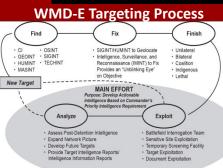
Forces Tactical Pocket Reference A Guide for U.S. F 02 April 2014

WMD Elimination Tactical Planning Considerations

20755-5355 https://portal.awg.army.smil.mil 2282 Morrison St. Ft. Meade, MD Group Warfare Asymmetric NIPR: SIPR:

https://newportal.army.ml usarmy.meade.tradoc.mbx.usarmy-ft -tradoc-list-awg-opcen@mail.mil Email:

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ATP 3-05.20 Special Forces Intelligence p. 2-15	
WMD-E Considera	Fm 3-11.4 Multi Service Tact Procedures for CBRN Protect
Planning • Plan for personnel on location (enemy, technicians, civilians); Tactical Questioning (TQ), detainee operations, IO themes and a contingency for contaminated personnel • Fire control measures to prevent compromise of WMD target integrity • Reach back coordination for complex situations or request SME on objective (CBRN Officer or NCO) • Technical assets available (CBRN R&S and CRT) • Weather data (wind speed and direction) to determine downwind hazard • Anticipated Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3 • Higher's Intent for final disposition of WMD materiel on objective • Detection equipment on hand (JCAD, VDR-2, UDR-13) • Medical capability on hand to treat contaminated personnel • Method to transmit pictures and assessments of facility to higher elements • Is there a need for interpreters, or more interpreters than assigned?	Sustainment/Resupply •Expendable Detection/Decon/Medical Materiel •M256 Kit (Detect) •RSDL, M291, M295, M100 Kits (Decon) •Nerve Agent Antidote Kit (NAAK) •Convulsant Antidote for Nerve Agent (CANA) •JSLIST, Boots, Gloves and Filters <u>Decontamination</u> •Primary/Alternate decon sites •Dirty/Clean routes •Comms plan for Decon assets and Link Up Plan

WMD Elimination Fundamentals

WMD elimination operations are actions to locate, characterize, secure, and disable/destroy WMD programs and related capabilities. The fundamentals of WMD elimination operations are to prevent looting/capture of WMD and related materials; render safe or destroy weapons, materials, agents, and delivery systems; and exploit program experts, documents, and other media.

The two WMD elimination operational tasks tactical units are primarily concerned with are:

- Isolation: Security of suspected WMD site, materials, equipment, and personnel.
- Exploitation: Disable/neutralize WMD materials, equipment, and infrastructure, and collect appropriate forensic evidence and intelligence.

ATP 3-11.23 Multi Service Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for Weapons of Mass Destruction Elimination Operations viii

Example WMD-E Zone Sketch

e Tactics, Techniques and

rotection

OBJ WMD Site Zone 1 Zone 2 Zone 3

Zone 1: Outer Cordon Zone 2: Inner Cordon **Zone 3: Objective Security**

WMD-E Task Force

- Secure / Seize
- Assess
- Preserve

Follow-On Technical Forces

Characterize Exploit

- Disable / Neutralize
- Hand-over for Monitoring /
- Redirection

Fm 3-11.5 Multi Service Tactics, Techniques and **Procedures for CBRN Decontamination**

MOPP Increasing MOPP posture decreases effectiveness •Consider civilian/enemy MOPP postures on/near OBJ •Environmental- wind direction, speed, and temperature ·Consider enemy's past use of WMDs or current intentions of use •Rehearse increasing MOPP quickly and tactically Contingencies •CASEVAC for clean and contaminated Soldiers Civilian Medical ROE/DECON of Civilians Decontamination Sites

- Change of Mission Criteria: Strike, Interdict, Abort MASCAL
- Technical Assets Diverted
- Target WMD detonates or agent is released
- Detainee Operations

 Tactical Site Exploitation ·Be prepared to stay on target for an extended duration based on availability of CRT or other technical assets Site turn-over to technical forces

Operational and Tactical Tasks

Receipt of Mission

- Locate (Reconnaissance): Understand the situation
- Assess the site
- Provide an initial report

Isolate (Control the Site):

- Battle handover as required
- Establish containment
- Control all movement in/out

Seize/Secure:

Tactical Isolation Tasks

- Establish protective level
- Clear surface of Objective
- Access and clear underground facility
- Consolidate/Reorganize for Sensitive Site Assessment (SSA)

Assess (Confirm/Deny):

- Conduct initial sensitive site assessment
- TSE information to higher HQ
- TSE report to COIST

Preserve:

- Safeguard materials
- Conduct possible long-term security
- Process/handle detained personnel

Specialized teams conduct technical assessment to confirm evidence of WMD activities. If confirmed, a more detailed/explicit exploitation of the site is conducted.

Preserve continued:

- Receive follow-on force
- Preserve and store evidence
- Collect and process sensitive items
- Maintain chain of custody

Characterize:

A complete description and inventory of all personnel, equipment, materials, and information.

Exploit:

Information for follow on operations

ATP 3-11.23 Chapter 2



Potential Indicators of WMD

Sites ATP 3-11.23 Appendix D

FM 3-11.5

FM 3-11.4,

Equipment

Specific

WMD-E

Positive identification of WMD materials will be the clearest indicator of a WMD facility. Sites may be difficult to clearly identify. A facility that produces chemical warfare agents may look similar to one that produces industrial chemicals. A biowarfare facility may have a dual-use as a legitimate medical laboratory. All facilities may contain equipment that the average Soldier is unfamiliar with.

Radiological/Nuclear

- · Positive reading on radiation detectors
- Radiation warning signs in the AO or on fences · Enhanced security measures: Controlled access, surveillance camera, personnel carrying personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Shielded containers
- Radiation badges
- Large facility cooling tower
- Marked storage containers
- Earth covered concrete structure

Chemical

- Positive reading on chemical agent detectors
- Positive identification of munitions
- Poison warning signs in the objective area or on fences
- Enhanced security measures: Controlled access, surveillance camera, personnel carrying personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Ordnance storage area with filled munitions
- Decontamination showers and equipment
- Storage of multiple precursor chemicals (Ethyl Alcohol, Sodium Cyanide, Dichloride, etc.)
- Presence of delivery systems (Launchers)
- Numerous large liquid storage tanks

Biological

- Positive reading on biological agent detectors
- · Bio-Hazard warning signs in the AO or on fences
- · Enhanced security measures: Controlled access, surveillance camera, personnel carrying personal protective equipment
- Animal holding/testing facility (cages/animal restraints)
- Refrigerators containing sealed glass vials/bottles
- Culture mediums (Petri Dishes/Test Tubes)
- Dedicated Bio-safety and medical personnel
- Decontamination shower and equipment
- Marked storage containers
- · Separate heat, ventilation, AC, and air filtration Quarantine facilities

Detector Capabilities **Example CRT Link-Up Information** Air monitor/point detector JCAD/ Objective Description (Provide pictures, Detects nerve, blister, blood, and chlorine agents/ Some TIC Vapors M22 ACADA gridded reference graphics (GRG), and Visual and audible alarms sketch (if possible) Monitors for contamination of personnel and equipment ICAM Locations of Zones 1, 2 and 3 along with Detects Mustard and nerve agents passage points for each zone M8 Paper Detects and identifies liquid nerve and blister agents Confirm who is providing Zone security M9 Paper Detects but not identifies liquid chemical agents Confirm who has command of Zones M256 Kit Detects choking, blister, and nerve agents M291 Kit Individual DECON Kit Suspected WMD found on site M295 Kit **Equipment DECON Kit** Observed/Detected Contamination on RSDL Decontamination lotion for personnel and equipment Objective M26 Small scale DECON apparatus Enemy threats in area AN/UDR-13 Squad detection of radiation MEDEVAC procedures AN/VDR-2 Platoon level survey of radiation Handover of TSE or Tactical Questioning AN/PDR-75 Monitors and records individual exposure to radiation information DT-236 Personal Radiation Tracker (used in conjunction with the PDR-75)

DT-250 Felsonal Radiation Tracket (used in conjunction with the PDR-75)		
PCCs/PCIs	TSE Considerations	Tactical Questioning
Assign and Check Sqd/Plt Equipment • JCAD (CM, TIC) • UDR-13 (Radiation) • VDR-2 (Radiation)	What level of TSE is required? If follow- on technical forces are expected, photograph and sketch the area then leave the scene undisturbed	Tactical Questioning is a method to quickly determine what hazards are in the area.
• TSE kit complete with camera and evidence collection bags	• Photograph all items before moving them	Is there anything here that can hurt me (WMD/IEDs)? Who else is here (Enemy in area)?
Individual Protective Equipment (IPE) • Canteen/Camelbak Adapter for Promask • M8/M9 Paper attached at leg and arm • RSDL, M291, M295 Decon equipment	 Inventory items e.g. "white powder," "jar with clear liquid labeled 'Acetic Acid" with a sketch of where it was found 	<u>Technician</u> What are you making? What DDE do you woor in what areas?
DT-236 (Radiation)Knowledge of symptoms/identification	• Use detection equipment on substances that are not labeled and record the result	What PPE do you wear in what areas? What supplies do you use? Who do you get supplies from?
of WMD materiel on Objective and First Aid • JSLIST, PROMASK, Gloves, Boots worn or	• Create sketches of site and record contamination observed in each area	Who do you give the product to? How do you transport it? How long have you been working
ready <u>Rehearsals</u> • Security for increasing or decreasing	 Assume items taken from a site are contaminated and double seal them in plastic 	here? <u>Personnel in Area</u>
protective posture • Abort/No Shoot • Decon and MOPP Exchange	• What is the exploitation plan? (DOMEX, CYBER, ect) ATTP 3-90.15 Site Exploitation	Are there strange smells in the area? Are there areas where animals or people have gotten sick or died?
 Security for increasing or decreasing protective posture Abort/No Shoot 	plasticWhat is the exploitation plan? (DOMEX,	Are there strange smells in the area? Are there areas where animals or