

U.S. ARMY SERGEANTS MAJOR ACADEMY (BNCOC)

W332/ ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHECKPOINT

OCT 04



**BNCOC**

**Stand Alone Common Core**

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**TRAINING SUPPORT PACKAGE (TSP)**

<b>TSP Number / Title</b>	W332 / ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHECKPOINT
<b>Effective Date</b>	01 Oct 2004
<b>Supersedes TSP(s) / Lesson(s)</b>	
<b>TSP Users</b>	600-BNCOC, Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course
<b>Proponent</b>	The proponent for this document is the Sergeants Major Academy.
<b>Improvement Comments</b>	<p>Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028, <i>Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms</i>. Completed forms, or equivalent response, will be mailed or attached to electronic e-mail and transmitted to:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COMDT USASMA ATTN ATSS DC BLDG 11291 BIGGS FIELD FORT BLISS TX 79918-8002</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Telephone (Comm): (915) 568-8875 Telephone (DSN): 978-8875 E-mail: atss-dcd@bliss.army.mil</p>
<b>Security Clearance / Access</b>	Unclassified
<b>Foreign Disclosure Restrictions</b>	FD5. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the USASMA foreign disclosure authority. This product is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

**PREFACE**

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**Purpose**

This Training Support Package provides the instructor with a standardized lesson plan for presenting instruction for:

<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
71-2-2027.17-DOKC	Cordon and Search
71-2-2324.17-DOKC	Conduct Roadblock/Checkpoint Operations

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**This TSP  
Contains**

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**ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHECKPOINT  
W332 / Version 1  
01 Oct 2004**

**SECTION I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**

<b>All Courses Including This Lesson</b>	<u>Course Number</u> 600-BNCOC	<u>Version</u> 1	<u>Course Title</u> Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course
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<b>Task(s) Taught(*) or Supported</b>	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
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<b>Reinforced Task(s)</b>	<u>Task Number</u>	<u>Task Title</u>
	71-2-2027.17-DOKC	Cordon and Search
	71-2-2324.17-DOKC	Conduct Roadblock/Checkpoint Operations

**Academic Hours**      The academic hours required to teach this lesson are as follows:

	<b>Resident</b>
	<b>Hours/Methods</b>
	1 hr 50 mins / Conference / Discussion
	10 mins / Practical Exercise
Test	0 hrs
Test Review	0 hrs
Total Hours:	2 hrs

<b>Test Lesson Number</b>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Lesson No.</u>
Testing (to include test review)	_____	_____

<b>Prerequisite Lesson(s)</b>	<u>Lesson Number</u>	<u>Lesson Title</u>
	None	

**Clearance Access**      Security Level: Unclassified  
Requirements: There are no clearance or access requirements for the lesson.

**Foreign Disclosure Restrictions**      FD5. This product/publication has been reviewed by the product developers in coordination with the (installation/activity name) foreign disclosure authority. This product is releasable to students from all requesting foreign countries without restrictions.

**References**

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
FM 3-20.98	RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON	02 Dec 2002	

**Student Study Assignments**

Before class--

- Read FM 3-20.98, Section V, Appendix D.

During class--

- Participate in classroom discussion.
- Complete PE-1.

After Class--

- Review notes and lesson materials.
- Return all recoverable materials to the instructor.

**Instructor Requirements**

1:16, SSG, BNCOC Graduate, ITC and SGITC qualified

**Additional Support Personnel Requirements**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Man Hours</u>
None			

**Equipment Required for Instruction**

<u>ID Name</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Exp</u>
673000T101700 PROJECTOR, OVERHEAD, 3M	1:16	1:16	No	1	No
559359 SCREEN PROJECTION	1:16	1:16	No	1	No
702101T134520 DELL CPU, MONITOR, MOUSE, KEYBOARD	1:16	1:16	No	1	No
7110-00-T81-1805 DRY ERASE BOARD	1:16	1:16	No	1	No
SNV124262544393 36-INCH COLOR MONITOR W/REMOTE CONTROL AND LUXOR STAND	1:16	1:16	No	1	No
SOFTWARE-1 MS-DOS, LATEST GOVERNMENT APPROVED VERSION	1:16	1:16	No	1	No
SOFTWARE-2 WINDOWS XP, LATEST GOVERNMENT APPROVED VERSION	1:16	1:16	No	1	No

\* Before Id indicates a TADSS

**Materials Required**

**Instructor Materials:**

- TSP
- Viewgraphs: 16

**Student Materials:**

- Advance Sheet.
- Pencils and writing paper.
- Reading material listed above.

**Classroom,  
Training Area,  
and Range  
Requirements**

GEN INST BLDG 400 SF 16 PN (1 CLASSROOM)

**Ammunition  
Requirements**

<u>Id</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Exp</u>	<u>Stu Ratio</u>	<u>Instr Ratio</u>	<u>Spt Qty</u>
None					

**Instructional  
Guidance**

**NOTE:** Before presenting this lesson, instructors must thoroughly prepare by studying this lesson and identified reference material.

Before class--

- Read and study all TSP material and be ready to conduct the class.
- This TSP has questions throughout to check on learning or generate discussion among the group members. You may add any questions you deem necessary to bring a point across to the group or expand on any matter discussed.
- You must know the information in this TSP well enough to teach from it, not read from it.

During class--

- Conduct the class in accordance with this TSP.

After class--

- Collect all recoverable materials after the examination for this lesson.

**Proponent  
Lesson Plan  
Approvals**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
\\Joralmon, Grace	CIV	Training Specialist	9 Aug 04
\\King, Phillip W.	GS-11	Course Manager, B/ANCOC	9 Aug 04
\\Bennett-Green, Agnes	SGM	Chief, B/ANCOC	9 Aug 04
\\Lemon, Marion	SGM	Chief, CDDD	9 Aug 04

**SECTION II. INTRODUCTION**

Method of Instruction: Conference/Discussion  
 Techniques of Delivery: Small Group Instruction (SGI)  
 Instructor to Student Ratio is: 1:16  
 Time of Instruction: 5 mins  
 Media: None

**Motivator**

Flexibility and situational awareness are paramount requirements of a leader, especially for the reconnaissance platoon leader. The platoon's role and/or objectives in stability operations and support operations will not always be clear. The platoon leader will sometimes have to make on-the-spot decisions that could have an immediate, dramatic effect on the strategic or operational situation. In this uniquely tense setting, leaders who disregard the will of belligerent parties and the lethality of these group's weapons compromise the success of their mission and risk the lives of their soldiers.

**Terminal Learning Objective**

**NOTE:** Inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective requirements. At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:

<b>Action:</b>	Establishing a checkpoint.
<b>Conditions:</b>	As a small unit leader in a company or battalion level unit, in a classroom environment, given FM 3-20.98.
<b>Standards:</b>	Established a checkpoint by-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability operations and support operations.</li> <li>• Establishing a deliberate checkpoint and a hasty checkpoint.</li> <li>• Preparing for contingencies at checkpoints.</li> </ul> IAW FM 3-20.98, Appendix D, Section V.

**Safety Requirements**

None

**Risk Assessment Level**

Low

**Environmental Considerations**

**NOTE:** It is the responsibility of all soldiers and DA civilians to protect the environment from damage.  
None

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**Evaluation**

During this course, you will take a 50-question examination. The examination will include questions on the ELOs and TLO from this lesson. You must correctly answer at least 35 questions to receive a GO. A GO is a graduation requirement.

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**Instructional  
Lead-In**

None

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**SECTION III. PRESENTATION**

**NOTE:** Inform the students of the Enabling Learning Objective requirements.

**A. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

<b>ACTION:</b>	Identify the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability and support operations.
<b>CONDITIONS:</b>	As a small unit leader in a company or battalion level unit, in a classroom environment, given FM 3-20.98.
<b>STANDARDS:</b>	Identified the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability and support operations IAW FM 3-20.98, App D.

## 1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Role of Reconnaissance Platoon

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
 Technique of Delivery: Small Group Instruction (SGI)  
 Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:16  
 Time of Instruction: 15 mins  
 Media: VGT-1 thru VGT-5

We will begin today's lesson with a discussion of the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability operations. FM 3-20.98 defines this role.

**NOTE:** Select a student to read FM 3-20.98, p D-22, para D-109 (SH-2).

The reconnaissance platoon has unique capabilities that make it an important asset to US and combined forces executing missions in stability operations and support operations. Whether it is operating with its assigned troop/company or squadron/battalion or task organized to another light or heavy force, the platoon may have to support a wide range of operations in various political and geographical environments.

**QUESTION:** What factors affect how the Army tasks the reconnaissance platoon and what are its capabilities?

**NOTE:** Student responses do not have to be verbatim from the reference but should demonstrate understanding of the reading material.

**ANSWER:**

- Factors:
  - ✓ Resources necessary to deploy, operate, and sustain forces in stability and support operations.
  - ✓ METT-TC.
  - ✓ Operational considerations.

- Capabilities:
  - ✓ Execute activities that take maximum advantage of its inherent capabilities of stealth, reconnaissance, surveillance, and human intelligence (HUMINT) collection, whether it is organic or attached.
  - ✓ Operations that are normally handled by specially trained and equipped elements. (Ask for examples).

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-22, para D-111, (SH-2)

**NOTE:** If the students do not respond appropriately, have them turn to p D-22 and read para D-111.

Disciplined, well-trained, combat-ready leaders and soldiers can adapt to the specialized demands of stability operations and support operations. To achieve this degree of readiness, however, the platoon must train thoroughly before deployment.

**QUESTION:** To achieve this degree of readiness, what training must the recon platoon thoroughly train on before deployment?

**ANSWER:** On such factors as the operational environment, the rules of engagement (ROE) and rules of interaction (ROI), force protection, and individual soldier responsibilities. (After deployment, continuously update training.)

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-22, para D-112 (SH-2)

### **Specific Reconnaissance Platoon Tasks**

**QUESTION:** As part of a force involved in stability operations and support operations, what tasks can the reconnaissance platoon expect to perform?

**NOTE:** Call on students to respond before showing the VGTs.

**ANSWER:** In security operations, convoy security, checkpoints, roadblocks, searches of personnel and vehicles, and cordon and search operations. In reconnaissance operations, route reconnaissance and building searches.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-23, para D-114(SH-2)

### **SHOW VGT-1, SECURITY OPERATIONS**



## SECURITY OPERATIONS



- Convoy security
- Checkpoints
- Roadblocks
- Searches of personnel and vehicles
- Cordon and search operations

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Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-23 (SH-2)

**NOTE:** Field any questions the students may have.

### REMOVE VGT-1

You have probably heard the term “cordon” used in many different contexts.

QUESTION: What does “cordon” mean?

**NOTE:** Student responses do not have to be verbatim from the reference but should demonstrate understanding of the term.

ANSWER: A line of people, military posts, or ships stationed around an area to guard it.

Ref: Webster’s II, New Riverside University Dictionary

An effective cordon is critical to the success of the search effort. Cordons isolate the search area, prevent the escape of individuals, and protect the forces conducting the operation. Deployment to the search area is rapid and is synchronized so it does not provide early warning to the local population; the security force surrounds the area while the search force moves in.

We use roadblocks, checkpoints, and searches to control the movement of vehicles, personnel, or material along a specific route.

QUESTION: What other uses are there for roadblocks and checkpoints?

**NOTE:** Student responses do not have to be verbatim from the reference but should demonstrate understanding of the reading material. If the students do not respond appropriately, have them turn to p D-23 and read para D-115.

ANSWER:

- Help to prevent trafficking in contraband
- Stop the movement of known or suspected belligerents.
- Control access into restricted or contested areas by individuals or elements that could cause hostilities between warring parties.
- Assist friendly forces in detecting and evaluating the behavior patterns of the local populace, a critical part of the intelligence process.

QUESTION: What are the two types of roadblocks and checkpoints?

ANSWER: They are either deliberate or hasty, established on a permanent, temporary, or surprise basis.

**NOTE:** Further the discussion by having the students discuss the following points:

- Who establishes and mans the roadblocks and checkpoints?
- What factors determine who mans the roadblocks and checkpoints?

Ref: FM 3-20-98, p D-23, para D-116 (SH-2)

### **Roadblocks**

We use roadblocks to stop the movement of vehicles along a route or to close access to certain areas or roads. We can establish roadblocks separate from checkpoints or use them to channel traffic into a checkpoint.

QUESTION: What factors apply in positioning a roadblock?

**NOTE:** Student responses do not have to be verbatim from the reference but should demonstrate understanding of the reading material. If the students do not respond appropriately, have them turn to p D-23 and read para D-117.

ANSWER: The roadblock must be--

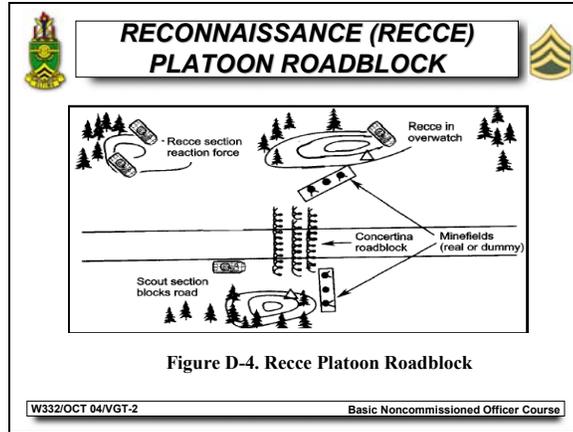
- Covered by observation and direct fire.
- Positioned so that it cannot be bypassed.
- If required, positioning must channel traffic into a checkpoint.

Ref: FM3-20.98, p D-23, para D-117 (SH-2)

We consider a roadblock an obstacle and set it up or construct it like an obstacle. VGT-2 thru VGT-4 illustrates three different ways to organize roadblocks.

**NOTE:** Discuss each slide as necessary and answer any questions the students may have.

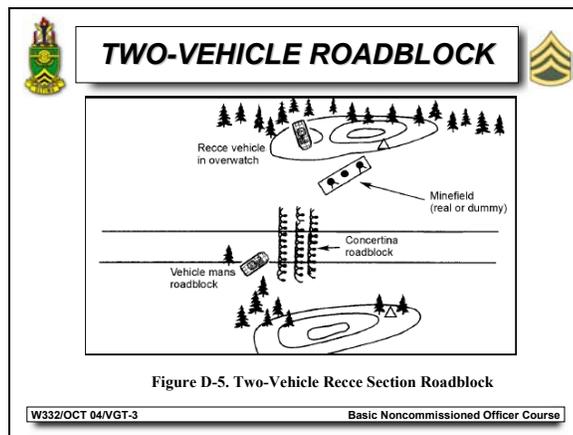
### **SHOW VGT-2, RECONNAISSANCE (RECCE) PLATOON ROADBLOCK**



Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-24, Fig D-5 (SH-2)

**REMOVE VGT-2**

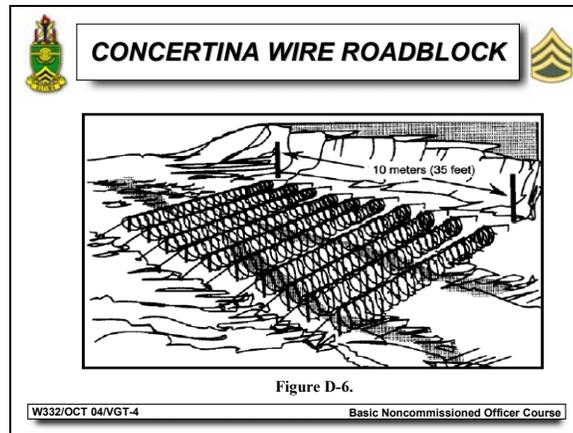
**SHOW VGT-3, TWO-VEHICLE ROADBLOCK**



Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-24, Fig D-5 (SH-2)

**REMOVE VGT-3**

**SHOW VGT-4, CONCERTINA WIRE ROADBLOCK**



Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-25, Fig D-6 (SH-2)

Armored vehicles make excellent roadblocks, but you have to provide security to protect vehicles from a dismounted attack. Use concertina wire to prevent vehicles from running through the roadblock.

#### **REMOVE VGT-4**

#### **CHECK ON LEARNING:**

QUESTION: What is a roadblock used for?

ANSWER: To stop the movement of vehicles along a route or to close access to certain areas or roads.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-23, para D 117(SH-2)

QUESTION: What are the two types of roadblocks or checkpoints?

ANSWER: Deliberate and hasty.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-23, para D 116 (SH-2)

QUESTION: On what basis do we establish roadblocks or checkpoints?

ANSWER: Permanent, temporary, or surprise basis.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-23, para D 116 (SH-2)

**B. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

<b>ACTION:</b>	Establish a deliberate and a hasty checkpoint.
<b>CONDITIONS:</b>	As a small unit leader in a company or battalion level unit, in a classroom environment, given FM 3-20.98.
<b>STANDARDS:</b>	Established a deliberate and a hasty checkpoint IAW FM 3-20.98

## 1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Establish a Deliberate Checkpoint

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion

Technique of Delivery: Small Group Instruction (SGI)

Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:16

Time of Instruction: 30 mins

Media: PE-1, SPE-1, VGT- 5 thru VGT-8

**NOTE:** Issue PE-1. Give the students 10 minutes to complete the exercise without using their reference material. After 10 minutes call on a student to read the first question and give his or her answer. Check the answers of other students to determine if they have different answers. After several students answer, have them turn to the page in the reference and read the correct answer. After they have read the answer have them close their reference.

**NOTE:** Tell students they will check their answers to the remaining questions as you proceed through this portion of the lesson.

QUESTION 1: List four uses for manned checkpoints.

ANSWER:

- Control movement along specific routes.
- Maintain continuous monitoring of road movement.
- Apprehend suspects.
- Prevent smuggling of controlled items.
- Prevent infiltration of unauthorized civilians or military forces into or through a controlled area.
- Check vehicles and personnel for weapons, ammunition, and explosives.
- Ensure proper use of routes by civilian and military traffic.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-25, para D-119 (SH-2)

QUESTION 2: Reconnaissance sections and squads can operate heavy and light traffic checkpoints.

- a. True.
- b. False.

ANSWER: False.

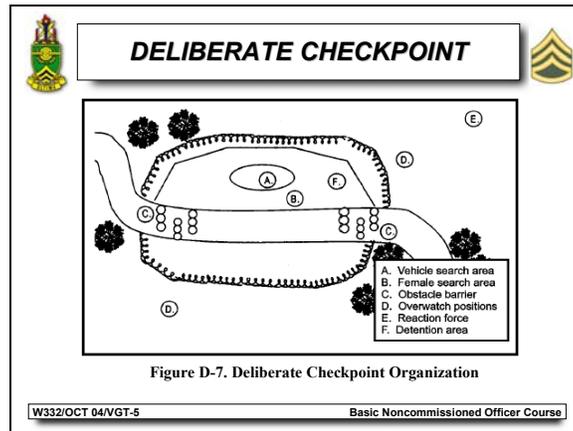
Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-25, para D-120 (SH-2)

**NOTE:** Ask several students to respond. Continue discussion of deliberate checkpoints.

## Deliberate Checkpoints

The deliberate checkpoint is a relatively fixed position established in a town or in open country, often on a main road.

### SHOW VGT-5, DELIBERATE CHECKPOINT

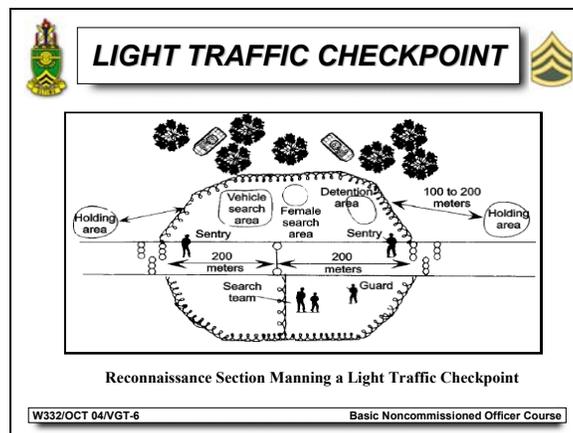


Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-26, Fig D-7 (SH-2)

### REMOVE VGT-5

Deliberate checkpoints handle either heavy traffic or light traffic, based on the amount of traffic expected to pass through them. **Reconnaissance sections and squads can operate only light traffic checkpoints.**

### SHOW VGT-6, LIGHT TRAFFIC CHECKPOINT

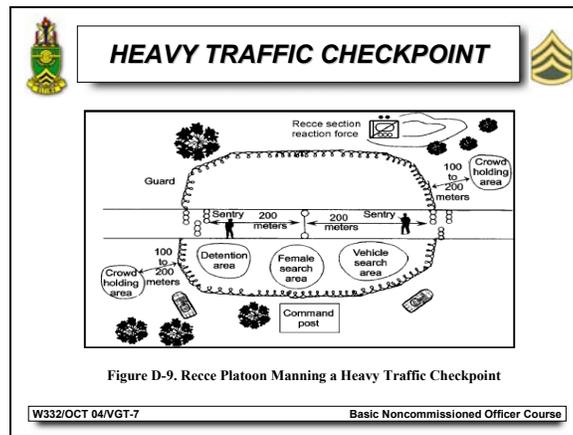


Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-26, Fig D-8 (SH-2)

**The reconnaissance platoon can operate both heavy and light traffic checkpoints.** The next slide shows a platoon operated heavy traffic checkpoint.

**REMOVE VGT-6**

**SHOW VGT-7, HEAVY TRAFFIC CHECKPOINT**



Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-27, Fig D-9 (SH-2)

**REMOVE VGT-7**

### **Establishing a Deliberate Checkpoint**

**NOTE:** Have students respond to Question #3.

QUESTION 3: What are the four parts of a checkpoint?

ANSWER: A checkpoint consists of the following parts:

- Obstacles (barriers).
- Search areas.
- Security overwatch and fighting positions.
- Holding area.

Ref: FM 3-30.98, p D-27, para D-121 (SH-2)

**NOTE:** Determine how many students got the correct answer. Remind them that they should correct their answers as they go along. Continue discussion.

Let's discuss the four parts. The physical layout and level of preparation of the checkpoint depend on the amount of traffic expected to pass through it and the duration of its operation. Regardless of the type, all checkpoints have common characteristics and organization.

**NOTE:** Have students turn to page D-27 and discuss the four parts of a checkpoint.

**NOTE:** Ask Question #4. Have several students respond before continuing.

QUESTION 4: When establishing checkpoints, you must establish separate search areas for which of the following?

ANSWER: Separate search areas for the following should be set up as needed:

- Vehicles.
- Females.
- Other individuals. These include suspects and other persons detained for further interrogation.

Ref: FM 3-30.98, p D-27, para D-123 (SH-2)

We will further discuss search procedures, later in the lesson.

**NOTE:** Ask Question 5. What is the task organization of a checkpoint? Have several students respond.

ANSWER: Personnel manning the checkpoint are organized into the following teams or elements to accomplish specific tasks:

- Headquarters element.
- Security force.
- Search teams.
- Sentry teams.

**NOTE:** Determine how many students have the correct answer. Have the students open their reference to page D-28 and call on students to read the description of each team, para D-127 thru D-132. Then ask Question #6. Have students respond and then show VGT-8.

QUESTION 6. What other personnel should be on hand to assist the reconnaissance platoon with checkpoint activities?

ANSWER: Show VGT-8.

### SHOW VGT- 8, OTHER PERSONNEL



**OTHER PERSONNEL**



- A civil affairs officer, a liaison officer, or a member of the civilian police or other local authority.
- An interpreter.
- A trained female searcher.

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Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-28 para D-133 (SH-2)

### REMOVE VGT-8

BREAK: 00:50 to 01:00 (End of hour one)

TIME: 01:00 to 01:15 (Continue with ELO A, LS/A 1)

## 2. Learning Step / Activity 1. Hasty Checkpoints

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
 Technique of Delivery: Small Group Instruction (SGI)  
 Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:16  
 Time of Instruction: 15 mins  
 Media: PE-1, VGT-9 and VGT-10

**Hasty Checkpoints**

**NOTE:** Ask Question 7. Have several students respond and then continue discussion, having students check their answers.

**QUESTION:** What is the purpose of a hasty checkpoint?

**ANSWER:** Hasty checkpoints are set up to achieve surprise. You would establish them in locations where approaching traffic could not observe them until it is too late to withdraw and escape without being observed.

**NOTE:** Ask Question 8. Have several students respond and then continue discussion, having students check their answers.

**QUESTION:** What are some possible locations for a hasty checkpoint?

**ANSWER:** Possible locations for hasty checkpoints include the following:

- Tunnels and large culverts.
- Bridges.
- Defiles.
- Positions beyond sharp curves.
- Highway intersections.
- Key terrain on highways.
- Reverse slopes of hills.
- Other locations that limit detection from long distances.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-29, para D-134 (SH-2)

A hasty checkpoint has the same basic layout as a deliberate checkpoint; however, because hasty checkpoints are temporary and mobile, the platoon or section establishing the checkpoint must carry the materials necessary to construct it.

The reconnaissance platoon or section uses its vehicles, reinforced with concertina wire, as the obstacle and position vehicles to partially block the road or route.

The search area is the space between the vehicles. Position sentries at each end of the checkpoint and cover with mounted or dismounted automatic weapon positions. Designate a reaction force and conceal nearby.

**NOTE:** Ask Question 9.

**QUESTION:** What are some of the special equipment and personnel requirements for establishing a hasty checkpoint?

**NOTE:** Have several students respond and then have them turn to page D-30 and review para D-137 thru D-143.

**ANSWER:** Other Equipment: Other specialized equipment may be required to support the checkpoint.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-30, para D-137 thru D-143 (SH-2)

The following is a list of equipment that may be helpful:

**SHOW VGT-9, EQUIPMENT LIST FOR ROADBLOCKS AND CHECKPOINTS**

EQUIPMENT LIST FOR ROADBLOCKS AND CHECKPOINTS		
GENERAL	ROADBLOCKS/ CHECKPOINTS	SEARCHES
Pyrotechnic pistols Riot guns Tear gas launchers Hand-held flashlights Antiskid helmets Shields, 3-ft 6-in Shields, 6-ft Police batons Handcuffs Body armor Marshaling wands Telescopes and tripods Binoculars Infrared devices Loudspeakers Fire extinguisher Cameras with flash attachments and tripods Telescopic sights Photographic filter Instant cameras Whistles Hand-held radios (for use in urban areas)	Portable lamp/lights Marker lights Traffic cones Traffic signs Visor sleeves Tire puncture chains Directional arrows Lightweight barriers Mirrors	Ladders Flashlights Pickaxe/axes Wrecking bars Hand tools, fluorescent (hammers, pliers, screwdrivers) Rope Magnets Telescopic mirror Axe Mine markers Helmets White tape Mine detectors Eye shields Measuring tape Metal-cutting tools Chisels Knives Saws Mine probes Safety harness

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Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-31, Fig D-11 (SH-2)

**REMOVE VGT-9**

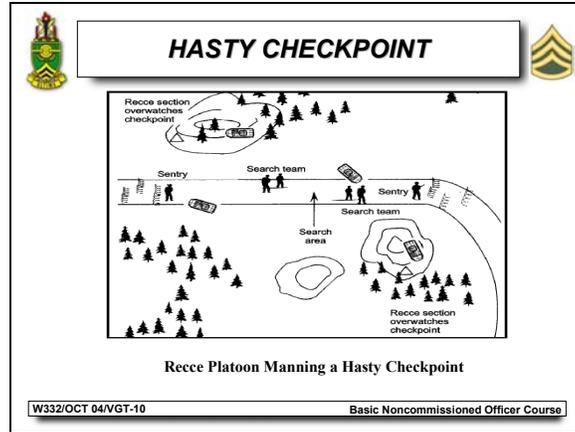
**NOTE:** Ask Question 10.

**QUESTION:** The figure below shows a reconnaissance platoon manning which of the following?

**ANSWER:**

- Hasty checkpoint.

**SHOW VGT-10, HASTY CHECKPOINT**



Ref: SH-2, (FM 3-20.98, p D-29, Fig D-10)

**REMOVE VGT-10**

**Other Planning Considerations**

The reconnaissance platoon leader must take the following requirements into account when planning the checkpoint mission:

- Obtain indirect fire support on key terrain near the checkpoint.
- Ensure that checkpoints are designed so that the minimum number of soldiers are exposed at any given time.
- Position automatic weapons to provide protection when soldiers are exposed.
- Ensure that reinforcement and counterattack plans are developed and rehearsed.
- Ensure that ROE/ROI are clear and understood by all soldiers manning the checkpoint.
- Plan for 24-hour operation of the checkpoint.
- Obtain logistical support.
- Coordinate for medical assistance and MEDEVAC and CASEVAC assets.

**NOTE:** Pass out SPE-1 for the students to use as a reference and check their answers.

**C. ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

<b>ACTION:</b>	Prepare for Contingencies at Checkpoints
<b>CONDITIONS:</b>	As a small unit leader in a company or battalion level unit, in a classroom environment, given FM 3-20.98.
<b>STANDARDS:</b>	Prepared for Contingencies at Checkpoints IAW FM 3-20.98, App D.

1. Learning Step / Activity 1. Contingencies at Checkpoints

- Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion
- Technique of Delivery: Small Group Instruction (SGI)
- Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:16
- Time of Instruction: 20 mins
- Media: VGT-11 thru VGT-13

The reconnaissance platoon leader must develop tactics and procedures to respond to various situations that can develop at a checkpoint. For example, a high volume of pedestrian and vehicle traffic to pass through a checkpoint; this congestion can compound by undisciplined driving habits of the local population and by the shortage of soldiers able to speak the local language. Belligerents can use the resulting confusion to smuggle weapons and explosives through the checkpoints. In addition, checkpoints face the constant threat of violence.

Leaders must plan for these contingencies when preparing personnel to man checkpoints. The ROE/ROI must be clear and flexible enough to accommodate rapid changes in any situation that may develop. The following VGT lists some examples of situations encountered at checkpoints, along with possible responses.

**SHOW VGT-11, Situations and Possible Responses**

<b>SITUATION AND POSSIBLE RESPONSES</b>	
<p><b>SITUATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversions covering the efforts to sneak or rush through the checkpoint, such as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sniper attack.</li> <li>- Ambulance arriving at checkpoint, with sirens blaring.</li> <li>- Staged fights or riots near the checkpoints.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sniper fire.</li> <li>• Thrown projectiles.</li> <li>• Imminent harm.</li> <li>• Civilian casualty.</li> <li>• Drive-by shooting.</li> </ul>	<p><b>POSSIBLE RESPONSES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close the checkpoint; rapidly emplace barricades to stop and contain both vehicular and pedestrian traffic in and around the checkpoint.</li> <li>• Use reaction force to handle situations outside checkpoint so that checkpoint personnel do not have to leave it.</li> <li>• Remain calm; report to higher headquarters.</li> <li>• Take cover.</li> <li>• Employ smoke.</li> <li>• Protect wounded.</li> <li>• Identify location of sniper.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Maintain standoff.</li> <li>• Protect self and others.</li> <li>• Do not throw objects back.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond with force in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Protect self and others.</li> <li>• Use force in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Provide first aid.</li> <li>• Report; request MEDEVAC.</li> <li>• Take cover.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond with force in accordance with ROE.</li> </ul>
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Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-32, Fig D-12 (SH-2)

**REMOVE VGT-11**

Another contingency the platoon must prepare for is the searching of personnel and vehicles, you must search people, material, and vehicles at roadblocks and checkpoints to control unauthorized movement of individuals and prohibited items (contraband).

**Planning Guidelines for Search Operations**

QUESTION: What factors must you consider when planning search operations?

**Note:** As individual students respond, ensure they include the definition/description of each factor. Their responses do not have to be verbatim from the reference but should demonstrate an understanding of each factor.

ANSWER:

- Search authority.
- Conduct of the search.
- Search rates.
- Use of force.
- Courtesy.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, pp D-32 and D-33, para D-149 thru D-153 (SH-2)

Checkpoint personnel must thoroughly understand the instructions issued for the conduct of searches. Instructions may cover may cover the following:

### SHOW VGT-12, CONDUCT OF THE SEARCH



#### CONDUCT OF THE SEARCH



- Personnel, vehicles, and/or items allowed to pass through the checkpoint.
- Personnel and/or vehicles not allowed to pass through the checkpoint.
- Procedures for detaining vehicles or personnel.
- Items to be confiscated.
- Procedures for handling confiscated items.

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Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-33

### REMOVE VGT-12

Let's review the "do's" and "don'ts" of search operations.

### SHOW VGT-13, DOs and DON'Ts of SEARCH OPERATIONS



#### DOs and DON'Ts OF SEARCH OPERATIONS



DO take these actions during a search operation:	DO NOT take these actions during a search operation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain professional, courteous demeanor when approaching the vehicle and talking to the driver.</li> <li>• Speak only to the driver; let him speak to the passengers.</li> <li>• Ask the driver politely to do what you want him to do.</li> <li>• Speak naturally and no louder than needed.</li> <li>• When searching an individual, be courteous. Use scanners whenever possible.</li> <li>• Whatever happens at the checkpoint, stay calm and make a special effort to be polite, regardless of your feelings.</li> <li>• Always maintain a high standard of dress and military bearing. If you look smart and professional, people are more likely to accept your authority and be willing to cooperate.</li> <li>• Contact your checkpoint commander whenever necessary.</li> <li>• Maintain situational awareness at all times.</li> <li>• Maintain strict security at all times.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show disrespect or give any hint of dislike.</li> <li>• Speak to women regardless of their age.</li> <li>• Put your head or arm in through the side window or open the door without permission.</li> <li>• Shout or show impatience.</li> <li>• Frisk women or tell them to put their hands up.</li> <li>• Point your weapon directly at people unless essential for security reasons.</li> <li>• Become involved in a heated argument.</li> <li>• Use force unless force is used against you. Use the minimum force necessary.</li> <li>• Become careless or sloppy in appearance.</li> <li>• Establish a routine pattern of operations. This will allow the enemy to take advantage of the checkpoint operations.</li> </ul>

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Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-34, Fig D-13

### **REMOVE VGT-13**

**QUESTION:** How much force are you allowed to use during the conduct of the search?

**ANSWER:** IAW established rules of engagement (ROE), you can use minimum essential force to eliminate any active resistance encountered during the search.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-33, para D-152

## 2. Learning Step / Activity 1. Search Procedures

Method of Instruction: Conference / Discussion  
 Technique of Delivery: Small Group Instruction (SGI)  
 Instructor to Student Ratio: 1:16  
 Time of Instruction: 20 mins  
 Media: VGT-14 thru VGT-16

### **Search of Individuals**

To ensure people passing through checkpoints do not feel threatened, searchers must be polite, considerate, patient, and tactful. Since the very presence of checkpoints can cause uneasiness or fear, it is during the initial handling of a person you are about to search that you should exercise the greatest caution. At least one member of the search team must provide security at all times while others conduct the search.

**QUESTION:** What are the recommended methods to use to search an individual?

**ANSWER:**

- Frisk search.
- Wall search.
- Strip search.
- Female search.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-34, para D-155-164

**NOTE:** Have one student read the description from the reference while other students demonstrate the frisk and wall search. Ask for volunteers. The class should follow along in the reference.

**NOTE:** Ensure students cover the following points during the demonstration and discussion on wall searches:

- Position of individual being searched.
- Position of searcher's guard.
- Position of the searcher.

**Strip Search**

We will not demonstrate the strip search. You will only use this extreme search when you suspect the individual is carrying documents or other contraband on his person. You must conduct the search in an enclosed area such as a room or tent. Several search techniques are available. One method is to use two unarmed searchers while an armed guard provides security. Remove the individual's clothing and search it carefully. You would then make a search of all possible concealment areas, including the mouth, nose, ears, hair, armpits, and groin area. A medic is a good choice to conduct this search. Care must be taken not to subject the individual to unnecessary embarrassment. Searchers must ensure that they maintain the person's privacy and dignity as much as possible.

**Search of Females**

Whenever possible use women to search other females. If female searchers are not available, consider using doctors, medics, or designated males from the local population. If male soldiers must search females, take all possible measures to prevent any action that would seem like a sexual molestation or assault.

**Search of Vehicles**

The platoon will conduct vehicles searches as well as searches of individuals. Vehicle searches may require special equipment such as metal detection devices and mirrors. Because a thorough vehicle search is a time-consuming process, establish a separate search area to prevent unnecessary delays. The following VGT shows an example of a search rate planning guide.

**SHOW VGT-14, VEHICLE SEARCHES**

VEHICLE SEARCHES		
SEARCH PATTERN	RATE (veh/hr/rlane)	TIME (per vehicle)
None	600-800	-
Vehicle Decal ID Check	400-600	10 sec
Driver ID Check	200-400	20 sec
Visual Observation of Passengers and Cargo Area	150-300	25 sec
Basic Physical and Visual Search of Passengers and Cargo Area	50-150	1.2 min
Comprehensive Vehicle Search	12-24	5 min

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Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-38, Table D-2 (SH-2)

**NOTE:** Discuss the different situations and possible responses.

**REMOVE VGT-14**

**SHOW VGT-15, EXAMPLE OF VEHICLE SEARCH PROCEDURES**

EXAMPLE OF VEHICLE SEARCH PROCEDURES	
SITUATION	RESPONSE
Weapons or explosives may be hidden in vehicle fuel tanks or inside components of vehicles.	Look for newly replaced vehicle components, scratches on vehicle components, new nuts and bolts, or other signs of recent work.
Weapons, explosives, and combatants may be sealed in hearses and ambulances with bodies or wounded civilians.	Treat these vehicles with respect, but search them and their contents thoroughly, including caskets. Do not disturb bodies. Have medics verify wounds.
Females may be used to smuggle weapons and explosives.	Male soldiers should not touch females; use female searchers or metal or mine detectors whenever possible. Use medical personnel if no female searchers are available.

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Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-38, Fig D-18 (SH-2)

Searchers instruct all occupants to get out and stand clear of the vehicle. Have the driver watch the search of the vehicle. A guard watches the passengers and provides additional security at all times. If sufficient searchers are available, search the passengers at the same time.

**REMOVE VGT-15**

### **Cordon and Search Operations**

We will end this lesson with a brief discussion of the role of the reconnaissance platoon in cordon and search operations. The reconnaissance platoon, in support of the company/troop or battalion/squadron may conduct cordon and search operations.

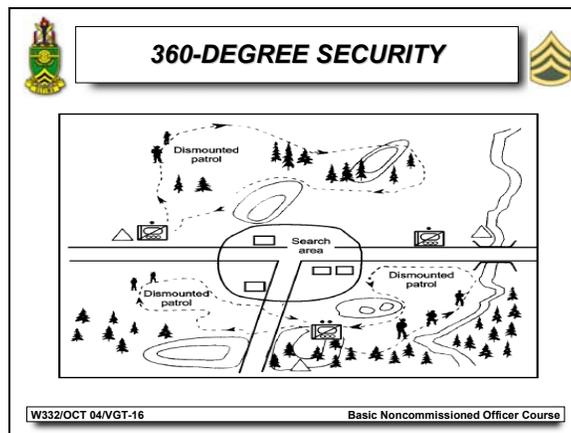
When intelligence identifies and locates members of an insurgent infrastructure, mount cordon and search operations to neutralize them.

Task organization for cordon and search operations includes a security force (cordon force), a search force, and a reserve force. The reconnaissance platoon will normally operate as part of the security force or the reserve force; if required, however, it can operate either by itself as the search force or as part of a larger search force.

Search zones are designated; assign a search party to each zone. Each search party has its own search force, security force, and reserve force.

### Procedures

#### SHOW VGT-16, 360-DEGREE SECURITY



Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-39 (SH-2)

An effective cordon is critical to the success of the search effort. Cordons isolate the search area, prevent the escape of individuals, and protect the forces conducting the operation. Deployment to the search area is rapid; synchronize it so it does not provide early warning to the local population. The security force surrounds the area while the search force moves in. The platoon establishes a hasty road block to support this operation.

#### REMOVE VGT-16

**SECTION IV. SUMMARY**

Method of Instruction: <u>Conference / Discussion</u>
Technique of Delivery: <u>Small Group Instruction (SGI)</u>
Instructor to Student Ratio is: <u>1:16</u>
Time of Instruction: <u>5 mins</u>
Media: <u>None</u>

**Check on Learning**

Briefly quiz the students on all learning activities. Clarify any questions the students have.

QUESTION: What is a roadblock used for?

ANSWER: Use a roadblock to stop the movement of vehicles along a route or to close access to certain areas or roads.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-23, para D-117 (SH-2)

QUESTION: What are the two types of roadblocks or checkpoints?

ANSWER: Deliberate and hasty.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-23, para D-116 (SH-2)

QUESTION: On what basis do we establish roadblocks or checkpoints?

ANSWER: Permanent, temporary, or surprise basis.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-23, para D-116 (SH-2)

QUESTION: If female searchers are not available, what other options should you consider?

ANSWER: Use doctors, medics, or designated males from the local population.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, App D, p D-37 and D-38, para D-164 (SH-2)

**Review / Summarize Lesson**

During the past two hours we briefly covered the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability and support operations. We covered the basics on establishing checkpoints and preparing for contingencies at checkpoints and roadblocks. Your unit's SOP will further define your role while conducting these missions.

Remember, situational awareness while conducting these missions is paramount to the overall success of your unit and the lives of your soldiers.

**SECTION V. STUDENT EVALUATION**

---

**Testing  
Requirements**

**NOTE:** Describe how the student must demonstrate accomplishment of the TLO. Refer student to the Student Evaluation Plan.

During this course, you will take a 50-question examination. The examination will include questions on the ELOs and TLO from this lesson. You must correctly answer at least 35 questions to receive a GO. A GO is a graduation requirement.

---

**Feedback  
Requirements**

**NOTE:** Feedback is essential to effective learning. Schedule and provide feedback on the evaluation and any information to help answer students' questions about the test. Provide remedial training as needed.

None

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**VIEWGRAPHS FOR LESSON 1: W332 version 1**

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Enabling Learning Objective A

Learning Step 1

VGT-1, Security Operations



## ***SECURITY OPERATIONS***



- **Convoy security**
- **Checkpoints**
- **Roadblocks**
- **Searches of personnel and vehicles**
- **Cordon and search operations**

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Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course

VGT-2, Reconnaissance (Recce) Platoon Roadblock

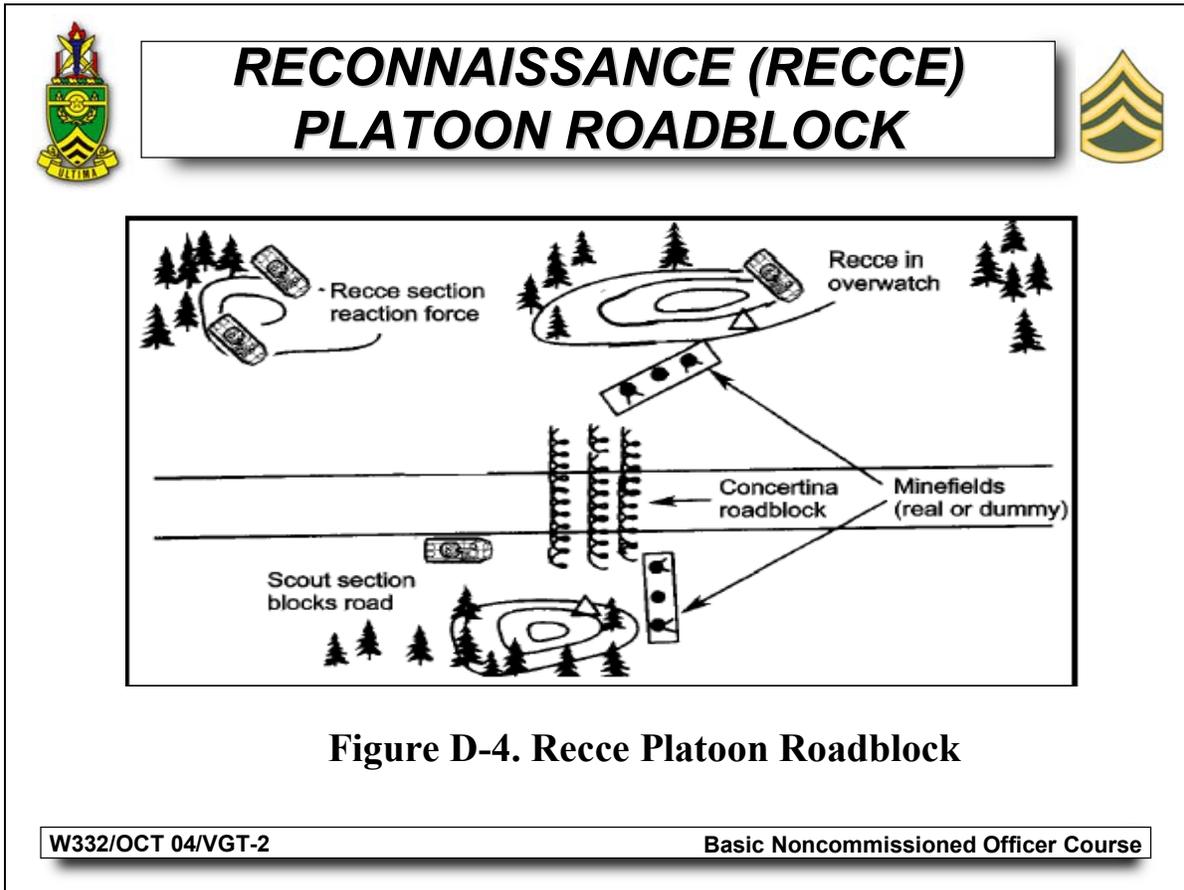
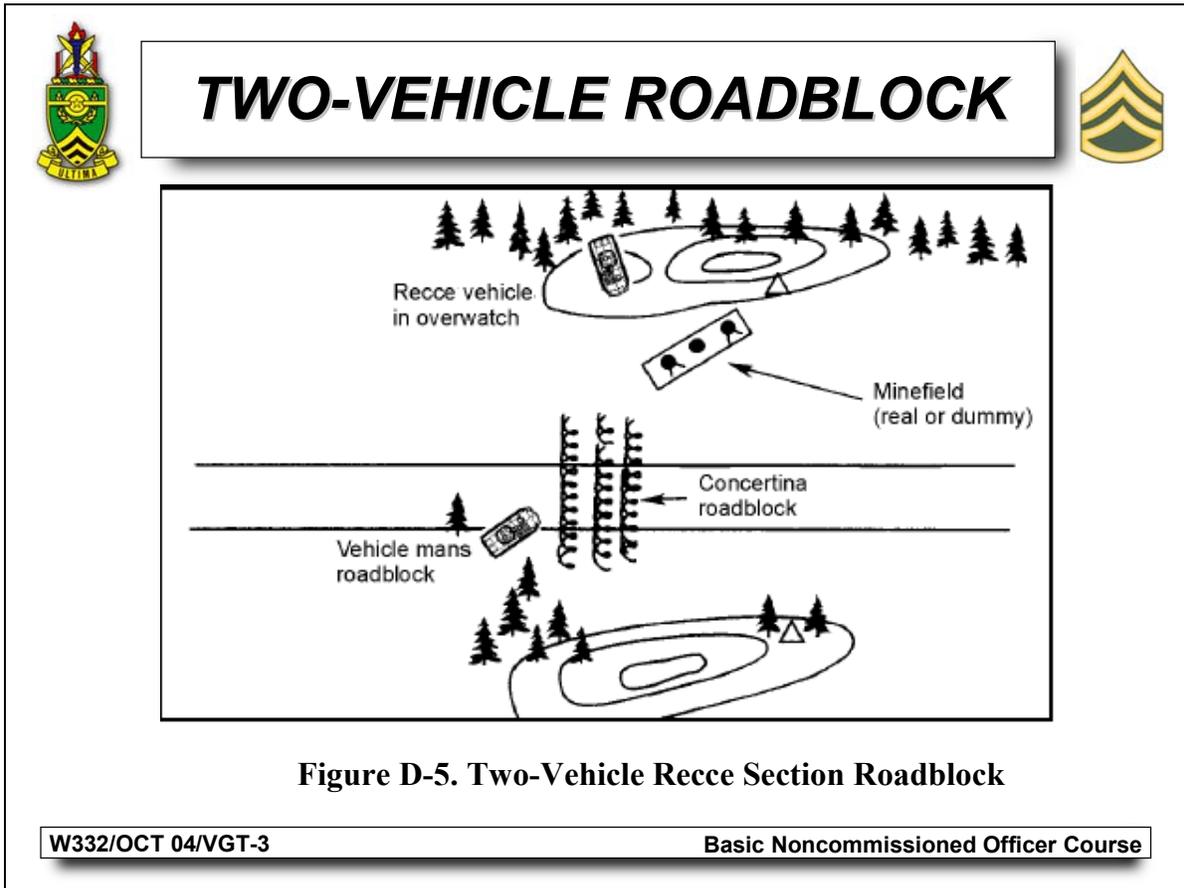


Figure D-4. Recce Platoon Roadblock

VGT-3, Two-Vehicle Roadblock



VGT-4, Concertina Wire Roadblock



# CONCERTINA WIRE ROADBLOCK

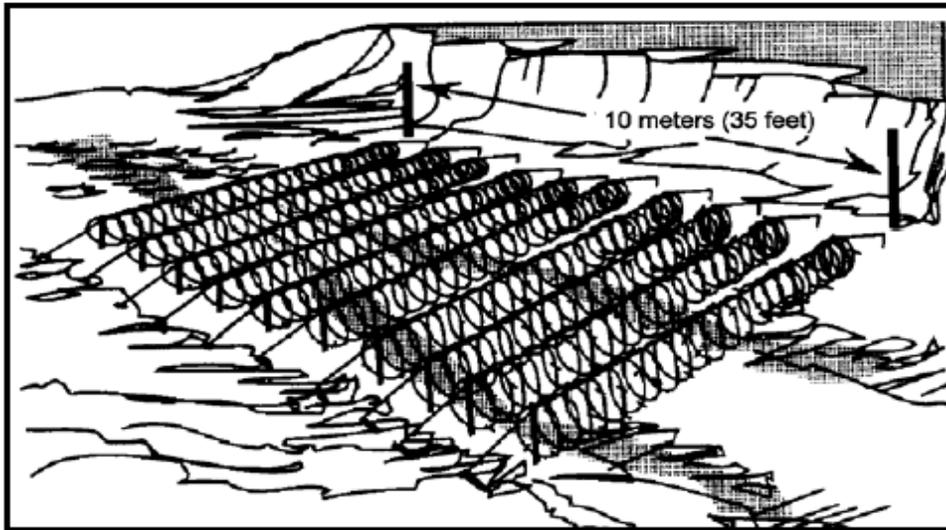


Figure D-6.

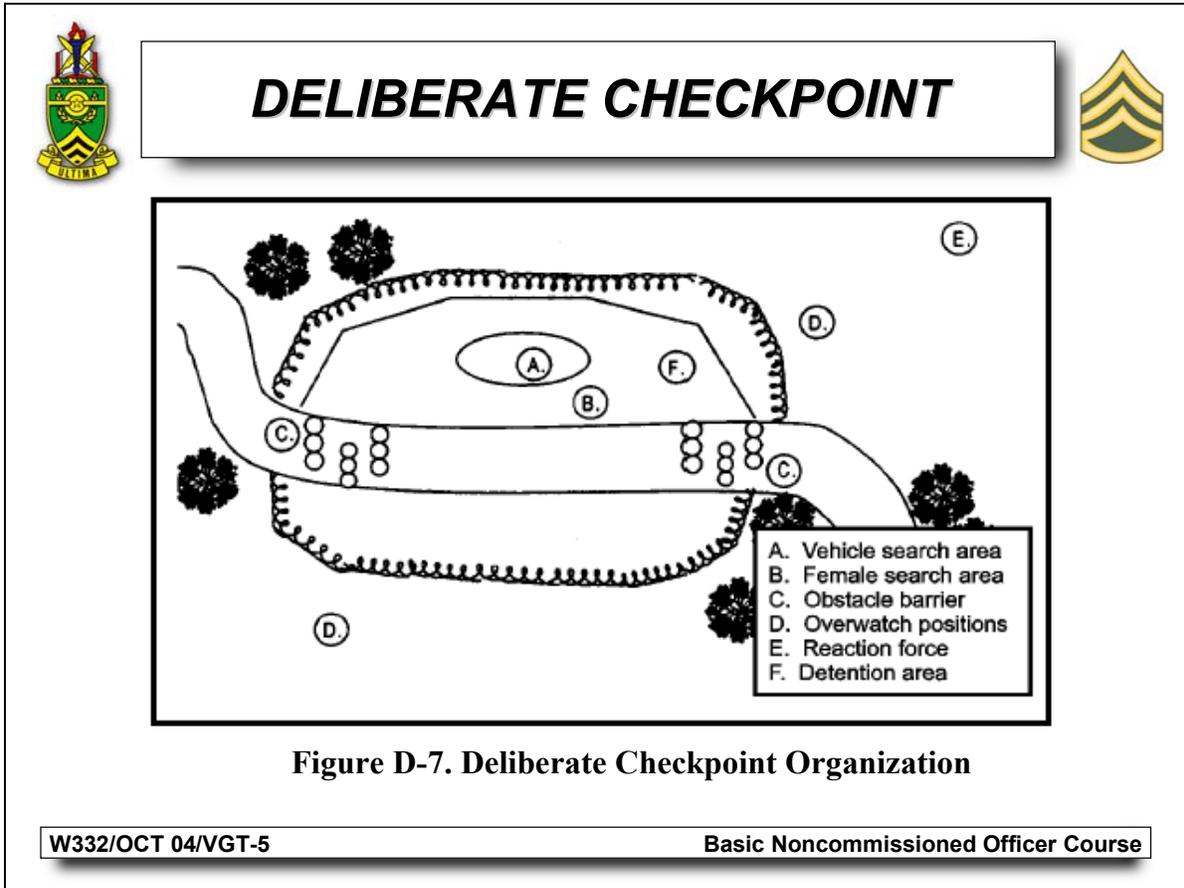
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Enabling Learning Objective B

Learning Step 1

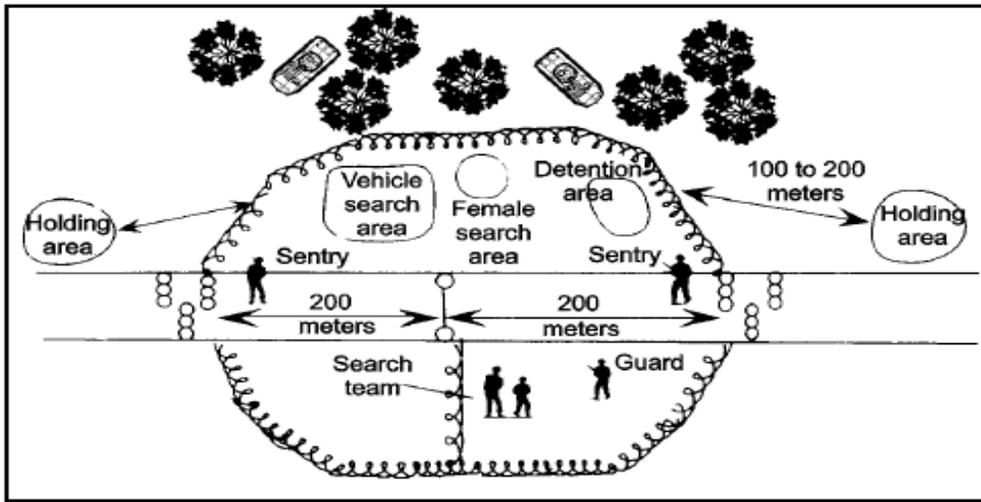
VGT-5, Deliberate Checkpoint



VGT-6, Light Traffic Checkpoint



# LIGHT TRAFFIC CHECKPOINT



Reconnaissance Section Manning a Light Traffic Checkpoint

VGT-7, Heavy Traffic Checkpoint

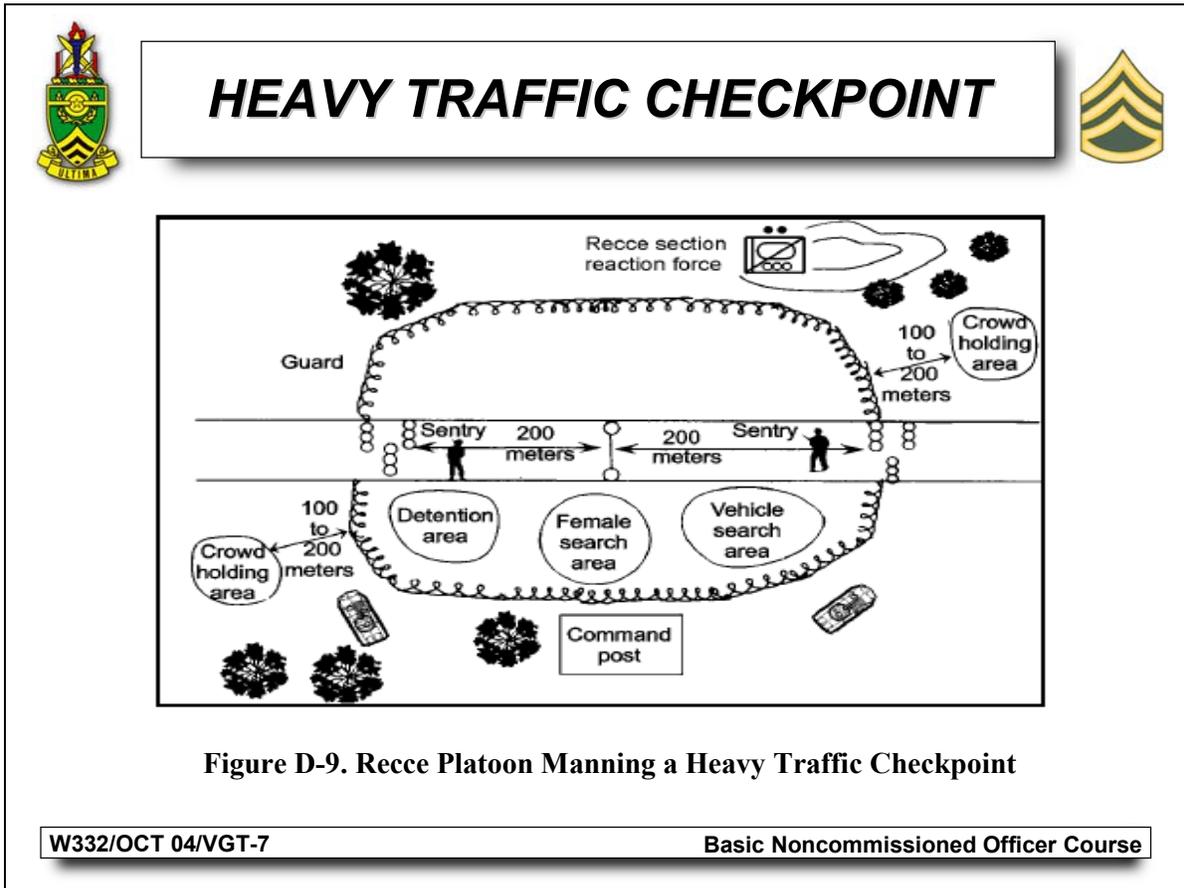


Figure D-9. Recce Platoon Manning a Heavy Traffic Checkpoint

## VGT-8, Other Personnel

***OTHER PERSONNEL***

- A civil affairs officer, a liaison officer, or a member of the civilian police or other local authority.
- An interpreter.
- A trained female searcher.

VGT-9, Equipment list for roadblocks and checkpoints

Learning Step 2



**EQUIPMENT LIST FOR ROADBLOCKS AND CHECKPOINTS**



GENERAL	ROADBLOCKS/ CHECKPOINTS	SEARCHES
Pyrotechnic pistols Riot guns Tear gas launchers Hand-held flashlights Antiriot helmets Shields, 3-ft 6-in Shields, 6-ft Police batons Handcuffs Body armor Marshaling wands Telescopes and tripods Binoculars Infrared devices Loudspeakers Fire extinguisher Cameras with flash attachments and tripods Telescopic sights Photographic filter Instant cameras Whistles Hand-held radios (for use in urban areas)	Portable lamp/lights Marker lights Traffic cones Traffic signs Visor sleeves Tire puncture chains Directional arrows Lightweight barriers Mirrors	Ladders Flashlights Picks/shovels Wrecking bars Hand tools, fluorescent (hammers, pliers, screwdrivers) Rope Magnets Telescopic mirror Axe Mine markers Helmets White tape Mine detectors Eye shields Measuring tape Metal-cutting tools Chisels Knives Saws Mine probes Safety harness

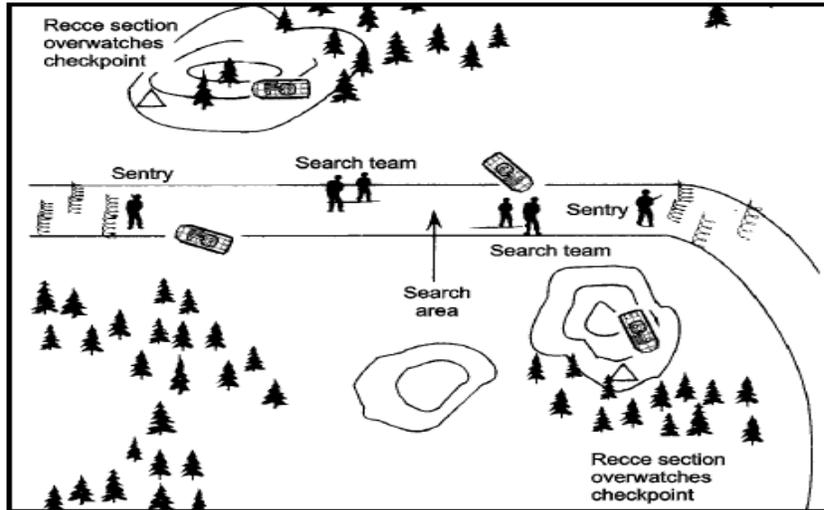
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Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course

VGT-10, Hasty Checkpoint



# HASTY CHECKPOINT



**Recce Platoon Manning a Hasty Checkpoint**

## Enabling Learning Objective C

## Learning Step 1

## VGT-11, Situation And Responses

	<h2 style="margin: 0;">SITUATION AND POSSIBLE RESPONSES</h2>					
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 5px;">SITUATION</th> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 5px;">POSSIBLE RESPONSES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversions covering the efforts to sneak or rush through the checkpoint, such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sniper attack.</li> <li>- Ambulance arriving at checkpoint, with sirens blaring.</li> <li>- Staged fights or riots near the checkpoints.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sniper fire.</li> <li>• Thrown projectiles.</li> <li>• Imminent harm.</li> <li>• Civilian casualty.</li> <li>• Drive-by shooting.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close the checkpoint; rapidly emplace barricades to stop and contain both vehicular and pedestrian traffic in and around the checkpoint.</li> <li>• Use reaction force to handle situations outside checkpoint so that checkpoint personnel do not have to leave it.</li> <li>• Remain calm; report to higher headquarters.</li> <li>• Take cover.</li> <li>• Employ smoke.</li> <li>• Protect wounded.</li> <li>• Identify location of sniper.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Maintain standoff.</li> <li>• Protect self and others.</li> <li>• Do not throw objects back.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond with force in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Protect self and others.</li> <li>• Use force in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Provide first aid.</li> <li>• Report; request MEDEVAC.</li> <li>• Take cover.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond with force in accordance with ROE.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			SITUATION	POSSIBLE RESPONSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversions covering the efforts to sneak or rush through the checkpoint, such as:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sniper attack.</li> <li>- Ambulance arriving at checkpoint, with sirens blaring.</li> <li>- Staged fights or riots near the checkpoints.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sniper fire.</li> <li>• Thrown projectiles.</li> <li>• Imminent harm.</li> <li>• Civilian casualty.</li> <li>• Drive-by shooting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close the checkpoint; rapidly emplace barricades to stop and contain both vehicular and pedestrian traffic in and around the checkpoint.</li> <li>• Use reaction force to handle situations outside checkpoint so that checkpoint personnel do not have to leave it.</li> <li>• Remain calm; report to higher headquarters.</li> <li>• Take cover.</li> <li>• Employ smoke.</li> <li>• Protect wounded.</li> <li>• Identify location of sniper.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Maintain standoff.</li> <li>• Protect self and others.</li> <li>• Do not throw objects back.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond with force in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Protect self and others.</li> <li>• Use force in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Provide first aid.</li> <li>• Report; request MEDEVAC.</li> <li>• Take cover.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond with force in accordance with ROE.</li> </ul>
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W332/OCT 04/VGT-11		Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course				

## VGT-12, Conduct of the Search



## ***CONDUCT OF THE SEARCH***



- Personnel, vehicles, and/or items allowed to pass through the checkpoint.
- Personnel and/or vehicles not allowed to pass through the checkpoint.
- Procedures for detaining vehicles or personnel.
- Items to be confiscated.
- Procedures for handling confiscated items.

## VGT-13, Do's and Don'ts of Search Operations



## ***DOs and DON'Ts OF SEARCH OPERATIONS***



<b>DO take these actions during a search operation:</b>	<b>DO NOT take these actions during a search operation:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain professional, courteous demeanor when approaching the vehicle and talking to the driver.</li> <li>• Speak only to the driver; let him speak to the passengers.</li> <li>• Ask the driver politely to do what you want him to do.</li> <li>• Speak naturally and no louder than needed.</li> <li>• When searching an individual, be courteous. Use scanners whenever possible.</li> <li>• Whatever happens at the checkpoint, stay calm and make a special effort to be polite, regardless of your feelings.</li> <li>• Always maintain a high standard of dress and military bearing. If you look smart and professional, people are more likely to accept your authority and be willing to cooperate.</li> <li>• Contact your checkpoint commander whenever necessary.</li> <li>• Maintain situational awareness at all times.</li> <li>• Maintain strict security at all times.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show disrespect or give any hint of dislike.</li> <li>• Speak to women regardless of their age.</li> <li>• Put your head or arm in through the side window or open the door without permission.</li> <li>• Shout or show impatience.</li> <li>• Frisk women or tell them to put their hands up.</li> <li>• Point your weapon directly at people unless essential for security reasons.</li> <li>• Become involved in a heated argument.</li> <li>• Use force unless force is used against you. Use the minimum force necessary.</li> <li>• Become careless or sloppy in appearance.</li> <li>• Establish a routine pattern of operations. This will allow the enemy to take advantage of the checkpoint operations.</li> </ul>

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## VGT-14, Vehicle Searches



## VEHICLE SEARCHES



SEARCH PATTERN	RATE (veh/hr/lane)	TIME (per vehicle)
None	600-800	-
Vehicle Decal ID Check	400-600	10 sec
Driver ID Check	200-400	20 sec
Visual Observation of Passengers and Cargo Area	150-300	25 sec
Basic Physical and Visual Search of Passengers and Cargo Area	50-150	1.2 min
Comprehensive Vehicle Search	12-24	5 min

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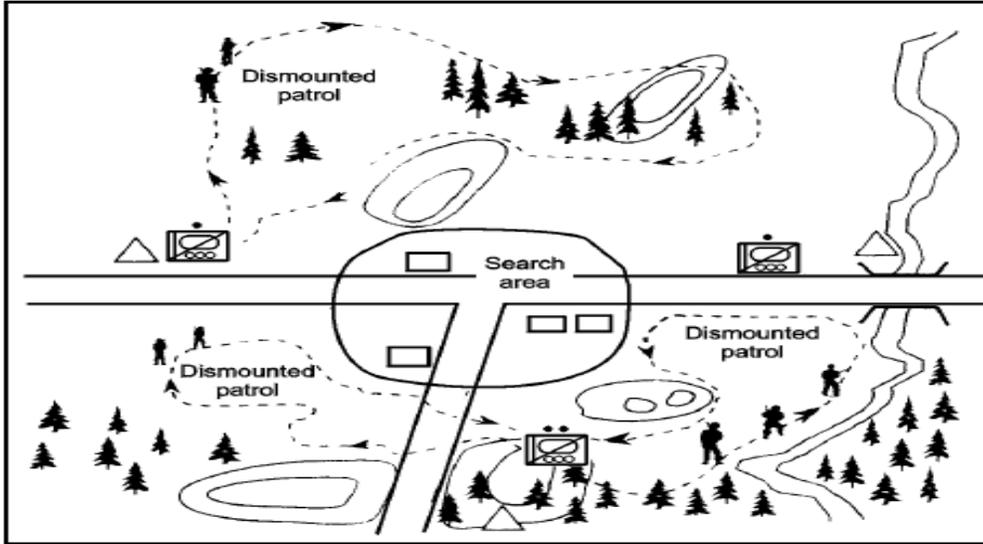
VGT-15, Example of vehicle search procedures

	<h2><b>EXAMPLE OF VEHICLE SEARCH PROCEDURES</b></h2>								
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th data-bbox="456 531 594 558"><b>SITUATION</b></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td data-bbox="358 581 711 663">Weapons or explosives may be hidden in vehicle fuel tanks or inside components of vehicles.</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="358 722 695 829">Weapons, explosives, and combatants may be sealed in hearses and ambulances with bodies or wounded civilians.</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="358 886 740 940">Females may be used to smuggle weapons and explosives.</td></tr></tbody></table>	<b>SITUATION</b>	Weapons or explosives may be hidden in vehicle fuel tanks or inside components of vehicles.	Weapons, explosives, and combatants may be sealed in hearses and ambulances with bodies or wounded civilians.	Females may be used to smuggle weapons and explosives.	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th data-bbox="987 531 1125 558"><b>RESPONSE</b></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td data-bbox="857 581 1239 688">Look for newly replaced vehicle components, scratches on vehicle components, new nuts and bolts, or other signs of recent work.</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="857 722 1247 856">Treat these vehicles with respect, but search them and their contents thoroughly, including caskets. Do not disturb bodies. Have medics verify wounds.</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="857 886 1247 1020">Male soldiers should not touch females; use female searchers or metal or mine detectors whenever possible. Use medical personnel if no female searchers are available.</td></tr></tbody></table>	<b>RESPONSE</b>	Look for newly replaced vehicle components, scratches on vehicle components, new nuts and bolts, or other signs of recent work.	Treat these vehicles with respect, but search them and their contents thoroughly, including caskets. Do not disturb bodies. Have medics verify wounds.	Male soldiers should not touch females; use female searchers or metal or mine detectors whenever possible. Use medical personnel if no female searchers are available.
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<b>W332/OCT 04/VGT-15</b>		<b>Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course</b>							

VGT-16, 360-Degree Security



# 360-DEGREE SECURITY



W332/OCT 04/VGT-16

Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course

**Appendix B Test(s) and Test Solution(s) (N/A)**

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**PRACTICAL EXERCISE SHEET PE-1**

<b>Title</b>	ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHECKPOINT						
<b>Lesson Number / Title</b>	W332 version 1 / ESTABLISHMENT OF A CHECKPOINT						
<b>Introduction</b>	None						
<b>Motivator</b>	This practical exercise will reveal how well you understand the establishment of a checkpoint. Your understanding of today's doctrine will greatly enhance your ability to assist in the planning and execution of establishing a checkpoint.						
<b>Terminal Learning Objective</b>	<p><b>NOTE:</b> The instructor should inform the students of the following Terminal Learning Objective covered by this practical exercise.</p> <p>At the completion of this lesson, you [the student] will:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Action:</b></td> <td>Establishing a checkpoint.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Conditions:</b></td> <td>As a small unit leader in a company or battalion level unit, in a classroom environment, given FM 3-20.98.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Standards:</b></td> <td>           Established a checkpoint by--           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability operations and support operations.</li> <li>• Establishing a deliberate checkpoint and a hasty checkpoint.</li> <li>• Preparing for contingencies at checkpoints.</li> </ul>           IAW FM 3-20.98, Appendix D, Section V.         </td> </tr> </table>	<b>Action:</b>	Establishing a checkpoint.	<b>Conditions:</b>	As a small unit leader in a company or battalion level unit, in a classroom environment, given FM 3-20.98.	<b>Standards:</b>	Established a checkpoint by-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability operations and support operations.</li> <li>• Establishing a deliberate checkpoint and a hasty checkpoint.</li> <li>• Preparing for contingencies at checkpoints.</li> </ul> IAW FM 3-20.98, Appendix D, Section V.
<b>Action:</b>	Establishing a checkpoint.						
<b>Conditions:</b>	As a small unit leader in a company or battalion level unit, in a classroom environment, given FM 3-20.98.						
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<b>Safety Requirements</b>	None						
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	Low						
<b>Environmental Considerations</b>	None						
<b>Evaluation</b>	This is not a graded PE. There will be a group discussion of the solutions to clarify any questions.						
<b>Instructional Lead-In</b>	None						
<b>Resource Requirements</b>	<p><b>Instructor Materials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPE-1</li> </ul> <p><b>Student Materials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pen or pencils and writing paper.</li> <li>• Reading material listed on the Advance Sheet.</li> <li>• PE-1</li> </ul>						
<b>Special Instructions</b>	None						

W332 Establishment of a Checkpoint

Practical Exercise -1, W332, Establishment of a checkpoint

- 1. List four uses of manned checkpoints.

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- 2. Reconnaissance sections and squads can operate heavy and light traffic checkpoints.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.

- 3. What are the four parts of a checkpoint?

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- 4. When establishing checkpoints, you must establish separate search areas for which of the following?
  - a. Females.
  - b. Heavy Traffic.
  - c. Search teams.
  - d. Weapons.

- 5. What is the task organization of a checkpoint?

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6. What other personnel should be on hand to assist the reconnaissance platoon with checkpoint activities?

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7. What is the purpose of a hasty checkpoint?

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8. What are some possible locations for a hasty checkpoint?

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9. What are some of the special equipment and personnel requirements for establishing a hasty checkpoint?

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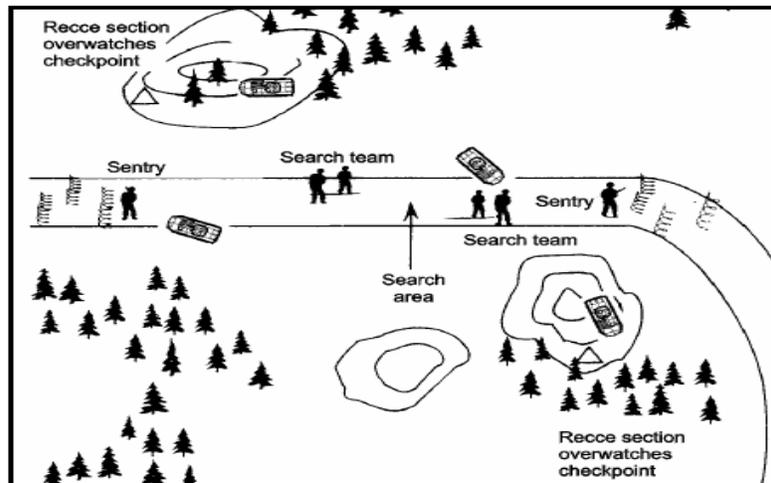
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10. The figure below shows a reconnaissance platoon manning which of the following?
- Deliberate checkpoint.
  - Hasty checkpoint.



## Solution to PE-1, W332 Establishment of a Checkpoint

1. List four uses of manned checkpoints (Any four of the following is correct).

Answer:

- Control movement along specific routes.
- Maintain continuous monitoring of road movement.
- Apprehend suspects.
- Prevent smuggling of controlled items.
- Prevent infiltration of unauthorized civilians or military forces into or through a controlled area.
- Check vehicles and personnel for weapons, ammunition, and explosives.
- Ensure proper use of routes by civilian and military traffic.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-25, para D-119(SH-2)

2. Reconnaissance sections and squads can operate heavy and light traffic checkpoints.

Answer: b. False.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-25, para D-120(SH-2)

3. What are the four parts of a checkpoint?

Answer:

- Obstacles (barriers).
- Search areas.
- Security overwatch and fighting positions.
- Holding area.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-27, para D-121(SH-2)

4. When establishing checkpoints, you must establish separate search areas for which of the following?

Answer: a. Females.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-27, para D-123(SH-2)

5. What is the task organization of a checkpoint?

Answer:

- Headquarters element.
- Security force.
- Search teams.
- Sentry teams.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-28, para D-126(SH-2)

6. What other personnel should be on hand to assist the reconnaissance platoon with checkpoint activities?

Answer:

- A civil affairs officer, a liaison officer, or a member of the civilian police of other local authority.
- An interpreter.
- A trained female searcher.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-28, para D-133(SH-2)

7. What is the purpose of a hasty checkpoint?

Answer: Hasty checkpoints are set up to achieve surprise. You would establish them in locations where approaching traffic could not observe them until it is too late to withdraw and escape without being seen.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-29, para D-134(SH-2)

8. What are some possible locations for a hasty checkpoint?

Answer:

- Tunnels and large culverts.
- Bridges.
- Defiles.
- Positions beyond sharp curves.
- Highway intersections.
- Key terrain on highways.
- Reverse slopes of hills.
- Other locations that limit detection from long distances.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-28, para D-134(SH-2)

9. What are some of the special equipment and personnel requirements for establishing a hasty checkpoint?

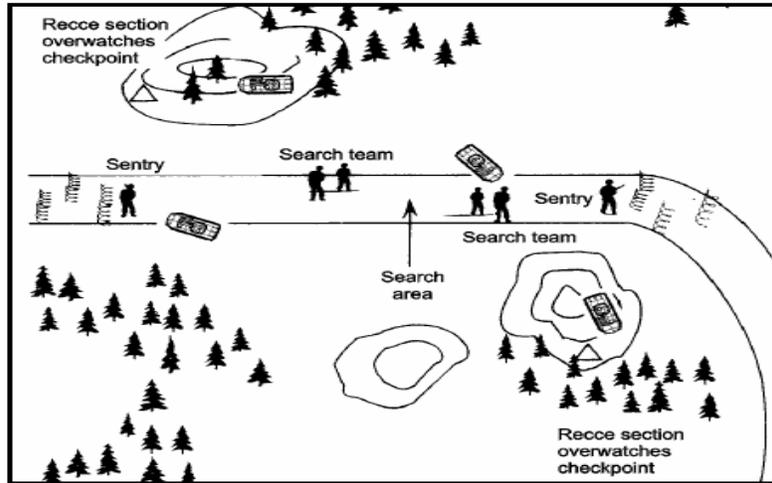
Answer:

- Signs.
- Communications.
- Lighting and Night Observation Devices.
- Barriers.
- Weapons.
- Linguists.

Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-30, para D-137 thru D-142(SH-2)

10. The figure below shows a reconnaissance platoon manning which of the following?

Answer: b. Hasty checkpoint.



Ref: FM 3-20.98, p D-29, Fig D-109SH-20(SH-2)

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**HANDOUTS FOR LESSON 1: W332 version 1**

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**This Appendix  
Contains**

This appendix contains the items listed in this table--

<b>Title/Synopsis</b>	<b>Pages</b>
SH-1, Advance Sheet.	SH-1-1
SH-2, Extract from FM 3-20.98, App D, Section V	SH-2-1

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## Student Handout 1

### Advance Sheet

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**Lesson Hours** This lesson consists of 1 hour and 50 minutes of small group instruction and a 10 min Practical Exercise.

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**Overview** This lesson covers information on establishing a checkpoint.

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**Learning Objective** Terminal Learning Objective (TLO):

<b>Action:</b>	Establish a checkpoint.
<b>Condition:</b>	As a small unit leader in a company or battalion level unit, in a classroom environment, given FM 3-20.98.
<b>Standard:</b>	Established a checkpoint by-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability and support operations.</li> <li>• Establishing a deliberate and a hasty checkpoint.</li> <li>• Preparing for contingencies at checkpoints.</li> </ul> <p>IAW FM 3-20.98, Appendix D, Section V.</p>

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**ELO A** Identify the role of the reconnaissance platoon in stability and support operations.

**ELO B** Establish a deliberate and a hasty checkpoint.

**ELO C** Prepare for contingencies at checkpoints.

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**Assignment** The assignments for this lesson are:

- Read SH-2, Extract from FM 3-20.98, Section V, Appendix D.
  - Complete Practical Exercise-1.
- 

**Additional Subject Area Resources** None

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**Bring to class** You must bring the following items to class:

- All reference material received for this class.
  - Writing material.
-

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## Student Handout 2

### Extracted material from FM 3-20.98

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This student handout contains 19 pages of extracted material from FM 3-20.98, Appendix D, Section V, pp D-22 thru D-40.

**Disclaimer:** The training developer downloaded the extracted material from the General Dennis J. Reimer Training and Doctrine Digital Library Home Page. The text may contain passive voice, misspellings, grammatical errors, etc., and may not be in compliance with the Army Writing Style Program.

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## Appendix D

# Stability Operations and Support Operations

Each type of reconnaissance platoon, especially the recce platoon, has unique capabilities that make it an important asset to Army units executing missions as part of stability operations and support operations. The platoon may be called upon to perform a variety of missions in a wide range of political, military, and geographical environments and in both combat and noncombat situations (see Table D-1). These operations will almost always be decentralized and can require the platoon leader to make immediate decisions that may have strategic or operational consequences. The distinction between these roles and situations will not always be clear, presenting unique challenges for the platoon, its leaders, and its soldiers.

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General Considerations .....	D-2
The Range of Military Operations .....	D-2
Activities in Stability Operations and Support Operations .....	D-4
Planning and Operational Considerations ...	D-4
Stability Operations .....	D-11
Characteristics of Stability Operations .....	D-11
The Army's Role in Stability Operations .....	D-12
Types of Stability Operations .....	D-13
Considerations for Stability Operations .....	D-16
Support Operations .....	D-17
Characteristics of Support Operations .....	D-17
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Categories of Support Operations .....	D-18
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Role of the Reconnaissance Platoon in Stability Operations and Support Operations .....	D-22
Platoon Employment Considerations .....	D-22
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Light/Medium Operations in Stability and Support Environments .....	D-41
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The Threat .....	D-41
Capabilities and Limitations of the Reconnaissance Platoon .....	D-42
Light/Medium Urban Operations .....	D-42

## SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

**NOTE:** US Army policy normally does not allow a unit to modify its warfighting METL unless and until the unit is selected for stability operations and support operations. Only then should a unit train for specific mission-related tasks. Chief among these are operations with very restrictive ROE/ROI and orientation on the area, its culture, and the nature of the conflict.

D-1. Stability operations apply military power to influence the political environment, to facilitate diplomacy, or to interrupt or prevent specific illegal activities. These operations cover a broad spectrum. At one

end are development and assistance activities aimed at enhancing a government's willingness and ability to care for its people. At the other are coercive military actions; these involve the application of limited, carefully prescribed force, or the threat of force, to achieve specific objectives.

D-2. US military forces conduct support operations to assist designated groups by providing essential supplies and services in the face of adverse conditions, usually those created by man-made or natural disasters. Mission success in support operations, which are normally characterized by the lack of an active opponent, is measured in terms of the ability to relieve suffering and to help civil authorities respond to crises. Primary goals of these operations are to meet the immediate needs of the supported groups and to transfer responsibility quickly and efficiently to appropriate civilian authorities.

D-3. The general considerations discussion of this appendix focuses on several important aspects of stability operations and support operations. Later segments examine stability operations and support operations, respectively, in greater detail, followed by discussions of tasks specific to the reconnaissance platoon and of the role of light/heavy operations in stability and support environments. Refer to Chapter 6 of this manual for a discussion of urban operations, which provide the operational framework for many types of stability operations and support operations.

## **SECTION II – GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS**

D-4. Stability operations and support operations entail the adaptation of capabilities developed for warfighting to the political and military environments of peace and conflict. The warfighting doctrine described in this manual is used, with suitable modification, to accommodate such situations.

### **THE RANGE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS**

D-5. Stability operations and support operations that take place in the peacetime and conflict environments may entail the full range of military operations (refer to Table D-1). These operations may also require working closely with other state and/or federal agencies, civilian agencies, and host-nation governments if the operation is outside the United States.

#### **PEACETIME**

D-6. In peacetime, a variety of measures are employed to achieve national objectives; these include political, economic, and informational measures, as well as military actions short of combat operations or active support of warring parties. Within this environment, US forces may conduct training exercises to demonstrate national resolve; conduct peacekeeping operations; participate in nation-building activities; conduct disaster relief and humanitarian assistance; provide security assistance to friends and allies; or execute shows of force. Confrontations

and tensions may escalate during peacetime to reach a point of transition into a state of conflict.

**Table D-1. The Range of Military Operations**

STATES OF THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT	GOALS	MILITARY OPERATIONS	MISSIONS	RECENT OPERATIONS
WAR	Fight and win	WAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large-scale combat operations</li> <li>• Attack</li> <li>• Defend</li> </ul>	DESERT STORM
CONFLICT	Deter war and resolve conflict	STABILITY AND SUPPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strikes and raids</li> <li>• Peacekeeping or peace enforcement</li> <li>• Support to insurgency</li> <li>• Antiterrorism</li> <li>• NEOs</li> </ul>	RESTORE HOPE
PEACETIME	Promote peace	STABILITY AND SUPPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counterdrug operations</li> <li>• Disaster relief</li> <li>• Civil support</li> <li>• Peace-building</li> <li>• Nation-building assistance</li> </ul>	HURRICANE ANDREW RELIEF

**CONFLICT**

D-7. Conflict can encompass numerous types of situations, including the following:

- Clashes or crises over boundary disputes and land and water territorial claims.
- Situations in which opposing political factions engage in military actions to gain control of political leadership within a nation.
- Armed clashes between nations or between organized parties within a nation to achieve limited political or military objectives.

D-8. While regular military forces are sometimes involved, the use of irregular forces frequently predominates in conflict actions. Conflict is often protracted, confined to a restricted geographic area, and limited in weaponry and level of violence. In this state, military response to a threat is exercised indirectly, usually in support of other elements of national power. Limited objectives, however, may be achieved by the short, focused, and direct application of military force. Conflict approaches the threshold of a state of war as the number of nations and/or troops, the frequency of battles, and the level of violence increase over an extended time.

**IMPACT ON THE RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON**

D-9. Stability operations and support operations involving the reconnaissance platoon will occur most often in the state of peacetime. The platoon can assist in a variety of activities during these operations, such as populace and movement control (checkpoints and roadblocks), the handling of EPWs or refugees, or EPW exchanges. Refer to the discussion later in this appendix for specific examples of stability and support situations in which the platoon may participate.

**NOTE:** Military operations involving reconnaissance platoons occur most often in the state of conflict. These may include standard security and reconnaissance missions in support of offensive and defensive operations. Refer to the appropriate portions of this manual for information on these operations.

## ACTIVITIES IN STABILITY OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS

D-10. As outlined in FM 100-5, the Army's missions in stability operations and support operations are categorized into several types of activities. Examples of these missions are listed in Figure D-1; for additional details, refer to the discussions of stability operations and support operations later in this appendix.

D-11. Although the activities of stability operations and support operations have distinct characteristics, they often overlap in execution. For example, forces involved in a peacekeeping operation must protect themselves and the local populace against terrorism; conversely, a terrorist incident may result in the execution of a specific operation to combat terrorism.

Noncombatant Evacuation Operations	Combating Terrorism
Arms Control	Peacekeeping Operations
Support for Domestic Civil Authorities	Peace Enforcement
Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief	Show of Force
Security Assistance	Support for Insurgencies and Counterinsurgencies
Nation-building Assistance	Attacks and Raids
Support for Counterdrug Operations	

**Figure D-1. Military Activities in Stability Operations and Support Operations**

## PLANNING AND OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

D-12. Although stability operations and support operations can take place in any part of the world, they are most likely to occur in third world countries, where social, political, economic, and psychological factors contribute to political instability. Each country or region is unique, with its own history, culture, goals, and problems. US forces deployed to these areas can be subject to rapid and dramatic changes in situations and missions. The reconnaissance platoon leader must understand this environment; he must plan for rapid changes in the situation or mission and constantly be prepared to adapt to them. In addition, the platoon must be prepared to operate in any type of terrain and climate.

D-13. The following paragraphs examine several important considerations that will influence planning and preparation for stability operations and support operations. For a detailed discussion of these subjects, refer to FM 3-07.3 (FM 100-23).

## **ENVIRONMENT**

**NOTE:** The term “environment” in the following discussion is not equivalent to the states of the operational environment (peace, conflict, war) examined earlier in this appendix. As an operational consideration, the environment refers to the cultural, political, and military context in which stability operations and support operations take place, as well as to terrain and weather in the area of operations.

D-14. Stability operations and support operations can take place in any part of the world. To deal effectively with the diverse situations they may face, US forces must undergo orientation training on the complex conditions and factors at work in a specific region. Each soldier must understand the political and economic situation, as well as the cultures, climates, and terrain of the region. He should understand the military situation, especially the doctrine, tactics, and equipment that are employed by belligerent, guerrilla, and terrorist forces. Orientation training should also clarify the following environmental factors as well as the planning and operational considerations covered in the remainder of this discussion.

### **Tempo**

D-15. Although extreme tension may underlie stability operations and support operations, the tempo of these operations is generally slow. Nonetheless, the speed of military action can vary widely, from fast, violent tactical movement by a reaction force for the purpose of relieving encircled friendly forces to the deliberate occupation of stationary defensive positions to provide overwatch at traffic control points.

D-16. Throughout stability operations and support operations, the threat can be expected to execute both overt and covert operations to test friendly reaction times and security procedures. Units that are predictable or that lack sound OPSEC leave themselves susceptible to attack. For the reconnaissance platoon, the key to a secure environment is not only to maintain the highest possible level of OPSEC, but also to vary the techniques by which security procedures are executed.

### **Role of US Forces**

D-17. All soldiers should be aware of the role US forces will play in the overall mission. This is especially vital when Americans are part of a combined force that requires constant interaction and coordination with the soldiers of foreign nations. In all cases, the commander’s intent and his projected end state should be simplified and presented in a way that gives soldiers the guidance they need to accomplish the mission.

### **Peacekeeping versus Peace Enforcement**

D-18. Training for stability operations and support operations should also focus on the distinction between peacekeeping and peace enforcement. Peacekeeping is a highly visible activity; force protection is

often more difficult. Peace enforcement operations are more likely to involve the use of force, cover and concealment, and the tactical considerations of OPSEC. Leaders at every level must understand the role of U.S. forces based on the commander's intent. **If this role is not clear, they must seek clarification.**

## INTELLIGENCE

D-19. Intelligence is crucial during the execution of stability operations and support operations. The threats faced by military forces in these operations are more ambiguous than those in other situations because combatants, guerrillas, and terrorists can easily blend with the civilian population. Before forces are committed, intelligence must be collected, processed, and focused to support all planning, training, and operational requirements. **(NOTE:** For additional information, refer to FM 3-07 [FM 100-20].)

## DECENTRALIZED OPERATIONS

D-20. Although stability operations and support operations are normally centrally planned, execution often takes the form of small-scale, decentralized actions conducted over extended distances. Responsibility for making decisions on the ground will fall to junior leaders. Effective command guidance and a thorough understanding of the applicable ROE (refer to the following discussion) are critical at each operational level.

## RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

D-21. ROE are politically imposed restrictions on military operations. The ROE are directed by higher military authorities based on the political and tactical situations and the level of threat. For example, these restrictions may require that the forces involved limit their use of firepower to a certain geographical area or that they limit the duration of their operations. Refer to Figure D-2 for an example of ROE for one possible situation.

D-22. ROE must be considered during the planning and execution of all operations. **The unit's TTP will require adjustment based on each particular situation's ROE.** Understanding, adjusting for, and properly executing ROE are especially important to success in stability operations and support operations. The restrictions change whenever the political and military situations change; this means ROE must be explained to friendly soldiers continuously.

All threat military personnel and vehicles transporting threat personnel or their equipment may be engaged subject to the following restrictions:

- A. When possible, the threat will be warned first and asked to surrender.
- B. Armed force is the last resort.
- C. Armed civilians will be engaged only in self-defense.
- D. Civilian aircraft will not be engaged, except in self-defense, without approval from division level.
- E. All civilians should be treated with respect and dignity. Civilians and their property should not be harmed unless necessary to save US lives. If possible, civilians should be evacuated before any US attack. Privately owned property may be used only if publicly owned property is unavailable or its use is inappropriate.
- F. If civilians are in the area, artillery, mortars, AC-130s, attack helicopters, and tube-launched or rocket-launched weapons should not be used against known or suspected targets without the permission of a ground maneuver commander (LTC or higher)
- G. If civilians are in the area, all air attacks must be controlled by FAC or FO, and close air support, white phosphorus weapons, and incendiary weapons are prohibited without approval from division.
- H. If civilians are in the area, shoot only at known threat locations.
- I. Public works such as power stations, Water treatment plants, dams, and other public utilities may not be engaged without approval from division level.
- J. Hospitals, churches, shrines, schools, museums, and other historical or cultural sites will be engaged only in self-defense against fire from these locations.
- K. All indirect fire and air attacks must be observed.
- L. Pilots must be briefed for each mission as to the location of civilians and friendly forces.
- M. Booby traps are not authorized. Authority to emplace mines is reserved for the division commander. Riot control agents can be used only with approval from division level.
- N. Prisoners should be treated humanely, with respect and dignity.
- O. Annex R to the OPLAN provides more detail. In the event this card conflicts with the OPLAN, the OPLAN should be followed.

**DISTRIBUTION: ONE FOR EACH SOLDIER DEPLOYED (ALL RANKS)**

**Figure D-2. Example Rules of Engagement**

D-23. ROE provide the authority for the soldier’s right to self-defense. **Each soldier must understand the ROE and be prepared to execute them properly in every possible confrontation.** In addition, ROE violations can have operational, strategic, and political consequences that may affect national security; the threat can be expected to exploit such violations.

**RULES OF INTERACTION AND GRADUATED RESPONSE**

D-24. ROI and graduated response embody the human dimension of stability operations and support operations; they lay the foundation for successful relationships with the myriad of factions and individuals that play critical roles in these operations. ROI encompass an array of interpersonal communication skills, such as persuasion and negotiation. Graduated response deals with the process of applying greater levels of force to a situation in response to the changes in that situation; refer to Figure D-3 for an example of a graduated response card.

<b>Graduated Response Card</b>	
<p>Situation: Your unit is conducting an operation (i.e., secure a weapons storage facility). Signs have been posted that no crowds are allowed near the facility. After a period of time, a crowd of civilians begins to gather. You are given the order to disperse the crowd as quickly and safely as possible. Use the following steps, listed in ascending order of intensity, either independently or in combination to disperse the crowd:</p>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Employ <b>linguists</b> assigned to your unit to inform the crowd that it must disperse.</li> <li>2. Employ <b>airborne speaker teams</b> to transmit instructions to the crowd to disperse.</li> <li>3. Employ <b>bullhorns</b> to relay instructions to the crowd to disperse.</li> <li>4. Use <b>loud noise speaker teams</b> to assist in dispersing the crowd.</li> <li>5. <b>Honk the horns</b> of unit vehicles to disperse the crowd.</li> <li>6. Emplace <b>concertina wire</b> to keep the crowd from gaining access to the area.</li> <li>7. <b>Start the unit vehicles</b> to show the crowd that you will move on them if necessary.</li> <li>8. Employ <b>mechanized vehicles (RVs)</b> as a show of force to the crowd.</li> <li>9. Take <b>pictures or videotape</b> of instigators in the crowd.</li> <li>10. Employ <b>military working dogs</b> to disperse the crowd.</li> <li>11. Fix <b>bayonets</b>.</li> <li>12. Conduct procedures as prescribed in <b>civil disturbance drills</b>.</li> <li>13. Use <b>pepper spray</b> to disperse the crowd.</li> <li>14. Show the crowd that you have <b>CS gas canisters</b>.</li> <li>15. Employ <b>CS gas</b> to disperse the crowd.</li> <li>16. Employ <b>helicopter blade wash</b> to disperse the crowd.</li> <li>17. <b>Fire rounds</b> into the air.</li> <li>18. Employ the use of <b>deadly force</b>.</li> </ol>	

**Figure D-3. Example Graduated Response Card**

D-25. These are tools the individual soldier will need to deal with the nontraditional threats that are prevalent in stability operations and support operations, including political friction, unfamiliar cultures, and conflicting ideologies. In turn, ROI and graduated response enhance the soldier's survivability in such situations. They are based on the applicable ROE for a particular operation; they must be tailored to the specific regions, cultures, and/or populations affected by the operation. Like ROE, ROI and graduated response can be effective only if they are thoroughly rehearsed and understood by every soldier in the unit.

## **FORCE PROTECTION**

D-26. Because of the influence of local politics and news media in stability operations and support operations, precautions and operations

required to minimize casualties and collateral damage become particularly important operational considerations during these operations. At the same time, however, force protection must be a constant priority. Reconnaissance forces are commonly employed in a force protection role.

D-27. In attempting to limit the level and scope of violence used in stability operations and support operations, leaders must avoid making tactically unsound decisions or exposing the force to unnecessary risks. On the contrary, an overpowering use of force, correctly employed and surgically applied, can reduce subsequent violence or prevent a response from the opposing force. This must be covered in the ROE and the OPORD from higher headquarters.

D-28. OPSEC, tempered by restrictions in the ROE and ROI, is an important tool for the platoon leader in accomplishing his force protection goals. Security procedures should encompass the full range of antiterrorist activities for every soldier and leader. Examples include proper RTP; strict noise, light, and litter discipline; proper wear of the uniform; display of the proper demeanor for the situation; as well as effective use of cover and concealment, obstacles, OPs and early warning devices, the protection afforded by armor vehicles, and safe locations for eating and resting.

D-29. A final consideration in force protection is hygiene. Many stability operations and support operations take place in underdeveloped nations; proper field sanitation and personal hygiene are mandatory if soldiers are to stay healthy.

### **TASK ORGANIZATION**

D-30. Because of the unique requirements of stability operations and support operations, the reconnaissance platoon may be task organized to operate with a variety of units. Examples may include an armor or mechanized company team or a light infantry company or battalion.

### **CSS CONSIDERATIONS**

D-31. The operational environment the reconnaissance platoon faces during stability operations and support operations may be very austere, creating special CSS considerations. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Reliance on local procurement of certain items.
- Shortages of critical items, including repair parts, Class IV supply materials, and lubricants.
- Special Class V supply requirements, such as pepper spray.
- Reliance on bottled water.

### **MEDIA CONSIDERATIONS**

D-32. The presence of the media is a reality that confronts every soldier involved in stability operations and support operations. All leaders and soldiers are subject to instantaneous worldwide scrutiny as a result of the growth of news coverage via international television and radio broadcasts and the Internet. They must realize that operations that run counter to

official US policy may damage the nation's interests and international standing.

D-33. Reconnaissance platoon soldiers must learn how to deal effectively with broadcast and print reporters and photographers. Training should cover any information restrictions imposed on the media. Soldiers must also gain an understanding of which subjects they are authorized to discuss and which ones they must refer to higher authorities, such as their chain of command or the public affairs office (PAO). PAOs usually issue daily guidance dealing with these subjects.

## **OPERATIONS WITH OUTSIDE AGENCIES**

D-34. US Army units may conduct certain stability operations and support operations in coordination with a variety of outside organizations. These include other US armed services or government agencies as well as international organizations, including private volunteer organizations (PVO), such as Doctors Without Borders; NGOs, such as the Red Cross; and UN military forces or agencies.

## **SOLDIERS' RESPONSIBILITIES**

D-35. US soldiers may have extensive contact with host-nation civilians during stability operations and support operations. As a result, their personal conduct has a significant impact on the opinions, and thus the support, of the local population. As noted, soldiers must understand that misconduct by US forces (even those deployed for only a short time) can damage rapport that took years to develop. US soldiers must treat local civilians and military personnel as personal and professional equals, affording them the appropriate customs and courtesies.

D-36. Every soldier must be updated continuously on changes to operational considerations (such as environment, ROE/ROI, media, and force protection). Such changes can have immediate impact on his freedom to react to a given situation. Keeping the soldier informed of changes enhances his situational awareness and his ability to adapt to changing conditions. Leaders must disseminate this information quickly and accurately.

D-37. Every individual is an intelligence-collecting instrument. The collection of information is a continuous process, and all information must be reported. Intelligence is provided by many sources, including friendly forces, threat elements, and the local populace. From the friendly standpoint, each soldier must be familiar with the local PIR and other applicable intelligence requirements. At the same time, threat soldiers will be continuously seeking intelligence on US actions, often blending easily into the civilian population. US soldiers must be aware of this and use OPSEC procedures at all times.

D-38. To emphasize soldier responsibilities, leaders conduct PCCs and PCIs that focus on each soldier's knowledge of the environment and application of the ROE. These checks and inspections should also identify possible OPSEC violations and deficiencies that could place the soldier and his equipment at risk. Leaders should stress that terrorists and thieves may attempt to infiltrate positions or mount vehicles either to steal equipment and supplies or to cause harm to US forces or facilities.

D-39. To enhance civilian cooperation and support, the reconnaissance platoon leader is responsible for obtaining a key word and phrase card from the S2 to assist in translation of key English phrases into the language of the host nation. These phrases should apply specifically to the area of operations.

## SECTION III – STABILITY OPERATIONS

D-40. The overall purpose of stability operations is to promote and sustain regional and global stability. At the same time, stability operations are conducted outside the United States and US territories to promote and protect US national interests by influencing political, civil, and military environments and by disrupting specific illegal activities. These goals are accomplished by supporting diplomatic initiatives, by improving military-to-military relations, and by deterring or resolving conflict.

D-41. Stability operations encompass a range of actions that shape the strategic environment and respond to developing crises. The military activities that support stability operations are diverse, continuous, and often long-term in nature.

D-42. This section provides an introductory discussion of the activities associated with stability operations; for detailed information, see FM 3-0 (FM 100-5) and FM 3-21.98 (FM 7-98).

### CHARACTERISTICS OF STABILITY OPERATIONS

D-43. Stability operations are normally executed in the context of the geographic combatant commander's theater strategy. Commanders employ military forces to complement and reinforce other elements of national power as part of their theater engagement plan (TEP).

### OPERATIONAL GOALS

D-44. Stability operations may include both developmental and coercive actions. Developmental actions enhance a host-nation government's willingness and ability to care for its people. Coercive actions apply carefully prescribed limited force or threat of force to change the environment of the area of operations. Military forces conduct stability operations to accomplish one or more of the following activities:

- Protect national interests (as defined by the National Command Authority).
- Promote peace and/or deter aggression.
- Satisfy treaty obligations or enforce agreements and policies.
- Reassure allies, friendly governments, and agencies.
- Encourage a weak or faltering government.
- Maintain or restore order.
- Protect life and property.
- Demonstrate resolve.

- Prevent, deter, or respond to terrorism.
- Reduce the threat of conventional arms and WMD to regional security.
- Eliminate or contain subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency.

## **OPERATIONAL CATEGORIES**

### **Peacetime Military Engagement**

D-45. Peacetime military engagement (PME) activities are stability operations designed to have a positive impact on the regional security environment and preclude conflict. The objectives of peacetime military engagements are to open communication, increase interoperability, increase regional military professionalism, educate a host-nation's forces on the role of the military in a democracy, and increase regional stability. Examples of PME activities include multinational training exercises, individual training and observers, medical and engineer projects and exercises, and staff information exchanges.

### **Rapid Response and Preclusion**

D-46. Rapidly responding in the early stages of an imminent or on-going crisis is a critical component of stability operations. For example, rapidly responding to an SSC can defuse a crisis situation and restore regional stability. The deployed force must be capable of conducting decisive offensive and defensive operations to achieve successful preclusion.

### **Presence and Deterrence**

D-47. Presence promotes a secure environment in which diplomatic and economic programs designed to eliminate root causes of instability may flourish. It can take the form of forward basing, forward deploying, or pre-positioning assets in an area of operations.

D-48. Deterrence for both smaller regional conflicts and MTWs is the sustainable presence of strong, capable ground forces. If deterrence fails, or if required, military forces, including the reconnaissance platoon, must be ready to transition to decisive combat operations. Effective deterrent forces should ideally be capable of conducting decisive operations immediately.

## **THE ARMY'S ROLE IN STABILITY OPERATIONS**

D-49. Army forces are particularly well suited for stability operations because they are trained, equipped, and organized to control land, populations, and situations for extended periods of time. The depth and breadth of Army force capabilities provide the commander with vital options in meeting theater operational requirements. This routinely includes conducting peace operations, military-to-military contacts, humanitarian demining operations, and multinational training exercises or exchanges.

D-50. Stability operations are inherently complex and place greater demands at the small-unit level. Junior leaders are required to develop engagement skills while maintaining warfighting skills. Capable, trained, disciplined, high-quality leaders, soldiers, and teams are especially critical to success. Soldiers and units at every level must be

flexible and adaptive. Stability operations often require the mental and physical agility to shift from noncombat to combat operations and back again.

D-51. Stability operations conducted by Army forces complement and are complemented by offensive, defensive, and support operations. The ability of Army forces to stabilize a crisis is directly related to their ability to attack and defend. Offensive and defensive operations may be necessary to defeat adversaries intent on preventing the success of a stability operation. Shows of force often precede offensive and defensive operations in attempts to deter aggression and provide opportunities for diplomatic and economic solutions. During support operations in unstable areas, stability operations can be conducted to help restore law and order.

D-52. Army forces may conduct stability operations before hostilities, in crisis situations, during hostilities, and after hostilities. Before hostilities begin, stability operations focus on deterring or preempting conflict. In a crisis situation, they may resolve a potential conflict or prevent escalation. During hostilities, stability operations can help keep armed conflict from spreading and assist and encourage committed partners. Following hostilities, they can provide a secure environment that allows civil authorities to regain control.

## **TYPES OF STABILITY OPERATIONS**

### **PEACE OPERATIONS**

D-53. Peace operations encompass three general areas: diplomatic activities (peacemaking and peace-building), traditional peacekeeping, and threatened or actual forceful military actions (peace enforcement). The reconnaissance platoon may participate in peacekeeping or peace enforcement operations.

#### **Peacekeeping Operations**

D-54. A peacekeeping force facilitates truce negotiations and political settlement of disputes. In doing so, it must assure each side in the dispute that other parties are not taking advantage of settlement terms to their own benefit. Peacekeeping differs from internal security in that the force does not act in support of a government. Rather, the peacekeeping force must remain entirely neutral; if it loses a reputation for impartiality, its usefulness within the peacekeeping mission is destroyed.

#### **Peace Enforcement**

D-55. Several unique characteristics distinguish peace enforcement activities from wartime operations and from other stability operations. The purpose of peace enforcement is to maintain or restore peace under conditions broadly defined at the international level. It may entail combat, armed intervention, or physical threat of armed intervention. Under provisions of an international agreement, the squadron/battalion and its subordinate elements, including the reconnaissance platoon, may be called upon to use coercive military power to compel compliance with international sanctions or resolutions.

### **OPERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS**

D-56. Forces may conduct operations in support of diplomatic efforts to establish peace and order before, during, and after a conflict. These operations include preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, and peace building. Military support of diplomatic activities improves the chances for success by lending credibility to diplomatic actions and demonstrating resolve to achieve viable political settlements.

### **Preventive Diplomacy**

D-57. Preventive diplomacy is diplomatic action taken in advance of a predictable crisis to prevent or limit violence. Army forces are not normally directly involved in preventive diplomacy but may support a state department effort by providing transportation and communications assets. In some cases, military forces may conduct a preventive deployment or show of force as part of the overall effort to deter conflict.

### **Peacemaking**

D-58. Peacemaking is the process of diplomacy, mediation, negotiation, or other forms of peaceful settlement that arranges an end to a dispute and resolves the issue that led to the conflict. It includes military actions that support the diplomatic process. Army forces participate in these operations primarily by performing military-to-military contacts, exercises, peacetime deployments, and security assistance.

### **Peace Building**

D-59. Peace building consists of post-conflict actions, predominantly diplomatic and economic in nature, that strengthen and rebuild governmental infrastructure and institutions to avoid a relapse into conflict. Military actions that support peace building are designed to identify, restore, and support structures that strengthen and solidify peace. Typical peace building activities include restoring civil authority, rebuilding physical infrastructure, providing structures and training for schools and hospitals, and helping reestablish commerce.

## **FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE**

D-60. Foreign internal defense is participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. The main objective is to promote stability by helping a host nation establish and maintain institutions and facilities responsive to its people's needs.

D-61. Army forces in foreign internal defense normally advise and assist host-nation forces conducting operations to increase their capabilities. When conducting foreign internal defense, all Army forces provide indirect or direct support (not involving combat operations) or conduct combat operations to support a host nation's efforts.

## **SECURITY ASSISTANCE**

D-62. Security assistance refers to a group of programs by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services to foreign nations by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales. The primary object is to further national policies and objectives. Army forces support security assistance efforts through military training

teams (MTT), maintenance support personnel and training, and related activities.

## **HUMANITARIAN AND CIVIC ACTION**

D-63. Humanitarian and civic action programs consist of assistance provided in conjunction with military operations and exercises. They are planned activities. Humanitarian and civic actions are limited to the following categories:

- Medical, dental, and veterinary care provided in rural areas of a country.
- Construction of rudimentary surface transportation systems.
- Well drilling and construction of basic sanitation facilities.
- Rudimentary construction and repair of public facilities.

## **SUPPORT TO INSURGENCIES**

D-64. This type of support includes assistance provided by US forces to help a friendly nation or group that is attempting to combat insurgent elements or to stage an insurgency itself. This type of stability action is normally conducted by SOF.

## **COMBATING TERRORISM**

D-65. In all types of stability operations, antiterrorism and counterterrorism activities are a continuous requirement in protecting installations, units, and individuals from the threat of terrorism. Antiterrorism focuses on defensive measures. Counterterrorism encompasses a full range of offensive measures to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. Refer to JCS Publication 3-07.2 for more information on these activities.

## **SUPPORT TO COUNTERDRUG OPERATIONS**

D-66. U.S. military forces may be tasked for a variety of counterdrug activities, which are always conducted in conjunction with another government agency. These activities include destroying illicit drugs and disrupting or interdicting drug manufacturing, cultivation, processing, and smuggling operations. Counterdrug support may take the form of advisory personnel, mobile training teams, offshore training activities, and assistance in logistics, communications, and intelligence.

## **NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS**

D-67. NEOs are primarily conducted to evacuate US citizens whose lives are in danger, although they may also include natives of the host nation and third-country aliens friendly to the United States. NEOs involve swift insertion and temporary occupation of an objective, followed by a planned withdrawal. Leaders use only the amount of force required for self-defense and protection of evacuees.

## **ARMS CONTROL**

D-68. The reconnaissance platoon may work with another nation's military to conduct arms control or nation assistance activities. These are usually entail short-term, high-impact operations.

**SHOW OF FORCE**

D-69. Forces deployed abroad lend credibility to a nation's promises and commitments. In support of this principle, show-of-force operations are meant to reassure a friendly nation or ally through a display of credible military force directed at potential adversaries. These operations may also be conducted to influence foreign governments or political-military organizations to respect U.S. interests.

**CONSIDERATIONS FOR STABILITY OPERATIONS**

D-70. The process used in planning, preparing, executing, and assessing stability operations is fundamentally identical to that for offensive, defensive, and support operations. Army forces, however, can use the following considerations to help develop tailored concepts and schemes for stability operations.

**LEVERAGE INTERAGENCY, JOINT, AND MULTINATIONAL COOPERATION**

D-71. Unity of effort is fundamental to success in stability operations. Achieving unity of effort requires constant coordination with all involved agencies. Commanders must adapt to situations where there may not be a clear delineation of authority and responsibility. This is especially important in stability operations since the military is often the supporting rather than the supported agency.

**ENHANCE THE CAPABILITIES AND LEGITIMACY OF THE HOST NATION**

D-72. Army forces must demonstrate the proper respect for the host nation's government, police, and military forces. The host nation's military and police forces must be integrated as much as possible with all aspects of planning, preparing, executing, and assessing every operation.

D-73. When host-nation capabilities are inadequate for the task, Army forces focus on enhancing those capabilities through training, advice, and assistance. Commanders make maximum use of host-nation forces and personnel as lead for all possible activities. These include offensive and defensive operations, protection of the civilian populace, security of critical facilities and installations, intelligence and counterintelligence tasks, new construction and reconstruction, psychological operations, police duties, and civil affairs.

**UNDERSTAND THE POTENTIAL FOR UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF INDIVIDUAL AND SMALL-UNIT ACTIONS**

D-74. Individual and small-unit actions can have consequences disproportionate to the level of command or amount of force involved. In some cases, tactical operations and individual actions can have strategic impact. Recognizing and avoiding these potential problems requires trained, disciplined, and knowledgeable leaders and soldiers at every level. Every soldier must be aware of the operational and strategic context of the mission. Additionally, each soldier must understand the potential military, political, and legal consequences of the actions they take or fail to take. Dissemination of this information throughout the force minimizes any possible confusion regarding desired objectives.

**DISPLAY THE CAPABILITY TO USE FORCE WITHOUT THREATENING**

D-75. Army forces conducting stability operations must be capable of limited combat operations for self-defense. The intent is to demonstrate

strength and resolve without provoking an unintended response. To be effective, shows of force in stability operations cannot be perceived as attempts to goad or bully an opponent into an attack.

D-76. Units can display preparedness by routinely conducting demanding combat training in the area of operations. Training should include challenging soldiers to react to situations involving weapons use, levels of force, and rules of engagement.

#### **ACT DECISIVELY TO PREVENT ESCALATION**

D-77. Army forces must always be prepared to act with speed and determination when carrying out assigned tasks. Opponents of stability may perceive hesitation to act decisively as weakness. Units and individuals must pursue military objectives energetically and apply military power forcefully. By doing so, Army forces assure friend and foe alike that they not only can protect themselves and the people and facilities under their charge but also achieve stability objectives.

#### **APPLY SELECTIVE AND DISCRIMINATIVE FORCE**

D-78. Commanders must make sure their units apply force consistent with and adequate to the assigned objectives. In addition, they must employ combat power selectively in accordance with assigned missions and prescribed legal and policy limitations. They use the ROE to guide the tactical application of combat power. The commander on the ground is best qualified to estimate the correct degree of force that must be used, consistent with the ROE.

### **SECTION IV – SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

D-79. Domestic support operations are always conducted in support of local, state, and federal civil authorities. Overseas support operations are almost always conducted in support of and in concert with other agencies; these may be American or international organizations of either governmental or private affiliation.

D-80. Support operations may be independent actions. Conversely, they may complement offensive or defensive operations or stability operations. FM 3-0 (FM 100-5) provides a detailed examination of support operations.

#### **CHARACTERISTICS OF SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

D-81. Support operations involve Army forces providing essential supplies, capabilities, and services to help civil authorities deal with situations beyond their control. Army forces may provide relief or assistance directly. Army force activities in support operations, however, most often involve setting the conditions that facilitate civil authorities or nongovernment organizations in providing required direct support to the affected population.

#### **THE ARMY'S ROLE IN SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

D-82. The Army is not specifically organized, trained, or equipped for support operations. Instead, Army elements and forces, tailored for warfighting, are rapidly adapted to dominate a crisis or disaster situation. In support operations, Army forces apply decisive military capabilities to set the conditions for the supported civil authorities to achieve success. In most situations, Army forces involved in the support operations covered in the following discussion will execute combinations of multiple overlapping activities.

## **CATEGORIES OF SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

### **DOMESTIC SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

D-83. Domestic support operations (DSO) are those activities and measures taken by the US Department of Defense (DoD) to foster mutual assistance and support between DoD and any civil government agency. The objective is to ensure planning or preparedness for, or the application of resources for response to, the consequences of civil emergencies or attacks, including national security emergencies or major disasters.

D-84. Domestic support operations focus on the condition of all types of natural and man-made properties, with the goal of helping to protect and/or restore these properties as requested. Typically, these operations are conducted in response to such events as forest and grassland fires, hazardous material releases, floods, and earthquakes.

### **FOREIGN HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

D-85. Foreign humanitarian assistance (FHA) operations are people-oriented operations, focusing on the well-being of supported populations; they provide critical supplies to designated groups at the request of local, state, federal, or international agencies.

D-86. FHA is conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or man-made disaster or other endemic conditions such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation that might present a serious threat to life or loss of property. FHA is limited in scope and duration and focuses exclusively on prompt aid to resolve an immediate crisis.

## **TYPES OF SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

D-87. Support operations generally fall into the eight categories covered in this discussion. Of these, only relief operations apply to both DSO and FHA equally. Support operations may be independent actions, or they may complement offensive, defensive, and stability operations.

### **RELIEF OPERATIONS**

#### **Types of Relief Operations**

D-88. The actions Army forces execute during relief operations can be characterized as either humanitarian relief, which focuses on the well being of supported populations, or disaster relief, which focuses on recovery of critical infrastructure after a natural or man-made disaster. Most relief operations combine both types of actions. Considerations include the following:

- Humanitarian relief focuses on life-saving measures to alleviate the immediate needs of a population in crisis. It often includes the provision of medical support, food, water,

medicines, clothing, blankets, shelter, and heating/cooking fuel. In some cases, it involves transportation support to move affected people from a disaster area.

- Disaster relief encompasses those actions taken to restore or recreate the minimum infrastructure to allow effective humanitarian relief to be accomplished and set the conditions for longer-term recovery. This includes establishing and maintaining the minimum safe working conditions, minus security measures necessary to protect relief workers and the affected population from additional harm. Disaster relief may involve repairing or demolishing damaged structures, restoring or building bridges, roads and airfields, and removing debris from critical routes and relief sites.

### Phases of Relief Operations

D-89. Although each operation is unique, support operations are generally conducted in three broad phases:

- Response.
- Recovery.
- Restoration.

D-90. Army elements can expect to be most heavily committed during the response phase. They will be progressively less involved during the recovery phase, with only very limited activity, if any, during restoration.

D-91. **Response Phase.** In the response phase, commanders focus on life-sustaining functions that are required by those in the disaster area. The following functions dominate these response operations:

- Search and rescue.
- Emergency flood control.
- Hazard identification.
- Food distribution.
- Water production, purification, and distribution.
- Temporary shelter construction and administration.
- Transportation support.
- Fire fighting.
- Medical support.
- Power generation.
- Communications support.

D-92. **Recovery Phase.** This phase begins the process of returning the community infrastructure and related services to a status that meets the population's immediate needs. Typical recovery operations include these:

- Continuation of response operations as needed.
- Damage assessment.
- Power distribution.

- Water and sanitation services.
- Debris removal.

D-93. **Restoration Phase.** Restoration is a long-term process to return the community to normal predisaster status. Restoration activities do not generally involve large numbers of military forces. When they are involved, Army elements generally work with affected communities in the transfer of responsibility to other agencies as military support forces redeploy.

#### **SUPPORT TO CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT**

D-94. Consequence management entails those services and activities essential to mitigating damage, loss, hardship, or suffering resulting from disasters or catastrophes, either man-made or natural. It is primarily a state and local responsibility. Military forces may be employed in support of the lead agency after an event to save lives, to prevent human suffering, and to mitigate property loss.

#### **SUPPORT TO INCIDENTS INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION**

D-95. Military operations that assist civil authorities in protecting US territory, population, and infrastructure against hostile attacks involving WMD are similar to other consequence management situations. In addition, they include operations that are designed to deter and mitigate the effects of such an attack both inside and outside the United States.

#### **DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS**

D-96. Domestic preparedness includes training, exercises, expert assistance, and response.

#### **SUPPORT TO CRISES MANAGEMENT**

D-97. Crisis management includes measures to resolve a hostile situation and to investigate a criminal case for prosecution under federal laws. Army forces provide military capabilities that support the achievement of defusing or resolving a crisis situation.

#### **PROTECTION OF CRITICAL ASSETS**

D-98. The purpose of these support operations is to identify critical assets and to assure their integrity, availability, survivability, and capability to support vital DoD missions across the full spectrum of military operations.

#### **SUPPORT TO CIVIL LAW ENFORCEMENT**

D-99. Support to domestic civil law enforcement generally involves activities related to counterterrorism, counterdrug, or civil disturbance operations. Army support may involve providing resources, training, or direct support.

#### **Support to Counterterrorism**

D-100. Military units in support of the lead agency may operate to eliminate identified threats. Assistance may be provided in the areas of transportation, equipment, training, and personnel. When terrorists pose an imminent threat to US territory, its people, and critical assets, the US military may be used to support operations to counter these threats, using ground, air, space, special operations, or maritime forces.

### **Support to Counterdrug Operations**

D-101. Army support to domestic counterdrug operations is very limited and will usually be in a support role only.

### **Civil Disturbance Operations**

D-102. The Army assists civil authorities in restoring law and order when local and state law enforcement agencies are unable to quell civil disturbances. Federal military forces assist in restoring law and order when the magnitude of a disturbance exceeds the capabilities of local and state law enforcement agencies, including the National Guard. The Army is usually tasked to apply the minimum force necessary to restore order to the point where civilian authorities no longer require military assistance.

### **COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE**

D-103. Community assistance is a broad range of activities in which Army personnel and organizations provide support and maintain a strong connection between the military and civilian communities.

### **CONSIDERATIONS FOR SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

D-104. The process of planning and executing support operations is fundamentally similar to that involved in planning, preparing, executing, and assessing offensive, defensive, and stability operations. While each support operation is unique, however, the following broad considerations can help forces develop mission-specific concepts and schemes for executing support operations.

#### **PROVIDE ESSENTIAL SUPPORT TO THE LARGEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE**

D-105. Commanders will be required to allocate finite resources to achieve the greatest good. To do this, they must have an accurate assessment of what needs to be done to effectively employ military power. They must determine how and where to apply limited assets to benefit the most people in the most efficient way.

#### **COORDINATE ACTIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES**

D-106. DSOs are typically joint and interagency, while FHA operations are usually multinational as well. Achieving unity of effort and efficient use of resources requires constant coordination.

#### **HAND OVER THE MISSION TO CIVILIAN AGENCIES AS SOON AS FEASIBLE**

D-107. Army support operations are almost always designed to assist government and nongovernment agencies in accomplishing their missions. The following considerations determine handover feasibility:

- Condition of supported population and governments.
- Competing mission requirements.
- Domestic and international political environments.
- Specified and implied commitment levels in terms of time, resources, and forces.
- Maturity of the support effort.

#### **ESTABLISH MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS**

D-108. A critical aspect of mission handover is to have objective standards for measuring progress.

## **SECTION V – ROLE OF THE RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON IN STABILITY OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

D-109. Because military operations involving the reconnaissance platoon occur most often in the state of conflict, the platoon is most likely to operate in support of peacekeeping and peace enforcement. In addition to executing standard platoon missions, reconnaissance platoons must be prepared to execute missions or tasks unique to stability operations and support operations. (NOTE: Many of the tasks required during stability operations and support operations will be performed in an urban environment. Refer to Chapter 7 of this manual for information on urban operations.)

### **PLATOON EMPLOYMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

D-110. As noted, the reconnaissance platoon has unique capabilities that make it an important asset to US and combined forces executing missions in stability operations and support operations. Whether it is operating organic to the troop/company or squadron/battalion or task organized to another light or heavy force, the platoon may be called upon to support a wide range of operations in various political and geographical environments.

### **USING THE PLATOON'S CAPABILITIES**

D-111. Because of the resources necessary to deploy, operate, and sustain forces in stability and support environments, the reconnaissance platoon is used to execute activities that take maximum advantage of its inherent capabilities of stealth, reconnaissance, surveillance, and HUMINT collection (if this asset is organic or attached). On the other hand, the factors of METT-TC and the operational considerations prevalent in stability operations and support operations may modify the conditions for successful mission accomplishment. This means the platoon occasionally may be assigned operations that are normally handled by specially trained and equipped elements. For example, the platoon could be tasked for crowd and riot control if a shortage of military police exists.

### **TRAINING FOR STABILITY OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS**

D-112. Disciplined, well-trained, combat-ready leaders and soldiers can adapt to the specialized demands of stability operations and support operations. To achieve this degree of readiness, however, the platoon must be thoroughly trained before deployment on such factors as the operational environment, the ROE and ROI, force protection, and individual soldier responsibilities. Refer to the discussion of these operational considerations earlier in this appendix. The training must be updated continuously after deployment.

### **LEADER REQUIREMENTS**

D-113. Flexibility and situational awareness are paramount requirements, especially for the reconnaissance platoon leader. The platoon's role and/or objectives in stability operations and support operations will not always be clear. The platoon leader will sometimes be called upon to make on-the-spot decisions that could have an immediate, dramatic effect on the strategic or operational situation. In this uniquely tense setting, leaders who disregard the will of belligerent parties and the lethality of these groups' weapons compromise the success of their mission and risk the lives of their soldiers.

## **SPECIFIC PLATOON TASKS**

D-114. As part of a force involved in stability operations and support operations, the reconnaissance platoon can expect to perform these tasks:

- Security operations, including the following:
  - Convoy security (refer to Chapter 4 of this manual).
  - Checkpoints.
  - Roadblocks.
  - Searches of personnel and vehicles.
  - Cordon and search operations.
- Reconnaissance operations, including the following:
  - Route reconnaissance (refer to Chapter 3 of this manual).
  - Building searches (refer to Chapter 7 of this manual, covering urban operations).

D-115. Roadblocks, checkpoints, and searches are used to control the movement of vehicles, personnel, or material along a specific route. Roadblocks and checkpoints help to prevent trafficking in contraband and stop the movement of known or suspected belligerents. They are used to control access into restricted or contested areas by individuals or elements that could cause hostilities between warring parties. They also assist friendly forces in detecting and evaluating the behavior patterns of the local populace, a critical part of the intelligence process.

D-116. Roadblocks and checkpoints are either deliberate or hasty and can be established on a permanent, temporary, or surprise basis. Individual roadblocks and checkpoints can be established and manned by reconnaissance platoons, sections, or squads, depending on the operational environment and the amount of traffic expected to move through the checkpoint.

## **ROADBLOCKS**

D-117. A roadblock is used to stop the movement of vehicles along a route or to close access to certain areas or roads. Roadblocks can be established separate from checkpoints or used to channel traffic into a checkpoint. These factors apply in positioning a roadblock:

- It must be covered by observation and direct fire.
- It must be positioned so that it cannot be bypassed.
- If required, positioning must channel traffic into a checkpoint.

D-118. A roadblock is considered an obstacle and is set up or constructed like an obstacle. Figures D-4 and D-5 illustrate types of organization that can be used in establishing a roadblock. Armored vehicles make excellent roadblocks, but local dismounted security must be established to protect vehicles from dismounted attack. Concertina wire should be used to prevent vehicles from running through the roadblock (see Figure D-6).

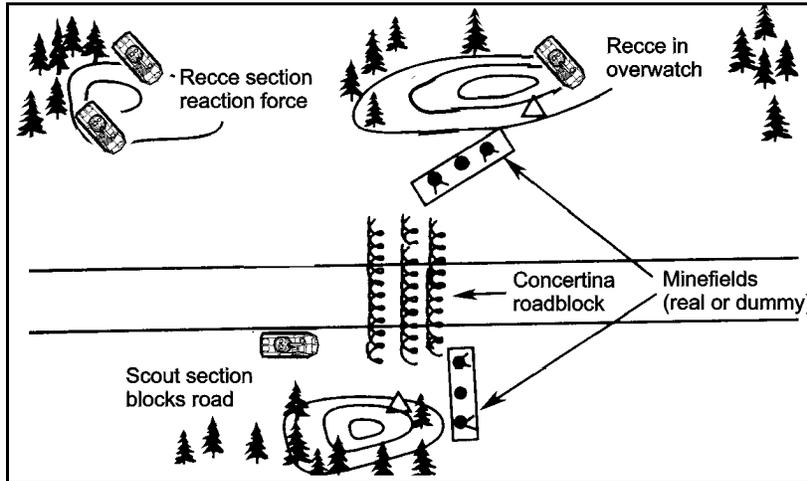


Figure D-4. Recce Platoon Roadblock

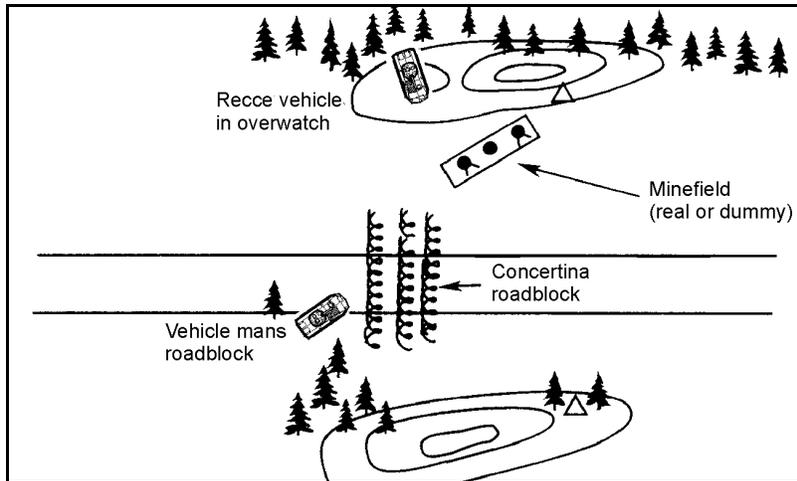
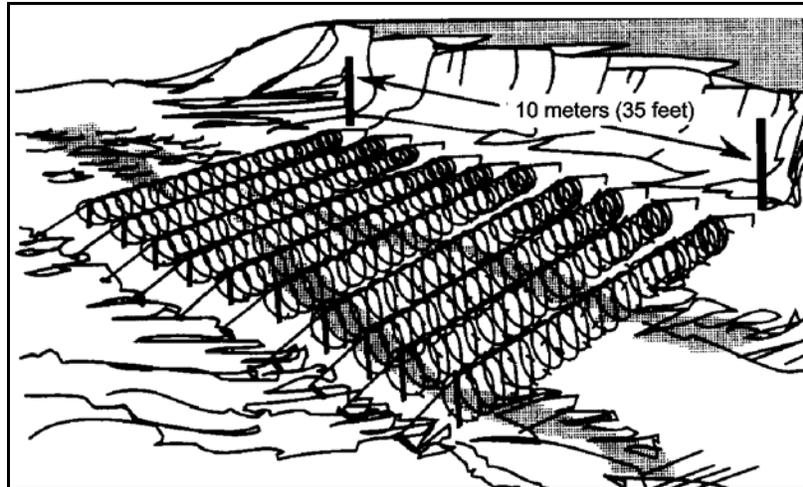


Figure D-5. Two-Vehicle Recce Section Roadblock



**Figure D-6. Concertina Wire Roadblock**

## CHECKPOINTS

D-119. Checkpoints are manned locations used to accomplish the following:

- Control movement along specific routes.
- Maintain continuous monitoring of road movement.
- Apprehend suspects.
- Prevent smuggling of controlled items.
- Prevent infiltration of unauthorized civilians or military forces into or through a controlled area.
- Check vehicles and personnel for weapons, ammunition, and explosives.
- Ensure proper use of routes by civilian and military traffic.

## DELIBERATE CHECKPOINTS

D-120. The deliberate checkpoint is a relatively fixed position established in a town or in open country, often on a main road (see Figure D-7). Deliberate checkpoints are classified to handle either heavy traffic or light traffic, based on the amount of traffic expected to pass through them. Reconnaissance sections and squads can operate only light traffic checkpoints (see Figure D-8). The reconnaissance platoon can operate both heavy and light traffic checkpoints; Figure D-9 shows a platoon-operated heavy traffic checkpoint.

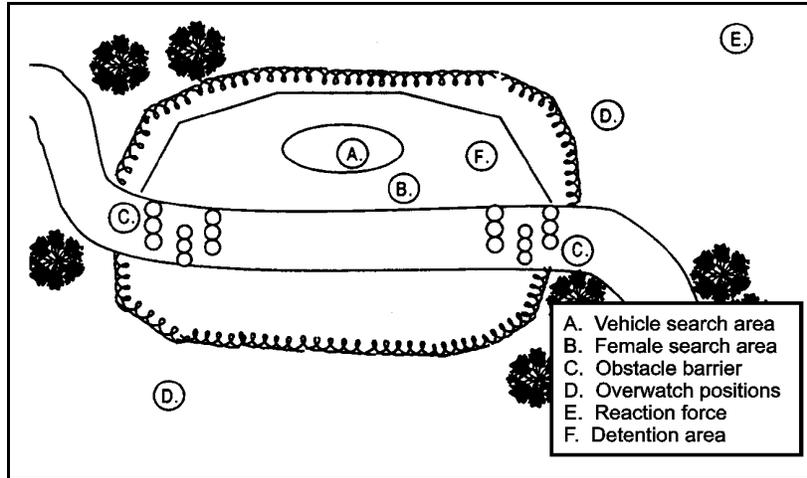


Figure D-7. Deliberate Checkpoint Organization

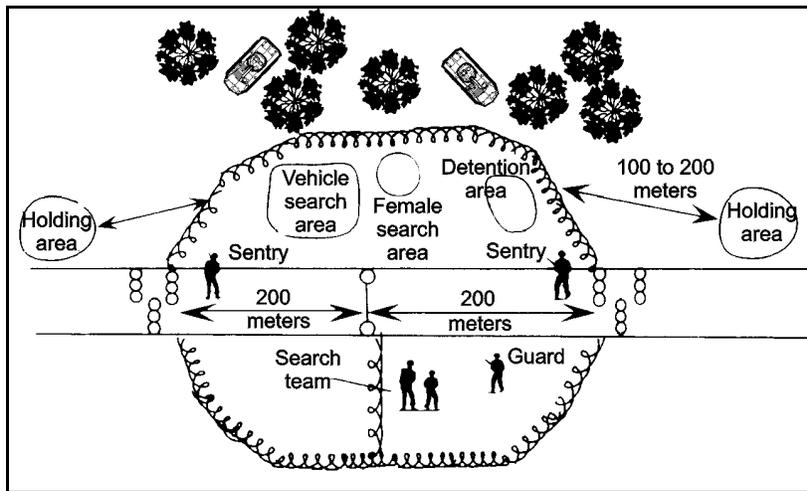


Figure D-8. Reconnaissance Section Manning a Light Traffic Checkpoint

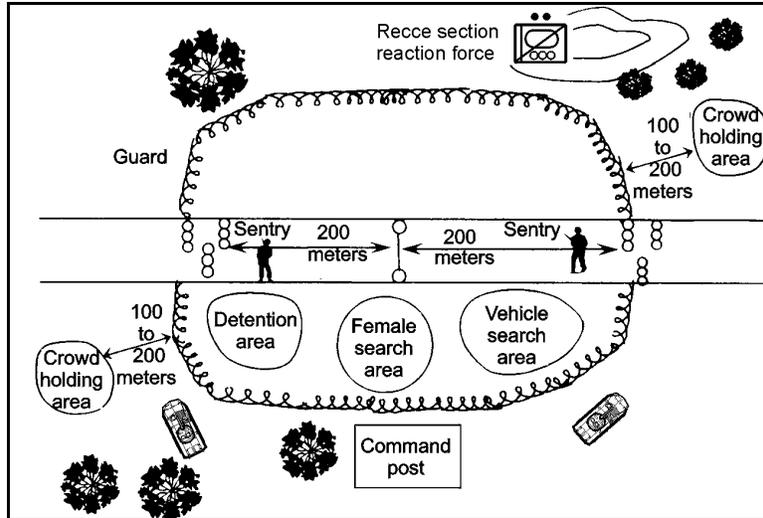


Figure D-9. Recce Platoon Manning a Heavy Traffic Checkpoint

### Establishing a Deliberate Checkpoint

D-121. The physical layout and level of preparation of the checkpoint depend on the amount of traffic expected to pass through it and the duration of its operation. Regardless of the type, all checkpoints have common characteristics and organization. A checkpoint consists of the following parts:

- Obstacles (barriers).
- Search areas.
- Security overwatch and fighting positions.
- Holding area.

D-122. **Obstacles.** A checkpoint is established by placing two parallel obstacles (each with a gap) across the road. These obstacles should be large enough and deep enough to prevent vehicles from running over or through them. The gap must be negotiable by slow-moving vehicles only. The distance between obstacles depends on the amount of traffic that is held in the search area. A barrier pole is placed midway between obstacles to control movement from the search area to the exit obstacle.

D-123. **Search Areas.** The amount of traffic held in the search areas is determined by the type of search (see Figures D-7 through D-9 earlier in this discussion for illustrations of the various checkpoint search areas). Separate search areas for the following should be set up as needed:

- Vehicles.
- Females.
- Other individuals. These include suspects and other persons detained for further interrogation.

D-124. **Fighting Positions.** Fighting positions for vehicles, automatic weapons, and individuals must be emplaced to overwatch, protect, and secure the checkpoint.

D-125. **Holding Area.** A holding area is established several hundred meters forward of the checkpoint to control the flow of traffic so that the checkpoint is not overwhelmed.

### Task Organization

D-126. Personnel manning the checkpoint are organized into the following teams or elements to accomplish specific tasks:

- Headquarters element.
- Security force.
- Search teams.
- Sentry teams.

D-127. **Headquarters Element.** The headquarters element consists of the reconnaissance platoon leader, PSG, or section leader; an RTO; and medical personnel.

D-128. **Security Force.** The security force consists of a security element and a checkpoint reaction force.

D-129. The checkpoint security element mans overwatch positions and/or perimeter security positions. Security element personnel maintain overwatch of activities in the search area and provide security for personnel operating the checkpoint. Overwatch positions also provide security for sentry teams and the holding area.

D-130. The checkpoint reaction force is a concealed element whose purpose is to prevent traffic from avoiding or bypassing the checkpoint. This force can be part of the perimeter security and can react to surprise attacks against the checkpoint or to other emergency situations. It can be located at a position away from the checkpoint, but it must be able to quickly move to the checkpoint to provide necessary support. The reaction force should be no smaller than a reconnaissance section.

D-131. **Search Teams.** The search team, comprising two to three soldiers, searches vehicles and personnel. The team is organized into a guard security element and a search element. The guard element provides security during the searches; at least one member of the guard element guards or observes the individuals or vehicles being searched at all times while the searcher conducts the search.

D-132. **Sentry Teams.** Sentry teams secure the entrance and exit of the checkpoint and the holding area. They control the flow of traffic through the checkpoint, including movement from the entrance into the search area and from the search area to the exit point.

D-133. **Other Personnel.** Whenever possible, the following should be on hand to assist reconnaissance platoon personnel with checkpoint activities:

- A civil affairs officer, a liaison officer, or a member of the civilian police or other local authority.
- An interpreter.
- A trained female searcher.

## HASTY CHECKPOINTS

D-134. Hasty checkpoints are set up to achieve surprise. They are established in locations where they cannot be observed by approaching traffic until it is too late to withdraw and escape without being observed. Possible locations for hasty checkpoints include the following:

- Tunnels and large culverts.
- Bridges.
- Defiles.
- Positions beyond sharp curves.
- Highway intersections.
- Key terrain on highways.
- Reverse slopes of hills.
- Other locations that limit detection from long distances.

D-135. The hasty checkpoint has the same basic layout as a deliberate checkpoint; however, because hasty checkpoints are temporary and mobile, the platoon or section establishing the checkpoint must carry the materials necessary to construct it.

D-136. The reconnaissance platoon or section uses its vehicles, reinforced with concertina wire, as the obstacle. The vehicles are positioned to partially block the road or route (see Figure D-10). The search area is the space between the vehicles. Sentries are positioned at each end of the checkpoint and are covered by mounted or dismounted automatic weapon positions. A reaction force is designated and concealed nearby.

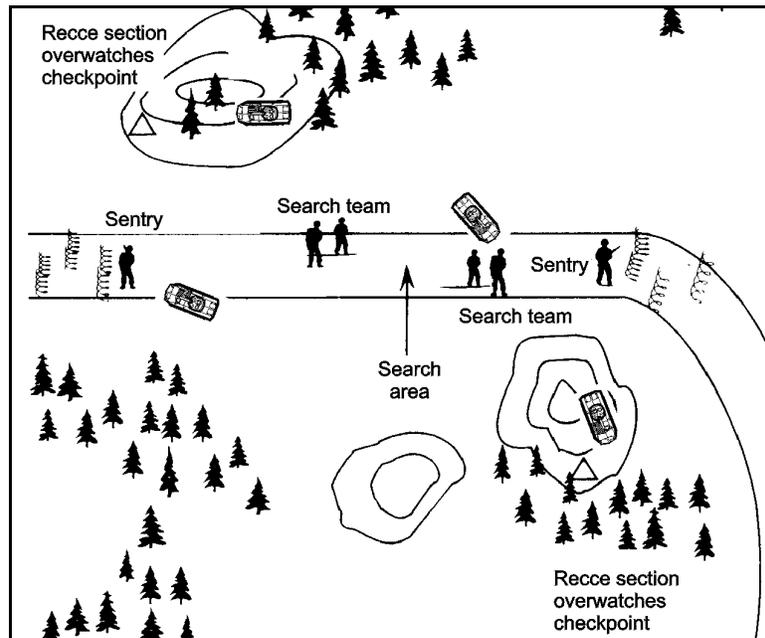


Figure D-10. Recce Platoon Manning a Hasty Checkpoint

## **SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS**

### **Signs**

D-137. Portable signs in the local language and in English are required. Signs should denote the speed limit of approach, as well as the vehicle search area, male and female search areas, and dismount point.

### **Communications**

D-138. Communications must be established between the checkpoint or roadblock and higher headquarters. FM radios and wire are used within the checkpoint and between the checkpoint and overwatch positions, reaction forces, the checkpoint CP, and sentry posts. Checkpoint personnel also plan for additional means of communications, such as pyrotechnics, flags, hand-and-arm signals, or code words.

### **Lighting and Night Observation Devices**

D-139. Adequate lighting for the obstacle, search area, and perimeter area is necessary during night operations. Reaction forces and overwatch elements use NODs to observe outside the perimeter; however, these elements must consider how white light will affect operation of the devices.

### **Barriers**

D-140. Obstacles should be positioned across the road and around the search area. These can include barrels filled with concrete or sand, barrier poles, clearly marked barbed wire, buses parked sideways in the road, felled trees, abandoned or disabled vehicles, or other readily available items strong enough and big enough to prevent motorists from driving through or around them. Hasty minefields, both dummy and actual, can be used to reinforce an obstacle.

### **Weapons**

D-141. Soldiers must have adequate firepower to withstand an attack or to stop a vehicle that is attempting to flee or crash through the checkpoint. Crew-served weapons must be loaded and manned at all times.

### **Linguists**

D-142. Soldiers familiar with the local language are valuable in all roadblock or checkpoint operations. If they are not available, soldiers must be familiar with basic phrases necessary for the operation. They should have a printed reference such as a key word and phrase card; this should be obtained from the civil affairs section, translation detachment, local authorities, or liaison officers as soon as the mission is received.

### **Other Equipment**

D-143. Other specialized equipment may be required to support the checkpoint. Figure D-11 provides a list of equipment that may be helpful.

## **OTHER PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS**

D-144. The reconnaissance platoon leader must take the following requirements into account when planning the checkpoint mission:

- Obtain indirect fire support on key terrain near the checkpoint.
- Ensure that checkpoints are designed so that the minimum number of soldiers are exposed at any given time.

- Position automatic weapons to provide protection when soldiers are exposed.
- Ensure that reinforcement and counterattack plans are developed and rehearsed.
- Ensure that ROE/ROI are clear and understood by all soldiers manning the checkpoint.
- Plan for 24-hour operation of the checkpoint.
- Obtain logistical support.
- Coordinate for medical assistance and MEDEVAC and CASEVAC assets.

GENERAL	ROADBLOCKS/ CHECKPOINTS	SEARCHES
Pyrotechnic pistols Riot guns Tear gas launchers Hand-held flashlights Antiriot helmets Shields, 3-ft 6-in Shields, 6-ft Police batons Handcuffs Body armor Marshaling wands Telescopes and tripods Binoculars Infrared devices Loudspeakers Fire extinguisher Cameras with flash attachments and tripods Telescopic sights Photographic filter Instant cameras Whistles Hand-held radios (for use in urban areas)	Portable lamp/lights Marker lights Traffic cones Traffic signs Visor sleeves Tire puncture chains Directional arrows Lightweight barriers Mirrors	Ladders Flashlights Picks/shovels Wrecking bars Hand tools, fluorescent (hammers, pliers, screwdrivers) Rope Magnets Telescopic mirror Axe Mine markers Helmets White tape Mine detectors Eye shields Measuring tape Metal-cutting tools Chisels Knives Saws Mine probes Safety harness

Figure D-11. Equipment List for Roadblocks and Checkpoints

**PREPARING FOR CONTINGENCIES AT CHECKPOINTS**

D-145. The reconnaissance platoon leader must develop tactics and procedures to respond to various situations that can develop at a checkpoint. For example, a high volume of pedestrian and vehicle traffic can be expected to pass through a checkpoint; this congestion can be compounded by undisciplined driving habits of the local population and by the shortage of soldiers able to speak the local language. Belligerents can use the resulting confusion to smuggle weapons and explosives through the checkpoints. In addition, checkpoints face the constant threat of violence.

D-146. Leaders must plan for these contingencies when preparing personnel to man checkpoints. The ROE/ROI must be clear and flexible enough to accommodate rapid changes in any situation that may develop.

Figure D-12 lists some examples of situations encountered at checkpoints, along with possible responses.

SITUATION	POSSIBLE RESPONSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversions covering the efforts to sneak or rush through the checkpoint, such as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sniper attack.</li> <li>- Ambulance arriving at checkpoint, with sirens blaring.</li> <li>- Staged fights or riots near the checkpoints.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close the checkpoint; rapidly emplace barricades to stop and contain both vehicular and pedestrian traffic in and around the checkpoint.</li> <li>• Use reaction force to handle situations outside checkpoint so that checkpoint personnel do not have to leave it.</li> <li>• Remain calm; report to higher headquarters.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sniper fire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take cover.</li> <li>• Employ smoke.</li> <li>• Protect wounded.</li> <li>• Identify location of sniper.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond in accordance with ROE.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thrown projectiles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain standoff.</li> <li>• Protect self and others.</li> <li>• Do not throw objects back.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond with force in accordance with ROE.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imminent harm.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect self and others.</li> <li>• Use force in accordance with ROE.</li> <li>• Report.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civilian casualty.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide first aid.</li> <li>• Report; request MEDEVAC.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drive-by shooting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take cover.</li> <li>• Report.</li> <li>• Respond with force in accordance with ROE.</li> </ul>

**Figure D-12. Responses to Situations at a Checkpoint**

## SEARCHES OF PERSONNEL AND VEHICLES

D-147. Searches of people, material, and vehicles are commonly used at roadblocks and checkpoints to control unauthorized movement of individuals and prohibited items (contraband).

### PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR SEARCH OPERATIONS

D-148. Planning for a search operation should cover these points:

- Search authority.
- Conduct of the search.
- Search rates.
- Use of force.
- Courtesy.

#### Search Authority

D-149. Checkpoint personnel perform searches to apprehend suspects or confiscate contraband only in areas within their military jurisdiction (or where otherwise lawful). Proper use of search procedures gains the respect and support of the local population, enhances credibility, and demonstrates impartiality. Conversely, misuse of search authority can undermine the credibility of forces conducting operations in the area; it

can also affect future operations. Checkpoint personnel must ensure that search procedures are conducted in accordance with established guidelines and the applicable ROE/ROI.

### **Conduct of the Search**

D-150. All checkpoint personnel must thoroughly understand the instructions issued for the conduct of searches. Instructions may cover, but are not limited to, the following points:

- Personnel, vehicles, and/or items allowed to pass through the checkpoint.
- Personnel and/or vehicles not allowed to pass through the checkpoint.
- Procedures for detaining vehicles or personnel.
- Items to be confiscated.
- Procedures for handling confiscated items.

### **Search Rates**

D-151. Search operations are conducted slowly enough to allow for a thorough search but rapidly enough to prevent the threat from reacting to the threat of the search.

### **Use of Force**

D-152. In accordance with established ROE, minimum essential force is used to eliminate any active resistance encountered during the search.

### **Courtesy**

D-153. Search personnel should remain polite and considerate at all times. Refer to Figure D-13 for a list of guidelines for personal conduct during search operations.

DO take these actions during a search operation:	DO NOT take these actions during a search operation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain professional, courteous demeanor when approaching the vehicle and talking to the driver.</li> <li>• Speak only to the driver; let him speak to the passengers.</li> <li>• Ask the driver politely to do what you want him to do.</li> <li>• Speak naturally and no louder than needed.</li> <li>• When searching an individual, be courteous. Use scanners whenever possible.</li> <li>• Whatever happens at the checkpoint, stay calm and make a special effort to be polite, regardless of your feelings.</li> <li>• Always maintain a high standard of dress and military bearing. If you look smart and professional, people are more likely to accept your authority and be willing to cooperate.</li> <li>• Contact your checkpoint commander whenever necessary.</li> <li>• Maintain situational awareness at all times.</li> <li>• Maintain strict security at all times.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show disrespect or give any hint of dislike.</li> <li>• Speak to women regardless of their age.</li> <li>• Put your head or arm in through the side window or open the door without permission.</li> <li>• Shout or show impatience.</li> <li>• Frisk women or tell them to put their hands up.</li> <li>• Point your weapon directly at people unless essential for security reasons.</li> <li>• Become involved in a heated argument.</li> <li>• Use force unless force is used against you. Use the minimum force necessary.</li> <li>• Become careless or sloppy in appearance.</li> <li>• Establish a routine pattern of operations. This will allow the enemy to take advantage of the checkpoint operations.</li> </ul>

Figure D-13. “Dos” and “Don’ts” of Search Operations

## SEARCH PROCEDURES

### Search of Individuals

D-154. To avoid making a threat of a person passing through a checkpoint, searchers must be polite, considerate, patient, and tactful. Since the very presence of checkpoints can cause uneasiness or fear, it is during the initial handling of a person about to be searched that the greatest caution is required. At least one member of the search team must provide security at all times while others conduct the search. The following methods can be used to search an individual:

- Frisk search.
- Wall search.
- Strip search.
- Female search.

D-155. **Frisk Search.** This is a quick search of an individual for weapons, evidence, or contraband. It should be conducted in the presence of an assistant (guard) and a witness, when available. In conducting the frisk search, the searcher positions himself to prevent possible endangerment (see Figure D-14). The searcher’s guard takes a position from which he can cover the individual with his weapon. The searcher must avoid moving between the guard and the individual being searched. The searched individual is required to raise his arms above his head. The searcher slides his hands over the individual’s entire body, crushing the clothing to locate concealed objects. If the individual being searched is

carrying a bag or wearing a coat or hat, these are also searched, with special attention given to the linings.

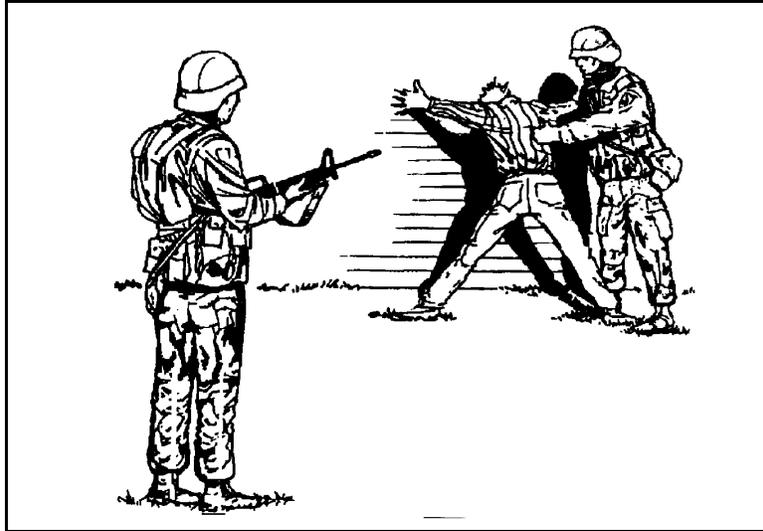


**Figure D-14. Frisk Search**

**D-156. Wall Search.** The wall search affords the searcher some safety by placing the individual being searched in a strained, awkward position (see Figure D-15). This search method is useful when two searchers must search several individuals. The individuals to be searched can be positioned against any upright surface, such as a wall, vehicle, tree, or telephone pole. The following discussion covers factors that must be considered during the wall search.

**D-157. Position of individual being searched.** The individual must face the wall (or other object) and lean against it, supporting himself with his hands over his head, placed far apart with fingers spread. His feet are placed well apart as far from the wall as possible; they are turned outward so they are parallel to the wall. The individual must keep his head down as illustrated in Figure D-15.

**D-158. Position of the searcher's guard.** The searcher's guard stands to the rear of the individual being searched on the opposite side from the searcher (see Figure D-15). The guard uses his weapon to cover the individual being searched. When the searcher moves from his original position to the opposite side of the individual being searched, the guard also changes position. The searcher walks around the guard to avoid coming between the guard's weapon and the individual being searched.



**Figure D-15. Wall Search**

D-159. **Position of the searcher.** The searcher approaches the individual being searched from the right side. The searcher must secure his weapon so that the individual being searched cannot grab it.

D-160. When searching from the right side, the searcher places his right foot in front of the individual's right foot, making and maintaining ankle-to-ankle contact. If the individual offers resistance, this position allows the searcher to push the individual's right foot back and out from under him, causing him to fall to the ground. When searching from the left side, the searcher places his left foot in front of the individual's left foot and makes and maintains ankle-to-ankle contact. Figure D-16 illustrates the ankle-to-ankle position.

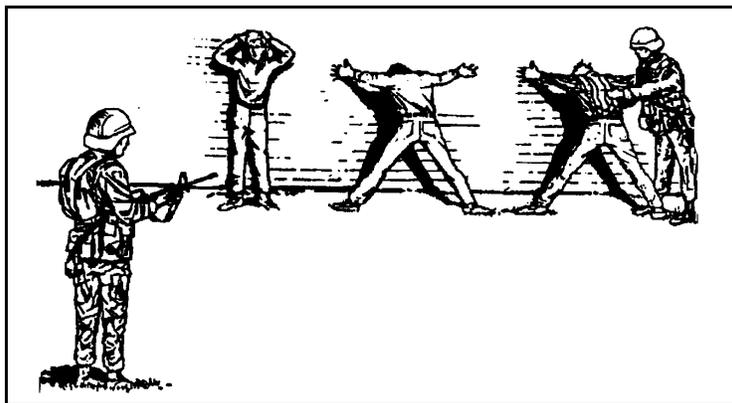


**Figure D-16. Ankle-to-Ankle Position for a Wall Search**

D-161. **Wall search procedures.** In taking his initial position, the searcher must remain alert to prevent the individual being searched from

making a sudden move to disarm or injure him. The searcher first searches the individual's headgear. Then he checks, in sequence, the individual's hands and arms, the right side of his body, and his right leg. The searcher repeats the procedure on the left side of the individual. He crushes the person's clothing between his fingers rather than merely patting the surface of the clothing. The searcher pays close attention to the armpits, back, waist, legs, groin area, and tops of boots or shoes. Any item that is not considered a weapon or evidence is replaced in the individual's pocket. If the individual resists, attempts to escape, or must be thrown down before the search is completed, the search is restarted from the beginning.

**D-162. Search of multiple individuals.** When two or more individuals are to be searched, they must all assume a position against the same wall or object but far enough apart that they cannot reach each other. The guard takes a position a few paces to the rear of the line with his weapon ready. The search starts with the person on the right end of the line. Upon completing the search of the first individual, the searcher moves that individual to the left end of the line; the individual assumes the proper position against the wall. The searcher resumes with the individual now on the right end of the line. The searcher must be careful to approach and search the remaining individuals without coming between them and the guard (as illustrated in Figure D-17).



**Figure D-17. Wall Search of Multiple Subjects**

**D-163. Strip Search.** This extreme search is used only when the individual is suspected of carrying documents or other contraband on his person. The search is conducted in an enclosed area such as a room or tent. Several search techniques are available. One method is to use two unarmed searchers while an armed guard provides security. The individual's clothing is removed and searched carefully. A search is then made of all possible concealment areas, including the mouth, nose, ears, hair, armpits, and groin area. A medic is a good choice to conduct this search. Care must be taken not to subject the individual to unnecessary embarrassment. Searchers must ensure that the person's privacy and dignity are maintained as much as possible.

**D-164. Search of Females.** Women should be used to search other females whenever possible. If female searchers are not available, consider

using doctors, medics, or designated males from the local population. If male soldiers must search females, all possible measures must be taken to prevent any action that could be interpreted as sexual molestation or assault.

**Search of Vehicles**

D-165. Vehicles searches may require special equipment such as metal detection devices and mirrors. Because a thorough vehicle search is a time-consuming process, a separate search area should be established to prevent unnecessary delays. Table D-2 shows an example of a search rate planning guide.

**Table D-2. Example Rate Planning Guide for Vehicle Searches**

SEARCH PATTERN	RATE (veh/hr/lane)	TIME (per vehicle)
None	600-800	-
Vehicle Decal ID Check	400-600	10 sec
Driver ID Check	200-400	20 sec
Visual Observation of Passengers and Cargo Area	150-300	25 sec
Basic Physical and Visual Search of Passengers and Cargo Area	50-150	1.2 min
Comprehensive Vehicle Search	12-24	5 min

D-166. Searchers instruct all occupants to get out and stand clear of the vehicle. The driver should be made to watch the search of the vehicle. A guard watches the passengers and provides additional security at all times. If sufficient searchers are available, the passengers should be searched at the same time. Figure D-18 lists some examples of vehicle search procedures.

SITUATION	RESPONSE
Weapons or explosives may be hidden in vehicle fuel tanks or inside components of vehicles.	Look for newly replaced vehicle components, scratches on vehicle components, new nuts and bolts, or other signs of recent work.
Weapons, explosives, and combatants may be sealed in hearses and ambulances with bodies or wounded civilians.	Treat these vehicles with respect, but search them and their contents thoroughly, including caskets. Do not disturb bodies. Have medics verify wounds.
Females may be used to smuggle weapons and explosives.	Male soldiers should not touch females; use female searchers or metal or mine detectors whenever possible. Use medical personnel if no female searchers are available.

**Figure D-18. Example Vehicle Search Procedures**

## CORDON AND SEARCH OPERATIONS

D-167. When intelligence identifies and locates members of an insurgent infrastructure, cordon and search operations are mounted to neutralize them. This discussion covers procedures for the reconnaissance platoon in support of the company/troop or battalion/squadron conducting these operations. (NOTE: The discussion and accompanying illustrations cover the role of a recce platoon in the cordon and search.)

### TASK ORGANIZATION

D-168. Task organization for cordon and search operations includes a security force (cordon force), a search force, and a reserve force. The reconnaissance platoon will normally operate as part of the security force or the reserve force; if required, however, it can operate either by itself as the search force or as part of a larger search force.

### CONDUCT OF THE OPERATION

D-169. Search zones are designated; a search party is assigned to each zone. Each search party has its own search force, security force, and reserve force.

### Procedures

D-170. An effective cordon is critical to the success of the search effort. Cordons isolate the search area, prevent the escape of individuals, and protect the forces conducting the operation. Deployment to the search area is rapid and is synchronized so it does not provide early warning to the local population; the security force surrounds the area while the search force moves in (see Figure D-19).

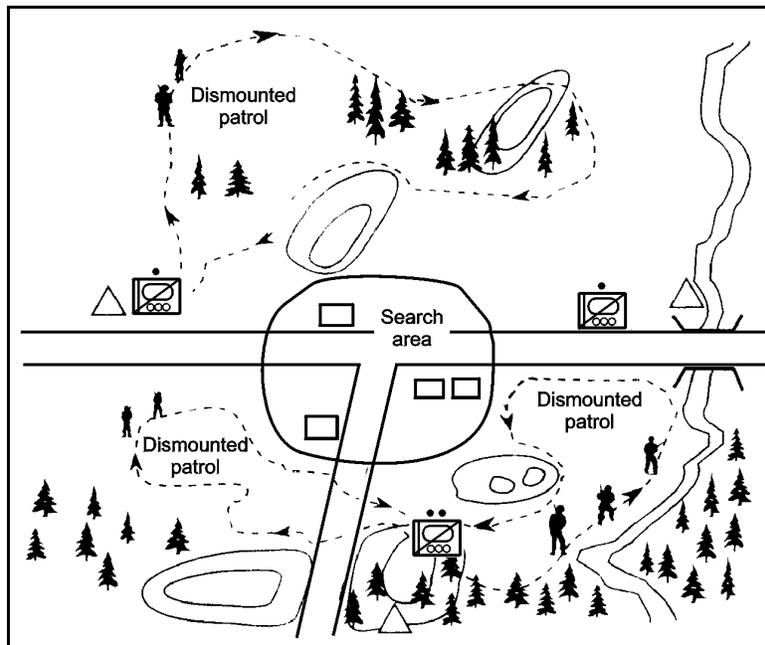


Figure D-19. Recce Platoon Establishes 360-Degree Security

D-171. Checkpoints and roadblocks are established along roads entering and exiting the area (as shown in Figure D-20). OPs are established, and security patrols are executed in the surrounding area. Members of the security force orient mainly on people or vehicles attempting to escape or evade the search in the populated area; however, the security force can also cut off elements or individuals trying to reinforce threat forces in the search area.

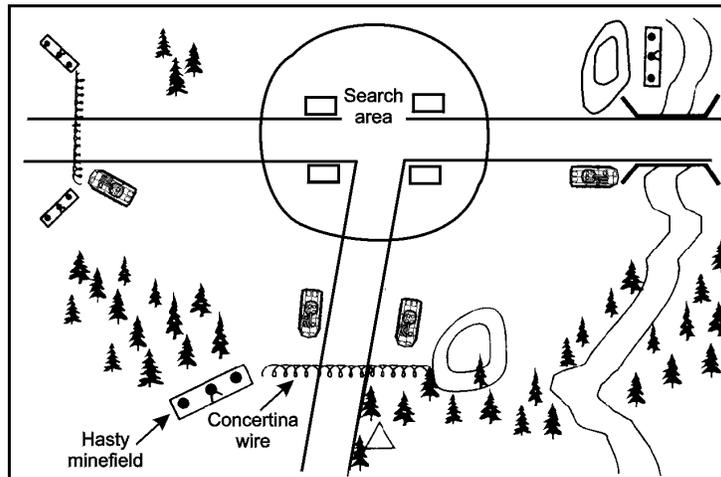


Figure D-20. Recce Sections Establish Hasty Roadblocks

**Reserve Force**

D-172. A mobile reserve force is located near the search zone. Its specific mission is to reinforce OPs, patrols, or the search force and to assist the other elements as required by the mission. Figure D-21 shows the recce platoon operating as the reserve.

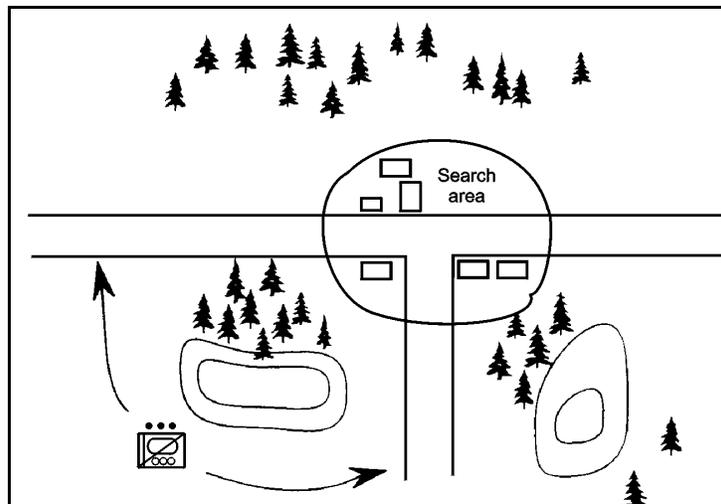


Figure D-21. Recce Platoon Operates as the Reserve Force

## SECTION VI – LIGHT/MEDIUM OPERATIONS IN STABILITY AND SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTS

D-173. During stability operations and support operations, situations may arise requiring medium and light forces to operate together. The use of a mixed force capitalizes on the strengths of both forces while offsetting their respective weaknesses. Light/medium operations take advantage of the light unit's ability to operate in restricted terrain (such as urban areas, forests, and mountains), while increasing the light unit's survivability. Conversely, the medium unit's mobility, protection, and firepower complement the light infantry unit's capabilities.

D-174. The reconnaissance platoon may operate with light infantry forces in various task organizations. Examples of these organizations include the following:

- The squadron/battalion or troop is attached or OPCON to a light infantry brigade.
- A light infantry company is attached to the squadron/battalion.
- The reconnaissance platoon is attached to a light infantry brigade as part of a company team.

D-175. Regardless of the task organization, the key challenge in light/medium operations is to understand the capabilities and limitations of light and medium forces, to develop plans that take full advantage of their capabilities, and to correctly employ the two types of forces for maximum effectiveness. The goal of this section is to assist the reconnaissance platoon leader in understanding the platoon's role in the light/medium force and in planning and executing the platoon's missions during these operations. (NOTE: FM 3-21.10 [FM 7-10] provides detailed information on light infantry organizations.)

### ROLE OF THE RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON

D-176. The reconnaissance platoon normally does not conduct close support of infantry operations. In stability operations and support operations, however, the platoon can use its unique capabilities to conduct combat operations in support of or in conjunction with light infantry.

D-177. Along with conventional reconnaissance and security missions, the platoon can support infantry in urban operations and in cordon and search operations. A CFV reconnaissance platoon can also provide limited protection against threat armored forces.

### THE THREAT

D-178. Light infantry fights a variety of threat forces. These may range from crudely equipped insurgents to technologically advanced conventional forces. Potential threat targets include the following:

- Nonarmored targets, including the following:
  - Bunkers.
  - Automatic weapon positions.

- Buildings and walls.
- Roadblocks and obstacles.
- CPs.
- Logistical positions.
- Light-skinned vehicles.
- Armored vehicles.

## **CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON**

### **CAPABILITIES**

D-179. Reconnaissance platoon capabilities in support of light/medium operations include the following:

- Ability to suppress or destroy threat positions with direct fires.
- Ability to breach walls and reduce some obstacles with direct fire.
- Enhanced communications assets.
- Thermal sights and NODs.
- Capability for rapid movement and limited penetrations.
- Use of vehicles to provide protection against small arms and fragments.

### **LIMITATIONS**

D-180. The reconnaissance platoon's limitations in light/medium operations include these:

- Restricted mobility and fields of fire in close or urban terrain.
- Vulnerability to antiarmor weapons in built-up areas.
- The consumption of large quantities of Classes III, V, and IX, in some situations requiring daily resupply.
- Need for augmentation of transportation assets to support CSS requirements.
- Inability to move over heavily wooded terrain traversable by light infantry.
- Inability of bridges and roads to support certain types of reconnaissance vehicles.

### **LIGHT/MEDIUM URBAN OPERATIONS**

D-181. Urban battlefields are complex and three-dimensional; they are characterized by the close, restricted terrain typical of built-up areas, resulting in severely limited fields of fire and maneuver space. Mounted avenues of approach, restricted mostly to streets and alleys, are narrow, canalized, and easily obstructed. On the other hand, cover and concealment are plentiful for dismounted forces. Dismounted avenues of approach are literally everywhere: underground, through buildings, along edges of streets, over rooftops.

D-182. While urban operations are predominantly an infantry fight, the reconnaissance platoon can support light infantry units by providing security, protection, mobility, and firepower. The platoon can perform the following tasks to increase the combat power of the light infantry force:

- Isolate objectives with direct fire to prevent threat withdrawal, reinforcement, or counterattack.
- Suppress or destroy threat positions.
- Breach walls and blocked doorways.
- Reduce some barricades and obstacles with direct fires.
- Reduce threat strongpoints.
- Establish roadblocks.
- Protect against threat light armored attacks or counterattacks.
- Suppress sniper fires.
- Use vehicles to provide protection from small arms and fragmentation rounds.
- Overwatch likely armor avenues of approach.

**NOTE:** Chapter 7 of this manual provides a detailed discussion of the reconnaissance platoon's role in urban operations.

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