APPENDIX E

OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

The scout platoon of a armor battalion or cavalry organization has unique capabilities that make it an important asset to Army units executing missions in support of operations other than war. The scout 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 Figure E-1, page E-2). These operations will be decentralized and can require the scout 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 scout platoon.

SECTION I. GENERAL

Operations other than war entail political and military confrontations between contending states or groups, frequently involving protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies. In the scope of military operations, operations other than war are those that occur in the peacetime and conflict environments. They range from subversion to the overt use of armed force, and they may be waged by a combination of political, economic, informational, and military elements. Operations other than war can occur at anytime and can have global and regional security implications for US national objectives.

STATES OF THE OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENT	GOALS	MILITARY OPERATIONS	MISSIONS	RECENT OPERATIONS
WAR	Fight and win	WAR	• Large-scale combat operations • Attack • Defend	DESERT STORM
CONFLICT	Deter war and resolve conflict	OTHER THAN WAR	• Strikes and raids • Peace enforcement • Support to insurgency • Antiterrorism • Peacekeeping • NEO	RESTORE HOPE
PEACETIME	Promote peace	OTHER THAN WAR	• Counterdrug • Disaster relief • Civil support • Peace building • Nation-building assistance	HURRICANE ANDREW

Figure E-1. Range of military operations.

THE RANGE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

Operations other than war will take place in the peacetime and conflict environments in the range of military operations.

Peacetime

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.

Conflict

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; and armed clashes between nations or between organized parties within a nation to achieve limited political or military objectives.

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 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.

Military operations involving scout platoons occur most often in the state of conflict. These may include standard security and reconnaissance missions in support of offensive and defensive operations. The scout platoon can also assist in a variety of operations other than war, such as populace and movement control (checkpoints and roadblocks), the handling of EPWs or refugees, or EPW exchanges.

MILITARY ROLES IN OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

Military forces can be used in a variety of roles in support of operations other than war.

Insurgency/Counterinsurgency

These operations cover assistance the US may provide to a friendly nation or group combating or prosecuting an insurgency. Scout platoons will normally operate as part of their battalion or troop. Armored units are called on when a situation requires their armor-specific capabilities.

Combating Terrorism

Combating terrorism has two parts: counterterrorism and antiterrorism. In special situations, armored forces can be employed during offensive operations in a counterterrorism role. Scout platoons will operate as part of their battalion or troop, probably conducting a demonstration or diversion. Other high-frequency missions are convoy escort and area security. Antiterrorism operations include the defensive actions that every leader and soldier must practice to avoid falling victim to terrorist activities.

Peacekeeping Operations

These are military operations conducted with the consent of the belligerent parties to prevent, contain, moderate, or terminate hostilities between or within states; they entail peaceful third-party intervention organized and directed internationally, using multinational forces of soldiers, police, and civilians to maintain peace and facilitate diplomatic resolutions of conflicts. US forces may participate in peacekeeping operations unilaterally, as a member of an international organization, or in cooperation with involved countries.

Common missions in peacekeeping operations include cease-fire supervision, observation, and reporting; EPW exchanges; demilitarization; and demobilization. Peacekeeping as part of a cease-fire, demilitarization, or demobilization may require armor support. Area security operations are also common.

Although peacekeeping is intended to be a peaceful operation, peacekeeping operations often require military forces to deal with situations of extreme tension, possible acts of sabotage, or minor military conflicts involving known or unknown belligerents. Consequently, peacekeeping operations can quickly evolve into peace enforcement operations.

Peace Enforcement Operations

Some situations may require deployment of US military forces to maintain or restore international peace and security. These operations are often labeled peacekeeping, but are better described as peace enforcement. They differ significantly in execution from peacekeeping missions. While the ultimate objective may be to maintain peace, the initial phase in peace enforcement is to achieve or impose peace, sometimes through conventional military operations. Peace enforcement is often unilateral, conducted with or without consent from the belligerents.

Other Operations

In certain environments, military operations become necessary when diplomatic initiatives have been, or are expected to be, ineffective in achieving extremely time-sensitive, high-value objectives. Failure to influence a belligerent nation or activity through diplomatic means may require the use of military forces to protect US national interests or assets, to rescue US citizens, or to provide emergency relief. Such operations may include strike operations, rescue and recovery, demonstrations or shows of force, EPW exchange, noncombatant evacuation operations (NEO), and security for relief forces.

ACTIVITIES IN OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

The Army's missions in operations other than war are divided into activities (see Figure E-2). Although these activities have distinct characteristics, they often overlap in execution. For example, peacekeeping forces must protect against terrorism; conversely, a terrorist incident may result in a peace enforcement operation.

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 E-2. Potential military activities in operations other than war.

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OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Although operations other than war 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 scout 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, scout platoons must be prepared to operate in any type of terrain and climate.

Intelligence

Intelligence is crucial during the execution of operations other than war. Likewise, all activities require continuous emphasis on intelligence. 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. (See FM 100-20 for additional information.)

Rules of Engagement

Politically imposed restrictions on military operations are called rules of engagement (ROE). 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. Figure E-3 is an example of ROE for one possible situation.

ROE must be considered during the planning and execution of all operations. **Tactics, techniques, and procedures will require adjustment based on each particular situation's ROE.** Understanding, adjusting for, and properly executing ROE are especially important to success in operations other than war. The restrictions change whenever the political and military situations change; this means ROE must be explained to friendly soldiers continuously. 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, because ROE violations can have operational, strategic, and political consequences that may affect national security, the enemy can be expected to exploit such violations.

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

A. When possible, the enemy 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, tube-launched or rocket-launched weapons, and main tank guns 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 an 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, infantry will shoot only at known enemy 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 E-3. Example rules of engagement.

Force Protection

Because of the influence of local politics and news media in operations other than war, minimizing casualties and collateral damage becomes a particularly important operational consideration during these operations. At the same time, however, force protection must be a constant priority. In attempting to limit the level and scope of violence used in operations other than war, 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 battalion or squadron. Armored forces are deployed for force protection.

Soldiers' Responsibilities

US soldiers may have extensive contact with host-nation civilians during operations other than war. As a result, their personal conduct has a significant impact on the opinions, and thus the support, of the local population. 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 military customs and courtesies.

To enhance civilian cooperation and support, US commanders can issue a key word and phrase card to translate key English phrases into the language of the host nation (see Figure E-4). These phrases should apply specifically to the area of operations.

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, enemy elements, and the local populace. From the friendly standpoint, each soldier must be familiar with the local PIR and intelligence requirements. At the same time, enemy soldiers are continuously seeking intelligence on US actions, and they often blend easily into the civilian population. US soldiers must be aware of this and use OPSEC procedures at all times.

KEY WORDS		KEY PHRASES	
ENGLISH	**SPANISH**	**ENGLISH**	**SPANISH**
bathroom	banos	May I ?	Puedo ?
boy	muchacho	Do you have a ?	Tiene usted un ?
bridge	puente	My name is	Mi nombre es
bus	bus	Speak slowly	Hable despacio
east	este	Do not talk	No hables
food	comida	What is your name ?	Como se
friend	amigo		llama ?
girl	muchacha	Hands up	Manos arribai
halt	alto	What time is it	Que hora es ?
help	ayuda	Drop your weapon	Baja tu arma
I	yo	I will search you	Te voy a
left	izquierda		registrar
man	hombre	Where are you from ?	De donde eres ?
map	mapa	Where is ?	Donde esta ?
north	norte	I don't know	No se
please	por favor	Do you speak	Hables ingles ?
quickly	rapido	English?	
right	deredha	Can you get an	Puedes consequir
river	rio	interpreter ?	un interprete ?
soldier	soldado	Good morning	Buenos dias
south	sur	I want	Yo quiero
straight	recto	Identify yourself	Identifiquese
telephone	telefono		
thanks	gracias		
wait	espera		
water	agua		
weapon	arma		
west	oeste		
woman	mujer		
you	usted		

Figure E-4. Example of a key word and phrase card.

Section II. THE SCOUT PLATOON IN OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

Because military operations involving the scout platoon occur most often in the state of conflict, scout platoons are most likely to operate in support of peacekeeping and peace enforcement. In addition to executing standard platoon missions, scout platoons must be prepared to execute missions or tasks unique to operations other than war.

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SPECIFIC SCOUT PLATOON TASKS

As part of a force involved in operations other than war, the scout platoon can expect to perform these tasks:

- Security operations:

  - Convoy security (refer to Chapter 5).

  - Checkpoints.

  - Roadblocks.

  - Searches of personnel and vehicles.

- Reconnaissance operations:

  - Route reconnaissance (refer to Section IV, Chapter 4).

  - Building searches (refer to Section III of this chapter, covering light/heavy operations).

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 establishing the behavior patterns of the local populace, a critical part of the intelligence process.

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 scout platoons, teams, or squads, depending on the operational environment and the amount of traffic expected to move through the checkpoint.

ROADBLOCKS

A roadblock is used to stop the movement of vehicles along a route or to close access to certain areas or roads (see Figures E-5A through E-5C, pages E-11 and E-12). Roadblocks can be established separate from checkpoints or used to channel traffic into a checkpoint. Armored vehicles make excellent

roadblocks, but local dismounted security must be established to protect vehicles from dismounted attack. Likewise, HMMWVs make excellent hasty roadblocks due to their mobility and austere logistical requirements. Concertina wire should be used to prevent vehicles from running through the roadblock (see Figure E-5A).
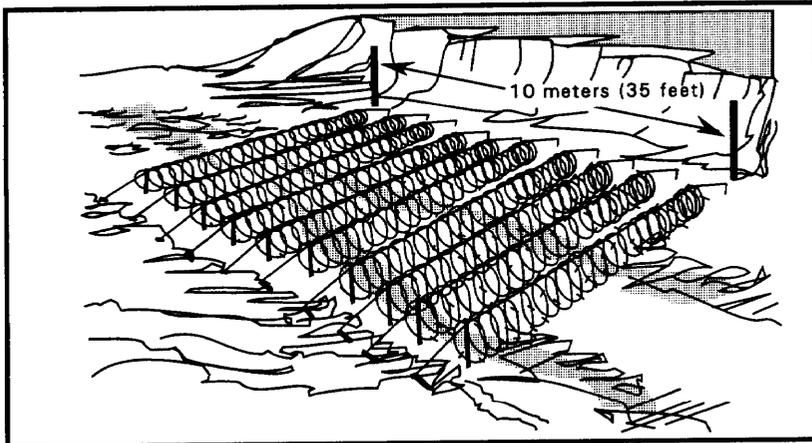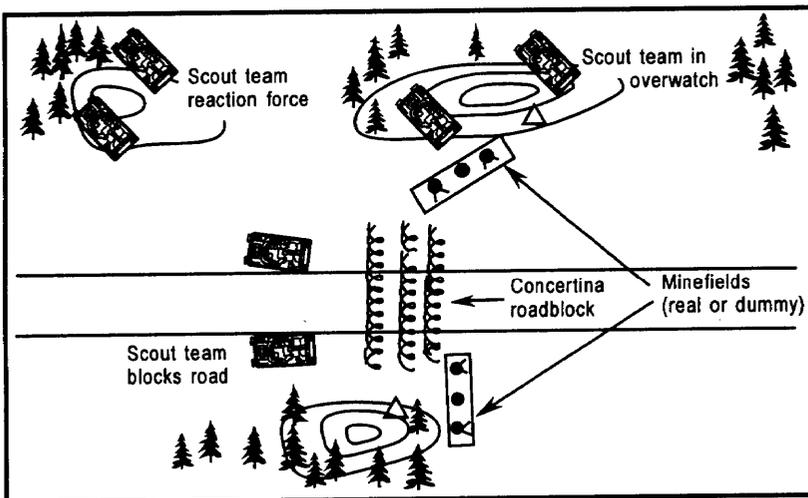

Figure E-5A. Concertina wire roadblock.

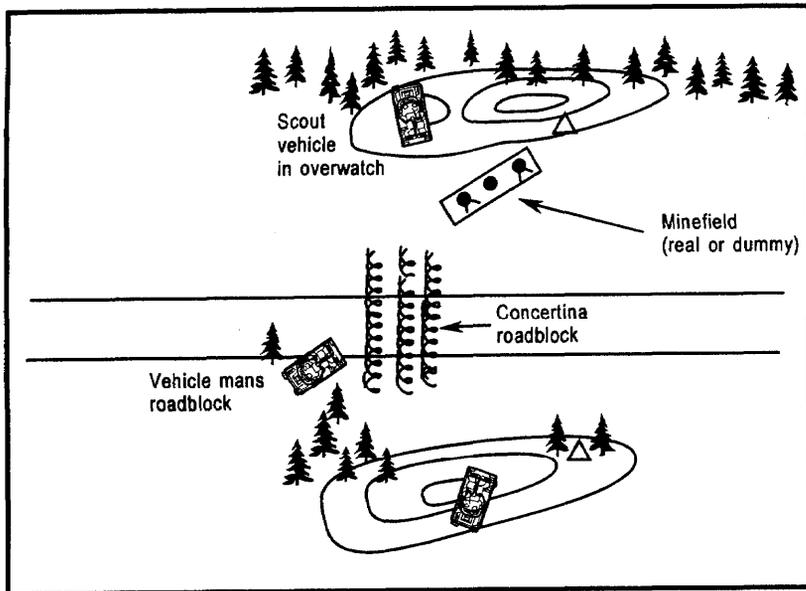Figure E-5B. Scout platoon roadblock.

Figure E-5C. Three-vehicle scout team roadblock.

A roadblock is considered an obstacle and is set up or constructed like an obstacle. 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, the positioning must channel traffic into a checkpoint.

CHECKPOINTS

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.

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- 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 both civilian and military traffic.

Deliberate Checkpoints

The deliberate checkpoint is a relatively fixed position established in a town or in open country, often on a main road (see Figure E-6). Deliberate checkpoints are classified as heavy traffic or light traffic checkpoints depending on the amount of traffic expected to pass through them. While the scout platoon can operate both heavy and light traffic checkpoints, scout teams and squads can operate only light traffic checkpoints (see Figures E-7 and E-8, page E-14).
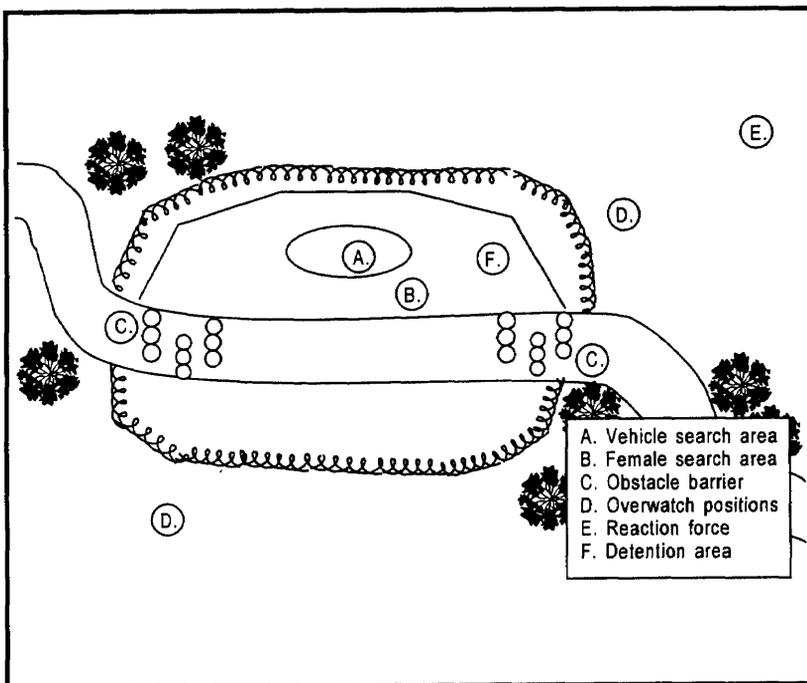

A. Vehicle search area
B. Female search area
C. Obstacle barrier
D. Overwatch positions
E. Reaction force
F. Detention area

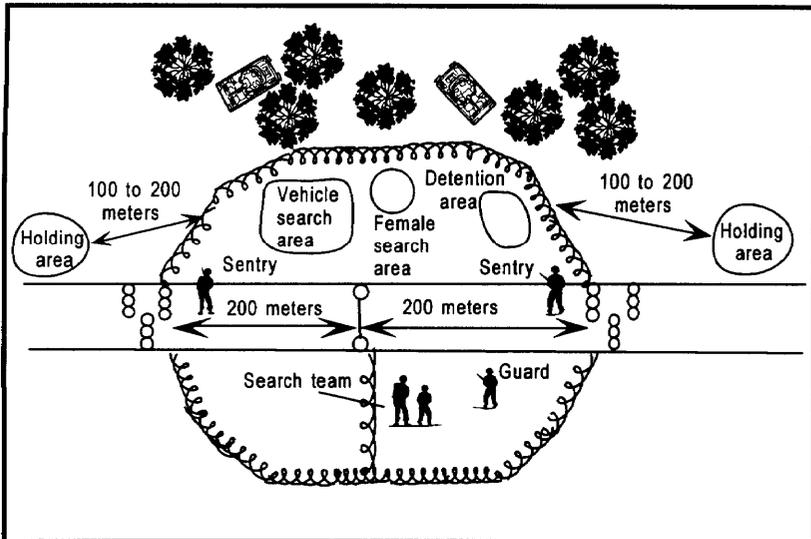**Figure E-6. Deliberate checkpoint organization.**

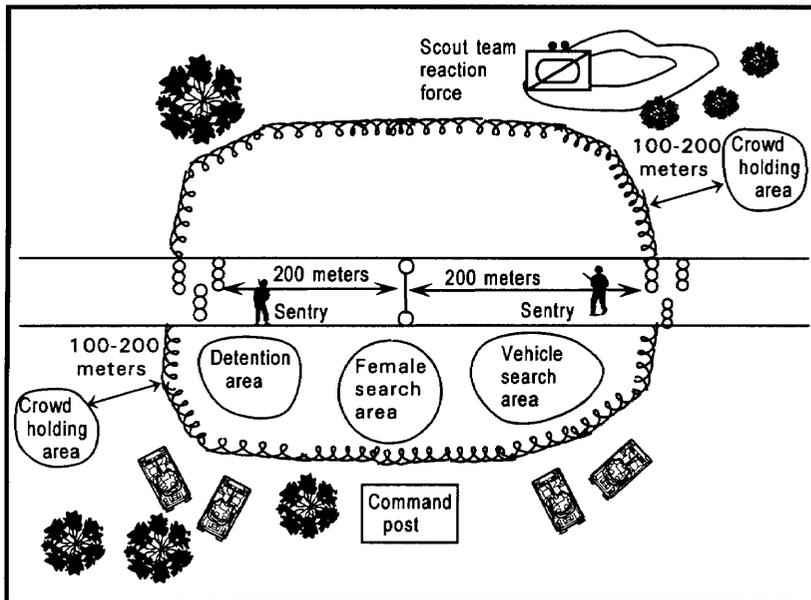**Figure E-7. Scout team manning a light traffic checkpoint.**

Figure E-8. Scout platoon manning a heavy traffic checkpoint.

Establishing a deliberate checkpoint. 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.

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.

Search areas. The amount of traffic held in the search area (refer to Figure E-6, page E-13, for an illustration of the area) is determined by the type of search. Separate search areas for the following should be setup as needed:

- Vehicles.

- Females.

- Suspects and other persons detained for further interrogation.

Fighting positions. Fighting positions for vehicles, automatic weapons, and individuals must be emplaced to overwatch, protect, and secure the checkpoint.

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.

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

- Headquarters element.

- Security force.

- Search teams.

- Sentry teams.

Headquarters element. The headquarters element consists of the platoon leader, PSG or team leader, RTO, and medical personnel.

Security force. The security force consists of a security element and a checkpoint reaction force.

The checkpoint security element mans overwatch positions and/or perimeter security positions. Security element personnel overwatch 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.

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 and support the checkpoint. The reaction force should be no smaller than a scout team.

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 individual being searched at all times while the searcher conducts the search.

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.

Other personnel. Whenever possible, the following should be on hand to assist scout 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

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:

- 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.

The hasty checkpoint has the same basic layout as a deliberate checkpoint; however, because hasty checkpoints are temporary and mobile, materials used to construct these checkpoints must be carried by the platoon.

The platoon or team uses its vehicles, reinforced with concertina wire, as the obstacle. The vehicles are positioned to partially block the road or route (see Figure E-9, page E-18). 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.
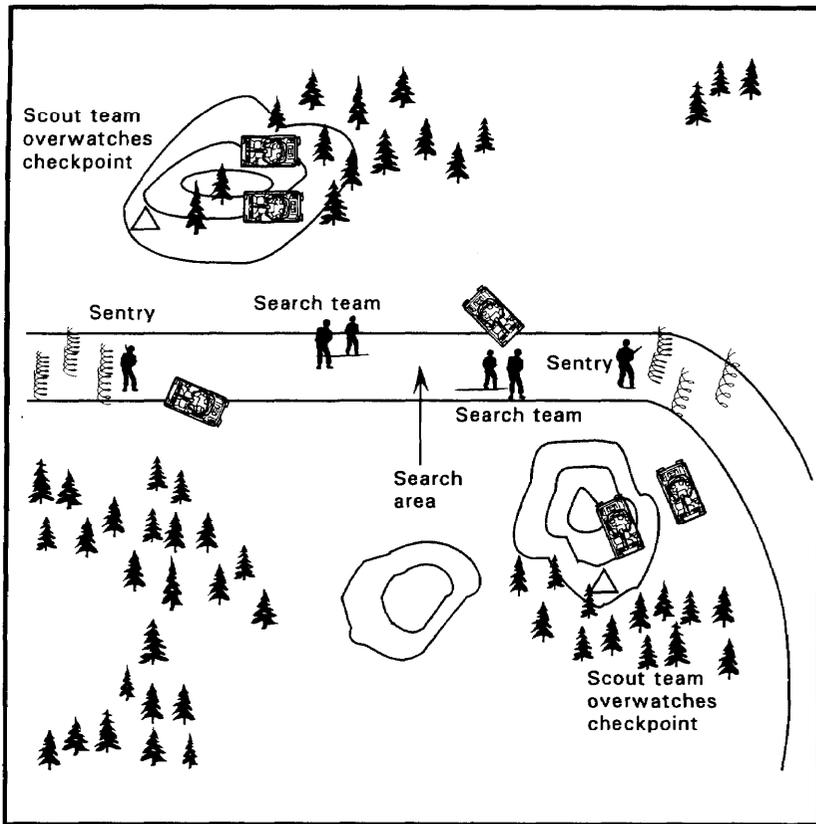
Figure E-9. Hasty (mobile) checkpoint.

Special Equipment and Personnel Requirements

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

Communications. Communications must be established between the checkpoint or roadblock and higher headquarters. Radios and wire are used within the checkpoint and between 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.

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

Barriers. Obstacles should be positioned across the road and around the search area. These can include barrels filled with concreate 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 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. Soldiers must have adequate firepower to withstand an attack or to halt a vehicle attempting to flee or crash through the checkpoint. Crew-served weapons must be loaded and manned at all times.

Linguists. 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 (an example is illustrated in Figure E-4, page E-9); 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. Other specialized equipment may be required to support the checkpoint mission. Figure E-10, page E-20, provides a list of equipment that may be helpful.

Other Planning Considerations

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

- Obtaining indirect fire support on key terrain around the check-point.

- Ensuring that checkpoints are designed so that the minimum number of soldiers are exposed at any given time.

- Positioning automatic weapons to provide overwatch when soldiers are exposed.

- Ensuring reinforcement and counterattack plans are developed and rehearsed.

- Ensuring ROE are clear and understood by all soldiers manning the checkpoint.

- Planning for 24-hour operation of the checkpoint.

- Obtaining logistical support.

- Coordinating for medical assistance and MEDEVAC 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 Polaroid cameras Whistles Hand-held radios (for use in urban areas)	Portable lamps/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 E-10. Equipment list for roadblocks and checkpoints.

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Preparing for Contingencies At Checkpoints

Scout platoon leaders 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. Leaders must plan for these contingencies when preparing personnel to man checkpoints. The ROE must be clear and flexible enough to accommodate rapid changes in any situation that may develop. Figure E-11, page E-22, lists some examples of situations encountered at checkpoints, along with possible responses.

SEARCHES

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

Planning for a search operation should cover these points:

- Search authority.

- Conduct of the search.

- Search rates.

- Use of force.

- Courtesy.

Search authority. 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, maintains 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 ROE.

SITUATION	RESPONSE
• Diversions covering the efforts to sneak or rush through the checkpoint, such as— - Sniper attack. - Ambulance arriving at checkpoint with sirens blaring. - Staged fights or riots near the checkpoints. - Staged vehicle accidents or fires.	• Close the checkpoint; rapidly emplace barricades to stop and contain both vehicular and pedestrian traffic in and around the checkpoint. • Use reaction force to handle situations outside checkpoint so that checkpoint personnel do not have to leave it. • Remain calm; report to higher headquarters.
• Sniper fire.	• Take cover. • Employ smoke. • Protect wounded. • Identify location of sniper. • Report. • Respond in accordance with ROE.
• Thrown projectiles.	• Maintain standoff. • Protect self and others. • Do not throw objects back. • Report. • Respond with force in accordance with ROE.
• Imminent harm.	• Protect self and others. • Use force in accordance with ROE. • Report.
• Civilian casualty.	• Provide first aid. • Report; request MEDEVAC.
• Drive-by shooting.	• Take cover. • Report. • Respond with force in accordance with ROE.

Figure E-11. Responses to situations at a checkpoint.

Conduct of the search. 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 and/or vehicles allowed to pass through the checkpoint.

- Personnel and/or vehicles not allowed to pass through the checkpoint.

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- Items to be confiscated.

- Items not allowed to pass through the checkpoint.

- Procedures for handling confiscated items.

- Procedures for detaining vehicles or personnel.

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

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

Courtesy. Search personnel should remain polite and considerate at all times. Figure E-12, page E-24, lists guidelines for personal conduct during search operations.

Search Procedures

Search of individuals. To avoid making an enemy 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.

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DO take these actions during a search operation:	DO NOT take these actions during a search operation:
• Maintain professional, courteous demeanor when approaching the vehicle and talking to the driver.	• Show disrespect or give any hint of dislike.
• Speak only to the driver; let him speak to the passengers.	• Speak to women regardless of their age.
• Ask the driver politely to do what you want him to do.	• Put your head or arm in through the side window or open the door without permission.
• Speak naturally and no louder than needed.	• Shout or show impatience.
• When searching an individual, be courteous. Use scanners whenever possible.	• Frisk women or tell them to put their hands up.
• Whatever happens at the checkpoint, stay calm and make a special effort to be polite, regardless of your feelings.	• Point your weapon directly at people unless essential for security reasons.
	• Become involved in a heated argument.
• 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.	• Use force unless force is used against you. Use the minimum force necessary.
	• Become careless or sloppy in appearance.
• Contact your checkpoint commander whenever necessary.	• Establish a routine pattern of operations. This will allow the enemy to take advantage of the checkpoint operations.
• Maintain situational awareness at all times.	
• Maintain strict security at all times.	

Figure E-12. "Dos" and "don'ts" of search operations.

Frisk search. This 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 stands behind the individual being searched (see Figure E-13). 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

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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 E-13. Frisk search.

Wall search. The wall search affords the searcher some safety by placing the individual being searched in a strained, awkward position (see Figure E- 14, page E-26). 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 wail search.

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

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 E-14.

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 E-14). The guard covers the individual being searched with his weapon. 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.
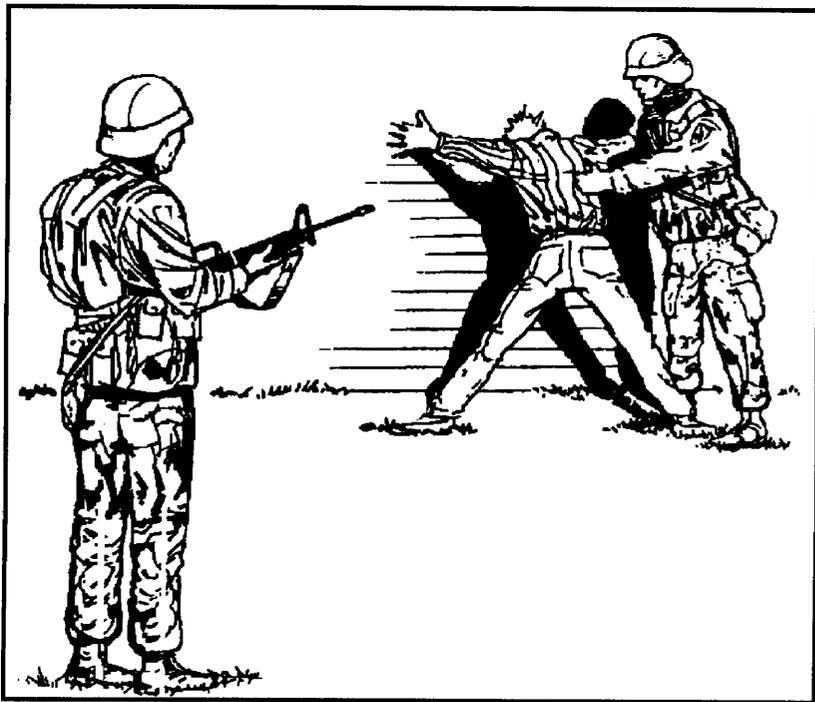

Figure E-14. Wall search.

Position of the searcher. The searcher approaches the individual being searched from the right side. The searcher must secure his weapon so that it cannot be grabbed by the individual being searched. When searching from the right side, the searcher places his right foot in front of the individual's right foot,

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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 from under him and throw him 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 (see Figure E-15).

Figure E-15. Ankle-to-ankle position for the wall search.

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.

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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 so 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 (see Figure E-16).
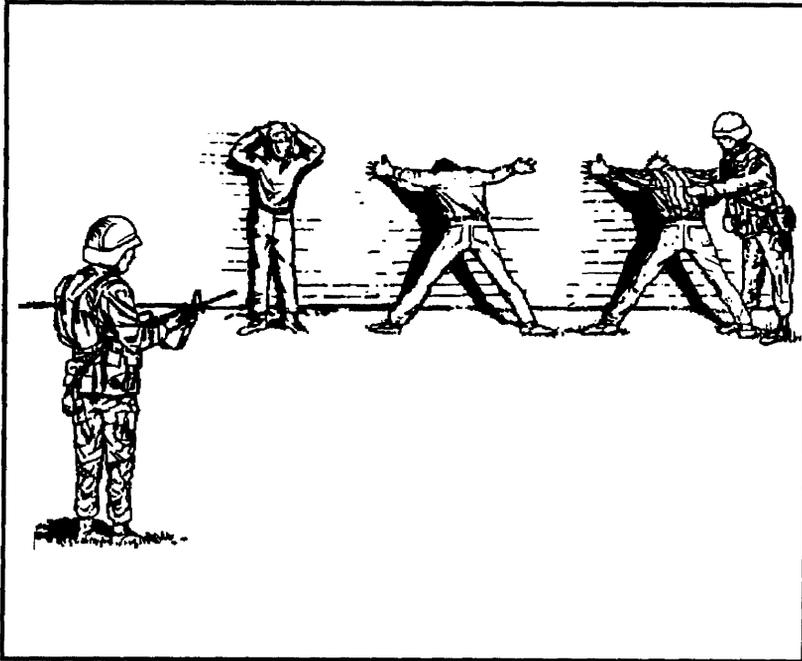

Figure E-16. Wall search of multiple subjects.

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.

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A search is then made of his person, including his mouth, nose, ears, hair, armpits, groin area, and other possible concealment areas. 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.

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. 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. Figure E-17 shows an example of a search rate planning guide.

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

Figure E-17. Example search rate planning guide.

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 E-18, page E-30, lists some examples of vehicle search procedures.

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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 concealed 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 E-18. Example vehicle search procedures.

Section III. LIGHT/HEAVY OPERATIONS

During operations other than war, numerous situations exist in which armored and light forces will operate together. The use of a mixed force capitalizes on the strengths of both forces while offsetting their respective weaknesses. Light/heavy operations take advantage of the light unit's ability to operate in restrictive terrain (such as urban areas, forests, and mountains), while increasing the light unit's survivability. Conversely, the armored unit's mobility, protection, and firepower complement the light infantry unit's capabilities.

The scout platoon will operate with light infantry forces in various task organizations. Examples of these organizations include the following:

- The cavalry squadron or troop is attached or OPCON to a light infantry brigade.

- A light infantry company is attached to an armor or mechanized battalion or cavalry squadron.

- The scout platoon is attached to a light infantry brigade as part of an armor company or team.

Regardless of the task organization, **the key challenge in light/heavy operations is to understand the capabilities and limitations of light and armored 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 scout platoon leader in understanding the platoon's role in the light/heavy force and in planning and executing the platoon's missions during these operations.

ROLE OF THE SCOUT PLATOON

The scout platoon normally does not conduct close support of infantry operations. In operations other than war, however, the scout platoon can use its unique capabilities to conduct combat operations in support of or in conjunction with light infantry. Along with conventional reconnaissance and security missions, the platoon can support infantry in military operations in urban terrain (MOUT) and in cordon and search operations. It can also provide protection against enemy armored forces.

THE THREAT

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

- Nonarmored targets:

  - Bunkers.

  - Automatic weapon positions.

  - Buildings and walls.

  - Roadblocks and obstacles.

- Command posts.

- Logistical positions.

- Light-skinned vehicles.

- Armored vehicles.

CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE SCOUT PLATOON

Capabilities

Capabilities of the scout platoon in support of light/heavy operations include the following:

- Ability to suppress or destroy enemy positions with direct fires from the caliber .50 heavy machine gun, 40-mm grenade launcher, or 25-mm chain gun.

- Ability to breach walls and reduce obstacles with direct free.

- Increased communications assets.

- Thermal sights and night observation devices.

- Capability for rapid movement and limited penetrations.

- Use of CFVs to provide protection against light AT fires, small arms, and fragments.

Limitations

Limitations of the scout platoon in light/heavy operations include the following:

- Restricted mobility and fields of fire in close or urban terrain.

- Vulnerability to antiarmor weapons in built-up areas.

- CFVs' consumption of large quantities of Classes III, V, and IX, requiring daily resupply.

- Need for augmentation of transportation assets to support CSS requirements.

- Possibility that bridges and roads may not support CFVs.

- Inability to move over soft or heavily wooded terrain traversable by light infantry.

ORGANIZATION OF LIGHT INFANTRY UNITS

In the past, the use of a light infantry company with a heavy battalion was rare; however, the tank battalion traditionally was task organized with mechanized infantry for support. Since a light infantry battalion can deploy twice as many dismounted infantry as a mechanized infantry battalion, future force mixtures in operations other than war will include the attachment of light infantry to armor forces.

Light Infantry Company

Light infantry companies can conduct independent operations and are organized around the nucleus of the company headquarters (see Figure E-19). The headquarters contains both the antiarmor section (six Dragons) and the mortar section (six 60-mm mortars). The rifle platoons centralize their six SAW automatic rifles under the platoon headquarters. The rifle squad consists of two fire teams, armed with Ml6s and M203s only. The primary means of communication for the company is the AN/PRC-77 radio. There are no radios in a light infantry squad.
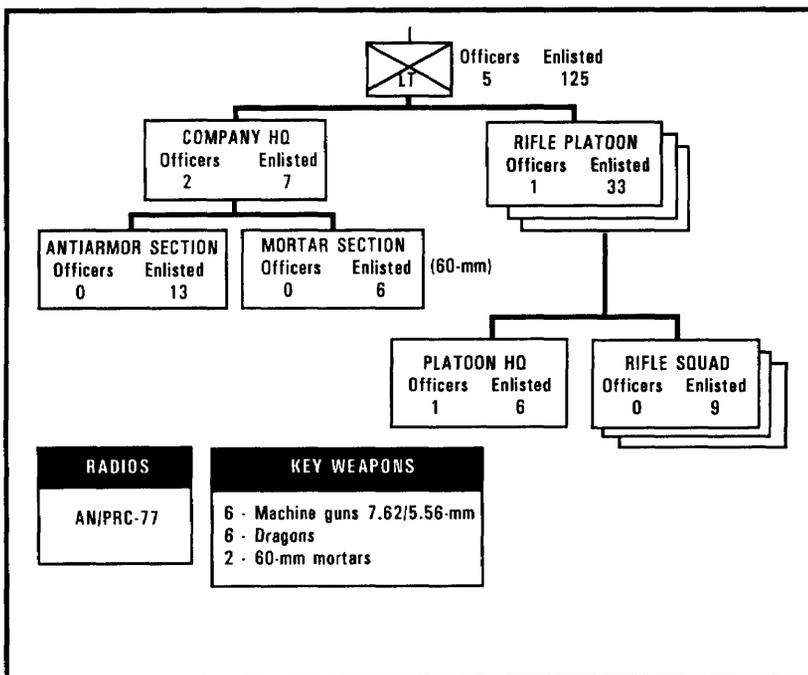

Figure E-19. Light infantry company.

Air Assault Infantry Company

When employed in an air assault role, the air assault infantry company is capable of more independent platoon action than is the light infantry company. When not assigned an air assault mission, however, the air assault company operates in a manner similar to that of the light infantry company (see Figure E-20). Each of the three rifle platoons has its own weapons squad and three rifle squads. The weapons squads have both machine gun crews and antiarmor missile crews. The company headquarters retains only the 60-mm mortar section. There are no radios in an air assault rifle squad.
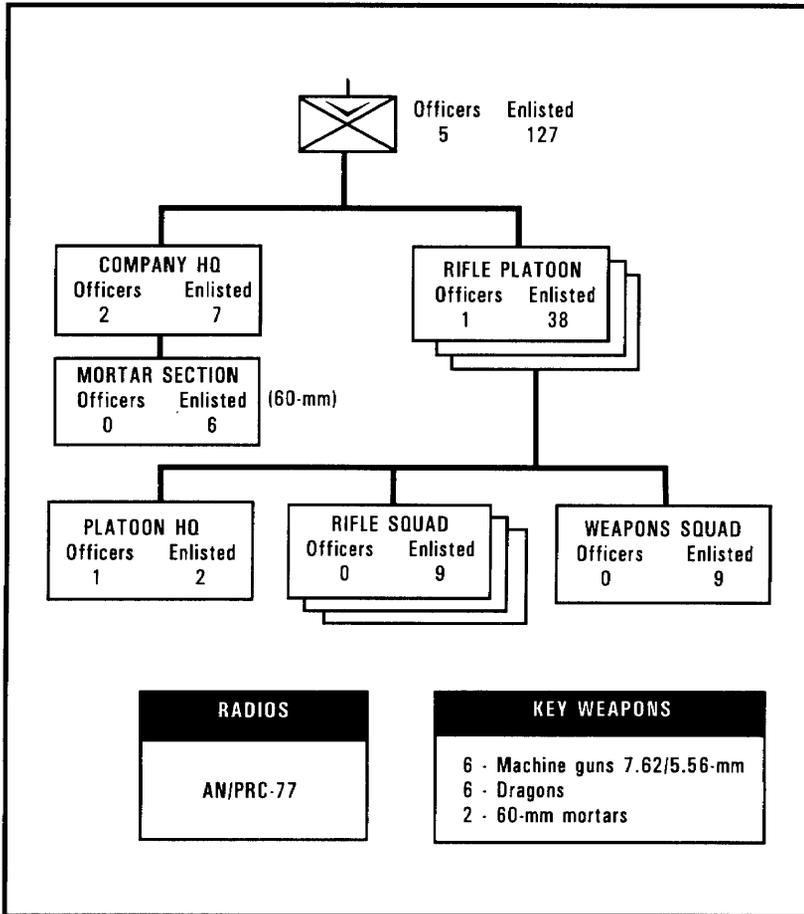
Figure E-20. Air assault infantry company.

Airborne Infantry Company

The airborne infantry company's rifle squads are capable of independent action (see Figure E-21). Organization and weapons of the airborne infantry company headquarters and rifle squad are almost identical to their counterparts in the air assault infantry company. Each rifle squad has two AN/PRC-68 radios or two AN/PRC-126 radios.
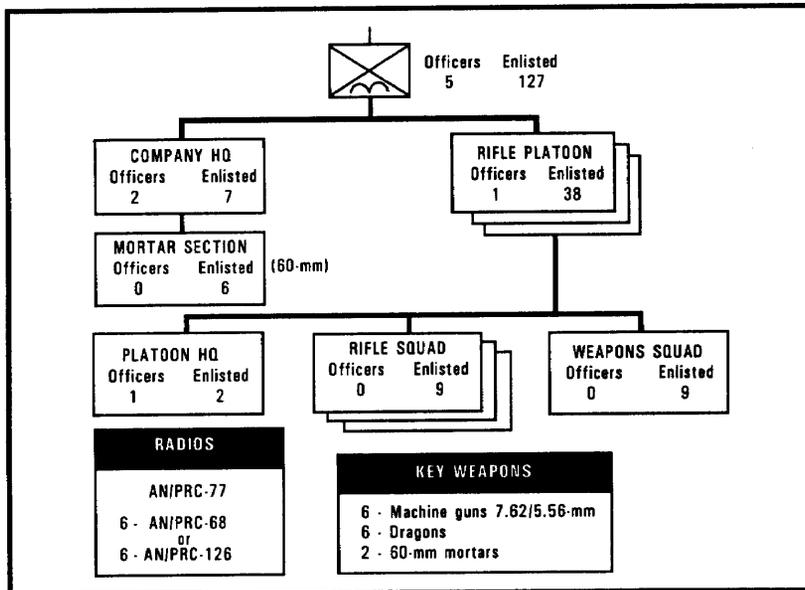

Figure E-21. Airborne infantry company.

CORDON AND SEARCH OPERATIONS

When intelligence identifies and locates members of an insurgent infrastructure, cordon and search operations are mounted to neutralize them. This section discusses procedures for the scout platoon in support of the light infantry company or battalion conducting these operations.

Task Organization

Task organization for cordon and search operations includes a security force (cordon force), a search force, and a reserve force. The scout 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

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

Security Force

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 E-22).
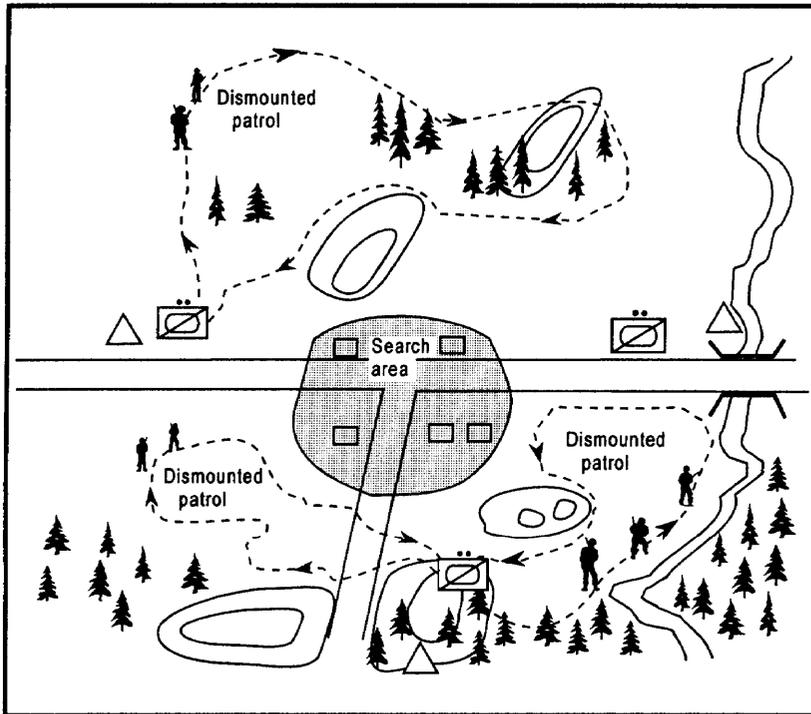

Figure E-22. Scout platoon establishes 360-degree security of search area.

Checkpoints and roadblocks are established along roads entering and exiting the area (see Figure E-23). 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 enemy forces in the search area.
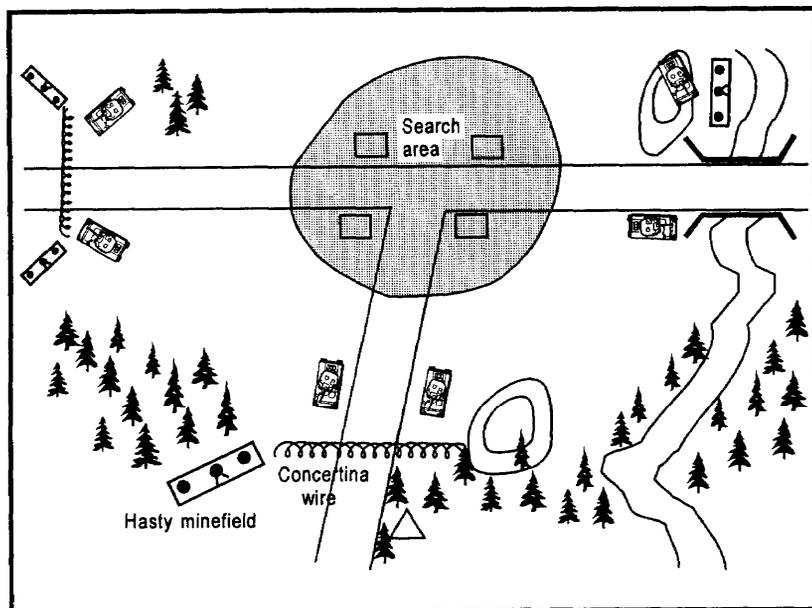

Figure E-23. Scout teams establish hasty roadblocks at search area.

Reserve Force

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 (see Figure E-24, page E-38).

LIGHT/HEAVY MOUT OPERATIONS

MOUT battlefields are complex and three-dimensional; they are characterized by the close, restrictive 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; they can be underground, through buildings, along edges of streets, and over rooftops.
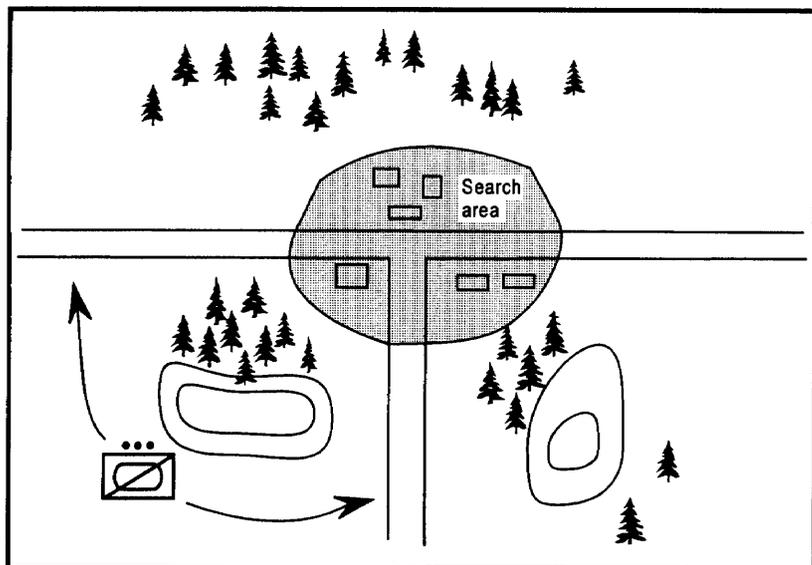

Figure E-24. Scout platoon as reserve force in search operation.

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

- Isolate objectives with direct fires to prevent enemy withdrawal, reinforcement, or counterattack.

- Suppress or destroy enemy positions.

- Breach walls and blocked doorways.

- Reduce barricades and obstacles with direct fires.

- Reduce enemy strongpoints.

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- Establish roadblocks.

- Protect against enemy armored attacks or counterattacks.

- Suppress sniper fires.

- Use CFVs to provide protection from small arms and fragmentation rounds.

- Overwatch likely armor avenues of approach.

Vehicle Capabilities And Limitations in MOUT

Scout platoons equipped with the CFV can be employed in built-up areas to assist dismounted forces in seizing and clearing streets and buildings. Scout platoons equipped with the HMMWV do not normally operate inside the built-up area because of their lack of armor protection; they are used to secure the avenues of approach around the perimeter of the area. Both the CFV and the HMMWV can provide suppressive fires for the initial assault on the built-up area.

CFV capabilities. The CFV has these capabilities related to MOUT:

- It is armed with the 25-mm cannon and 7.62-mm coax machine gun.

- It is capable of 60-degree elevation, allowing it to engage targets on the upper floors of tall buildings.

- Its 25-mm TP-T or HEI-T ammunition will penetrate buildings.

- It provides armor protection for crew and passengers.

- It is equipped with multiple FM radios.

- It can assist in MEDEVAC operations.

- It can assist in resupply operations.

CFV vulnerabilities. The CFV has these vulnerabilities related to MOUT:

- It is restricted primarily to streets and lacks maneuverability inside built-up areas.

- There is dead space around the CFV into which the vehicle cannot fire its weapons.

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- It is vulnerable to enemy infantry firing antiarmor weapons from cellars and drains.

- It is dependent on infantry for all-around protection.

HMMWV capabilities. The HMMWV has these capabilities related to MOUT:

- It is armed with the caliber .50 heavy machine gun and/or the MK-19 40-mm automatic grenade machine gun.

- It can suppress and destroy light armor vehicles.

- It is highly mobile and has a small thermal signature.

- It is equipped with multiple FM radios.

- It presents fewer logistical problems than the CFV.

- It can operate in narrow streets.

HMMWVvulnerabilities. The HMMWV has these vulnerabilities related to MOUT:

- It provides armor protection only against small arms.

- It lacks the ability to transport infantry soldiers.

- It has no antiarmor capability.

The Scout Platoon In MOUT

Planning for light/heavy operations in a MOUT environment is the same as in any other terrain. CFVs are most effective when employed in terrain that allows for offensive maneuver. In some situations, it may be possible to keep armored forces around the perimeter of the town rather than to expose them to the inherent dangers in the built-up area. Armored vehicles can then operate outside the town while still providing adequate fire support to the infantry.

Light infantry forces conduct the attack of a built-up area in three phases: isolating the area, seizing a foothold, and clearing the objective. The scout platoon can support all phases of the operation. Normally, it will operate as part of the fire support element or the security force.

Isolating the objective. The isolated area may be a building, village, small town, or large built-up area. The scout platoon is effective in this phase of the operation; operating outside the town allows the armored force to use long-range fires, speed, and mobility. The defender often positions forces outside the town to disrupt an attack and to limit friendly reconnaissance and mobility; CFVs may be able to prevent these enemy forces from accomplishing their goals and from withdrawing into the town. The scout platoon surrounds the objective by seizing key terrain and covering enemy avenues of approach (see Figure E-25). In addition to security, scout platoon tasks may include the following:

- Preventing enemy forces from escaping.

- Preventing reinforcement of the built-up area.

- Protecting the assault force from counterattack.

- Calling for and adjusting indirect fires.

Figure E-25. Isolation of the objective in MOUT.

Gaining a foothold. The scout platoon can use its sights, including thermals, to conduct long-range reconnaissance and to locate enemy positions and/or vehicles during periods of limited visibility. The platoon can also provide fire support for infantry assaulting the objective. During the assault, the attacking force penetrates the area on a narrow front, concentrating all available supporting fires on the entry point. In support of the assault, scout platoon tasks include the following:

- Attack by fire.

- Support the attack with direct fires.

- Attack with the infantry.

- Coordinate and control indirect fires.

Attack by fire. The CFVs attack by fire while the infantry assaults the objective. Once the assault force establishes a foothold, CFVs move forward to provide close-in support. This method is used when enemy antiarmor fires or obstacles block the only possible armor avenue of approach.

Support by fire. CFVs support by fire or cover critical areas on the assault force's flanks. Once the assault force establishes a foothold, CFVs move forward to provide close-in support (see Figure E-26).
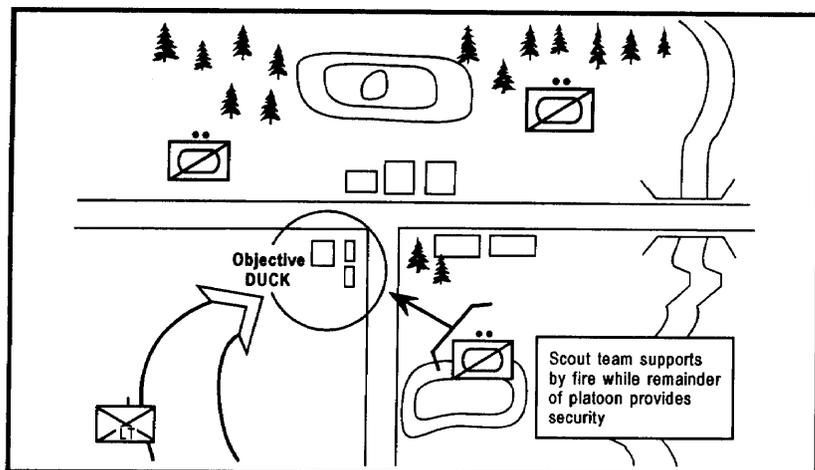

Figure E-26. Gaining a foothold in MOUT (scout platoon supports by fire).

Attack with the infantry. CFVs and the infantry advance together, with the infantry moving behind the CFVs for protection from small arms free. Infantry squads or fire teams protect the CFVs from hand-held antiarmor weapons (see Figure E-27). Attacking with infantry is difficult to coordinate and execute due to differences in speed between the mounted and dismounted forces.
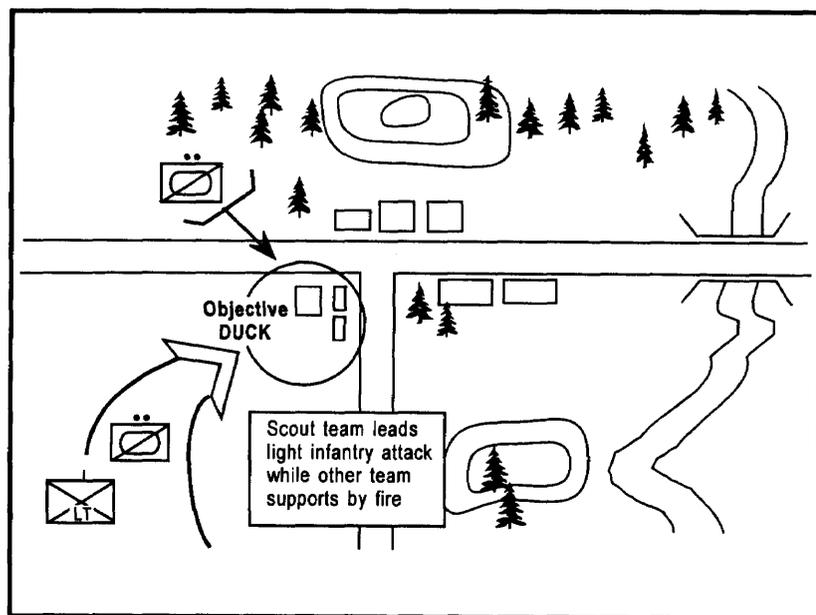

Figure E-27. Gaining a foothold in MOUT (scout platoon attacks with infantry).

Seizure and clearance. Once the infantry seizes its initial foothold, the scout platoon provides supporting fires while the infantry clears each building. Due to the danger of ambush, scout vehicles should support by fire from cleared positions rather than moving ahead of the infantry. They can sometimes provide fire support without entering the built-up area.

Because target identification and fire control measures change rapidly as clearing progresses, CFVs in the built-up area must be closely controlled by the infantry leader in charge (see Figure E-28, page E-44). Scout vehicles provide suppressive fires to allow the infantry to establish a foothold in each building. To isolate buildings, vehicles engage known or suspected enemy locations. Once the infantry is inside the building, the scout vehicles continue to suppress enemy

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positions on other floors or in adjacent buildings. Specific actions of the scout platoon include the following:

- Firing into the upper stories of the buildings to drive the enemy forces to the basement, where the infantry traps and destroys them.

- Suppressing and destroying enemy weapons and personnel.

- Providing antitank protection.

- Using direct fires to open holes in walls and to reduce barricades.
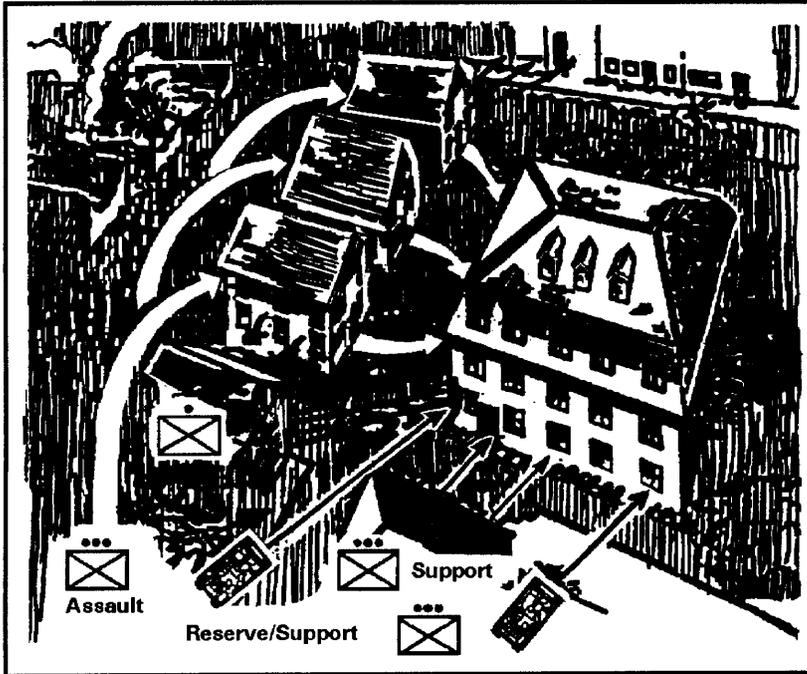

Figure E-28. Scout team supports isolation and seizure of a building.

Seizure and clearance operations can range between two extremes: a systematic, block-by-block, house-by-house reduction of the built-up area or a rapid advance with friendly forces concentrating on seizing and clearing critical

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areas and buildings. (Figure E-29, page E-46, shows a CFV supporting an infantry squad in seizing and clearing an urban area.) The scout platoon's role is roughly the same in either type of operation. These procedures apply:

- Clearing streets:

  - CFVs lead, closely followed and supported by infantry.

  - CFVs work in pairs.

  - CFVs concentrate fires on windows and rooftops of buildings.

  - Infantry protects CFVs from close-in fires.

  - Infantry moves alongside or directly behind CFVs and scans for potential antiarmor positions.

- Seizing and clearing buildings:

  - CFVs provide suppressive fires, concentrating on windows, doorways, and rooftops.

  - CFVs create holes in building walls to allow the infantry to enter through unexpected entrances.

Command, Control, and Communications

Combat power is difficult to mass during MOUT because fighting is isolated. Command and control are further aggravated because units can become separated easily. Such conditions make it necessary to decentralize the fight down to the smallest unit. These small units, scout teams and infantry squads, must communicate continuously and effectively if they are to survive and win on the urban battlefield.

Visual signals. Visual signals are the most effective and reliable means of communication between the infantry force and the scout vehicles. Targets are identified with tracer fire, grenade launcher rounds, smoke grenades, VS-17 panels, or hand-and-arm signals. Visual signals are used to trigger specific actions such as initiating fires, lifting or shifting fires, moving forward to the next position, and providing smoke obscuration.
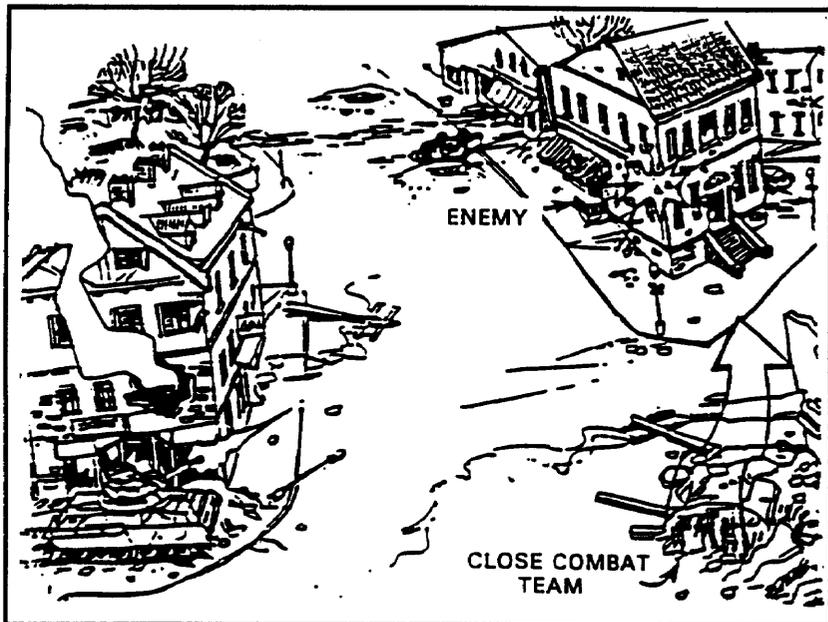
Figure E-29. CFV supports as infantry squad seizes and clears a building.

Radios and wire. The infantry leader and scout vehicles can use FM radios or land lines to communicate. Radio communications may be affected by the terrain; land lines can be used when FM communications are disrupted. To use land lines, run wire through the hatch to the inside of the CFV or connect it to the sponson box on the rear of the vehicle. A TA-1 is used to relay fire control instructions to the vehicle.

Fire Support

Indirect fires are most effective when used against open spaces of built-up areas; high-trajectory indirect fires are more effective than lower-trajectory fires. Because of these factors, mortars are normally more desirable than artillery for indirect fire support in MOUT. Scouts can play a valuable role as the link between infantry squads and platoons and the mortars of the cavalry troop or armored battalion. Three 107-mm heavy mortars are organic to cavalry troops, while heavy battalions have a mortar platoon with six 107-mm heavy mortars. Scout teams or squads are trained to call for and adjust indirect fires from these assets in support of the infantry's attack.