boots will be highly shined when worn.

b. The *Air Assault Badge* will be worn on all applicable uniforms. Soldiers authorized to wear the Air Assault Badge will wear the appropriate background trimming. The Airborne and Air Assault background trimming is not authorized when wearing low quarter shoes in ASUs.

4. Military Customs and Courtesies

Courtesy is respect for and consideration of others. In the Army, various forms of courtesies have become customary and traditional. It is important to render these courtesies correctly.

a. **Saluting.** The exchange of a salute is a visible sign of good discipline and mutual respect. Saluting is an outward sign of unit pride and esprit de corps. IAW AR 600-25 each salute shall be rendered with a greeting and response.

i. The Fort Campbell greeting is “**Screaming Eagles, Sir or Ma’am!**”

The response from the officer will be “**Air Assault!**”.

ii. When approaching an NCO, the appropriate greeting of the day is “**Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening Sergeant/First Sergeant/Sergeant Major**” the response from the NCO is the same. **NO SILENT PASSING.**

b. **The Reveille and Retreat Ceremonies.** The Reveille and Retreat ceremonies are old military traditions. They symbolize the respect Soldiers and citizens give to the American flag and to the country. Retreat is in two distinctive parts: the bugle call “Retreat” followed by the bugle call “To the Colors” or, if a band is available, the “National Anthem.”

i. When **outside (not in formation)** and “Retreat” is heard, Soldiers should be at parade rest during retreat and come to attention for “To the Colors.”

ii. **If in a vehicle** and “Retreat” or “Reveille” is heard, the Soldier will exit the vehicle and render the proper military courtesy. During Retreat ceremonies, all vehicles will stop. Occupants will dismount and render the proper courtesy. If on a bus or truck, the senior occupant will dismount and render proper courtesy.

iii. Patriotic civilians may stop and place their right hand over their hearts.

iv. **Soldiers in civilian clothes are authorized to salute.**

v. During an **inside ceremony (not in formation)**, Soldiers will stand at “Attention” but will not “salute” unless they are under arms and have on the proper military headgear.

5. Training

The Screaming Eagle Big 6 are the fundamental skills that build the foundation and enable us to deploy anywhere in the world. The Screaming Eagle Big 6 will be integrated into all training events. An Air assault Soldier is physically fit, proficient with their assigned weapon, can perform lifesaving treatments at a moment's notice, a master of the Warrior Tasks and Battle Drills, and understands the importance of keeping themselves and their equipment at a high state of readiness as prescribed in the Screaming Eagle Big 6. Commanders will ensure their formations are developed, trained and drilled in accordance with the Commanding General's training guidance.

a. Screaming Eagle Big 6

- i. **Physical Training.** Every Soldier assigned to the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) and Fort Campbell must be fit to fight.
 - Physical training will be conducted from 0630-0800.
 - Every Soldier will conduct physical training at least **five times per week**, unless the unit commander has a higher priority for that day.
 - When conducting unit runs, focus on team building and esprit de corps.
 - When conducting PRT while wearing the OCP or body armor with running shoes/boots; the nametag, US Army tag, left shoulder patch, and full-color replica US Flag Patch will be worn.
 - When conducting physical training in the physical fitness centers outside of designated PRT times, Screaming Eagles will dress according to the civilian clothing guidance posted inside the facilities.
- ii. **Marksmanship.** Screaming Eagles must attain mastery on their assigned weapons and cross-trained on weapon systems assigned to their Companies.
- iii. **Battle Drill Proficiency.** Screaming Eagle Soldiers will attain mastery of crew and team battle drills through repetitive drill under all conditions. Success or failure on the battlefield will be determined by the speed and precision which we execute out battle drills.
- iv. **Medical Skills.** The lives of our Screaming Eagle Soldiers are dependent upon our individual medical skills. All Soldiers must be proficient in stopping bleeding, maintaining an airway and calling for MEDEVAC at a minimum.
- v. **Maintenance.** Commanders will ensure the equipment and vehicles assigned to their formations are maintained to 10/20 standards. This included but is not limited to weapons, vehicles, tentage, power generation, and camouflage. The ability of this Division to accomplish assigned missions with excellence and agility depends on the readiness and maintenance of its assigned equipment and vehicles.

vi. **Air Assault Proficiency.** The goal of every Screaming Eagle is to successfully complete Air Assault School and earn the coveted Air Assault Badge. We are the only Air Assault Division in the world and the expectation is that all Soldiers and formations in the Division are proficient at rigging and inspecting loads, setting up landing zones and guiding in aircraft.

b. Conditioning foot march:

- i. The uniform for the conditioning foot march is the Army Physical Fitness Uniform (APFU), combat boots, Assault Pack or rucksack. Leaders of the formation may designate the additional wear of the IOTV/IBA/Tactical Plate Carrier/FLC/TAPS with the IFAK attached.
- ii. The element conducting the conditioning foot march must all be in the same uniform.
- iii. During limited visibility conditions, foot marches must be conducted with the necessary risk mitigation strategies to ensure safe conduct of the foot march.
- iv. Company Commanders or higher will make the decision as to whether or not the following are needed for safety reasons:
 - Road guards equipped with white lights during periods of darkness or limited visibility on routes with potential traffic.
 - The wearing of PT belts or additional reflective or light luminating devices.

c. Tactical foot march:

- i. The uniform for this foot march is the OCP, Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH)* **heat index dependent**, gloves, APEL eyewear, and body armor or FLC/TAPS with attached modular components, MOLLE ruck or assault pack, and weapon (carried at the ready). The intent of the above uniform is to mimic the uniform worn during combat operations. Commanders may authorize wear of the subdued-color US Flag patch.
- ii. During limited visibility conditions, tactical foot marches must be conducted with the necessary risk mitigation strategies to ensure safe conduct of the foot march.
- iii. Company Commanders or higher will determine if the following are needed for safety reasons:
 - Road guards equipped with white lights during periods of darkness or limited visibility on routes with potential traffic.
 - The wearing of reflective belts or additional illumination devices.

d. The **Army Physical Fitness Uniform** is authorized for wear and classified as The Army Physical Fitness Uniform (APFU) (DA PAM 670-1) see paras 12-7.

i. Commanders may authorize wear of utility gloves, reflective belts or reflective vests, long underwear, and other items that are appropriate to the weather conditions and type of activity.

ii. Reflective belts are **not required** on closed roads between the hours of 0630-0800.

➤ Unit distinctive T-shirts and sweatshirts that clearly represent the unit and/or the unit's mission are authorized and encouraged for wear. Hooded sweatshirts are not authorized for wear physical training.

➤ No Soldier will be required to purchase unit distinctive apparel.

➤ Soldiers may not wear dirty the Army Physical Fitness Uniform in **off-post establishments**, unless for purchase of essential items (e.g., gas).

e. **Organized sports** are authorized during PRT with Commander approval provided that all Soldiers in the unit have a passing APFT and meet HT/WT standards. Sport Events are not meant to replace routine physical training and should be executed as special events.

f. **Cadence.** Cadence will not contain profanity, sexual innuendo, or language demeaning to others. Soldiers are encouraged to call cadences that promote the spirit of the only Air Assault Division, and the successes of their unit.

6. Conduct

As a Screaming Eagle, you are now part of the history of the most recognized Division in the US Army. Your individual conduct must reflect the highest commitment to the Army Values, the Soldier's Creed and the legacy of the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). Screaming Eagles treat fellow Soldiers and members of our communities with dignity and respect. Screaming Eagles have demonstrated throughout history, that when the task is difficult and the tensions are high, our conduct as professional Soldiers is beyond reproach. All Screaming Eagles must continue to build trust and partnerships not just in our formations but with the communities that love and support this fine Division. Screaming Eagles represent the Division that has always believed in Equal Opportunity and will always speak up against Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault. Screaming Eagles will have the moral courage to say "not in our squads, platoons, companies, battalions, brigades and not in our Division!"

- a. Appearance.** Screaming Eagles will present a professional image that does not detract from the profession, unless specifically exempted by the commander for specific mission requirements. Soldiers are associated and identified with the Army in and out of uniform, and when on or off duty.
- i.** When **civilian clothing** is worn, Soldiers will ensure that their dress and personal appearance are commensurate with the high standards traditionally associated with Army service. The following are examples of unacceptable appearance when in civilian clothing: exposure of under garments, excessively dirty or torn outer garments, vulgar and obscene slogans or designs, undergarments as outer garments, dental ornamentations, body piercings and tattoos in violation of AR 670-1.
 - ii.** When civilian clothing is required for on duty, official functions or travel for TDY, Soldiers will wear a collared shirt, pants free of holes, rips or tears and clean closed toe shoes.
 - iii.** OCP will not be worn in off-post establishments, like restaurants or retail locations **after normal duty hours (1900)**. Quick stops can be made after completion of duty **for immediate necessity items only**.
 - iv.** Personnel may not wear the OCP in off-post establishments that **sell alcohol for consumption** on the premises.
 - v.** **When in uniform**, Soldiers are not authorized to walk and smoke cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or electronic cigarettes (vaping devices). Smoking or dipping are not authorized inside any government facility.
 - vi.** Personnel on **official travel** and traveling by commercial means may wear the OCP, service uniform, or appropriate civilian attire. Soldiers will wear the OCP on commercial flights when deploying, redeploying, or on rest and recuperation leave to and from a combat theater. Commanders may authorize service or utility uniforms for Soldiers when traveling by commercial means for emergency leave or casualty assistance duties.
- b. Off-Limit Areas.** A list of off-limit areas will be posted in each Company, Troop and Battery areas. Soldiers should be aware of these areas. You can find a list of these establishments on the front page of the Fort Campbell intranet site.
- c. Profanity.** The use of profanity and racial epithets is unacceptable anywhere. Profanity has become much more prevalent in normal public conversation. We are often not aware of the impression it conveys to our host community as well as the offensive atmosphere it creates for co-workers. Service Members should be aware of their surroundings and be tactful and courteous at all times.

- d. Individual Alcohol Consumption.** The legal age for consumption of alcohol in Tennessee and Kentucky is 21. Soldiers that are 21 years of age or older may maintain no more than twelve 12-ounce containers of beer, or 1 bottle of liquor (25.3 ounces/ 750 mL), or one bottle of wine in their barracks room per person assigned to the room. Commanders may restrict individual Soldiers from possession of alcohol in the billets based on previous alcohol or drug-related incidents. Ref: (policy letter #17, para 5-B, 101st ABN DIV (AASLT) .mil site)
- e. Privately-Owned Weapons.** Privately-owned weapons will not be kept or stored in the barracks. Soldiers who reside in the barracks must store their privately owned weapons in the unit arms rooms. All privately owned weapons on the installation must be registered through the Installation Provost Marshal. A privately owned weapon is defined in CAM REG 190-1, Chapter 9. No ammunition will be kept or stored in the barracks. Ref: (policy letter #17, para 5-D, 101st ABN DIV (AASLT) Intranet)
- f. Visitation.** Visiting hours for all unit barracks on Fort Campbell is 1700-2400 hours on weekdays and from 1200-2400 hours on weekends and holidays. Visitors are defined as military or non-military persons not otherwise assigned to that room. Non-military visitors below the age of 18 who are not a member of the Soldier's immediate family are strictly prohibited, unless a parent or legal guardian accompanies them. When more than one Soldier resides in the room, they must jointly agree to visitation prior to the visit. The rights of privacy take priority over visitation. Cohabitation is strictly prohibited; there will be no overnight visits in barracks rooms. Unit Commanders may request more restrictive visitation policies from the Senior Commander if necessary for mission requirements or for disciplinary reasons.
- g. Government Travel Credit Card (GTCC).** Every Soldier must know the GTCC is only for official military travel. The standard for Fort Campbell Soldiers is prompt filing of the travel voucher to ensure on-time payment of any outstanding bill.
- h. Off-Duty Employment.** The commander can authorize off-duty employment for SSGs and below if it does not interfere with military duties. Unscheduled military after-duty requirements have priority over off-duty employment. Submit a request to your commander stating the name and address of the prospective employer, a brief description of the work, and the hours of employment. Soldiers may not accept off-duty employment until they receive written approval from the commander.

7. Wear of the Uniform

- a. Wear of the Army uniform is outlined in **AR 670-1**.
- b. **Duty uniforms** include the OCP, maternity work uniform, flight clothing (NOMEX), cook whites, and hospital whites. While off-post in any type of establishment, the duty uniform will be complete, neat, and present a sharp Soldierly appearance including while driving a POV.
- c. **Headgear**
 - i. The Beret: The beret will be worn for special events such as parades or change of command/authority ceremonies, or when prescribed by the commander.
 - ii. The OCP Sun (Boonie) Hat will only be worn while deployed.
 - iii. The Stetson hat is only authorized for wear during brigade or lower ceremonies/events when authorized by the commander.
 - iv. The micro-fleece cap, neck gaiter, or the balaclava maybe worn under the helmet when conducting tactical training as directed by the unit commander. Soldiers exposed to extreme cold weather conditions for extended work details or outside for durations of longer than 30 minutes (normally under 32 degrees) may wear the approved, micro-fleece cap as an outer garment while conducting their duties.
- d. **The full-color replica US Flag Patch** will be affixed to the right shoulder above all other shoulder sleeve insignias in garrison and while conducting non-tactical training. During tactical training and combat operations, brigade commanders will designate the appropriate flag replica: full-color, subdued cloth, or subdued infrared (IR). Subdued IR/cloth U.S. Flag Replica Patches are not authorized for wear in garrison.
- e. **Non-subdued unit patches may be worn for special occasions with approval from DCSM. When approved, the beret is the only authorized headgear.**
- f. During field or tactical training, the Army Combat Shirt (ACS) may be worn in lieu of the OCP jacket as prescribed by the commander. **The ACS will not be worn outside the unit area, ranges or training areas.** The **foliage green T-shirt** is a standard 100% cotton shirt required for wear by Soldiers in MOS fields that cannot wear the moisture-wicking T-shirt, to include fuel handlers and others who handle hazardous materials. This standard gives leaders the ability to visually ensure their Soldiers are wearing the correct garment during required times.
- g. **Uniform standards while performing range operations.** Small arms qualification. As a minimum Soldiers will wear the Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH), the issued body armor, eyewear from the Authorized Protective

Eyewear List, gloves, and hearing protection while on the firing line. During small arms zeroing commanders may, at their discretion, determine whether Soldiers can switch to patrol cap and remove body armor. During range operations, Soldiers will be in full tactical uniform, on the firing line or off. Soldiers may remove their ACH during range briefs or during chow operations. When occupying tactical vehicles beyond Angels, Mabry and Gate 10, Soldiers will be in full tactical uniform, i.e. ACH, Eye-Pro, body armor, gloves, etc. Commanders may authorize wear of the subdued-color US Flag patch.

- h. Flight Suits:** The Army Aviation Combat Uniform (A2CU) is worn on duty when flying, on standby awaiting flight, or as directed by the commander.
 - i.** The 100% cotton foliage green T-shirts are the only authorized T-shirts for wear with the A2CU.
 - ii.** Long-sleeved white thermal shirts are authorized for wear under an authorized t-shirt.
 - iii.** Sleeves will not be pushed or rolled part way.
 - iv. Personnel wearing the A2CU outside of the flight line will blouse the trousers.** When bloused, the trousers will not extend below the third eyelet from the top of the boot.
 - v.** Unit logo patches will not be sewn or fastened to the uniform.
 - vi.** The flame resistant Army Combat Shirt (ACS) is authorized for aircrew members. It will only be worn when engaged in flight duties with the A2CU trousers and under the Air Warrior/IBA ensemble.
- i.** Soldiers will wear **identification tags** at all times while in uniform, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Personnel will wear identification tags around the neck, except when safety considerations apply.
- j.** Security Identification Badges: In restricted areas, commanders may prescribe the wear of security ID badges IAW AR 600-8-14. Personnel will not wear security ID badges outside the respective building for which they are required. The manner of wear will be determined by the organization that requires wearing the badges.
- k.** The normal **duty uniform for food service Soldiers** performing duty in a garrison facility will comply with AR 670-1. Soldiers are required to wear unit crests and the air assault badge, if earned, on these uniforms.
- l.** Enlisted Soldiers assigned to the COL Florence A. Blanchfield Army Community Hospital (**BACH**) are authorized to wear the **duty white uniform**, insignia, and accouterments. Polished brass pin-on insignia of rank and branch, nameplate, and the air assault badge, if earned. These are the only items

authorized for wear on the hospital uniform. Soldiers may wear either authorized black or white footwear with socks that match.

- m.** Enlisted Soldiers assigned to the US Army Dental Activity (**DENTAC**) **may wear either medical white or OCP**. The air assault badge, if earned, is required for wear with the medical white uniform.
- n.** The following **non-standard items** will continue to be worn as indicated:
 - i.** Alternate colored T-shirts are authorized for the cadre of the Sabalauski Air Assault School, the Kreckel NCO Academy, and the Kalsu Replacement Company. The command-established uniform for the cadre listed above may be worn around the Fort Campbell main cantonment area.
 - ii.** Coveralls are protective clothes and if prescribed by unit standing operating procedures, will be worn in work areas only.
 - iii.** The only authorized sunglasses for wear while in a field environment are those sunglasses listed in the Army Protective Eyewear List (APEL).
 - iv.** Hydration Systems: The Army-issued hydration system, e.g., Camel Back may be worn with the physical fitness and duty uniforms when authorized by the commander.

8. Tactical Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The level of PPE worn by 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) Screaming Eagle Soldiers will be determined through a continuous evaluation of the operating environment. Unless directed by a higher echelon of command, PPE will be dictated by the appropriate on-scene commander at a level no lower than the Battalion.

- a.** The minimum set of **PPE** will include, but is not limited to include, the Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH), Fighting Load Carrier (FLC)/Tactical Assault Panel (TAP), the Soldier Plate Carrier System (SPCS), eyewear from the Authorized Protective Eyewear List, gloves, and hearing protection. Equipment can be added to this list by commanders as needed.
- b.** During training operations, the ACH, IOTV/SPCS, APEL, gloves, and hearing protection will always be worn during **Live-Fire Exercises**. During **deployment/combat operations**, commanders will do a **risk assessment** of the impact of PPE on mission accomplishment and Soldier load using Mission, Enemy, Time, Troops, Terrain, Civil considerations (**METT-TC framework**), and will mitigate using Army Risk Management processes. Commanders will direct the PPE requirements after the completion of assessment and mitigation. Examples of PPE wear using METT-TC framework are included in the following chart. These examples are not all inclusive, but should serve as an example. Commanders may authorize wear of the subdued-color US Flag patch.

Enclosure 1 (METT-TC Framework for PPE Analysis)						
Mission	Enemy	Time	Troops	Terrain	Civil	PPE Analysis
BN TF Tier 2+ AASLT into offset HLZ followed by seizure of an enemy OBJ	Dismounted Infantry CO in prepared defense with small arms, mortars, light AT, no CBRN threat	24 to 48 hours	Infantry BN with organic Rifle and Weapons Companies, BN Mortars, attached FA Battery	Severely restricted terrain, steep hills, limited visibility, moderate temperature	Limited CIVPOP IVO OBJ area	SPCS for Rifle COs with no side plates, IOTV for mounted elements, no CBRN PPE
Company movement to contact transitioning to an attack to defeat enemy forces in zone	Dismounted Infantry Platoon dispersed in AO with small arms, no CBRN threat	48 to 72 hours	Rifle CO with organic equipment	Severely restricted jungle terrain, limited visibility, high humidity and temperature	None	No IOTV or SPCS worn, no CBRN PPE ACH, APEL, and gloves worn
BCT Tier 0+ AASLT followed by seizure of an enemy OBJ	Mechanized infantry BN defending a small village, equipped with BMPs, small arms, mortar, and CBRN capable FA	Less than 24 hours from W/D until seizure of OBJ	BCT with organic equipment and units	Restricted terrain, moderate vegetation, low temperatures	Dense CIVPOP in OBJ area	SPCS with side plates for Rifle COs, full IOTV for mounted elements, full CBRN PPE

9. **Safety** It is every Leader and Soldier's responsibility to help prevent accidents. Everyone is a Safety Officer. Safe operations start with unit readiness. Readiness depends on the ability of a unit to perform its mission-essential task list (METL) to standard.
- a. All operations involving Soldiers require a **completed Risk Assessment** in order to identify associated hazards, select control measures that mitigate the associated risk and provide a base to conduct after action assessments. The risk management process will be integrated into all planning phases of training and combat operations. Unit Safety Managers, Safety Officers, and NCOs must play an active role in every planning phase. Soldiers will ensure that unnecessary risks are not taken. An unnecessary risk is any risk that could be reduced or eliminated and still provides for mission accomplishment.
 - b. Performing training events and tasks to standard IAW established policies and procedures is a key step in preventing accidents; however, Leaders must be aware that written standards may not exist for every task. **High-risk tasks** must be identified and reviewed to ensure that adequate standards are in place and that unnecessary risks are eliminated, other risks are reduced to an acceptable level, and approved at the appropriate level. It is a **Leader's responsibility** to ensure standards are enforced and unnecessary risks are not taken.
 - c. **Fort Campbell Training Area.** All Soldiers interested in **hunting, fishing, or recreational activities** in the rear area of Fort Campbell must comply with CAM Circular 215-1 before using the rear area facilities. CAM Circular 215-1 can be obtained at the Fort Campbell Fish and Wildlife, (270) 798-9824.

d. Vehicle Safety, CAM Regulation 190-5.

Electronic Devices: **Soldiers are prohibited from operating a personal, commercial, or military vehicle (to include a motorcycle or bicycle) while using a mobile phone or similar electronic device.** Soldiers will not walk and talk on their mobile phone under any circumstances, regardless of uniform or location (on/off-post). While talking on a cell phone from a proper halted position, Soldiers are still required to render the proper customs and courtesies. **Headphones and similar devices will not be worn on Fort Campbell roadways at any time.**

e. Tactical Vehicle Safety. The following safety requirements apply to vehicles operated in noncombat tactical environments:

- i.** Before a vehicle is started in an assembly area, a crewmember will walk completely around the vehicle to ensure that no one is in danger and that the area is free of obstructions or material that could be impacted by the vehicle.
- ii.** Tactical vehicle operators will use service drive lights at all times when on public roadways outside military installations except where local laws prohibit using headlights during daylight (sunrise to sunset) hours.
- iii.** All safety standards (including speed limits, passenger transportation standards, and vehicle maintenance) apply during tactical operations. Any deviation from the standard will be properly assessed utilizing RM process. Leadership at the appropriate risk acceptance authority level will grant subsequent approval.
- iv.** Vehicle safety restraints, seat belts, troop straps and gunner restraints will always be used when operating tactical vehicles.
- v.** Tactical vehicles operated on public highways will not exceed posted speed limits or speed restrictions addressed in the vehicle's operator manual, whichever is less. Additionally, tactical vehicles will be operated at speeds appropriate for the environmental conditions.
- vi.** Personnel will not expose more than their head and shoulders (name tag defilade) while riding in tactical vehicles that have hatches, except when actively engaging targets with the vehicle mounted weapons systems.
- vii.** When tactical vehicles are stopped, appropriate safety measures will be emplaced to ensure the vehicle does not roll in any direction nor leak vehicle fluids on the ground. Under no circumstances will Soldiers berth within 10 meters of the parked vehicles especially when terrain indicates the vehicle may roll.

f. Personal Vehicle Safety

- i. Noise Abatement:** No operator of a motor vehicle will emit excessive music/noise while the vehicle is parked or in motion. The following parameters apply: Music/noise emanating from any motor vehicle that is detected from a distance of 50 feet will be considered excessive. Violators may be issued a citation.
- ii.** Vehicles **will not display** any stickers, decals, flags, ornaments, etc., which are offensive, sexual, or distracting in nature. The privilege to operate a vehicle on this installation is reserved for persons of maturity, responsibility, sobriety, and to those who show good judgment. CAM REG 190-5.

g. Motorcycle (MC) safety

i. Licensing.

- Operators of government-owned and privately-owned MCs (both street and off-highway versions) on Army installations must be appropriately licensed to operate on public highways except where not required by local laws.
- Where state or local laws applicable to the installation require special licenses to operate privately owned MCs, motorized bicycles (mopeds), motor scooters, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or recreational off-road vehicles such license requirements, at a minimum, will be required for operating those vehicles on Army installations.
- 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 senior commander.

- ii. Progressive Motorcycle Program.** The Army Progressive MC Program is designed to consistently keep MC operator training current and sustain or enrich rider skills. The program consists of the following courses: BRC, ERC/BRC–II, MSRC/ARC, MRT, and sustainment training.

- Prior to operating any MC, Soldiers will successfully complete an appropriate MSF-based BRC course or State-approved curriculum for MC operator's safety training.
- Based on the type MC(s) owned and operated, Soldiers complete either ERC/BRC–II or MSRC/ARC within 12 months of completing the BRC.
- The Army standard basic MC riders course is an appropriate MSF-based BRC or DUSD (I&E)-endorsed, State-approved curriculum for MC operators' safety training. Training must be conducted by certified

or licensed MC rider coaches and include classroom instruction on technical and behavioral subjects, hands-on training, a riding skills evaluation, and a knowledge-based evaluation. Installations will accept the completion cards of the MSF BRC course or DUSD (I&E)-endorsed course that includes written and riding evaluations as proof of successful completion of the required training.

- MRT is required for any (MC-licensed and endorsed) Soldier owning a MC and returning from a deployment greater than 180 days. A Soldier must attend MRT prior to operating his or her MC on a public or private street or highway.
- Within 5 years following completion of the ERC/BRC–II or the MSRC/ARC, operators will complete MC sustainment training. Sustainment training will mirror MC course selection as outlined in paragraph 11–9a(6) or Soldiers may take other Army-approved MC safe riding courses at no expense to the Government. Additionally, after a 5–year period of inactivity or the acquisition of a new or change in MC(s), operators will complete sustainment training. Soldiers are encouraged to take sustainment training after a major geographical change. Commanders are not authorized to waive or defer sustainment training.

iii. Motorcycle and all-terrain vehicle rider protection. Commanders will ensure that all individuals covered by this regulation wear the PPE outlined in AR 385-10 while operating MCs, off-road vehicles, and ATVs on or off Army installations.

9. Resources: Soldiers are encouraged to use the numerous resources available on Fort Campbell to assist them and their families. Soldiers should first contact their first-line leader or someone in their chain of command. Every commander has an open door policy and the chain of command should always be given the first attempt to assist in resolving a problem.

a. Military One Source:

An integrated Army information source that is available 24 hours a day 365 days a year. The Army One Source can and will answer any type of question you may have concerning any Army issue. All calls are answered live and can be accessed by the following numbers. On the web at: www.militaryonesource.mil.

Army Community Service:

ACS provides information, assistance, and guidance on financial planning, food stamps, emergency care, shelter, transportation, job assistance, counseling and baby-sitting. Additional services include information, referral and follow-up, relocation, assistance to handicapped dependents, and the Army Family Advocacy Program. ACS also has a loan closet for newly arrived Soldiers and family members awaiting household goods, telephone number (270) 798-9322.

- b. **American Red Cross:** telephone (270) 798-2171 (duty hours only) or 1-877-272-7337 (nights, holidays and weekend emergencies). The Red Cross provides military personnel at Fort Campbell and their family members with the following:
 - i. Counseling and guidance on personal and family matters.
 - ii. Communication/reports for emergency leave consideration between the Soldier and their families.
 - iii. Emergency financial assistance.
 - iv. Immediate emergency needs due to disaster.
 - v. Information on service-related benefits.
 - vi. Arranging health care and safety courses.
 - vii. Recruiting and training volunteer workers for specific activities in dental and hospital clinics, blood, health, and safety programs.
- c. **Unit Chaplain** is always available for spiritual or family counseling. A duty chaplain is always on call (270) 798-2273 (Care Line).
- d. **Military Family Life Program** helps to improve the quality of life for military personnel and their family members, tel. (270) 205-1917/9171/2706.
- e. **Behavioral Health.** For all Emergencies, including thoughts of suicide, proceed to the nearest emergency room or call 911. Counseling and other behavioral health services are also available, telephone (270) 798-4296.
- f. **Tri-Care Service Center** provides information, assistance and guidance about high-quality healthcare at affordable costs for military families and retirees. Office hours are from 0800-2000 Monday through Friday and from 0900-1300 Saturday, telephone 1-877-874-2273.
- g. **Free Legal Advice** on military and civilian legal problems (i.e., contracts, insurance, wills, leases, and powers of attorney) is available from the Legal Assistance Office, telephone (270) 798-4432/0918.
- h. **Inspector General Assistance.** It is the right of every Soldier to seek the assistance of the Inspector General (IG) concerning complaints or grievances, telephone (270) 798-7359. You must have permission to be absent from your place of duty if you visit the IG during duty hours. Use your chain of command

first. More often than not, they can and will resolve any matter that concerns you have.

- i. **Equal Opportunity Office.** Every unit has an equal opportunity (EO) representative. Any Soldier that feels they have a valid EO complaint should contact their unit representative. 101st ABN DIV (AASLT) EO Hotline: (931) 472-5675.

12. References

Ft. Campbell Website: <https://home.army.mil/campbell/>

Facebook page: 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault)

FMWR: <https://campbell.armymwr.com/>

BACH: <https://blanchfield.amedd.army.mil/>

Tricare: <https://www.tricare.mil/>

Military One Source: <http://www.militaryonesource.mil/>

<https://installations.militaryonesource.mil/>

Fort Campbell Spouses Club: <https://www.ftcampbellspousesclub.com/>

Family Readiness Support Assistants

Division FRSA	270-798-5022
1st BCT	270-798-6012
2nd BCT.....	270-412-3539
3rd BCT.....	270-798-1451
Sustainment Brigade.....	270-412-4959
101st Combat Aviation Brigade.....	270-412-0167
HHB, 101st.	270-798-5029
86th CSH.....	270-461-0550
5th SFG	270-798-5836
160th SOA	270-412-5211 or 270-798-1762
52nd EOD.....	270-798-7173
WTU	270-461-1489

Crisis Hotlines

Rape Crisis Hotline	800-656-4673
Fort Campbell Abuse Reporting	270-798-8601
After hours	270-798-8400
National Child Abuse Hotline.....	800-422-4453
Domestic Violence Hotline	800-799-7233

Suicide Hotline	800-843-5678
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Hotline	800-622-4357
Ombudsman Wounded Warrior Hotline	270-798-8827 or 931-216-3402
Crisis Call Hotline.....	931-648-1000

Social Resiliency Resources

Adults

Better Opportunities for Single Soldier.....	936-436-1990
ACS Family Resource Center.....	270-956-2935
MWR Special Events.....	270-798-7535
Soldier For Life Transition Assistance Program.....	270-798-5000

Children

Child, Youth, and School Services.....	270-798-0674
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Schools

Fort Campbell School Liaison.....	270-798-9874
Fort Campbell Schools Central Office.....	270-439-1927
Administrative Office.....	270-439-3790
Clarksville Montgomery County Schools.....	931-648-5600
Christian County Public School System	270-887-7000
SSG Glenn H. English JR Army Education Center.....	270-798-3201

Religious Services

Chaplain Care/Crisis Line.....	270-798-2273
Religious Education Center.....	270-412-7219
Chaplain Services Family Life Center.....	270-798-3316
Marital and Family Chaplain Support Services.....	270-798-6124
Installation Senior Catholic Priest.....	270-798-3840
101st Division Chaplain.....	270-798-2889
5th Special Forces Chaplain.....	270-798-3306
160th Chaplain.....	270-956-2490
Hospital Chaplain.....	270-798-8777

SOLDIER'S CREED

I am an American Soldier.

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

I am an American Soldier.

ARMY VALUES

Loyalty: Bear true faith and allegiance to the U.S. Constitution, the Army, your unit, and other Soldiers.

Duty: Fulfill your obligations.

Respect: Treat people as they should be treated.

Selfless-Service: Put the welfare of the nation, the Army, and your subordinates before your own.

Honor: Live up to all the Army values.

Integrity: Do what is right, legally and morally.

Personal Courage: Face fear, danger, or adversity (Physical or Moral).

SCREAMING EAGLES

The song for the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) is titled "Screaming Eagles" and was written by Captain Samuel R. Loboda. All Soldiers assigned or attached to the 101st Airborne Division will learn the Screaming Eagle Song, stand at Attention when it is played, and sing the song. It is sung as follows:

**We have a rendezvous with destiny.
Our strength and courage strike the spark
That will always make men free.
Assault right down through the skies of blue;
Keep your eyes on the job to be done.
We're the Soldiers of the hundred-first;
We'll fight 'till the battle's won!**