Appendix A
Guidelines for Standing Operating Procedures

A-1. Purpose. Field SOPS are critical to success on the battlefield. All commanders should establish camouflage guidelines in their field SOPs and ensure their soldiers are familiar with them. The objective is to cut the time required to perform routine tasks. Achieve these ends by defining responsibilities, identifying expected tasks, and providing supervisors with a memory aid when planning or inspecting. SOPs, coupled with battle drills (Appendix B), provide units with guidance on how to execute anticipated battlefield tasks. Camouflage is a task that should be routine for all units. A comprehensive camouflage SOP that is faithfully executed will enhance the unit's ability to survive and assist soldiers to continuously employ proper camouflage measures.

A-2. Content. The SOP should review the fundamentals of camouflage and establish rules of camouflage discipline for the unit. Memory aids for supervisors should include an inspection checklist (see the sample checklist at the end of this appendix) and a chart of Threat sensor systems with possible countermeasures. Establish camouflage discipline rules to provide uniformity among all subunits. The SOP should also address different camouflage postures. Establish blackout, quartering-party, unit-movement, and deployment-area procedures in the SOP. Then develop appropriate camouflage postures in operation orders for different missions.

A-3. Small-Unit Commander's Responsibilities.

a. *Uniforms.* The commander must ensure each soldier has the required quantities of serviceable BDUs and that these uniforms are properly maintained to protect the BDU's infrared-screening properties.

b. *Camouflage Materials.* Based on unit requirements, supply personnel should forecast, request, and store adequate quantities of expendable camouflage supplies (such as paint, makeup, and repair kits).

c. *LCSS.* Commanders should also ensure authorized quantities of camouflage screens and support systems are on hand and continually maintained in a clean and serviceable condition. These systems should include repair kits or parts.

A-4. Fratricide. Since warfare often causes losses resulting from erroneously conducted operations against friendly troops, commanders should ensure this concept is incorporated into the unit's field SOPs. The commander should consider ways for friendly units to identify each other on the battlefield, as well as allied units, and incorporate these methods into the unit's field SOPs. Fratricide compels commanders to consider the effect camouflage and deception operations will have on the necessity of being recognized by friendly troops.

Camouflage Inspection Checklist

1. Command Emphasis.

a. Commander inspects frequently for camouflage deficiencies.

b. Commander conducts follow-up inspection of deficiencies.

c. Commander integrates camouflage into all training exercises.

d. Unit maintains an adequate camouflage SOP is adequate.

e. Unit follows SOP.

2. Discipline.

a. *Unit—*

(1) Observes noise discipline at all times.

(2) Observes light discipline (no smoking, no fires and lights) at all times.

(3) Conceals all highly visible equipment.

(4) Covers all shiny surfaces.

(5) Keeps exposed activity to a minimum.

(6) Properly uses cut vegetation.

(7) Properly uses and conceals dismount points.

b. *Soldiers—*

(1) Wear the correct uniform

(2) Control litter and spoil.

3. Techniques. The unit properly—

a. Places and disperses vehicles and equipment.

b. Disperses the CP.

c. Uses LCSS.

d. Uses shadows.

e. Minimizes movement.

f. Hides operations and equipment.

g. Blends operations and equipment with backgrounds.

h. Uses pattern-painting techniques.

i. Uses decoys.

j. Integrates smoke operations.

k. Practices individual camouflage.

(1) Helmets.

(2) Face paint.

(3) Weapons.

(4) Other equipment.

l. Uses camouflage on fighting positions.

(1) Silhouette with background.

(2) Spoil control.

(3) Regular or geometric shapes and layouts.

(4) Overhead concealment.

(5) Dust control.

m. Camouflages vehicles.

(1) Track marks.

(2) Shine on vehicles and equipment.

(3) Shadows.

(4) LCSS.

(5) Pattern paint.

n. Camouflages artillery positions.

(1) Dispersion.

(2) Concealment (including supply routes).

(3) Litter and spoil control.

(4) LCSS.

(5) Ammunition storage and concealment.

o. Camouflages bivouac areas.

(1) Planning facilitates mission, access and egress, and concealment.

(2) Guideposts are marked route junctions.

(3) Turn-ins are not widened by improper use.

(4) Dismount, mess, and maintenance areas are dispersed.

(5) CP is dispersed.

(6) Camouflage is maintained.

(a) The camouflage is frequently inspected.

(b) Litter and garbage are controlled.

(c) Blackout procedures are observed.

(7) Evacuation procedures are observed.

(a) Area is properly policed.

(b) Tracks are properly covered or eliminated.

(c) Congestion is prevented.

(d) Spoil is properly concealed.

p. Camouflages the CP.

(1) Communications lines do not converge.

(2) Vehicles are dispersed.

(3) Turn-ins are not widened by improper use.

(4) Protective barriers follow terrain features.

(5) Defensive weapons are concealed.

(6) Existing poles are used for communications lines.

(7) CP is dug in (when in open areas).

(8) LCSS is maintained.

(9) Civilian buildings are properly used.

(a) Access and egress are controlled.

(b) Blackout procedures are observed.

(c) Obvious locations are avoided.

q. Camouflages supply points.

(1) Operations are dispersed.

(2) Access and egress are concealed.

(3) Track plan is used.

(4) Concealed loading areas are provided.

(5) Schedule is developed and used for units being serviced.

r. Camouflages water points.

(1) Access and egress roads are concealed.

(2) Track plan is used.

(3) Spillage is controlled.

(4) Shine and reflections are controlled.

(5) Schedule is developed and used for units being serviced.