

Checkpoint Operations



Smartcard



Center for Army Lessons Learned

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Rules of Engagement (ROE) Card Example

Nothing on this card prevents you from using necessary and proportional force to defend yourself.

You may engage the following individuals based on their conduct:

- Persons who are committing hostile acts against coalition forces (CF).
- Persons who are exhibiting hostile intent toward CF.

These persons may be engaged subject to the following instructions:

Positive identification (PID) is required prior to engagement. PID is a reasonable certainty that the proposed target is a legitimate military target. If no PID, contact your next higher commander for decision.

Use graduated measures of force. When time and circumstance permit, use the following degrees of graduated force when responding to hostile act/intent:

1. Shout verbal warnings to halt.
2. Show your weapon and demonstrate intent to use it.
3. Block access or detain.
4. Warning shots may be permitted in your operating environment (OE)/area of responsibility (AOR).
5. Fire proportional lethal force.

Do not target or strike anyone who has surrendered or is out of combat due to sickness or wounds.

Do not target or strike hospitals, mosques, churches, shrines, schools, museums, national monuments, any other historical or cultural sites, or civilian populated areas or buildings **UNLESS** the enemy is using them for military purposes or if necessary for your self-defense.

Do not target or strike local infrastructure (public works, commercial communication facilities, dams), lines of communication (roads, highways, tunnels, bridges, railways), or economic objects (commercial storage facilities, pipelines) **UNLESS** necessary for self-defense or if ordered by your commander. If you must fire on these objects, fire to disable and disrupt rather than destroy.

ALWAYS minimize incidental injury, loss of life, and collateral damage.

The use of force, including deadly force, is authorized to protect the following:

- Yourself, your unit, and other friendly forces
- Detainees
- Civilians from crimes that are likely to cause death or serious bodily harm, such as murder or rape
- Designated personnel or property, when such actions are necessary to restore order and security

In general, **WARNING SHOTS** are authorized **ONLY** when the use of deadly force would be authorized in that particular situation.

Treat all civilians and their property with respect and dignity. Do not seize civilian property, including vehicles, unless the property presents a security threat. When possible, give a receipt to the property's owner.

You may **DETAIN** civilians based upon a reasonable belief that the person:

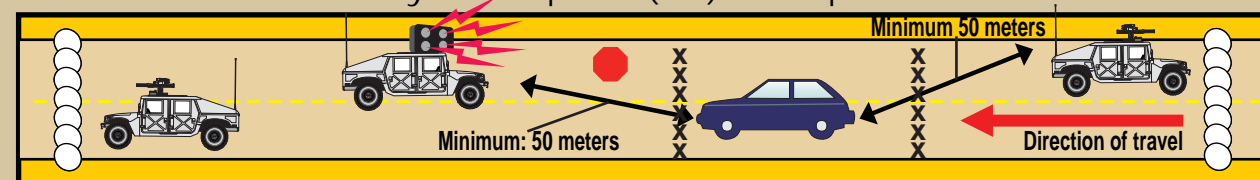
- Must be detained for purposes of self-defense.
- Is interfering with CF mission accomplishment.
- Is on a list of persons wanted for questioning, arrest, or detention.
- Is or was engaged in criminal activity.
- Must be detained for imperative reasons of security.

Anyone you detain **MUST** be protected. Force, up to and including deadly force, is authorized to protect detainees in your custody. You **MUST** fill out a detainee apprehension card, Department of Defense (DD) form 2745 (Enemy Prisoner of War [EPW] Capture Tag) or multinational equivalent, for EVERY person you detain.

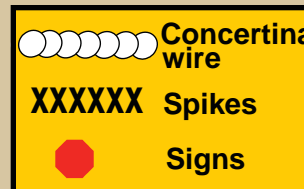
Looting and the taking of war trophies are prohibited.

All personnel **MUST** report any suspected violations of the Law of War committed by any U.S., friendly, or enemy force. Notify your chain of command, Judge Advocate, IG, Chaplain, or appropriate service-related investigative branch.

Hasty Checkpoint (CP) Example



- Identify and stop the target vehicle.
- Cover vehicle and occupants with direct fire weapons (watch following vehicles for indication of remote detonation of target vehicle).
- Maintain standoff and use a bullhorn or public address (PA) system to direct occupants out of the vehicle.
- Direct driver to open all doors, trunk, and hood.
- Move occupants away from vehicle; watch for suicide bomber (vest) indicators.
- Use optics to inspect the vehicle from standoff position; maneuver, as required, to get the best angles.
- Search/apprehend the occupants, if required. Refer to "look out" list and use vapor trace/X-spray, leaflets to explain actions, and detainee/evidence kits.
- Inspect vehicle per tactical SOP (TACSOP), if required, after optics inspection.



Counter Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED)

Techniques:

- **Maintain Standoff:** 50 meter minimum.
- **Maintain 360-Degree Security:** You must be able to deal with approaching threats from all directions.
- **Use Tactical Dispersion:** Whether mounted or dismounted, do not bunch up.
- **Employ Blast Protection:** Use your vehicles, terrain, and man-made features to your advantage.
- **Use escalation of force (EOF) procedures to identify threats ("5 S"):** SHOUT warning to stop (in local language and English); SHOW weapon; SHOW restraint or detain; SHOOT warning shot; and SHOOT to eliminate threat.
- **Maintain communication** with higher headquarters.

CP Drill:

- **Security:** Ensure you maintain the right balance of inward and outward focus.
- **Separation:** Use loudspeakers to instruct occupants to exit their vehicles and move away.
- **Search:** Clear the vehicle from a safe distance using optics. Only approach if necessary and with minimal force.
- **Set-up:** Use speed and surprise to eliminate the enemy's ability to react.

Conduct IED Check ("5-25") at Every Stop

5-Meter Checks

Identify a halt position. Conduct a visual/physical check for a 5-meter radius around your position. Check for disturbed earth and suspicious objects, such as loose bricks, etc. Start at ground level and scan upward. Be systematic; take your time and show curiosity.

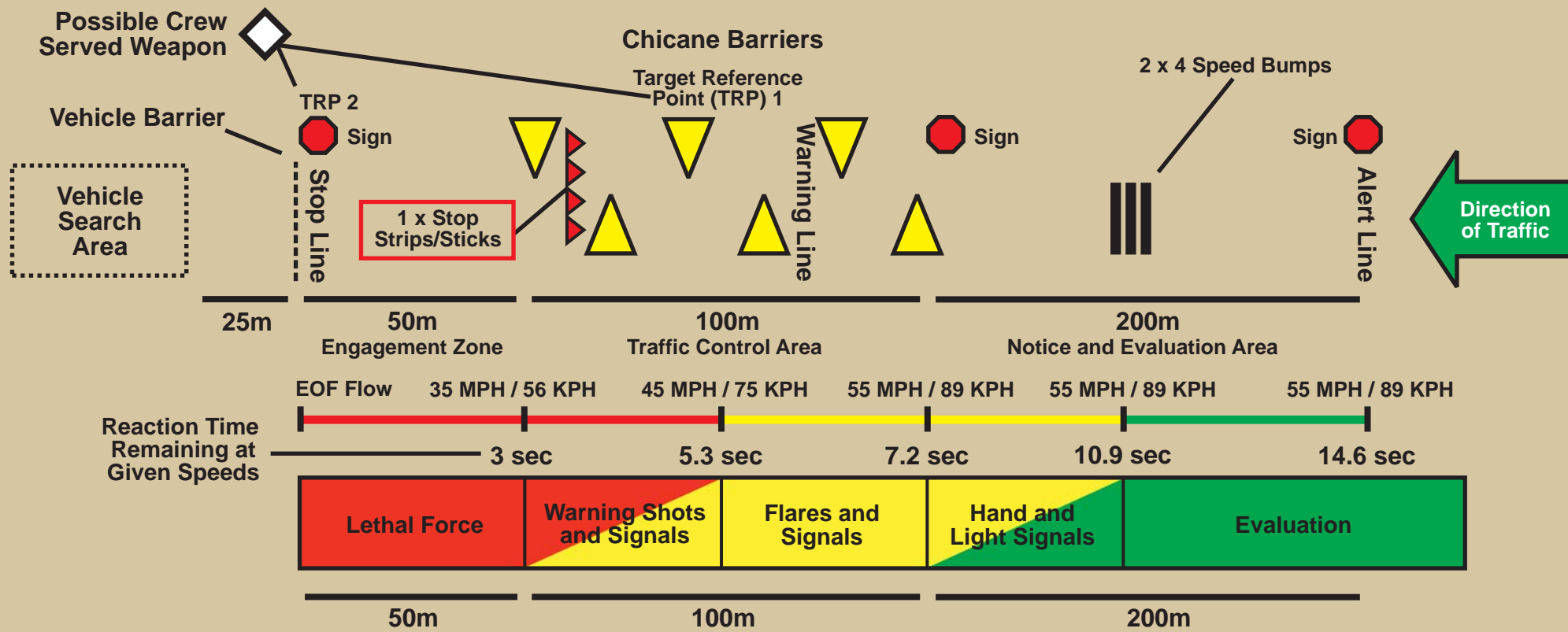
25-Meter Checks

Patrol leader decides to occupy an area for more than 5 minutes. Once 5-meter checks are conducted, continue scanning out to 25 meters and then move forward in teams for a 25-meter radius around your position, checking for potential IED indicators and anything out of the ordinary.

Recommended Hasty CP Equipment List ("A way": this list is NOT all inclusive)

1. Signs: (2x) alert signs, (1x) warning sign, and (1x) stop sign.
2. (1x) stop paddle.
3. (5x) sawhorses (folding), (10x) traffic cones, or (7x) warning triangles.
4. (5x) bean-bag lights or similar flashing/warning lights.
5. (3x) spike strips (to disable a vehicle), rolls of concertina wire, or similar vehicle-disabling device.
6. (1x) portable speed bump or field expedient substitute (sandbags, etc.).
7. Flashlights (2 per screening team and search team).
8. Search mirrors/optics, binoculars, infrared illuminators, night-vision devices, telescopic thermal sights, high-power spotlights.
9. Signaling devices: whistles, visible laser pointers, air horn, public-address system (megaphone), sirens.
10. Signal pyrotechnics (star clusters), colored flags.
11. Laminated search instructions, curfew violation warnings, contraband list, weapons policy guidelines, vapor trace/X-spray, and female search instructions.
12. Personnel search wands (hand-held metal detector), crowbar/tanker bar/Halligan tool.
13. Civilian jumper cables, tow chains, fire extinguisher.
14. Pre-printed instructions in local language, leaflets to explain actions.
15. (20x) detainee forms and (20x) evidence forms.
16. Digital camera.
17. (20x) zip ties/handcuffs/flex cuffs.
18. (20x) pairs of rubber gloves.
19. Landing zone (LZ)/pick-up zone (PZ) panels.
20. (5x) body bags.

Example Checkpoint with U.S. EOF Procedures



Note: The EOF process is illustrative and assumes that forces manning the checkpoint feel that the approaching vehicle is continuing to present a threat. If a vehicle demonstrates compliance or is evaluated as non-threatening, then the EOF process would cease.



EOF Process

1. Visually inspect target for PID of hostile intent.
2. Use audible warnings.
3. Use visual aids.
4. Show weapons and demonstrate intent to use them.
5. Attempt non-lethal means.
6. Based on ROE, warning shots may be permitted in your OE/AOR.
7. Fire proportional lethal force.



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Information Operations (IO) Guidance Example

Follow the designated ROE during all operations. This includes your right to use force, up to and including deadly force, when necessary to defend yourself, your unit, and your coalition partners.

Always remember that you have been selected to serve as an ambassador. Accordingly:

Set the Example. Your actions will set the precedent for the backbone of future security forces/armed forces. Your actions will be viewed by your coalition partners as guidance for their future actions. You are responsible for teaching them, through your actions, respect for human rights, personal freedoms, discretion, and restraint.

Always demonstrate the highest standards of personal and professional conduct. Regardless of your branch of service, abiding by the values of loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, and personal courage will encourage our coalition partners to adhere to these values in their capacity as future military/security forces. Likewise, putting the mission first, never quitting, and never accepting defeat will instill the proper mindset in our coalition partners.

Do not preach or discuss politics. Other cultures are made up of a complex web of religious, ethnic, and tribal influences. Creating successful armed forces and security forces requires that all of these factors be put aside by our coalition partners. Focusing on politics or religion may inadvertently create friction within your teams and, in turn, hurt the mission.

Practice operations security/force protection. Your safety and the safety of your coalition partners depends on discretion and proper handling of sensitive information. Never forget that you and your coalition partners are enemy targets, and any information they can gather about your operations will be used against you.

INCIDENT OCCURS RESULTING IN DISCHARGE OF WEAPON

Discharge of Weapon Reporting Procedures



Response to Detainee Abuse or Law of War Violations

You are bound by the Law of War. It is your duty to report any possible, suspected, or alleged Law of War violation, even if it is committed by your coalition partners.

If you witness detainee abuse or Law of War violations committed by your coalition partners, you will take immediate action to stop further abuse or Law of War violations. Leaders will engage their counterparts and explain that such actions will not be tolerated by coalition forces.

Report all instances of possible, suspected, or alleged detainee abuse or Law of War violations to higher headquarters. If you believe that a member of your unit has been involved in a violation, you can notify the IG, SJA, Chaplain, or appropriate service-related investigative branch, rather than proceed through your chain of command.

Leaders have a duty to preserve evidence of detainee abuse or Law of War violations. This includes preserving evidence of injuries through photography; the taking of sworn statements; and the recording of names, units, and other identifying information that will assist in further investigation and/or prosecution of the matter.

Prohibited Items: Looting, the taking of war trophies, alcohol, and pornography.

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