

Security Operations Smartcard

This card is designed to assist leaders at the section and platoon levels in the planning and execution of security tasks.



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Fundamentals

Security

- Provide early and accurate warning
- Provide reaction time and maneuver space
- Orient on the protected force, area, or facility
- Perform continuous reconnaissance
- Maintain enemy contact

Reconnaissance

- Ensure continuous reconnaissance
- Do not keep reconnaissance assets in reserve
- Orient on the reconnaissance objective
- Report all information rapidly and accurately
- Retain freedom of maneuver
- Gain and maintain enemy contact
- Develop the situation rapidly

FM 3-98 JUL 2015, Ch. 5 and 6

Observe Post Equipment

- **C**ompass
- **W**eapons
- **O**ptics
- **R**adio
- **M**ap
- **S**easonal/sustainment

Principles for Selecting Observation Post

- **B**lend in
- **L**ow to the ground
- **U**nexpected sites used
- **E**vacuation routes are planned
- **S**ilhouetting avoided

Screen Critical Tasks

- Allow no enemy ground element to pass through the screen undetected and unreported.
- Maintain continuous surveillance of all avenues of approach that affect the main body's mission.
- Conduct counter-reconnaissance to destroy, defeat, or disrupt all enemy reconnaissance elements, within capabilities and according to engagement criteria.
- When facing an echeloned enemy force, locate and identify the lead elements that indicate the enemy's main attack, as prescribed in the enemy's order of battle based upon intelligence preparation of the battlefield.
- Determine the direction of enemy movement, maintain contact and report threat activities, even while displacing.
- Impede and harass the enemy within capabilities without becoming decisively engaged and while displacing to provide the protected force commander with additional time and maneuver space.
- Detect and report all enemy elements attempting to pass through the screen, both ground and aerial, to provide the protected force commander early warning of enemy activities.

FM 3-98, JUL 2015, Ch. 6

Guard Critical Tasks

The security task of guard represents an increase in the demand for protection, and time/space that the protected force requires. The guard force will conduct reconnaissance, attack, defend, and delay to prevent direct fire from being accurately employed against the protected force. The critical tasks do not otherwise change from that of a screen mission.

Orientation

While orienting on the protected force, leaders focus their security efforts using NAIs or TAIs beyond the screen as areas where they can gather information, collect indicators, and inform the commander.

Named Areas of Interest and Target Areas of Interest

NAIs are the geographical areas in which an indicator and its associated specific information requirements to resides. NAIs must link to at least one priority reconnaissance requirement.

ATP 3-20.96 Ch. 2, MAY 2016

TAIs are the geographical areas where high-value targets can be acquired and engaged by friendly forces.

FM 3-98 Glossary, JUL 2015

Security Planning Guidance

Focus: Defines what the organization is to protect and why. Security tasks are threat, terrain, or friendly unit-oriented. Examples of focus in security tasks include the threat, terrain, troops, and friendly forces (the protected force), and civil considerations.

Tempo: Allows the commander to establish associated time requirements that will drive security task planning. Tempo affects whether units will employ short- or long-duration observation posts.

Short duration: Time period of less than 12 hours. Maximizes number of observation posts.

Long duration: Time period of more than 12 hours. Number of observation posts decreases to consolidate personnel for the rest plan.

Engagement/disengagement criteria: Protocols that specify the circumstances for initiating engagement with an enemy force. Specified by size/type of enemy, how to destroy them, and what types of threat to bypass.

Displacement criteria: Defines triggers for planned withdrawal, passage of lines, or reconnaissance handover between units. Conditions for displacement are either event-driven (PIR met), time-driven last time information is of value, or threat-driven.

FM 3-98 JUL 2015, Ch. 4

Survivability/Local Security

Active

- Employing platoon observation posts
- Employ patrols to cover perimeter and dead space
- Establish threat levels and procedures
- Enforce stand-to
- Enforce proper communications procedure

Passive

- Employing camouflage
- Enforcing noise and light discipline
- Employ sensors for surveillance of the area around the unit
- Employ deception

ATP 3-20.98 Ch. 4, April 2013

High-Value Targets and High-Payoff Targets

High-Value Target: A target the enemy commander requires for the successful completion of the mission.

ADRP 1-02, NOV 2016

High-Payoff Target: A target whose loss to the enemy will significantly contribute to the success of the friendly course of action.

ADRP 1-02, NOV 2016

Engagement Area Development

- Identify likely enemy avenues of approach
- Identify enemy scheme of maneuver
- Determine where to kill enemy
- Plan and integrate obstacles
- Emplace weapon systems
- Plan and integrate indirect fire
- Conduct EA rehearsal

ATP 3-20.98 APR 2013, Ch. 6

Observation Post Priorities of Work

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Observe & Report on NAI/route/area (If cannot observe, must relocate) | • Observer logbook started |
| • Confirm with higher your location | • Camouflage and reinforce positions |
| • Hide and fighting positions identified | • Engagement, disengagement, displacement criteria briefed |
| • Sectors of fire, and sectors of observation set. Indirect fire targets coordinated for | • Battle drills and actions on contact briefed/ rehearsed |
| • Troops coordinated with other observation posts | • R&S patrols to cover dead space between observation posts |
| • Sector sketch and range card completed | • Local security and stop, look, listen, smell often |
| • PIR/Indicator for the NAI briefed | • Rest plan |

ATP 3-20.98 APR 2013, Ch. 4

Troop-Leading Procedures

Step 1: Receive the mission

- Identify reconnaissance or security tasks. Conduct confirmation brief to higher.
- Allocate the available time

Step 2: Issue a warning order

- Determine tentative course of action
- Time and place for issuing the OPORD
- Timeline for the operation (Incorporate LTIOV)

Step 3: Make a tentative plan

- Use METT-TC to conduct mission analysis
- Develop a course of action

Step 4: Initiate movement

Step 5: Conduct reconnaissance

Step 6: Complete the plan

- Prepare overlays (analog then digital)
- Refine indirect fire target list
- Coordinate sustainment and command and control requirements. Update the tentative plan

Step 7: Issue the order

Step 8: Supervise and refine

- Conduct rehearsals

ATP 3-20.97 SEP 2016, Ch. 2

Friendly Weapons Data

MAX EFF RANGE (m)	
M4	500 m (point) / 600 m (area)
M16A4	550 m (point) / 600 m (area)
M203/320	150 m (point) / 350 m (area)
M249	600 m (point) / 800 m (area)
M136 (AT4)	300 m
M98A1 (Javelin)	2,000 m
MK 19	1,500 m (point) / 2,212 m (area)
M3 RAAWS	700 m
M240B	1,100 m (area) / 600 m (graze)
M2 (.50 cal)	1,830 m (area) / 700 m (graze)
TOW	3,750 m
M119 (105 mm)	11,500 m
MGS	2,000 m
M1 Tank	1,500 m to 2,500 m (optimum)
25mm BfV	2,500 m
M109A6 (155 mm)	21,700 m
M777 (155 mm)	22,200 m

Mortar (HE only) MIN/MAX Range	
60 mm	70 m / 3,489 m
81 mm (M252)	80m / 5,800 m
81 mm (M29A1)	70 m / 4,600 m
120 mm	200m / 7,200 m

Artillery/Mortar Length and Width	
2 x 60 mm	60 m x 30 m
4 x 81 mm (M252)	150 m x 50 m
4 x 81 mm (M29A1)	140 m x 40 m
2 x 120 mm	150 m x 75 m
3 x 105 mm	105 m x 35 m
3 x 105 mm	105 m x 35 m
3 x 155 mm	150 m x 50 m

Enemy Vehicle Data

Vehicles	Weapon	Max effective range
BRDM 2	14.5mm	2000 m
	7.62 mm coax	1000 m
	30 mm	APFSDS-T 2500 m
BMP 2	*500 total rounds of main gun	
	30 mm	Auto-grenade launcher 1700 m
	7.62 coax	2000 m
BMP 3	100 mm	Frag-HE 7000 m
	*48 total rounds of main gun/ATGM	ATGM 5000 m
	30 mm	2500 +
BTR-90	7.62 mm coax	2000 m
	30 mm	Frag-HE 4000 m
	*500 total rounds of main gun	APFSDS-T 2500 m
T-72BM	ATGM	AT-5 4000 m
	7.62 coax	1000 m
	125 mm	APFSDS-T 3000 m
T-90A	*45 total rounds of main gun/ATGM	FRAG-HE-T 5000 m
	HEAT	4000 m
	ATGM	AT-11 5000 m
D-20 HOWITZER	7.62 mm coax	1000 m
	12.7 mm TC-cupola	1500 m
	125 mm	APFSDS-T 3K-4K
	*43 total rounds of main gun/ATGM	HEAT 4000 m
	FRAG-HE-T	5000 m
	ATGM	AT-11 5000 m
	7.62 mm coax	2000 m
	12.7 mm TC-cupola	2000 m
	152 mm	17.4 K

Worldwide Equipment Guide DEC, 2015

Scout Optics Systems

DAYSIGHTS	TARGET RECOGNITION	TARGET IDENTIFICATION
Binocular: Modular Construction Mil Scale Reticle 7X50MM W/E	2000 Meters	* Not Tested
Telescope: Straight - ELCAN M145 Straight Telescope	900 Meters with M240B	No Data
Soldier Carried		
Laser Target Locator Module (LTLM)	4.2 KM Day/900 M Night	2.7 KM Day/.45 KM Night
Crew Systems *		
Range-Finder Target Designator: Laser AN/PED-1 Light-Weight Laser Designator Range-Finder (LLDR)	No Data	4.3 KM Day/1.4 KM Night
Command Launch Unit: (Javelin) 13305405-119	2000 Meters Block 0 2500 Meters Block I	No Data

* This is not an all-inclusive list

ATP 3-20.97, SEP 2016

Reconnaissance Handover

Leaders and planners at all levels coordinating or executing an RHO consider the following:

- Redundant surveillance to assist in maintaining enemy contact
- Location and criteria for RHO
- A communications plan between handover elements
- Exchanging operations and fires plans
- Exchanging intelligence information and information gathering assets
- Identifying and coordinating for target handover, as necessary
- Contact points or link-up points
- Collocating command posts
- Transfer and acceptance of command between units
- Rehearsals
- Recognition signals

*Reconnaissance handover involves the physical, visual, electronic, or digital transfer of information. The same considerations apply to a battle handover, relief in place, and passage of lines.

FM 3-98, FEB 2014, Ch. 5

Call for Fire

- 1st transmission**
1. Observer Identification (*You this is me*)
 2. Warning order (*Adjust fire over*)
- 2nd transmission**
3. Target location. (*Grid 16S GA 0184 8380*)
- 3rd transmission**
4. Target description (*three-man RPG team in wood line*)
 5. Method of engagement (*HE delay*)
 6. Method of fire and control (*At my command*)
- Elements**
1. Lets FDC know who is calling for fire and clears the net.
 2. Type of mission and the type target location (adjust fire, fire for effect, suppress, immediate suppression).
 3. Observer provides the FDC the target location data using the grid, polar, or shift from a known point method.
 4. Contains sufficient detail (size, type, activity, protection) to enable the FDC to determine amount and type of rounds.
 5. Observers use this element to describe how they desire to attack their target.
 6. Observer indicates the desired manner of attack, the method of fire, and who has fire control authority (fire when ready, at my command, coordinated illum, continuous illum, repeat).

ATP 3-09.32 JAN 2016, Ch. 2

Operating Distances

Leaders may apply the following basic equation to calculate an approximate operating area for a platoon-sized element. Mission variables of METT-TC, enemy optics, friendly optics, and laser capabilities, weapons ranges, and terrain will all impact the amount of width and depth.

Width Formula
Width = (0.5 weapons system maximum effective range) x (0.75 number of vehicles) x terrain + flank security

Depth Formula
Depth* = width/2
*Depth will not be greater than 1/3 maximum effective range of internal indirect fire assets.

- Legend**
When multiplying terrain use the following values:
- 1 for unrestricted
 - .5 for restricted
 - .25 for severely restricted

Flank security is calculated by using half of the maximum effective range of weapon system.

ATP 3-20.97, SEP 2016

Aviation Call for Fire

- 1. Observer/Warning Order:**
“_____, this is _____, fire mission, over”
(Aircraft call-sign) this is (Observer call-sign)
- 2. Friendly Location/Mark:**
“MY POSITION _____ MARKED BY _____”
My position (Target reference point, grid, other information) marked by (strobe, beacon, infrared strobe, information)
- 3. Target Location:**
“TARGET LOCATION _____.”
(Bearing [magnetic] and range [meters], target reference point, grid, other information)
- 4. Target Description/Mark:**
“_____, MARKED BY _____.”
(Target description) marked by (Infrared pointer, tracer, other information)
- 5. Remarks:**
“AT MY COMMAND, OVER.”
(Threats, danger close clearance, restriction, at my command, other information)

- Notes:
1. Clearance. If airspace has been cleared between the employing aircraft and the target, transmission of this brief is clearance to fire unless “danger close” or “at my command” is stated.
 2. Danger Close. For danger close fire, the observer or commander must accept responsibility for increased risk. State “cleared danger close” in line 5 and pass the initials of the on-scene ground commander. This clearance may be preplanned.
 3. At My Command. For positive control of the aircraft, state “at my command” on line 5. The aircraft will call “ready to fire,” when ready.

ATP 3-09.32 pg 63, JAN 2016, pg. 63

ATP 3-20.97, SEP 2016