

# COMPANY INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TEAM

**Ipsa Scientia Potestas Est**



**Knowledge Itself Is Power**

Pocket Guide

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## **Purpose**

This publication will assist Company Intelligence Support Teams (CoIST) with an pocket guide and point of reference. The intelligence products attached as annexes standardize products across the Army to facilitate and expedite the flow of intelligence and information. The outlined techniques will help CoISTs with interpreting how to develop and disseminate products. This SOP explains how the CoIST will assist and enhance operations in a hybrid-threat environment.

## **Company Intelligence Support Team**

### **Mission**

*The Company Intelligence Support Team will describe the effects of the weather, enemy, terrain and local population upon friendly operations in order to reduce the commander's uncertainty and aid in his decision-making.*

### **Purpose**

Provide a 24/7 analytical, production and dissemination capability at the company level, giving the Company Commander options to exploit enemy vulnerabilities.

### **Intent**

Assist the Company Commander in managing battlefield effects and operational expectations across all full spectrum operations.

### **Expectation**

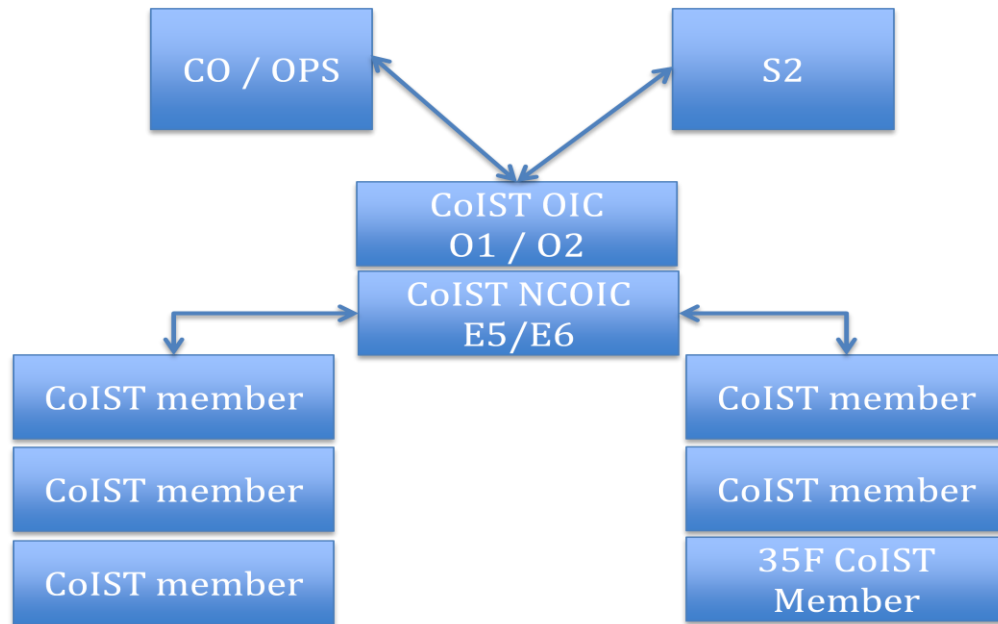
A fully functioning cohesive tactical CoIST should be capable of: conducting predictive analysis of SIGACTs, conducting pattern analysis associated with SIGACTs, targeting, target packet generation, IC management to include focused collection at the company level, and possess the ability to properly conduct internal and external briefs to both higher and lateral units in a way that ensures enhanced AO situational awareness and a common intelligence picture.

## Task Organization

The CoIST is responsible for assisting the Commander with intelligence analysis, reporting, and dissemination of information and intelligence. Additional duties include detainee operations and tactical site exploitation (TSE) oversight and management.

CoISTs ultimately work for the Company Commander and therefore the Commander's must insure their CoIST is appropriately staffed, trained and equipped. The Commander must also integrate the CoIST into all aspects of company-level operations to include the military decision-making process (MDMP), targeting and patrol briefing and debriefing. As CoIST personnel are rarely MI qualified Soldiers, the Commander must also provide guidance and direction on information presentation and CoIST requirements.

## Manning

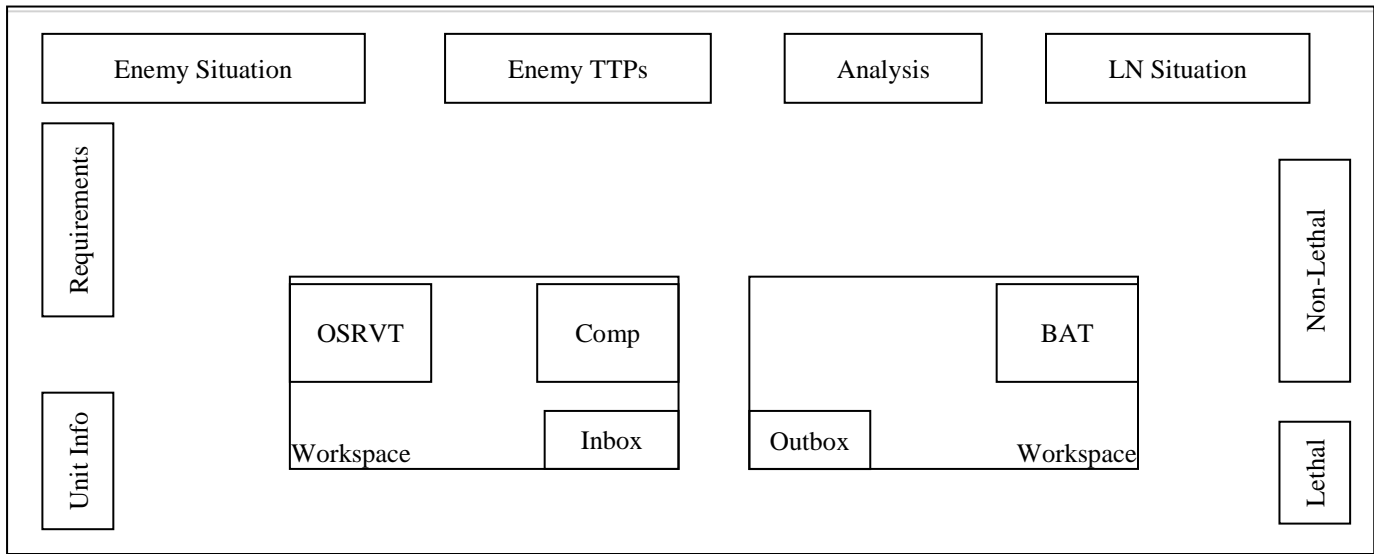


During conventional operations the XO and an assistant are the key intelligence assets utilized by the Company. The XO can serve as the CoIST OIC as an additional duty to ensure that CoIST processes, information, and SOPs are either working correctly or refined. The NCOIC's role is to ensure intelligence is being transmitted and received, and will take over the intelligence role if the XO is unable to perform the mission. Individual CoIST members may be embedded in the platoons to provide basic intelligence processes directly for the platoon while the CoIST OIC and NCOIC will function as a Company S2 to develop a common intelligence picture (CIP) for the platoons. The team is robust by design to allow for shifts in personnel; the standard template for transition into stability operations should be a minimum of four dedicated team members.

During stability operations the OIC role may stay with the XO or be handed off to the FSO or other officer as appropriate. The key task for the OIC is knowledge management. The NCOIC will be transferred from the 1SG to a SSG from within the Company. The key task for the NCOIC is people management, and therefore does not have to have an intricate knowledge of all CoIST related subjects, but have excellent management skills. Individual CoIST members should be pulled into the company CP to process the increased amount of information needed for detailed analysis and focused targeting.

## Layout

CoIST will utilize space available to ensure relevant products are posted and updated in an appropriate manner. Multiple approaches can be taken for effectiveness, and each company will layout their area for maximum effectiveness. To assist with knowledge management, CoIST should have a separate briefing area from the working area. The abundance of information available in the CoIST cell is often overwhelming to patrol members trying to remember everything and therefore retaining miniscule amounts. CoIST layout should facilitate mission focus, analysis from historical data and necessary output products such as the BOLO list. While any Soldier should be able to walk through the CoIST to have better SA, it is geared more for the Company Commander and platoon leaders.



**CoIST TOC Layout Example**

Unit Info: Mission, intent, attached/detached, friendly forces

Requirements: PIR, IR, SIR, TQ guidance

Enemy Situation: Map and overlays

Enemy TTPs: Historical data; time wheels, calendars

Analysis: Predictions based on historical data

LN Situation: ASCOPE/PMESII/SWEAT

Non-Lethal: Targets, CMO, IO, talking points

Lethal: Link diagram, targets, talking points

Workspace: Computers, inbox (debriefs and initial information), outbox (debriefs with assessments, analyzed products for review)

OSRVT: TOC setup, CAT-5 run to receiver outside

Comp: Jabber, AXIS Pro, TIGR, MS Office

BAT: Biometrics client (use peripherals as needed), TIGR, MS Office

## Responsibilities

OIC is responsible for intelligence within the company.

- Key tasks:
  - Establish priorities of work (ANNEX J).
  - Manage personnel (ANNEX B).
  - Supervise IC plan (ANNEX H,I).
  - Supervise targeting (ANNEX G).
    - Utilize appropriate methodology.
      - Decide, detect, deliver, assess (D3A).
      - Find, fix, finish, exploit, analyze disseminate (F3EAD).
  - Manage targeting (ANNEX N, P, Q).
  - Brief and debrief patrols (ANNEX D, E).

NCOIC is responsible for managing ColST personnel and SOP adherence.

- Key tasks:
  - Assist OIC as necessary.
  - Manage personnel (ANNEX B).
  - Ensure priorities of work are complete (ANNEX J).
  - Create and update P.A.C.E. Plan (ANNEX S).
  - Review and provide guidance on products.
  - Ensure necessary materials are available.

Analyst is a primary company level duty. If available, a 35F should fill one of these slots. During stability operations ColST support to CP operations is more critical and requires more dedicated personnel, the ColST platoon liaisons during conventional operations should be pulled into the CP during stability operations.

- Key tasks:
  - Produce raw data products (ANNEX C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q).
  - Analyze raw data products (ANNEX C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q).
  - Refine target packets (ANNEX N).
  - Create target baseball cards (ANNEX R )
  - Recommend enemy MLCOA (ANNEX D, E, O).
  - Recommend enemy MDCOA (ANNEX D, E, O).
  - Conduct intelligence briefs (ANNEX D)
  - Conduct debriefs (ANNEX E).

## The 4 IPB Steps

**Step 1 - Defining the operational environment** identifies for further analysis specific features of the environment or activities within it and the physical space where they exist that may influence available courses of action (COAs) or the commander's decision. Intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) efforts are focused on the areas and characteristics of the operational environment that will influence the command's mission.

- a. One of the most basic and important control measures is the **area of operations (AO)**. The Army or land force commander is the supported commander within land AOs designated by the joint force commander. Within their AOs, land force commanders integrate and synchronize maneuver, fires, and interdiction.
- b. The **area of influence** is a geographic area wherein a commander is directly capable of influencing operations by maneuver or fire support systems normally under the commander's command and control.
- c. The **area of interest** is an area of concern to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces that could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission.

**Step 2 - Describe the operational environment effects on operations.** In describing the environmental effects, the G-2/S-2 and the rest of the staff are seeking to make a determination on how the environment affects both threat/*adversary* and friendly operations. Intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) identifies how the operational environment influences the operation and courses of action (COAs) of the threat/*adversary* and friendly forces. Understanding the environmental effects on operations allows the commander to quickly choose and exploit the terrain, weather, and various other factors that best support the mission.

**Step 3 - Evaluate the Threat/Adversary.** In step 3, the G-2/S-2 and staff analyze the command's intelligence holdings, which they identified in step 1, to determine how the threat/*adversary* normally conducts operations under similar circumstances. When operating against a new or less-defined threat/*adversary*, the G-2/S-2 may need to develop or expand intelligence databases and threat/*adversary* models concurrently. In order to accomplish this, the G-2/S-2 should conduct threat characteristic/*order of battle* analysis for each group identified in step 1.

**Step 4 - Determine Threat/Adversary Courses of Actions.** The final step of the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) process is to determine the various threat/*adversary* courses of action (COAs). A detailed analysis will enable the staff to:

- a. Replicate the set of COAs that the threat/*adversary* is considering.
- b. Identify all COAs that will influence the friendly mission.
- c. Identify those areas and activities that, when collected, will indicate which COA the threat/*adversary* has chosen.



## **Commander's Update Brief (CUB)**

The ColST prepares a daily enemy 24-96 hour company intelligence picture for the commander that includes:

- Summary of SIGACTs in the AO and AOI
- Analysis of SIGACTs
- Collection Requirements tasked and answered
- Enemy and Friendly IO campaigns
- Local National outlook assessment
- Threat Courses of Action for next 24-96 hours
- Impact company operations have on the enemy / local nationals
- Recommended COAs for company operations
- Collection plan for next 24-96 hours

## **ColST Synchronization Meeting with S2**

The ColST prepares an agenda for a daily meeting with the S2 to synchronize intelligence efforts throughout the battalion:

- Summary of SIGACTs in the AO and AOI
- Analysis of SIGACTs
- Collection Requirements tasked and answered
- Threat Courses of Action for next 24-48 hours
- Collection plan for next 24-48 hours
- IC Request deconfliction
- Any change in the enemy capabilities
- Dissemination and coordination requirements with adjacent ColSTs

Expected information from the S2:

- Feedback on analysis provided by the ColST
- Guidance and assistance with analysis and product creation
- Battalion INTSUM / GRINTSUM update
- ISM dissemination / IC guidance to each company
- Intelligence support to upcoming operations
- How higher operations are shaping the battalion and below AO

## **Developing Courses of Action**

### **Threat Courses of Action**

The threat courses of action should focus on what the threat is most likely to do (Most Likely Course of Action MLCOA) and what the enemy is capable of doing (Most Dangerous Course of Action MDCOA). Both the MLCOA and MDCOA should be developed with the assistance of the BN enemy SITTEMP and refined based on company operations and collection. Once developed, indicators for each should be created and disseminated to the company leadership and operations cell.

### **Recommended Friendly Courses Of Action**

COISTs recommend friendly courses of action to the commander for his review. These COAs are developed after careful analysis of the situation, the current enemy intent, TTPs, and evaluation of friendly equipment and capabilities.

For example, recommending to the commander that he visit a certain key leader because the COIST is tracking that individual having influence in the area of operations.

The format for a recommended COA is as follows:

- Situation: A brief rundown of what is going on. The situation needs to be limited to a small number of events, preferably one so that the course of actions is easy to develop at the company level.
- Recommendation: Courses of action that will either eliminate the situation or turn the situation in favor of Coalition Forces.
- As soon as a course of action is completed it needs to be recommended to the commander so that an opportunity is not missed.

### **ColST Briefing**

Every Soldier on the patrol should be briefed as to the current situation and what information the unit needs for information collection. The map is the primary briefing tool for the ColST, and the brief should focus on analysis and expectations rather than historical data. ColST can reference historical data to validate issues or questions the Soldiers have. In-depth discussions or leader briefs should be conducted at or near the ColST workspace to facilitate analysis with posted products. Patrol briefings should include at a minimum:

- Friendly forces (to include IC asset assigned, available, situation dependent support [TIC-Troops In Contact])
- Enemy expectations for the expected duration of the patrol (SITEMP)
- Collection requirements for the mission
- HVT information and what to do when sighted
- BOLO information and what to do when sighted

Upon mission receipt, patrol leaders will update their SA through the ColST posted products and a ColST member as necessary to ensure all relevant information for patrol planning is accurate.

## Debriefing

Every person that has been in the AO has information relating to the battle space that may be pertinent to both conventional operations or stability operations in the area, which the ColST needs to pass to BN for addition to the historical databases. Debriefings follow a chronological timeline to assist with event recollection. ColST should monitor current operations to assist with creating the debriefing plan. The debriefer should be familiar with the patrol brief to know mission, enemy, PIR and SIR given to the patrol in order to create a patrol specific debrief. Since SIR are confirmable/deniable, it is often advantageous for the debriefer to ask open ended questions about the SIR, but if the answers are not what he is looking for, the patrol should be asked to answer the SIR. Notes should be taken during the debrief and transferred on to the debrief template in a logical manner. The debriefer should add analytical comments to the debrief and complete the form, submitting it to the NCOIC or OIC of the ColST for review. When reviewed, the NCOIC or OIC should evaluate analysis and inform the Company Commander of pertinent information and submit to BN for further processing. Topics that must be covered in order of precedence for the debrief are:

- SIGACTs
- Atmospherics collected (SWEAT/ASCOPE/PMESII) / PIR/SIR answered
- Atypical things the patrol saw
- Information collected during Tactical Questioning
- Talking points covered and answered during leader's engagements

## Specific Information Requirements

SIRs are confirmable or deniable questions that the ColST should ask a patrol to answer. These answers may change from patrol to patrol; ColSTs must analyze the affirmative or negative answers in order to create a partial solution for a PIR. You can get the answers to SIR by either asking open-ended questions to get more description, if brevity is needed, the SIR can be asked to get a quick answer for analysis. Example:

BN PIR: What routes does the enemy use to transit through AO Lightning?

CO PIR: Where are the enemy rat lines / transit routes in CO AO? (Supports BN PIR )

- Indicator: Heavy traffic outside of population centers
  - SIR: What roads have heavy traffic outside of the towns and villages?
    - ISR Task to Patrol: Report heavily trafficked secondary roads and wadis along the patrol route.
- Indicator: cache locations
  - SIR: Is the enemy storing material in cache locations in the CO AO?
    - ISR Task to Patrol: Identify suspected cache locations
- Indicator: Bed down locations – areas of town coalition forces cannot enter
  - SIR: Are there bed down locations in the CO AO?
    - ISR Task to patrol: Identify areas where locals are not comfortable with or openly do not want coalition forces to be
- Indicator: abnormal traffic during the night hours / normal business hours
  - SIR: Are there vehicles moving through the AO at night?
    - ISR Task to Patrol: Report any vehicles traveling along suspected rat lines after dusk

The patrol comes back and during our debrief we gather that the patrol recorded grids for four secondary routes along their route that showed signs of heavy traffic, and were hurried out of the market area while they were conducting a leader's engagement. Based on those answers, the ColST marks the locations of the four secondary routes and develops follow on ISR taskings to confirm or deny enemy use of each of those routes. Based on analysis of each additional patrols, or assets like UGS, could be recommended to the commander. At the same time, the ColST will also mark off the section of the village where the patrol was pushed out of and either investigate further, or create a named area of interest (NAI) if formalized collection is warranted.

# ACRONYM LIST

<b>A</b>	
ACE	Analysis and Control Element
ACOE	Army Center Of Excellence
AIMS	Automated Identity Management Support
AO	Area of Operations
AOI	Area of Interest
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ASCOPE	Area, Structure, Capabilities, Organizations, People, Events
ASIOE	Associated Support Items of Equipment
AXIS Pro	Analysis and eXploration of Information Sources PROfessional
<b>B</b>	
BAT	Biometric Automated Toolset
BCT	Brigade Combat Team
BfSB	Battlefield Surveillance Brigade
BMNT	Begin Morning Nautical Twilight
BOLO	Be On the Lookout
<b>C</b>	
CA	Civil Affairs
CCI	Controlled Cryptographic Item
CCIR	Commander's Critical Information Requirements
CELLEX	Cellular Exploitation
CGS	Common Ground Station
CIDNE	Combined Information Data Network Exchange
CMO	Civil Military Operations
COA	Course of Action
COA (MD/MP/ML)	Course of Action (most deadly / most probable / most likely)
COG	Center of Gravity
COIN	Counterinsurgency
CoIST	Company Intelligence Support Team
COP	Command Out-Post
CST	Cryptological Support Teams
COMINT	Communication Intelligence
COMSEC	Communications Security
<b>D</b>	
D3A	Decide, Detect, Deliver, Assess
DCGS-A	Distributed Common Ground Sensor - Army
DF	Direction Finding
DOMEX	Document and Media Exploitation
<b>E</b>	
EAC	Echelons Above CORPS
EEFI	Essential Elements of Friendly Information
EENT	End Evening Nautical Twilight
EFP	Explosively Formed Penetrator
EJK	Extra Judicial Killing

EO	Electro-Optical
ES2	Every Soldier is a Sensor
EVENTEMP	Event Template
<b>F</b>	
F3EAD	Find, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate
FBIS	Foreign Broadcast Information System
FFIR	Friendly Forces Information Requirement
FLIR	Forward-Looking Infrared Radar
FMV	Full Mission Video
FSE	Field Software Engineer
<b>G</b>	
GCS	Ground Control Station
GEOINT	Geospatial Intelligence
GMTI	Ground Moving Target Indicator
<b>H</b>	
HCT	Human Intelligence Collection Team
HIIDE	Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment
HPT	High Payoff Target
HPTL	High Payoff Target List
HUMINT	Human Intelligence
HVT	High Value Target
HVTL	High Value Target List
<b>I</b>	
IC	Information Collection (IC) – Formerly ISR
IEW	Intelligence, Electronics and Warfare
IMINT	Imagery Intelligence
INTSUM	Intelligence Summary
IASO	Information Assurance Security Officer
IO	Information Operations
IPB	Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield
IR	Information/Intelligence Requirement
ISM	Intelligence Synchronization Matrix
ISR	Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) – Is now Information Collection (IC)
<b>J</b>	
JSTARS	Joint Surveillance Target Acquisition Radar System
JWICS	Joint Worldwide Information (or Intelligence) Communications System
<b>K</b>	
KLE	Key Leader Engagement
<b>L</b>	
LLVI	Low-Level Voice Intercept
LN	Local National
LOB	Line Of Bearing
LOC	Lines of Communication
LOS	Line Of Sight
LTIOV	Latest Time Information of Value
<b>M</b>	
MASINT	Measurement and Signatures Intelligence

MOE	Measures of Effectiveness
MTI	Moving Target Indicator
<b>N</b>	
NAI	Named Area of Interest
NGIC	National Ground Intelligence Center
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRT	Near-Real time
<b>O</b>	
OE	Operational Environment
OSINT	Open-Source Intelligence
OTM	On The Move
<b>P</b>	
P.A.C.E.	Primary, Alternate, Contingency, Emergency (commo plan)
PBT	Personality-Based Targeting
PC	Prophet Control
PID	Positive Identification
PIR	Priority Intelligence Requirement
PMESII-PT	Political, Military, Economic, Social, Information, Infrastructure, Physical environment, Time (operational variables)
PSYOP	Psychological Operations/Military Information Support Operations (MISO)
<b>Q</b>	
<b>R</b>	
RFI	Request For Information
<b>S</b>	
SA	Situational Awareness
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SCI	Sensitive Compartmented Information
SCIF	Sensitive Compartmentalized Information Facility
SIGACTS	Significant Activities
SIGINT	Signal Intelligence
SIM	Signal Identity Module
SIPR	Secret Internet Protocol Router
SIR	Specific Information Requirement
SITMAP	Situation Map
SITEMP	Situational Template
SKT	Small Kill Teams
SOI	Signals Operating Instructions
SOI	Spheres Of Influence
SSE	Sensitive Site Exploitation
STG	SIGINT Terminal Guidance
SU	Situational Understanding
SWEATT-MS	Sewage, Water, Electricity, Academics, Trash, Transportation-Medical Security
SWO	Staff Weather Officer
<b>T</b>	
TAI	Target Areas of Interest

TAS	Target Acquisition System
TEC	Time Event Chart
TGT	Target
TIGR	Tactical Ground Reporting system
TIP	Target Intelligence Packet
T-LITE	TROJAN-Lightweight Integrated Telecommunications Equipment
TOC	Tactical Operations Center
TQ	Tactical Questioning
TS	Top Secret
TSE	Tactical Site Exploitation
TST	Time Sensitive Target
TTL	Tagging, Tracking, Locating (equipment)
TTP	Tactics, Techniques, Procedures
<b>U</b>	
UAS	Unmanned Aerial System (formerly UAV)
UGS	Unattended Ground Sensors
USAIC	United States Army Intelligence Command
<b>V</b>	
<b>W</b>	
WIT	Weapons Intelligence Team
<b>X</b>	
X-SUM	HUMINT INTSUM
<b>Y</b>	
<b>Z</b>	

# INTEL BATTLE RHYTHM

The CoIST battle rhythm is designed around BN's battle rhythm. The CoIST battle rhythm will be adjusted as required. The 'Necessary Action' column should describe all actions that need to occur for success of the adjacent battle rhythm item and should include how and where items need to be completed.

## Daily Battle Rhythm

- **0000** – Last 24 TiGR and SIGACT rollup
- **0030** – SIGACT analysis
- **0200** – Update BAT/HIIDE
- **0300** – Analysis added to GRINTSUM
- **0400** – Update BOLO and add to GRINTSUM
- **0600** – GRINTSUM due to BN
- **0630** – Shift change brief/CUB slides updated
- **0700** – Shift change
- **0800** – CUB
- **0900** – CO lethal targeting meeting
- **1000** – CO non-lethal targeting meeting
- **1100** – 7 day/96 hour IC task and purpose
- **1200** – Submit IC asset request
- **1300** – Update link diagram
- **1400** – Update target packets
- **1500** – Review PIR/SIR
- **1700** – S2 sync
- **1830** – Shift change brief
- **1900** – Shift change
- **2000** – Update 7-day weather
- **2100** – Mission brief prep, next 24 hours
- **2200** – Capture/update map/overlay data
- **2300** – Update enemy MLCOA/MDCOA

## Necessary Action

- Digitally document last 24 hours
- Do SIGACTs match 90-day patterns and TTPs
- Sync order: HIIDEs-BAT-Server-BAT-HIIDEs
- Add analytical comments to GRINTSUM format
- Update information and add to GRINTSUM
- Post on shared drive, tell S2
- Use format in SOP
- Systems checks and last shift duties complete
- Use format in SOP
- Update lethal plan, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> order effects
- Update non-lethal plan, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> order effects
- Develop asset task and purpose for review by CO
- Submit necessary requests
- Print new as necessary, update AXIS Pro entries
- Update lethal/non-lethal packets
- Review effectiveness and update
- Review analysis, IC plan, targeting, O&I net check
- Use format in SOP
- Systems checks and last shift duties complete
- Update weather slides on briefing space
- Develop mission briefs for next 24 hours
- Save analog data to digits and update
- Update based on daily 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> order effects



#	ITEM	COLOR	TYPE	MAKE	MODEL	YEAR	PICTURE	REASON	ACTIONS ON CONTACT
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

## CoIST Mission Brief Checklist

Trip Ticket #:

- SIGACTS- Last 24
  - Same TTPs as historical or not
  
- Enemy MLCOA
  
- Current BOLO List and actions on contact
  
- Friendly Elements:
  - Location
  - Call Sign and Freq
  - Task and Purpose
  
- Route Status
  
- Air Assets Available
  - Call Sign
  - Time on Station
  - Call Sign and Freq
  
- Fire Support Assets Available
  
- Current QRF
  - Unit
  - Call Sign and Freq
  
- Organic Assets Available:
  - HUMINT / SIGINT / IMINT
  
- IC Assets Available:
  - HUMINT / SIGINT / IMINT / SO





# Commander's Update Brief

11 JAN 12

## Enemy Activity Last 24 hrs






# Enemy Activity

- **DAILY ASSESSMENT:**
- UXO with yellow ribbon found IVO Talwall mosque on MSR BULL RUN; ribbon is expected to be the trade mark of the IED maker/planter of this IED
- AQI HAS BEEN RECENTLY SMUGGLING FUEL IN AND OUT OF THE GHAZI PROVINCE. THIS IS PROBABLY USED TO FINANCE THEIR NETWORKS AND ASSIST IN RECRUITMENT IN AND AROUND MEDINA JABAL/WASL.
- IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT THE SOI ARE PROTECTING THE TALLOWA MOSQUE. THIS IS APPARENTLY IRRITATING LOCAL SHIA' S SINCE IT IS A SHIA MOSQUE.
- A/3 FOUND A UXO AT THAT LOCATION AND NO PRESENCE OF SOI WAS MENTIONED. THE EFP ATTACK COULD HAVE LIKELY BEEN SHIA RETALIATION TARGETED AT SOI.
- VIOLENCE ALONG MSR BULLRUN WILL LIKELY INCREASE. 30TH HBCT REPORTED THAT LN' S ARE COMPLAINING US SOLDIERS ARE TREATING THEM POORLY AT CP' S AROUND THE PROVINCE. CF' S SHOULD CLOSELY MONITOR AND CONTROL THIS TO OBTAIN THE FAITH OF LN' S WHO WILL ULTIMATELY DEFEAT INSURGENTS IN AO BRONCO.
- **EXPECT ENEMY ACTIVITY TO MAINTAIN IF NOT INCREASE.**

## OVERALL ASSESSMENT

- **ASSESSMENT: IED AND SMALL ARMS ATTACKS CONTINUE TO BE THE PRIMARY WEAPON FOR THE ENEMY. THEY WILL UTILIZE Surveillance IOT DETERMINE OUR CLP ROUTES AND TTP' S WHILE WE CONDUCT CLP MOMEMENT THROUGHOUT THE OE. IED EMPLACEMENT IS USUALLY CONDUCTED BETWEEN 0200 AND 0600 IOT DETONATE IED' S AGAINST CF FORCES BETWEEN 1300-2200.**
- BOLO for AIF forces posing as construction workers and utilizing orange cones or paint on the ground for TRP' s IOT target convoys
- **BE AWARE: When an IED is found, AIF are watching are TTP' s!! They know we cordon off the area and wait. Be on the lookout for dummy IEDs on MSR/ASRs to allow the enemy to attack the security force cordoning off the area!!!**

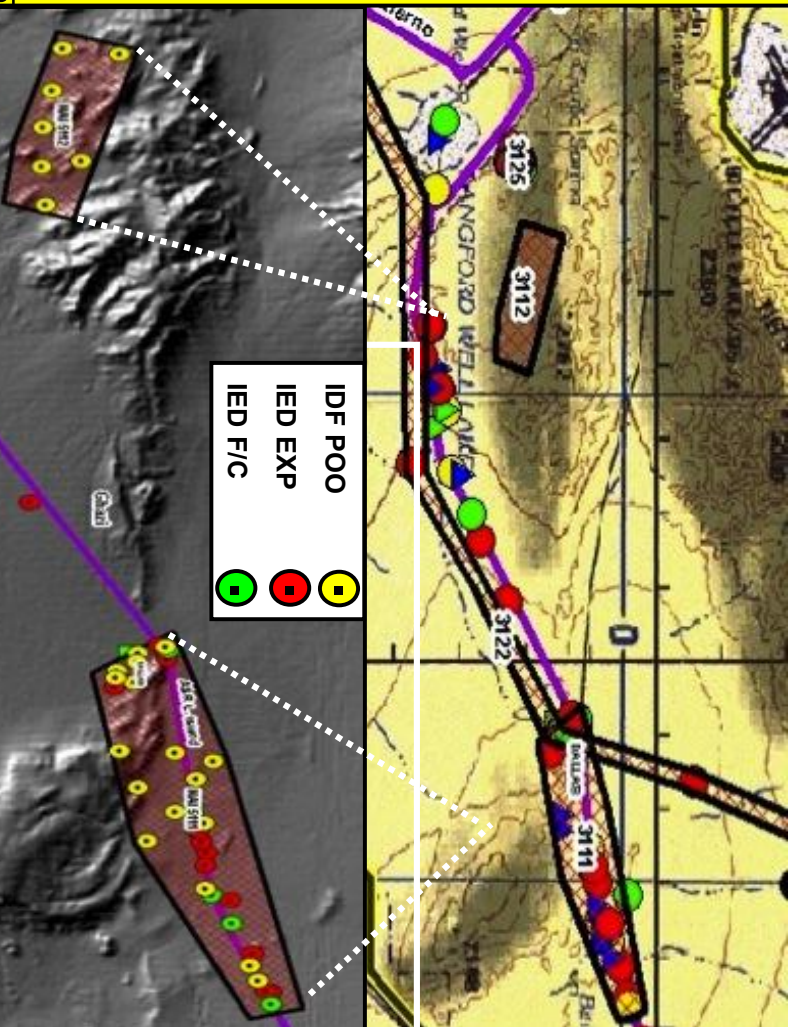
**Utilization of ASR' s will decrease likelihood of attacks!!**

PRIORITY	UNIT HPTL/HVTL	EXECUTION CRITERIA	PHOTO
1	<p><u>HIGH PAYOFF TARGET</u></p> <p>-RESOURCE NEEDED (SKT,IO,CERP,FOO)</p> <p>-START/COMPLETION</p> <p>-DESIRED EFFECTS</p>	<p>PID</p> <p>SOURCE</p> <p>LOCATION</p> <p>INTEL COST</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>TRIGGER</p>	N/A
2	<p><u>HIGH PAYOFF TARGET</u></p> <p>-ARMOUR/ZULFIQAR</p> <p>-201212210900 DTG</p> <p>-DESTROY</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ULO EXAMPLE</b></p>	<p>PID</p> <p>SOURCE</p> <p>LOCATION</p> <p>INTEL COST</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>TRIGGER</p>	
3	<p><u>HIGH VALUE TARGET</u></p> <p>-RESOURCE NEEDED (SKT,IO,CERP,FOO)</p> <p>-START/COMPLETION</p> <p>-DESIRED EFFECTS</p>	<p>PID</p> <p>SOURCE</p> <p>LOCATION</p> <p>INTEL COST</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>TRIGGER</p>	N/A
4	<p><u>HIGH VALUE TARGET</u></p> <p>-MOHAMMED JAWID</p> <p>-201212210900</p> <p>-CAPTURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LETHAL EXAMPLE</b></p>	<p>PID</p> <p>SOURCE</p> <p>LOCATION</p> <p>INTEL COST</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>TRIGGER</p>	
5	<p><u>HIGH VALUE TARGET</u></p> <p>-WAZIR JARDANI(MAYOR)</p> <p>-201212210900</p> <p>-INFLUENCE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>NON-LETHAL EXAMPLE</b></p>	<p>PID</p> <p>SOURCE</p> <p>LOCATION</p> <p>INTEL COST</p> <p>EVIDENCE</p> <p>TRIGGER</p>	



### PRIORITY INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS

1. Which ACF elements pose a violent threat to the mosques in AO WOLFHOUND? What means will they use to execute this threat?
2. Are (MAYOR) and (DEPUTY MAYOR) current targets of ACF or criminal activity?
3. What destabilizing forces threaten the security of Abar Layla?
4. Where are the ACF weapons and material caches located in AO WOLFHOUND?
5. Who are the key leaders of insurgent groups and where do they live?
6. How is the enemy introducing new TTPs into AO WOLF?
7. Which ACF elements pose a violent threat to essential infrastructure (police station, utilities and medical)



CURRENTED	0001	1d100	1d200	1d300	1d400	1d500	1d600	1d700	1d800	1d900	1d1000	1d1100	1d1200	1d1300	1d1400	1d1500	1d1600	1d1700	1d1800	1d1900	1d2000	1d2100	1d2200	1d2300	1d2400	
B/2-608FA	?																									
A/2-409FA																										
RADAR																										
RAVEN																										
PROPHET																										
SHADOW																										
DEBENT																										
1st																										
2nd																										
IDF																										
IDF																										

UNCLASSIFIED//FOUO



PIR	SIR		LTIQV	ISR ASSETS								REPORTING	ACTION REQUIRED	REMARKS		
	INDICATORS	NAI		1st PLT	2nd PLT	3rd plt	ANP/ANA	RAVEN	BIOMETRICS	HCT	UGS					
What is the popular sentiment towards friendly forces?	Do local nationals approach CF?	1	0600hrs 12/21/12	X	X	X	X IC							SOP	N/A	N/A
	Are local nationals willing to talk to CF?	2	0600hrs 12/21/12	⊗	X	X	X			X				SOP	N/A	N/A
	Are local nationals scared of friendly forces?	3	0600hrs 12/21/12	X	X	X	⊗			X				SOP	N/A	N/A
What is the popular sentiment towards enemy forces?	Are local nationals scared of enemy forces	1	0600hrs 12/21/12	X	X	X	X			⊗				SOP	N/A	N/A
	Do local nationals support enemy forces?	2	0600hrs 12/21/12	X	⊗	X	X			X				SOP	N/A	N/A
	Does LN leadership support enemy forces?	3	0600hrs 12/21/12	X	X	X	X		⊗	X				SOP	N/A	N/A
How does the enemy logistically operate within the AOF?	What types of vehicles does the enemy use?	1	0600hrs 12/21/12	X	X	X	X	⊗		X	X			SOP	N/A	N/A
	Is the enemy allowed freedom of movement?	2	0600hrs 12/21/12	X	X	⊗	X			X				SOP	N/A	N/A
	Where does the enemy receive supplies from?	3	0600hrs 12/21/12	X	X	X	X	X		X	⊗			SOP	N/A	N/A

# CoIST Priorities of Work

- Establish and enforce SOP
- Obtain CO and BN mission, intent, and collection requirements
- Establish workspace
- Establish connectivity
- Review and update area assessments
- Create CO level collection requirements
- Conduct pre-briefs and debriefs
- Answer collection requirements
- Review and update products
- Conduct analysis and establish E-COA
- Conduct CoIST synchronization meetings and disseminate analysis





# Calendar

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat

Comments:

Likely Emplacement Times:

Likely Emplacement Days:

Likely Emplacement Locations:

	KEY	
	DET	FIND
SAF	→	→
Sniper	→	→
CA	→	→
RCIED	*	*
CWIED	*	*
FFP	*	*
MAG	*	*
DBIED	*	*
VBIED	*	*
SVIED	*	*
82mm	○	○
107mm	○	○
122mm	○	○

[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
[TARGET NO] [TARGET NAME]						
IMAGERY						
TARGETED BY		[TARGETED BY]	BATTLESPACE OWNER		[OWNER]	TRIGGER
DCI		[DCI]	LAST UPDATED		[DCI]	TASK
AREA		[AREA]	STREET			HOURE
GRID		[GRID]	NAU/TAI		[NAU/TAI]	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
SEX			AGE			Image Not Available
HEIGHT (M)			WEIGHT (KG)			
BUILD			EYES			
HAIR			OTHER			
CATEGORY			TARGET INFORMATION			
IMPACT			ALIASES			
STATUS		[STATUS]	PID		[PID]	[TARGET HISTORY / OVERVIEW]
SOURCE		[SOURCE]	LOCATION		[LOCATION]	APPLIATIONS
INTEL COST		[INTEL COST]	EVIDENCE		[EVIDENCE]	FAMILY

[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
INTEL						
INTELLIGENCE GAPS			TARGET SIGNIFICANCE			
What we know			Effects of capture/kill on CF ISF and local nationals			
What we don't know			Benefits of engaging target to include exploitable information IO/PAO benefits and disruption of enemy operations			
Decision point			Likely detrimental second and third order effects, such as alerting associates of CF focus, negative IO, reprisal attacks, political fallout, power vacuum in enemy structure			
What are we doing						
Impact						

[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
LINK DIAGRAM						

[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
DIRECT ASSOCIATES						
SUPERIORS						
SUBORDINATES						
CELL MEMBERS						
PEERS						
ENEMIES						

[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
<h2>REPORTS</h2>						
SUMMARY	REPORT NO.	SOURCE	DOI	REPORT		

[CLASSIFICATION]

[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
<h2>TACTICAL SITE EXPLOITATION (TSE) PLAN</h2>						

[CLASSIFICATION]

[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
<h2>TSE SITE SKETCH</h2>						

[CLASSIFICATION]

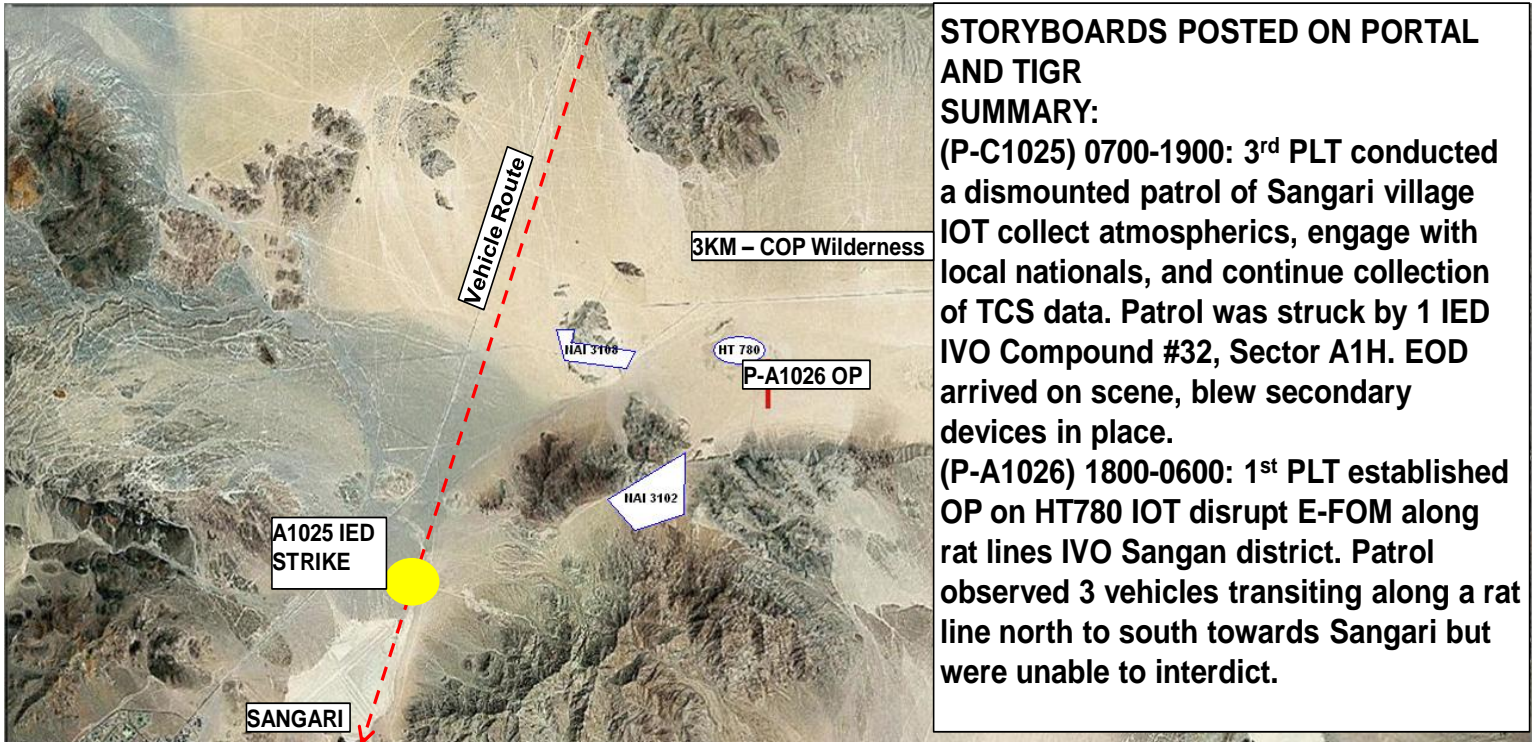
[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
<h2>OPSUM</h2>						
<p>MSN XXXXX - (NAME OF OPERATION)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. AREA OF OPERATION :</li> <li>2. PURPOSE OF MISSION : (CAPTURE / KILL (TARGET NO) -Mystery Man.)</li> <li>3. SITUATION: (SHORT SUMMARY OF TARGET SITUATION.)</li> <li>3.A. TARGET REVIEW: (WHY / HOW TARGET WAS DEVELOPED)</li> <li>3.B. SUMMARY OF OPERATION: (BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION FROM SP TO CLOSURE).</li> <li>3.C. ENEMY DETAINED:</li> <li>3.C.1.DETANEES TURNED OVER (ORGANIZATION\LOCATION\DTG):</li> <li>3.D. ENEMY CASUALTIES (KIA / WIA):</li> <li>4. FORCE COMPOSITION:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.A. PERSONNEL: (TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN OPERATION)</li> <li>4.B. MOBILITY: (NUMBER AND TYPE OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN OPERATION)</li> <li>4.C. SUPPORTING ARMS: (NUMBER AND TYPE OF ADDITIONAL COMBAT MULTIPLIERS INVOLVED IN OPERATION)</li> <li>4.D. FRIENDLY CASUALTIES:</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. EVALUATION OF RESULTS: (COMMANDER S / LEADER S ASSESSMENT OF OPERATION)</li> <li>6. COMMANDER S COMMENTS: XXXXXX.</li> <li>7 POC/XX BN\LOC: XXXXXX/</li> </ol>						

[CLASSIFICATION]

[CLASSIFICATION]	TARGET NAME	[TARGET NAME]	TARGET NO	[TARGET NO]	TIER	[TIER]
<h2>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS AND WARRANTS</h2>						

[CLASSIFICATION]

# CoISTSUM 11 JAN 12



## STORYBOARDS POSTED ON PORTAL AND TIGR SUMMARY:

(P-C1025) 0700-1900: 3<sup>rd</sup> PLT conducted a dismounted patrol of Sangari village IOT collect atmospheric, engage with local nationals, and continue collection of TCS data. Patrol was struck by 1 IED IVO Compound #32, Sector A1H. EOD arrived on scene, blew secondary devices in place.

(P-A1026) 1800-0600: 1<sup>st</sup> PLT established OP on HT780 IOT disrupt E-FOM along rat lines IVO Sangari district. Patrol observed 3 vehicles transiting along a rat line north to south towards Sangari but were unable to interdict.

**COIST SUMMARY:** IED encountered by patrol A1025 was a low metal content, antipersonnel pressure plate. Over the last two weeks, patrols have encountered significantly more IEDs of this type versus the traditional command det, antivehicle IEDs. IEDs encountered have also become more sophisticated in both construction and method of employment, and have shifted from open areas to choke points near walled compounds. Based on information from KLE talking points, village elders reported more people moving into the village, CoIST assessment is that trainers, additional supply personnel and facilitators have moved into the area, that area IED cells are attempting to disrupt the company's increase of partnered patrolling with HNSF.

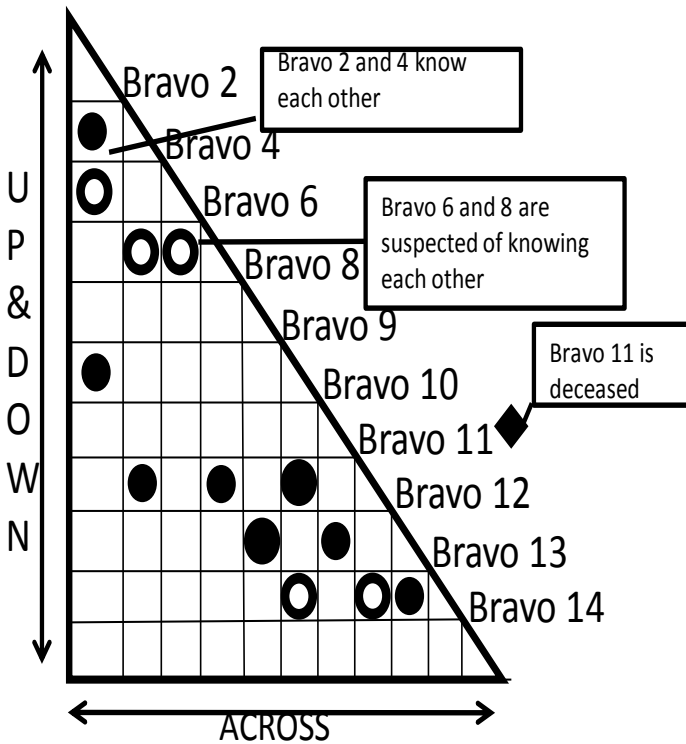


# Association and Activities Matrices

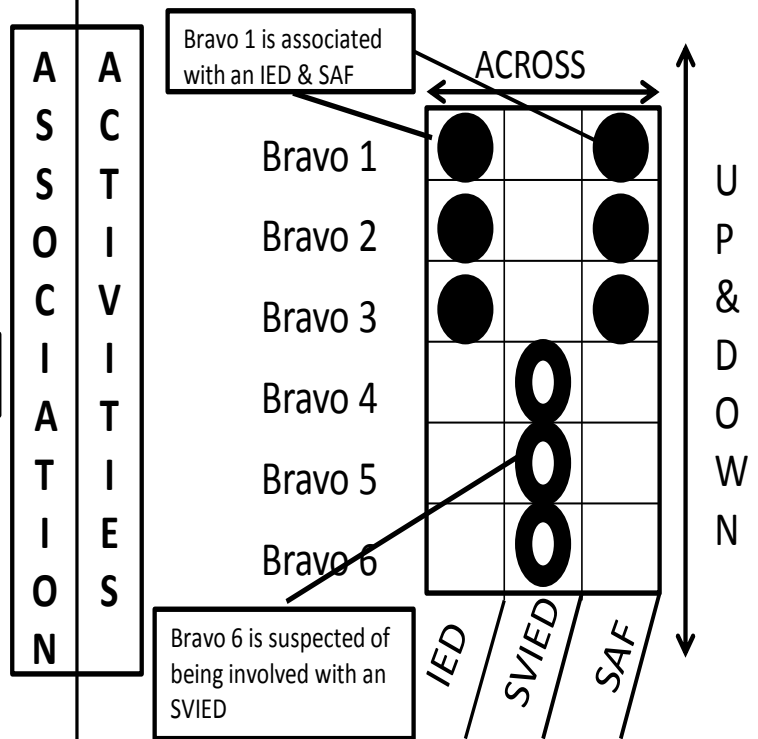
- = Known association
- = Suspected association
- ◆ = Person is deceased

- Both Matrices are read from left/right and up or left/right and down.
- Where numbers intersect, is where you find if 2 entities are associated.
- A known link is one where there is proof (eyewitness, signal intercept, HUMINT) that a connection exists

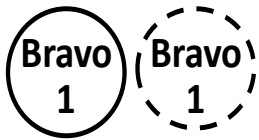
Shows who is associates with whom.



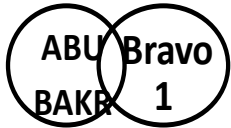
Shows who is associates with what.



# Link Diagrams



**People**  
(Represents single people) Solid Circles represent a known person. Dotted Circles represent possible known person



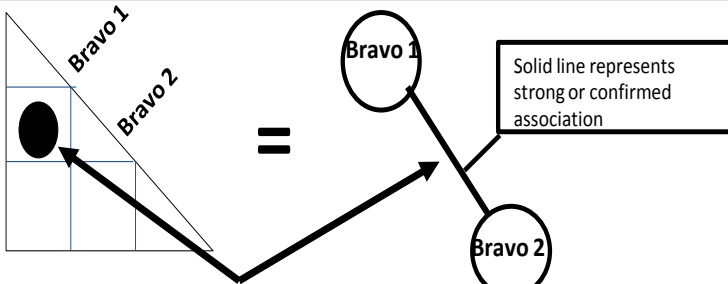
**Alias or AKA**  
(Overlapping lines represents the same person)



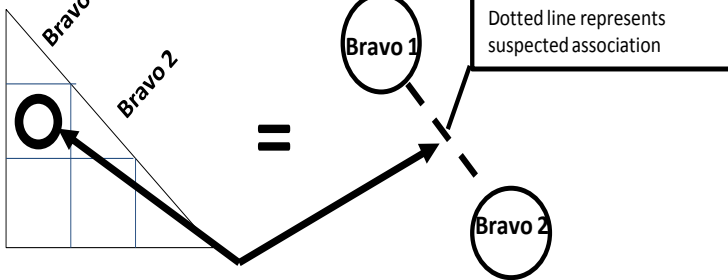
**Non-personal entities**  
(Places, activities, organizations)

## 6 Steps in Building Link Diagrams

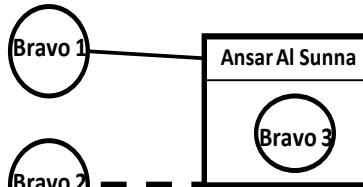
1. Organize available data
2. Complete association and activities matrices
3. Use information from both matrices to create link diagram
4. Place person with the most associations in the middle to start and so forth
5. Draw association links (lines)
6. Draw activity links (lines)



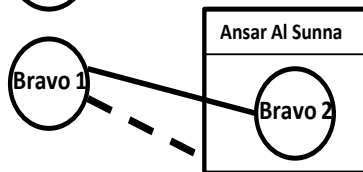
**Strong or Confirmed Association**



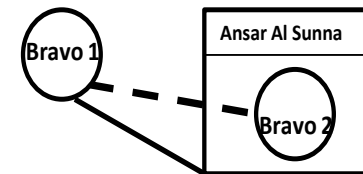
**Suspected Association**



- Bravo 1 is associated with or knows something about the AAS group.
- Bravo 2 may be associated with or might know something about the AAS group.
- Bravo 3 is an AAS member.



- Bravo 1 knows Bravo 2.
- Bravo 1 may be associated with or might know something about the AAS group.
- Bravo 2 is an AAS member.



- Bravo 1 might know Bravo 2.
- Bravo 1 is associated with or knows something about the AAS group.
- Bravo 2 is an AAS member.

FRONT

**DT9931 MAJEED RASHEED ADIL AL OBAIDI aka MOHAMMED AL TIKRITI**



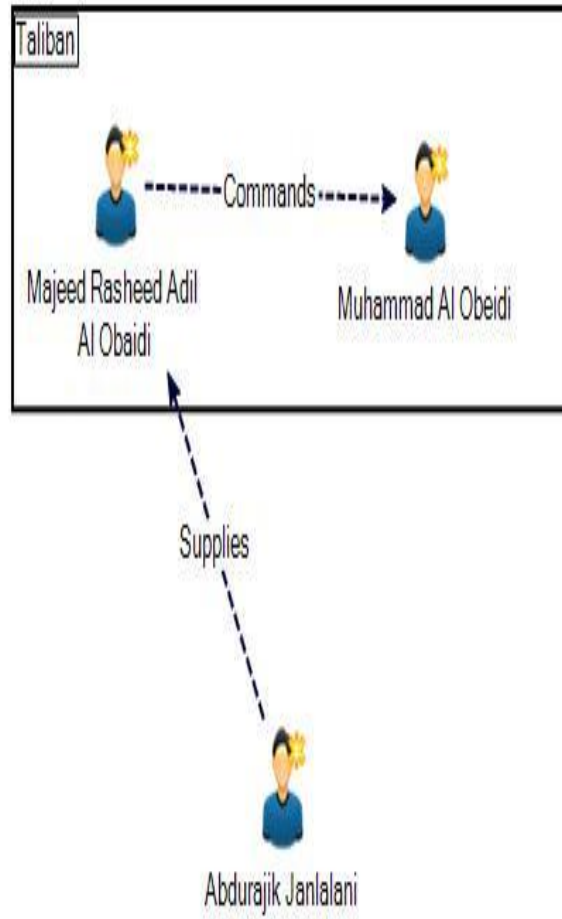
AGE: 30                      HEIGHT – 5’8”  
 WEIGHT: 135                HAIR: Black hair  
 EYES: BROWN

**KNOWN ASSOCIATES:**  
**ABU OMAR, ABU TARIQ**

**TSE:**

Focus on documents, address books, passports, ID cards Pocket Litter, Phones, Pages, Computers, Propaganda material, Media, Weapons, Explosives, large sums of money (USD & Local Dinar), This cell could be involved in racketeering activities, so look for any torture areas, pick up shell casings, unused rounds. Reporting indicates this cell may utilize false walls and hidden rooms to hide sensitive items. This cell is also known to do deep buried IEDs on RTE COLTS so look for initiators, blasting caps, and copper wire spools.

BACK



**P.A.C.E. plan to BN for TOC operations**

- Primary: **SIPR / NIPR.**
- Alternate: **Mobile digital systems**
- Contingency: **Radio**
- Emergency: **Runner / SATCOM**

**P.A.C.E. plan to BN for mobile operations / patrols**

- Primary: **Radio**
- Alternate: **Mobile digital system**
- Contingency: **Runner**
- Emergency: **Pyrotechnics**

**Table A-3. OCOKA and sample M/S effects on planning**

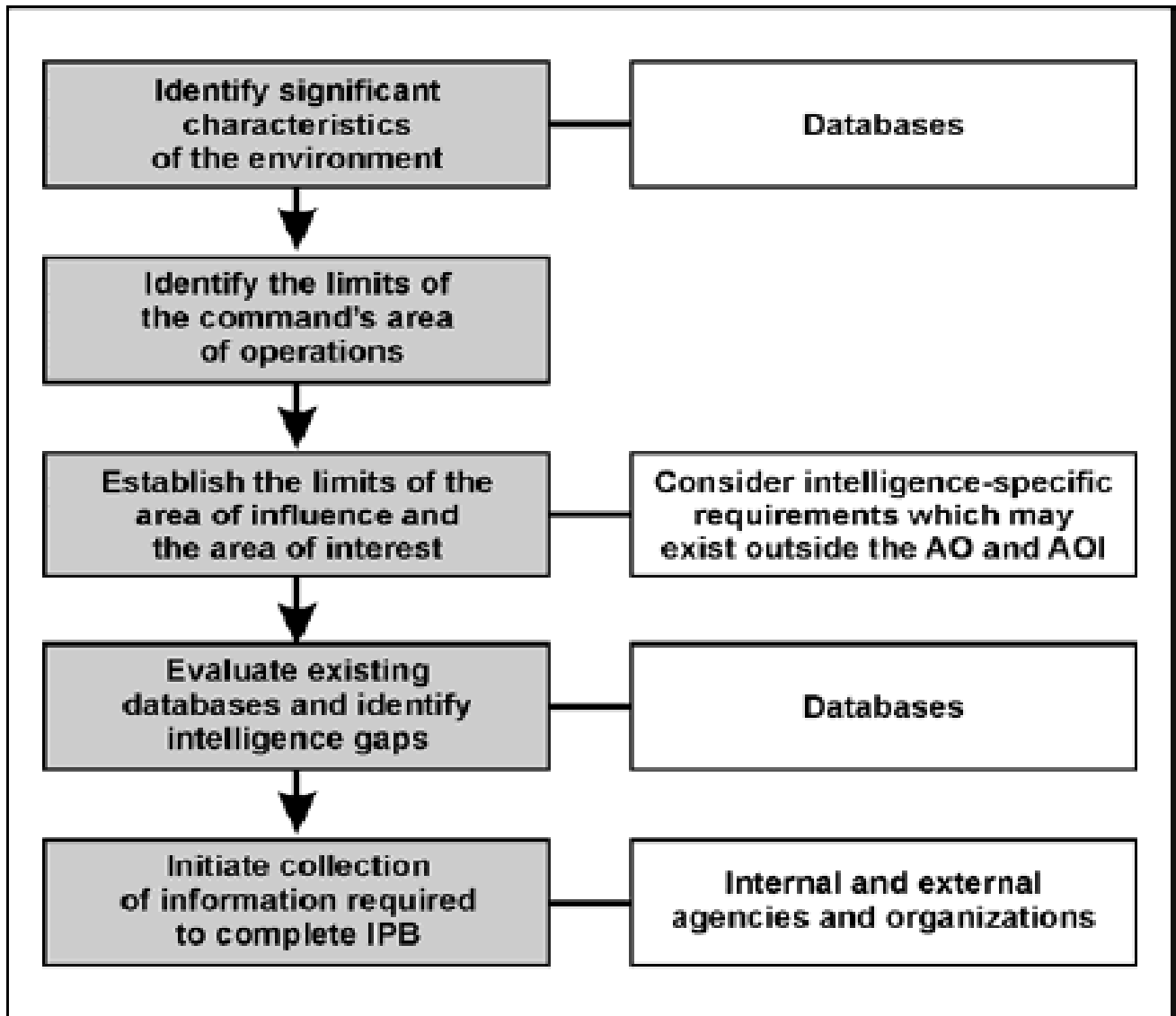
OCOKA	Examples of Effects on Engineer Support	
Observation and fields of fire	Offense	Requires planning for the obscuration/location of the support force for breaching operations.
	Defense	Reduces obstacle distance from direct-fire systems. This might also affect obstacle composition with reduced standoff.
Cover and concealment	Offense	Requires planning for obscuration/assault positions for breaching operations. Impacts the feasibility for conducting a covert breach.
	Defense	Impacts the required effort for survivability and deception operations.
Obstacles	Offense	Requires the task organization of special engineer mobility assets (AVLBs, ACEs). Plots enemy countermobility effort and obstacles.
	Defense	Ties in reinforcing obstacles to existing obstacles. This might require an increase countermobility effort.
Key terrain	Offense	Targets indirect-fire suppression and obscuration for breaching operations.
	Defense	Ties obstacle intent to the retention value of the key terrain.
Avenues of approach	Offense	Requires planning to conduct in-stride, deliberate, and covert breaching operations. Requires the task organization of countermobility assets for the transition to a hasty defense and flank protection.
	Defense	Requires the tying of specific obstacle effects to a specific location in an AA. The size of the AA impacts the required countermobility effort.

**Table A-4. War-gaming techniques**

Technique	Description
Avenue in Depth	This technique concentrates on one AA from start to finish. It is equally applicable to offensive and defensive operations. It allows the engineer to war-game the analyzed impact of enemy obstacles on the plan of attack and the effects of sequential obstacle belts or groups for the defensive plan.
Belt	The belt technique divides the battlefield into areas that run the width of the sector, war-gaming across the front and multiple avenues at once. This is the preferred technique. It allows the engineer to war-game the mutual support between obstacle belts and groups. It is the best method for analyzing mutual support and adjacent engineer support.
Box	This technique focuses solely on critical enemy or friendly events in a designated area (box). The advantage of this method is that it is not time consuming. It allows the engineer to focus on a particular breach site or EA.

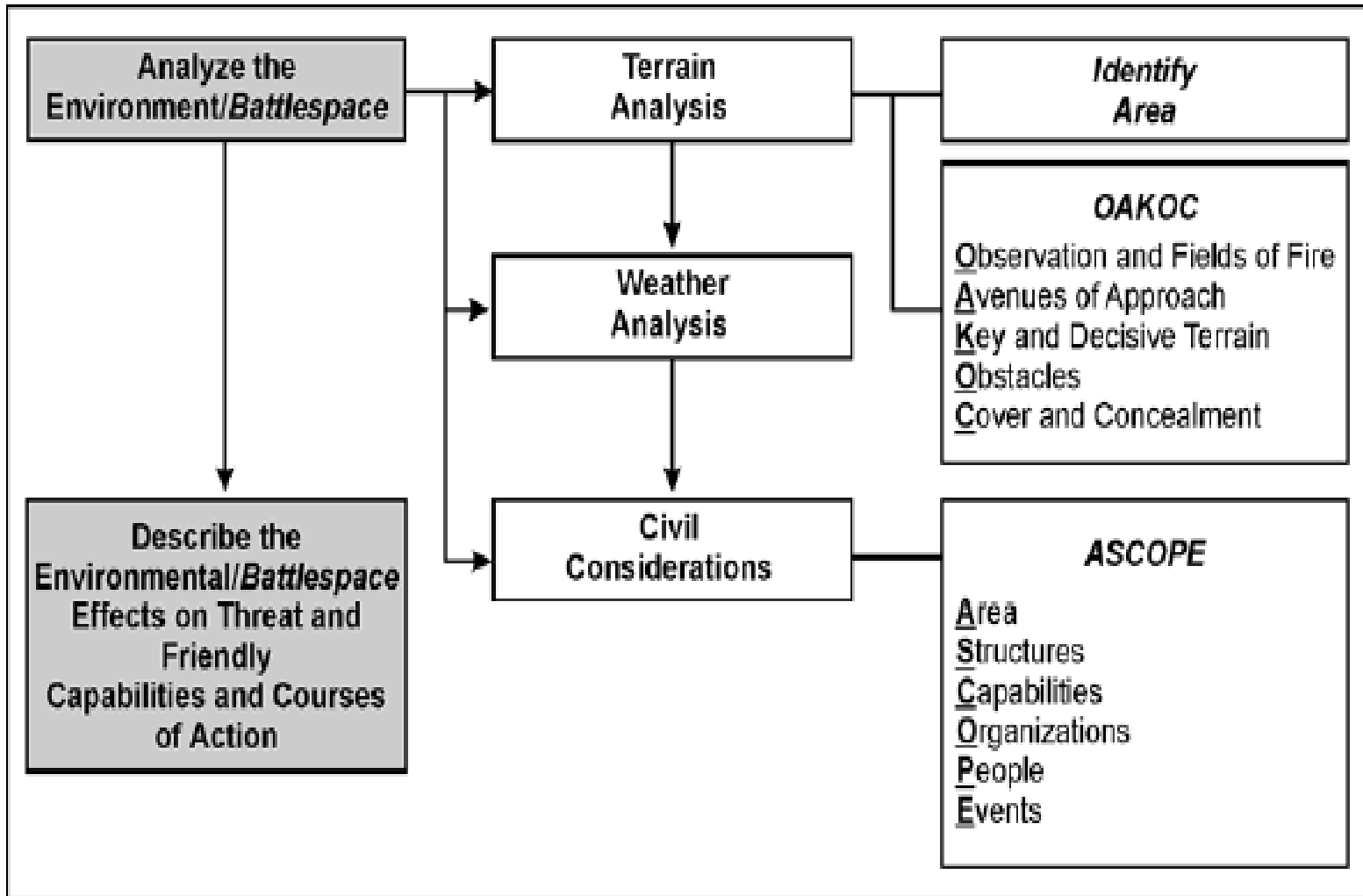
## Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) Cycle

### STEP 1



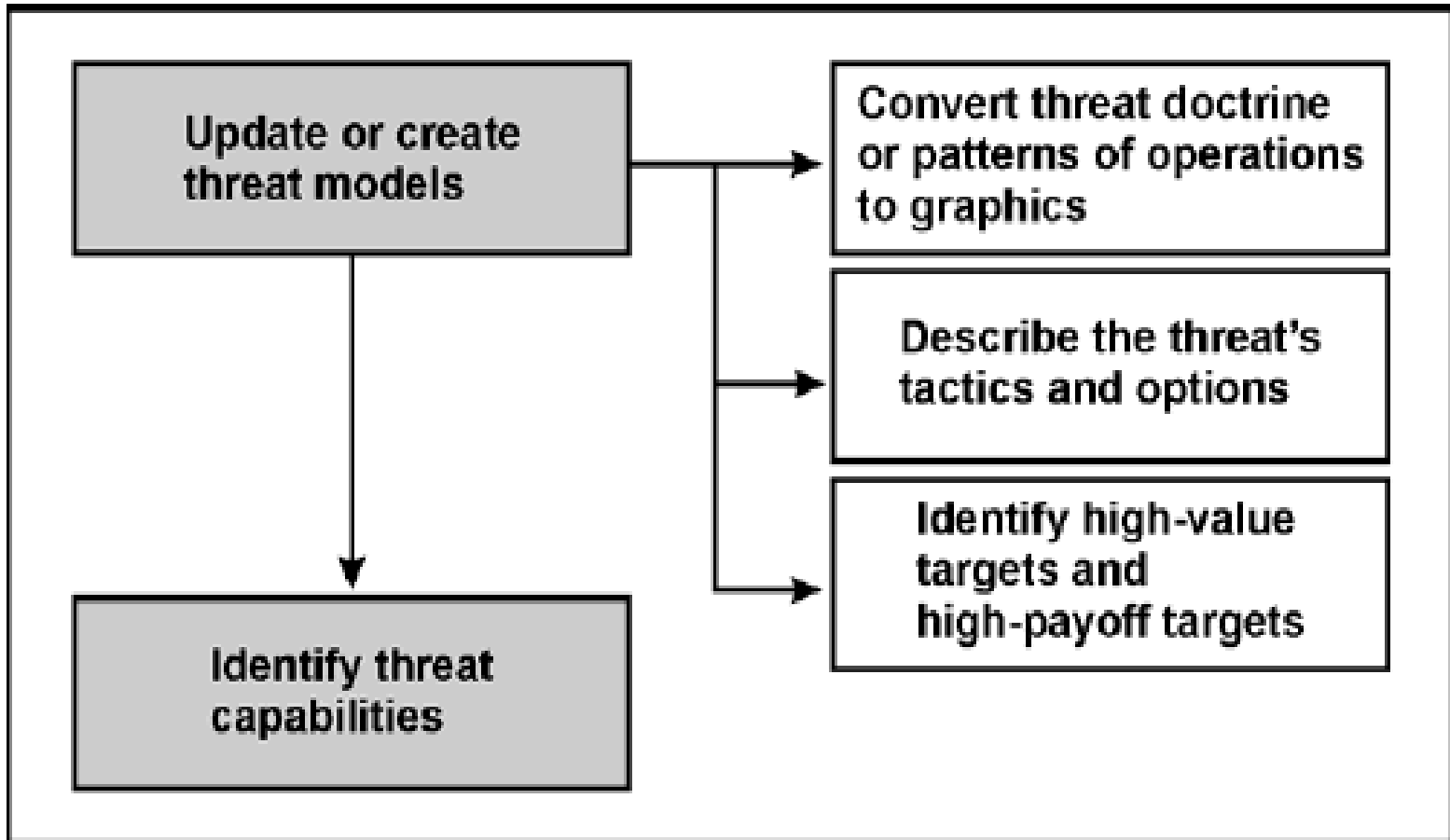
## Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) Cycle

### STEP 2



## Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) Cycle

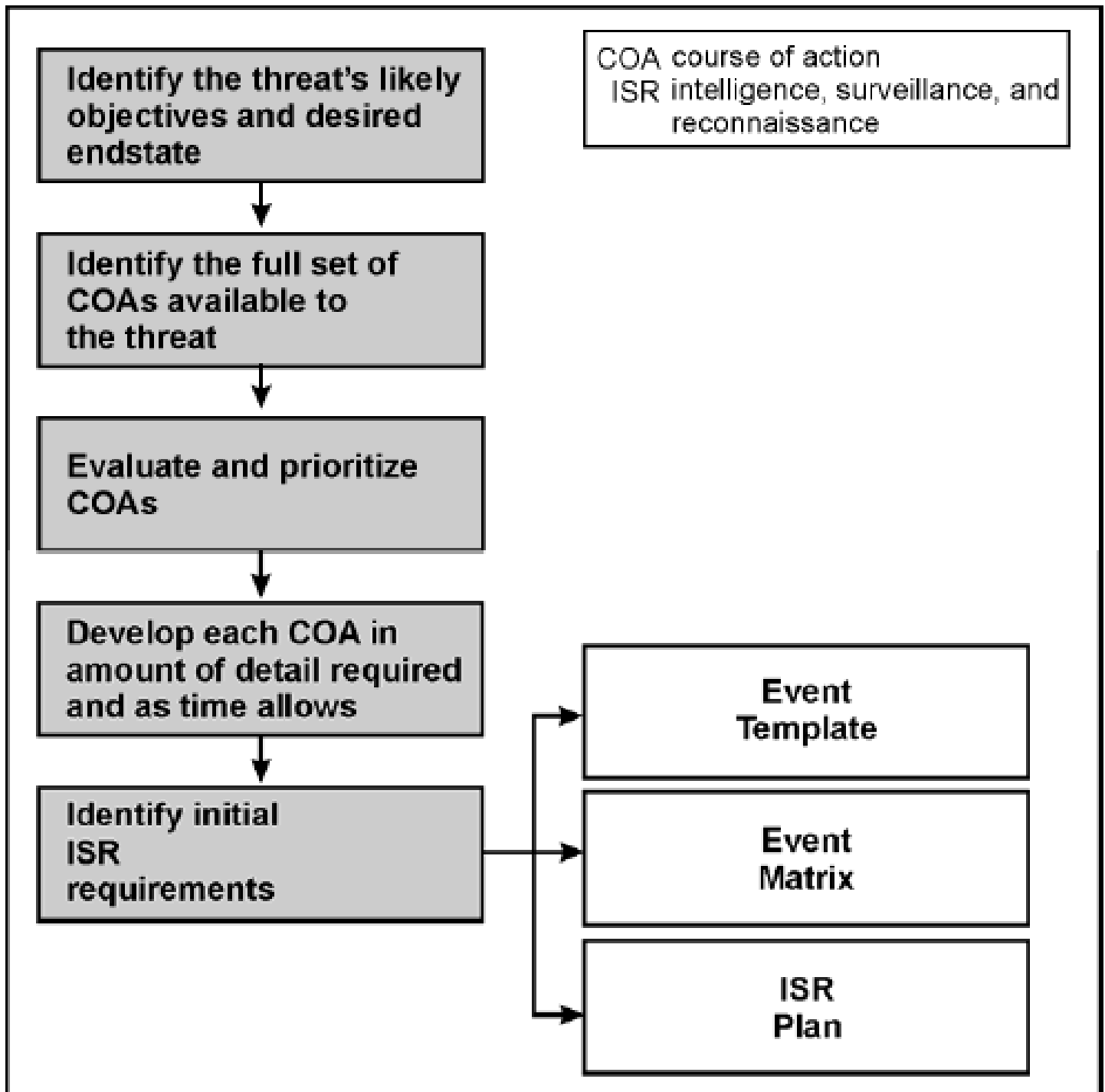
### STEP 3





## Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) Cycle

### STEP 4



	<b>P</b> POLITICAL	<b>M</b> MILITARY	<b>E</b> ECONOMIC	<b>S</b> SOCIAL	<b>I</b> INFRASTRUCTURE	<b>I</b> INFORMATION
<b>A</b> AREA	Political Areas	Military Areas	Economic Areas	Social Areas	Infrastructure Areas	Information Areas
<b>S</b> STRUCTURE	Political Structures	Military Structures	Economic Structures	Social Structures	Infrastructure Structures	Information Structures
<b>C</b> CAPABILITY	Political Capabilities	Military Capabilities	Economic Capabilities	Social Capabilities	Infrastructure Capabilities	Information Capabilities
<b>O</b> ORGANIZATION	Political Organizations	Military Organizations	Economic Organizations	Social Organizations	Infrastructure Organizations	Information Organizations
<b>P</b> PEOPLE	Political People	Military People	Economic People	Social People	Infrastructure People	Information People
<b>E</b> EVENTS	Political Events	Military Events	Economic Events	Social Events	Infrastructure Events	Information Events

**PMESII:** Describes the foundation and features of a state and can help determine the state's strengths and weaknesses, as well as help estimate the effects various actions will have on states across these areas.

**Political:** describes the foundation and features of an enemy (or ally) state and can help determine the state's strengths and weaknesses, as well as help estimate the effects various actions will have on states across these areas.

**Military:** describes the foundation and features of an enemy (or ally) state and can help determine the state's strengths and weaknesses, as well as help estimate the effects various actions will have on states across these areas.

**Economic:** describes the foundation and features of an enemy (or ally) state and can help determine the state's strengths and weaknesses, as well as help estimate the effects various actions will have on states across these areas.

**Social:** describes the foundation and features of an enemy (or ally) state and can help determine the state's strengths and weaknesses, as well as help estimate the effects various actions will have on states across these areas.

**Infrastructure:** describes the foundation and features of an enemy (or ally) state and can help determine the state's strengths and weaknesses, as well as help estimate the effects various actions will have on states across these areas.

**Information Systems:** describes the foundation and features of an enemy (or ally) state and can help determine the state's strengths and weaknesses, as well as help estimate the effects various actions will have on states across these areas.

**ASCOPE:** Provides the commander with analysis of the civil aspects that shape the environment at the tactical level.

**Areas** address terrain analysis from a civilian perspective. This can include Tribal Areas, Territorial Boundaries, Religious Boundaries, Political Boundaries, Trade Routes, Agricultural and Mining, Regions, Police Boundaries, Army Boundaries, Locations of Government Centers, etc.

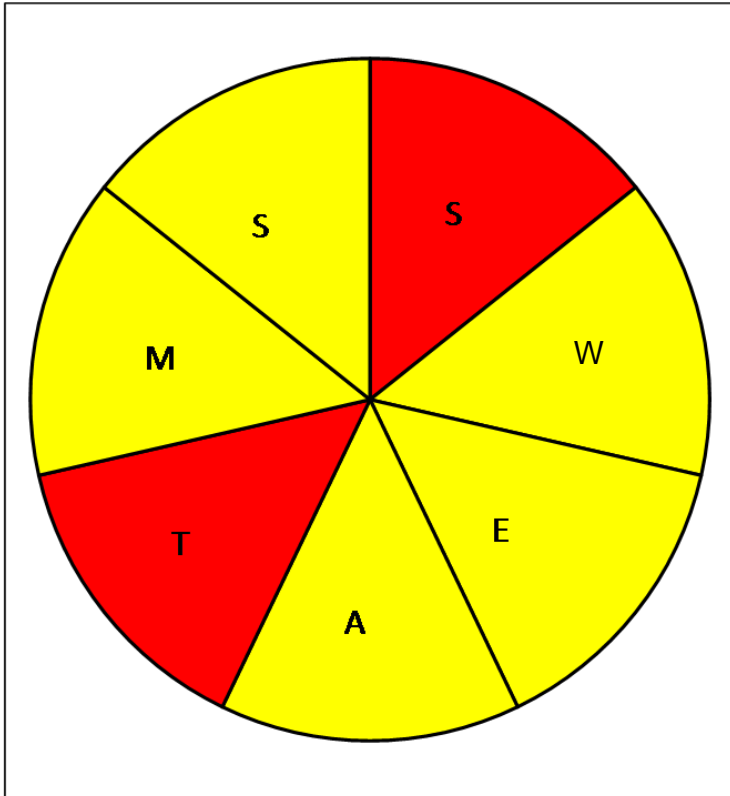
**Structures** show the importance of identifying area structures and knowing their use/significance for planning purposes. Understanding the type of activity that takes place at these structures and the communicators that may be located there are critical for identifying outlets for non-lethal operations.

**Capabilities** can refer to the ability of local authorities to provide key functions and services. This also encompasses tools like SWEATMS.

**Organizations:** Organizations exist for a narrow set of purposes and people form them in order to accomplish those purposes that they cannot complete on their own.

**People:** This can be your everyday citizens or people like Key communicator or COG's (centers of Gravity) which are individuals or groups the target populace turns to for information, opinion, or interpretation of information

**Events:** Events are important to know for many reasons. For example, why is it important to know when Ramadan is? There is one night in particular that may raise the eyebrow of the combat soldier going on mission. This is the night of power; where some insurgents believe if they kill an Infidel they will get direct ascension into heaven.



- Sewage and Trash removal is especially bad in and around the market area
- Local security efforts are disjointed and the population is craving a more stable and structured security apparatus
- Medical treatment is provided by 2 clinics but lack of competent medical personnel and supplies hinder operations

**SWEAT-MS:** This gives a local assessment of the capabilities in a local area. There are different versions of SWEAT-MS; use the one that is in your SOP.

**Sewage:** gives a look at the local sewage facilities and conveyances.

**Water:** describes all of the aspects of the water in the local area. Potable, non-potable, ground water, spring water, etc.

**Electricity:** can describe anything from time of power, generators, other means of power, and situation.

**Academics:** covers elementary to university level schooling.

**Trash:** describes local trash efforts. Are locals dumping trash on the street or is there a scheduled pick-up time/location?

**Medical:** describes all medical facilities in the local area. This means anything from clinics to major hospitals.

**Security:** describes the ability of the local law enforcement and or national police.

Unit	BlueFor	OpFor	Unit	BlueFor	OpFor	Unit	BlueFor	OpFor
Infantry			Supply			Air Defense		
Mechanized Infantry			Medical			Artillery		
Cavalry/Scout			Maintenance			Self Propelled Artillery		
Mechanized Cavalry			Transportation			Anti-Armor		
Armor			Engineers			Anti-Armor Artillery		
Airborne Infantry			Chemical			Rocket		
Air Assault			Signal			Helicopter, Attack		

Supply Units:

Class I (Rations)			Class IV			Class VIII		
Class I (Water)			Class V			Class IX		
Class II			Class VI			Class X		
Class III			Class VII			Mortuary/ Graves Registration (GRREG)		

Unit Size:

Squad		Platoon		Battalion/Squadron		Brigade		Corps	
Section		Company/Battery		Regiment/Group		Division		Army	

Weapons:

Weapon System	Light	Medium	Heavy
Rifle/Automatic Weapon			
Mortar			
Anti-tank Gun			
Rocket Launcher			
Multi-barreled Rocket Launcher			
Howitzer			

## CONTROL MEASURES GRAPHICS (CONTINUED)

### DESCRIPTION

### SYMBOL

#### ASSAULT POSITION

A position between the line of departure and the objective in an attack. It is usually the last covered and concealed position from which the assault force will launch its attack against the objective. It is identified by a name, number, or code.



#### ASSEMBLY AREA

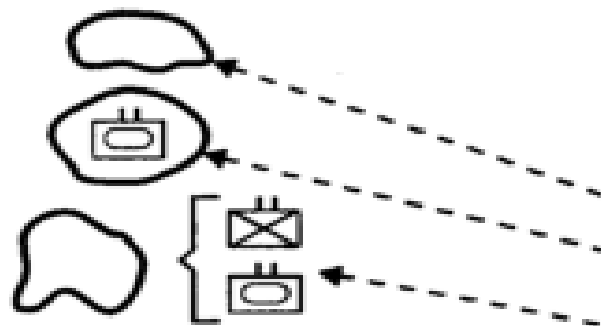
An area in which a force prepares or re-groups for further action.

(May be designated by numbers, letters, code names, or unit designations.)

Occupied assembly area.

Planned assembly area for a battalion.

Unit symbols displaced to indicate an assembly area for a group of units.



#### ATTACK POSITION

(May be designated with a number, letter, code name, or unit designation.)

Actual attack position, A Co, 2d Bn, 17th Inf.

Proposed attack position.



#### AXIS OF ADVANCE

Actual.

Proposed with date and time effective.

Axis of advance for unit designated to conduct main attack.

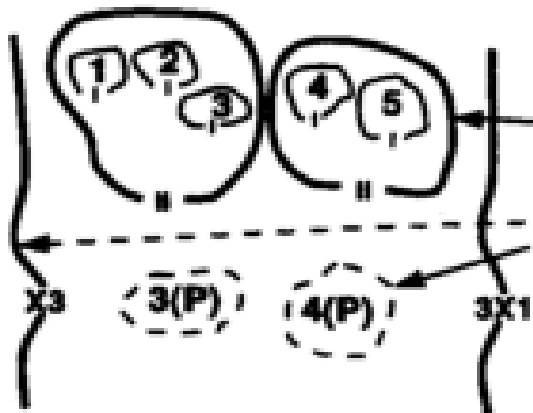


# CONTROL MEASURES GRAPHICS (CONTINUED)

## SYMBOL

## DESCRIPTION

### BATTLE POSITION



Occupied battery BP identified at battalion level BP 5. At brigade level, this BP is referred to in conjunction with the battalion BP as BP 2-5. (P) following a position number indicates a prepared position.

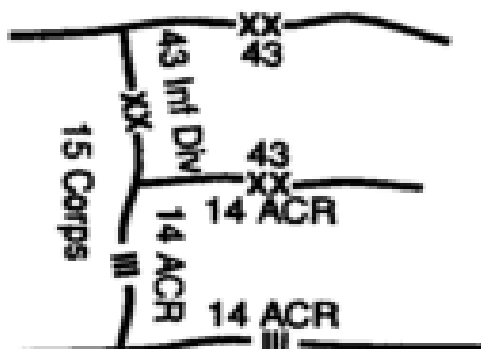
Prepared battalion BP for future occupation. Within the 3d Brigade, it would be identified as BP 4.



### BOUNDARY

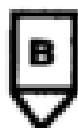
Lateral boundaries.

Lateral boundaries are lines with a symbol placed on the boundary to show size and designation of the highest echelons that have the boundary in common. If the units are of unequal size, the symbols of the highest echelon are shown and the designation of the lowest units are given completely.



### REAR BOUNDARIES

When used, a rear boundary shows the size symbol for the smaller or subordinate unit rather than that of the target unit of which it is a part.



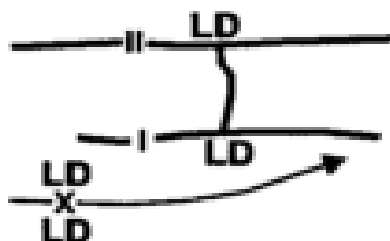
### CHECKPOINT

A predetermined point on the ground used as a means of coordinating friendly movement.

## CONTROL MEASURES GRAPHICS (CONTINUED)

### SYMBOL

### DESCRIPTION



### LINE OF DEPARTURE

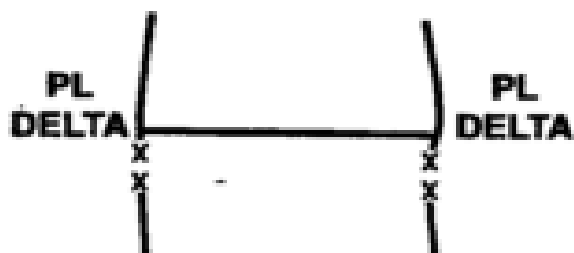
General LD symbol.

The symbol is a solid line, generally perpendicular to the direction of attack with the letters LD at either end.



### PASSAGE POINT

A place where units will pass through one another in an advance or withdrawal.



### PHASE LINE

Phase lines are labeled PL and are assigned letters, numbers, or code name designations.

PLs are drawn across a unit's sector from boundary to boundary.



### POINT OF DEPARTURE

In night attacks, the PD is a specific point on the LD where a unit will cross.



### RELEASE POINT

A clearly defined control point on a route at which specific elements of a column revert to the control of their respective commanders. (See also start point.)

## CONTROL MEASURES GRAPHICS (CONTINUED)

**SYMBOL**

**DESCRIPTION**



### START POINT

A clearly defined initial control point on a route at which specified elements of a column of ground vehicles come under the control of the commander having responsibility for the movement.



### TARGET

A known or suspected enemy position on which artillery fires are planned. A target is identified with an alphanumeric designation.









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