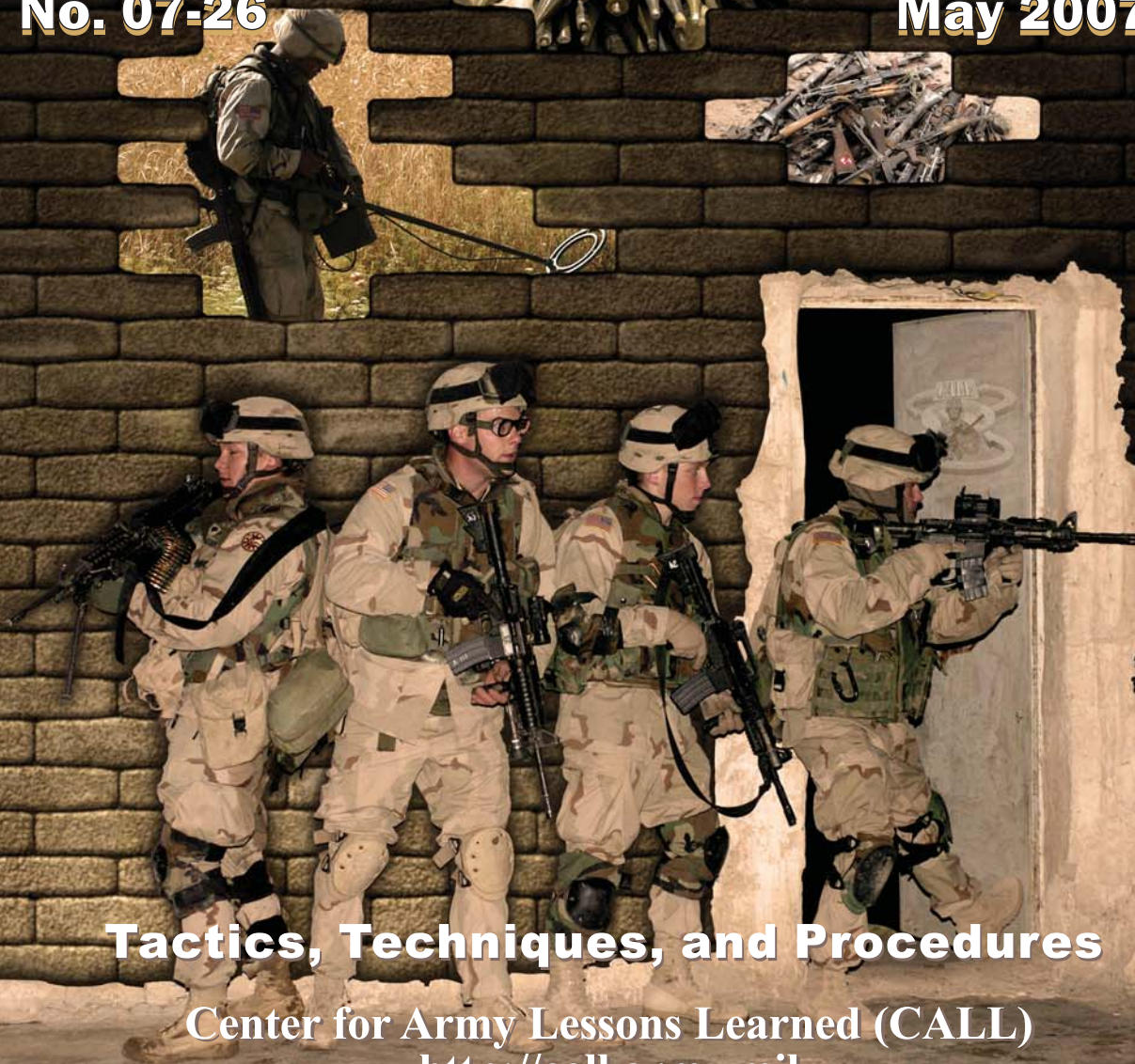# HANDBOOK

TACTICAL SITE EXPLOITATION AND CACHE SEARCH OPERATIONS

No. 07-26

May 2007

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL)
http://call.army.mil

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Foreword

In the counterinsurgency environment, it is not always possible to kill the insurgent in the open. In fact, the enemy is usually elusive and frustrating. Today's Soldiers and leaders have not only become ambassadors, they have also had to become detectives down to the lowest level to defeat the enemy. In order to gain information dominance over the enemy, Soldiers and leaders must be able to quickly identify and separate the enemy from the innocents while on the objective and gather intelligence and evidence effectively to support both the intelligence system and the host nation legal process.

Key Lessons

- Establish TSE teams and an SOP at the company and battalion level before deployment.

- Continually train the TSE teams before and during the deployment.

- Train the TSE teams, company and battalion leaders, and staff on the significance of intelligence gathering and the targeting cycle.

- When information dominance is achieved, insurgents are forced into the open, away from the general population.

- Caches are the lifelines of supplies for any insurgency. The elimination and reduction of caches and their resupply will greatly reduce the effectiveness of insurgents.

Although biometrics, a critical part of the process, is touched on only briefly in this handbook, the Center for Army Lessons Learned is collecting observations and lessons for a supplemental handbook focused solely on biometrics.

The intent of this publication is to share knowledge, support discussion, and impart lessons in an expeditious manner. The information provided in this publication is written by Soldiers for Soldiers. We welcome your input as conditions change to keep it up to date.

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Director
Center for Army Lessons Learned

Tactical Site Exploitation	
Table of Contents	

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Introduction

This handbook was written to assist Soldiers and leaders at the platoon, company, and battalion level to better understand the importance of their actions on an objective, as well as to teach the fundamentals of tactical site exploitation (TSE) and cache search operations. While selecting the right Soldiers to be on a TSE team is important, the Soldiers and leaders must also understand the importance of the TSE process and the end results of their efforts. Proper TSE fuels the intelligence-operations cycle and may quickly answer the commander's critical information requirements and assist in the criminal prosecution of detainees.

If done correctly and patiently, TSE focuses units on operations that have a higher chance of follow-on success and thus serves as a force multiplier. When not conducted correctly or when the enemy situation does not allow TSE, an attack, find, or event becomes a singular occurrence in yet another operation or platoon mission, and it becomes harder for Soldiers to understand the purpose of what they are doing. Teaching Soldiers and leaders the importance of proper intelligence and evidence procedures enables them to think on a multifaceted scale, to see the details they missed before, and to better understand the commander's intent and their operational environment.

To that end, teaching Soldiers and leaders time-proven cache search fundamentals; principles; and tactics, techniques, and procedures furthers this education. Soldiers and leaders start to think about how their enemy thinks and how to get inside his operational cycle and force him into the open to be killed or captured.

Chapter 1

What is Tactical Site Exploitation and the Intelligence Operations Cycle

Tactical site exploitation (TSE) is the action taken to ensure that documents, material, and personnel are identified, collected, protected, and evaluated in order to facilitate follow-on actions. TSE focuses on the actions taken by Soldiers and leaders at the point of initial contact. When conducted correctly, TSE can provide further intelligence for future operations, answer information requirements, and provide evidence to keep detainees in prison.

TSE, which includes tactical questioning (TQ), at the squad and platoon levels feeds intelligence/evidence up the chain of command to the company and battalion, where it is exploited for immediate operations. Subsequently, the information is processed at the brigade or theater fusion cells for further analysis and exploitation with specialized teams/assets. This analysis fuels future operations, which in turn produces more intelligence, constantly fueling the targeting cycle. This cycle can quickly take apart the network of an insurgency or at least damage it to such an extent as to make it a low-level threat.
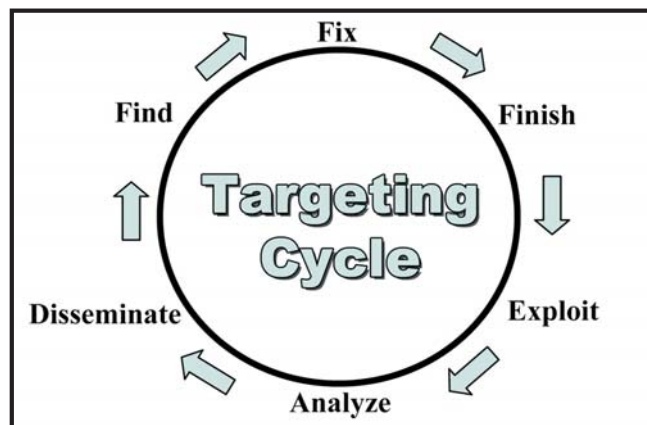

Figure 1-1. Targeting Cycle

For example, the documents or equipment found in a cache produce fingerprints. A follow-up cordon and knock operation in the vicinity of the cache and the proper use of biometrics equipment produce a matching set of fingerprints from a detainee. Thorough TQ of the detainee produces a name and a meeting location. A surveillance operation of the meeting location produces further intelligence and a subsequent raid, which produces more intelligence and evidence. Without proper TSE at the cache, the fingerprints would have been destroyed, and no subsequent operations would have been identified through the targeting process.

Do not confuse TSE with sensitive site exploitation (SSE). SSE is a much broader multifaceted series of activities usually conducted by joint agencies. SSE is normally for the purpose of exploiting personnel, documents, electronic data, and material in regards to tactical, technical intelligence, evidence, and criminal exploitation. Recently, SSE is most commonly associated with the weapons of mass destruction searches in Iraq.

Chapter 2

Tactical Site Exploitation Planning and Teams

Planning

During the mission analysis process, the battalion must understand that tactical site exploitation (TSE) is always an implied task for the staff and subordinate units. While the battalion will rarely have dedicated weapons intelligence teams (WITs) and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) assets, they may be the priority of effort, and the response times for these specialty assets has to be considered. In certain cases, such as cache search and cordon and search missions, TSE becomes a specified task.

TSE execution will occur at two levels, hasty and deliberate. Hasty TSE occurs when there is not enough time or the enemy threat is too high to complete a thorough TSE. The unit or element on the ground utilizes their organic TSE team and conducts a quick exploitation before leaving the site. Deliberate TSE is conducted when the unit has enough time and assets to secure a site, while the battalion brings the battalion TSE team to the site or requests other assets from brigade. Time available for TSE is a major consideration for the battalion staff.

At the battalion and brigade levels of TSE, the TSE cell (which may also be an element of the S2 shop) takes the acquired information/intelligence and evidence and uses the appropriate assets to conduct analysis. The TSE cell then inputs the intelligence into the targeting process, thus fueling the targeting cycle at a level where a variety of other assets such as the following may be available:

- Additional EOD and WITs.

- Signals intelligence teams.

- Document exploitation assets from division or corps.

- Aviation or unmanned aerial system assets to conduct further surveillance and reconnaissance.

- Civil affairs teams.

- Iraqi Advisory Task Force assets.

- Public affairs assets. (When host nation reporters document the successful and carefully executed exploitation of a large cache in a cemetery, the local populace can see from a trusted source that coalition forces do not desecrate graves. Positive coverage of coalition operations can help turn the population against the insurgency.)

- Psychological operations (PSYOP) teams and operations. (PSYOP discourage civil populations from interfering with coalition operations, induce cooperation from the local populace, and reduce collateral damage by giving instructions to noncombatants in the area.)

- Other government agencies or government assets (e.g., Federal Bureau of Investigation).

During large battalion and brigade operations, the unit may want to consider establishing a temporary exploitation center to handle large volumes of material. The Marine Corps successfully established such a center during Operation Al Fajr in November of 2004. The center had four sections (evidence locker, document exploitation, media exploitation, and production) that quickly received evidence and intelligence, analyzed and exploited the material, and produced actionable intelligence for combat units to continue operations.

Another aspect the battalion staff must consider is the training, availability, and use of biometrics equipment, specifically the Biometrics Automated Toolset and the Handheld Interagency Identify Detection Equipment. Biometrics refers to the use of a person's physical characteristics (e.g., fingerprints and iris of the eye) to identify an individual. Biometrics is discussed further in Chapter 6.

Additional Planning Guidelines

- Safety. Personal safety is paramount for all personnel deploying on military search operations. Consider and address all environmental hazards, as well as enemy threat, in the planning and execution phases of all search operations. Achieve search safety by mitigating the risk. Also consider:

  - º Minimum personnel in an operating area. Search pairs should ideally operate with some sort of buffer zone (such as a room) between them and the next pair.

  - º Minimum time over target. If a suspect item is found, the searcher must decide if the find is life threatening. If so, minimum time is spent at the target. If the find is non-life threatening, the searcher should take the time required to record the details of the find before withdrawing.

  - º Secondary hazards. Consider all secondary hazards (such as chlorine gas in a water plant, sewage, overhead power cables, electrical outlets and wiring, hotplates/burners, broken glass, cleaning supplies, overhead items, and sub-par construction of steps or flooring).

- Distraction free. Searchers should be free from distractions. Search operations require the total attention of the participants. Leaders must ensure that searchers are not distracted by visits of senior officers, the media, or any personnel not directly involved in the search.

- Prioritize. Priorities for where to search first will depend on the type of search. Where possible, search likely hide locations first, as in an area search. However, other types of searches have a set sequence that should not be broken. Occupied house searches will always begin with searching the kitchen and bathroom first.

- Minimize disruption and destruction. The disruption and destructiveness caused by search operations should be proportional to the intensity of current military operations and the urgency of uncovering a potential search target. Military search operations should minimize both the destruction of property and the disruption to the local population. This principle is important to maintain the good will of the local population or at least minimize the ill will generated. Commanders at all levels have a continuous responsibility to balance long-term physical and psychological damage caused by search operations with the benefit gained. Record all damage caused during a search on the relevant search documentation.

TSE Teams

When possible, the battalion should establish a TSE team with the appropriate assets to support company and battalion operations. However, companies must also establish TSE teams as an additional duty of Soldiers and leaders within their platoons, much like detainee teams or litter teams. Operations may dictate that the battalion team is not available, and there may not be a WIT with the EOD, if needed.

Platoons must be able to execute the TSE mission on their own; however, this does not authorize them to act in place of or function as an EOD team. When time permits and a situation exists when EOD would normally be called to a site, then TSE must wait until EOD clears the site.

Team member selection must be a well-thought-out process. A commander will want the team to be composed of individuals who are meticulous; patient; have clear, methodical thought processes; and can handle pressure. When possible, the team should be restricted to noncommissioned officers and above. Testifying in the criminal courts of a host nation may be an unnerving experience for a junior Soldier and, in some cases, their inexperience may hurt the prosecutor's case.

TSE team composition

The TSE team should consist of a team leader (TL), assistant team leader (ATL), tactical questioning (TQ) team with an interpreter, team photographer, and two-man search teams.

- The TL has overall control of the TSE team and site, designates the consolidation point, establishes start point for exploitation, initiates and monitors TSE, and enforces standing operating procedures. The TL is collocated with the interpreter.

- The ATL (if available) establishes the consolidation point; receives, screens, and inspects material for proper markings; numbers rooms in a clockwise manner starting with the first floor; assists in TSE once the sketch of the target is complete; ensures final sweep has been conducted outside of target; moves TSE material to the predetermined consolidation point; and moves TSE to vehicles for exfiltration.

- The TQ team with interpreter is in charge of all TQ, allowing the TL to focus on the overall TSE mission. The TQ team could consist of just the

TQ team leader and an interpreter conducting the questioning, but, if possible, another TQ team Soldier or TQ team leader should be there to assist where appropriate. It is important to note that for a TQ team to be effective, the TQ team leader and interpreter must be comfortable with each other and rehearse on a regular basis. This may take some effort, since all linguists can be interpreters, but not all interpreters are reliable linguists. A linguist is someone who is usually a native speaker trained in the language who is a professional translator. An interpreter can simply be a native speaker who passes a background check. Know your interpreter's background before beginning the mission.

- Once all rooms are searched, the team photographer takes pictures of all males on target, to include weapons or suspicious materials with potential detainees.

- Search teams receive guidance from the TL, bag and mark gathered materials, turn in materials to the ATL at the consolidation point, and move to the next assigned room.

TSE team equipment

- A TSE bag is a simple, small kit that provides enough equipment to conduct TSE on multiple targets.

   º 3-4 permanent markers

   º 30 zip-lock bags

   º 20 shoe tags

   º 3 extra backpacks

   º Dry erase board (sketch pad will do)

   º 10 pair of flex cuffs

   º 10 blindfolds

   º Gunpowder residue kit (e.g., XSpray)

   º 2 digital voice recorders

      ∗ Digital voice recorders are turned on when the process starts and turned off when TSE is complete.

      ∗ The TL uses the recorder to think out loud about what is occurring in order to assist during the debrief.

      ∗ The TQ team uses the recorder to document the TQ for evidence, to use during a self-critique conducted to identify areas for improvement, and to verify the interpreter's translations.

- Individual gear:

     º Flashlight/headlamp

    º Small digital camera or recorder

    º Gloves (thin surgical) to protect evidence

TSE Constraints

Depending on the type of operation, constraints on TSE operations may include:

- Disruption. Some searches can cause significant disruption. Such disruption must be planned for and, as far as possible, alleviated through thorough planning. As far as practical, time pressure due to disruption should not be allowed to impact search operations.

- Public perception. Public perception of the threat varies considerably depending on quantity, proximity, and the repulsiveness of enemy incidents. Public perception is a prime concern when conducting search operations. If the threat perception is low, the tolerance level for a search operation is low; and the implications of search operations, such as cost, time delay, and individual inconvenience, can assume disproportionate importance.

- Security. Search, by its nature, is an overt operation the enemy may observe. Take precautions to conceal the precise techniques and capabilities from the enemy so they cannot take measures to negate them.

- Resources. Search resources are limited. Do not misuse them because of poor planning.

- Cost and commercial interest. The cost of suspending commercial activities while a search is in progress may be large. However, installation searches can occur without vacating the premises. Such searches require exceptionally detailed planning, but should be considered before a search is discontinued.

- Light conditions. Human vision is the single most important asset in search operations; therefore, conduct most searches in daylight or equivalent artificial lighting. Also note that some devices are initiated by the introduction of light.

- Waiting periods. Waiting periods are an integral part of safety measures; however, they can significantly reduce the time available for searching. Where waiting periods are employed, the search advisor concerned will decide the duration depending on the type of hazard. Where possible, adhere to a minimum five-minute waiting period.

- Finding nothing. In the majority of searches, nothing is found because nothing is there. This can cause disillusionment and lack of motivation, which can lead to complacency or a lack of concentration. In order to alleviate complacency, conduct regular training searches where practical.

- Searcher fatigue. Searches are generally intensive and extensive, thus putting great pressure on the individual. Fatigue creeps up gradually, and the searcher is often not aware of the lowered efficiency. The command and control function is important in combating this problem. Leaders must monitor all searchers regularly, particularly during breaks, or change search areas or equipment.

Chapter 3

Searching and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

Execution of Tactical Site Exploitation (TSE)

1. TSE begins once:

- Site is secure and, if necessary, cleared by explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) or military working dogs.

- Team leader has conducted an initial debrief of the assault force.

- Team has been briefed on any remaining safety or enemy threats.

- Team leader determines the scope of the exploitation.

    º Conducts a quick walk-through of the site.

    º Looks for safety issues.

    º Establishes an entry and exit path for personnel.

    º Views site as a crime scene and preserves intelligence or evidence.

    º Assesses the need for other resources.

    º Determines the length of the TSE.

2. The team leader gives a final update to the TSE team and the acting commander on the ground, and then sketches a diagram of the building and coordinates for the marking and labeling of buildings, rooms, personnel, vehicles, or other areas as appropriate. The diagram should include a north-seeking arrow, numerical designation, and objective (OBJ) name, and assign room numbers clockwise (include roofs, stairs, and hallways). (See Figure 3-1 on page 12.)

Once the diagram is complete, the team leader designates consolidation points for intelligence and evidence and physically marks the doors of buildings (if multiple), rooms, and vehicles. Once the search of a room or vehicle is complete, a slash is put through the number to keep track of which rooms have been searched.

If there are enough personnel available, these duties may be split up to save time.

3. The tactical questioning (TQ) team coordinates with the support force to segregate the personnel located on the OBJ and secure and clear areas, noting on the team leader's diagram where personnel were located. The following are key considerations:

- Women and children should be separated from the men according to unit standing operating procedure (SOP).
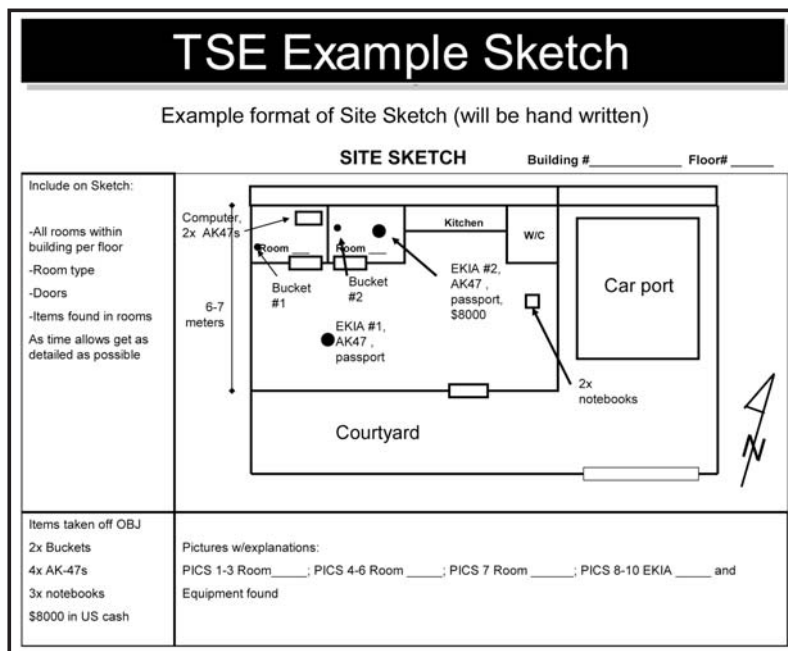
Figure 3-1. TSE Example Sketch

- The team leader will identify those needed for tactical questioning based on where the individual was found at the OBJ or from evidence discovered by search teams as the TSE continues.

- Do not allow individuals to talk to each other.

- Safeguard individuals from any abuse.

4. Search teams will then:

- Take an initial picture of the room or vehicle (look for the obvious, before evidence is disturbed).

- Start the search:

  ° Start in the center of room, move back to the doorway, and work clockwise around the room (high to low and 3D).

  ° If there are two searchers, one works clockwise and the other works counterclockwise.

- Use a consolidation point that is out of the way (in the doorway) and will not get covered during the search for evidence.

5. The team leader or assistant team leader moves between the search teams and TQ teams to share information on what was found from either source in order to help focus searches or refine the TQ. Evidence found can help the TQ team determine if a potential detainee is attempting to deceive the team.

6. If the manpower exists, the team leader may consider other options on how to search the site or house:

- A U.S.-only search is conducted without an informant, family member, or a worker from the building or site. U.S.-only searches allow for a rapid search and minimize the number of personnel dedicated to securing the building's occupants; however, U.S. personnel may:

    º Not know hiding spots in the building.

    º Not have keys to all the rooms or outer buildings.

    º Be implicated in theft allegations.

- An occupant-assisted search is conducted with a selected occupant of the household moving with the search element. The occupant observes the search and confirms that no property is stolen. Occupant-assisted searches provide an indigenous person to open locked or possibly booby-trapped rooms or storage areas; however, extra personnel are needed to guard the selected occupant during the search.

- During an informant-assisted search, the search team is accompanied by the informant who provided the intelligence on the target building or site. The disadvantage of using this type of search is the possibility that the identity of the informant may be compromised. To mitigate this possibility, units must provide the informant with an adequate disguise during the search.

- A joint host nation and coalition search allows for host nation security forces, who understand the culture, to readily identify likely hiding spots within the OBJ; however, host nation security forces will not be trained in TSE procedures.

7. As intelligence and evidence is collected, bagged, and moved to the consolidation point, the ATL inspects each bag to ensure it is labeled correctly. If an individual can be associated with the evidence in the bag, a photo of the evidence (out of the bag) is taken where it was found with the individual. Maintaining control and custody (with proper documentation) is important in maintaining the integrity of the search and will greatly assist in criminal prosecution at a later time. Solid and trained SOP are critical at this point.

8. Once the search is complete, all detainees, evidence, and other search equipment and materials are consolidated for movement back to the base. As with any withdrawal from an OBJ, consideration must be given to enemy activity along ingress and egress routes (e.g., improvised explosive devices and ambushes), crowd control, and other factors. Release all others not required for detention, and use civil affairs or psychological operations assets (if available) to defuse any potentially negative situation.

9. Upon return to the base, the S2 conducts a detailed debrief of the TSE team and leaders of the assault and supporting forces to ensure nothing was missed. Detainees should be immediately in-processed into the brigade combat team detention facility according to unit SOP.

10. While the TSE task is ongoing, the company or battalion command post is setting up a debrief room with the following:

- Dry erase board

- Computer with any required forms and digital cameras interface

- Interpreter

- Personnel to assist Soldiers and leaders in writing statements and constructing diagrams for detainees and property (if necessary)

11. Upon arrival at the base, key Soldiers and leaders of the unit, the operations and intelligence cell (S2), the TSE team, and TQ team (as appropriate) are debriefed.

- Collect all TSE material and cameras in center of debrief.

- Sketch OBJ on board with rooms numbered exactly as on target sketch.

- Discuss specifics (i.e., detainee was here, small arms fire came from here, found item "x" here, etc.) to the lowest echelon.

- Deconflict stories, TSE bags, and photos, and go over sequence.

12. Once the debriefs are complete, package everything for the detainee transfer.

- Consolidate the information (story board).

- Transfer pertinent information to begin assigning detainees to the proper facility.

- Ensure all paperwork is correct and collected (Coalition Provisional Authority [CPA] Form, Statements of Force). Two sworn statements of eyewitness per detainee are transferred with detainee.

- When detainees are sent to the brigade detention facility, ensure the interrogators have a complete understanding of the situation and how they can further exploit detainees with the time available.

13. Take actionable intelligence gathered and conduct follow-up missions. Always look for the next guy or link in the network.

Other Considerations and Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP)

Evidence bags

Evidence bags should have labeled OBJ name, building number, room number, and floor. Place all bags into one large bag for the building and label that bag. Individually mark items that are too large to bag.

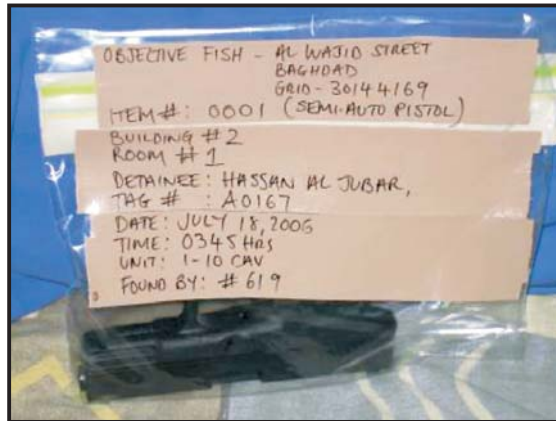**Figure 3-2. Bag containing weapon removed from a room in the building**

**Figure 3-3. Pack containing all bags and evidence
removed from a building on the objective**

**Figure 3-4. Large item too big to be bagged,
marked and ready for transport**

Personnel/possible detainees

- Mark just like evidence bags on the shoe tag and place on the individual. Mark building and room number where the detainee was found on the tag. You may also mark the individual directly with a marker or create a unit capture card until it is determined to move the possible detainee forward.

	Example OBJ/DET Card
OBJ Name	**Operation Name:** _____ **Date:** _____ **Searched:** Yes / No **Picture Taken:** Yes / No **Injured:** Yes / No **Additional Bag Used:** Yes / No
Building #	**First:** _____ **Middle:** _____ **Last:** _____ **Tribe:** _____

Room Name	**ID Card Present:** Yes / No
	Weapons Found: Yes / No
	   # & Type: _____ **# Rnds:** _____
	   # & Type: _____ **# Rnds:** _____

Detainee #	**Vehicle Outside:** Yes / No **License Plate #:** _____ **Make:** _____ **Model:** _____ **Year:** _____ **Color:** _____ **Prosecution Items Found (Short Description)**
Detain or Release	1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ **Assault Member 1 #** _____ **Assault Member 2 #** _____ **SSE on Detainee Completed:** Yes / No **US #** _____
US# ____	**Chain US #'s 1** _____ **2** _____ **3** _____ **(Items passed ?????)**

- Photograph subject in room with evidence and mark with data and capture tag. Shoot a good frontal photo for identification purposes. On a small writing board record the following: objective's name, subject's name, father's name, village, tribe, date of birth, building and room, and date of photo. Hold the board under the subject's chin when taking the photograph.

- TQ identifies subjects to go forward; tag and label suspect using DD Form 2745, Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW) Capture Tag.

- Secure personal items in a small bag and attach to detainee.

- Move subjects to higher headquarters. Cover each subject while moving, maintain positive hands-on control, do not expose any weapons to subject, maintain flex cuffs, and blindfold throughout movement.

Searching outside areas

- A systematic search pattern should be used (grid, strip, or spiral). Look for false doors and walls and cutouts hidden in wood. Look under rugs and ceiling coverings, as time allows.

- Strip or lane search is used to cover large open areas (personnel line up shoulder to shoulder, usually an arm's distance away from each other, and move slowly along, examining parallel strips of terrain). When a suspected piece of evidence is located, call the team leader before taking any action. Personnel should stay on line to avoid missing anything.

- Grid search is a variation of the strip search method. Personnel search a strip along one axis, east to west, and then come back and cover the same area on a north to south axis. This method provides a double-check of the search area.

- Spiral or circular search is conducted by a single searcher who walks in a slightly decreasing, less than concentric circle from the outside to the center.

Search Team TTP: Occupied Building Search

An occupied building search is any offensive or defensive search of a building (e.g., houses, warehouses, or hotels) where the key holder is present. Detailed searching of rooms can be done in several ways, but the following method is strongly recommended to ensure that no details are missed:

- The search pair stands at the door and pays attention to the sights, sounds, and odors of the building.

- Starting at either side of the doorway, they move around the room and search all items of furniture and fittings from the ground up to waist height.

- After meeting at the far wall, they move back to the doorway and commence searching again from waist to eye height.

- Coming back to the doorway, they search again, this time from eye level to the ceiling.

- Once all furnishings and fittings have been searched, the contents from half of the room are moved into the other half.

  - ° Search and clear the floor coverings, floor, and walls of the empty half of the room.

  - ° Remove the floor covering. Check for trap openings, loose floorboards, and loose skirting boards. Use a metal detector if possible. Once this has been done, replace the covering and move all the furniture into the cleared half of the room.

  - ° Thoroughly search items when they are moved. Examine the back and underside of large objects such as wardrobes.

  - ° Search and clear the other half of the floor and walls.

- When checking walls, work from the door (not forgetting the door and the frame itself) with one man on each side. Check the wall from floor to

ceiling, paying particular attention to curtain rails, light and power fittings, and fireplaces. Use detectors to check cavity walls for possible long-term caches.

- Check doors, windows, pictures, mirrors, cupboards, fireplaces, computers, etc.

- Check the ceilings for trapdoors or false ceilings. Check room dimensions for height against neighboring rooms to ensure there are no false walls or ceilings.

- Check light fittings and all vents.

- After the room has been searched, restore it to its original state.

- Report finds to the team leader and wait for the next task.

Areas of Particular Interest

Attic/Roof

When searching the attic and roof, take special notice of:

- Roof area and skylights

- Area between the eaves and roof tiles

- Water tanks, air conditioning units, pipes, and gutters

- Rafters, sawdust, felt, and any insulation

- Any items stored in the attic

Rooms

When searching rooms:

- Remove the fittings and handles from all doors.

- Check the interior fittings.

- Check the furniture.

- Check walls and air vents.

- Check windows, especially sash types and outside ledges.

- Search fireplaces and chimneys.

- Compare the ceiling texture and heights. Check for fake ceilings.

- Check floor coverings and floor areas; pay particular attention to loose floorboards.

- Check lights and their fittings.

Bathrooms

When searching bathrooms, pay particular attention to:

- Toilet tank, including inside the float

- Panels surrounding the bathtub

- Behind and under the bathtub

- Hot water system

- Mirrors and cabinets

- Towel rails

- Tiled floors

Stairways

When searching stairways, pay particular attention to:

- Staircase frame

- Any panels

- Step treads and risers

- Space under the stairs

Kitchen

When searching kitchens, take special notice of:

- Walls, especially ventilation bricks

- Fridges, stoves, and other appliances (switch off gas, etc.)

- Food containers and pots (tip the contents out into plastic bags and then replace them in the original containers)

General

Always remember to check:

- All tubular systems

- Televisions and any other electrical goods

- Suitcases

- Strollers and toys

- Air inlet systems

- Letter boxes, which may be false

- Outside areas

- Sewer and drainage systems

- Electricity boxes

Below are statistics detailing the location of finds from previous search missions. These are indicative only and may vary from culture to culture:

- Kitchen: 39%

- Hallway: 17%

- Cupboard: 17%

- Under stairs: 12%

- Out house: 5%

- Back room: 5%

- Front room: 5%

Search Team TTP: Unoccupied Building Search

The enemy may use unoccupied buildings, including abandoned ships, for storing resources. Such buildings must always be treated with great suspicion, as the enemy may use them to emplace improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and booby traps. Due to the threat of booby traps, the search team will have to move any suspicious items remotely. This may damage the item being moved or initiate any booby traps present. Use EOD when available to clear a suspicious building.

If a building appears to be in regular use but is unoccupied at the time of the search, friendly forces may save considerable time and effort if the owner or key holder can be located to open up and remain in the building throughout the search. It can then be treated as an occupied building.

Booby traps

If there is a suspected booby trap, call EOD first. If they are not available or time does not permit waiting for EOD, proceed using the unit SOP and the following guidelines and techniques.

Assume all unoccupied buildings being searched are booby-trapped. A booby trap, usually of an explosive and lethal nature, is designed to catch the unwary. It is

aimed at creating uncertainty, lowering the morale of the military forces and hindering their movements. A successful booby trap is simply constructed, often from household items (e.g., clothes pegs, mousetraps, batteries). It is actuated by a normal human action, such as opening a door, switching on a light, or walking on the floor. To gain the greatest chance of success, the booby trap emplacer must know the working methods and habits of search teams and Soldiers.

Being able to detect booby traps successfully depends on the ability to gain situational understanding. Leaders and planners should recognize the threat of booby traps and work with the S2 section to template likely booby trap locations and patterns. Some units may have access to an explosive hazards coordination cell at brigade or division. This cell is specifically trained in assisting leaders in planning and training for searches.

Successful detection depends on being aware of what the enemy might booby trap and why. This awareness is attained through sharing intelligence up and down the chain of command, as well at laterally among sister services and other Army units, such as EOD, and the proactive use of intelligence gathering assets such as:

- Unmanned aerial systems (UASs)

- Sensors

- Human intelligence

- Intelligence preparation of the battlefield

- Central database tracking of explosive hazards

- Enemy activities templates

- Reconnaissance by map, aerial imagery, and unit scouts

- Blueprints, schematics, or even hand-drawn sketches of the building or maps of the area

Booby trap indicators

All Soldiers must be trained to recognize the indicators of booby traps or nuisance mines within their area of operations (AO). They must look for anything unusual, as well as any theater- or AO-specific indicators. Indications of booby traps include the following:

- Attractive items left in the open

- Valuable supplies (such as food, wood, metal, weapons, or ammunition) not scavenged by the local populace

- Items of potential military value (such as maps, drawings, or papers) left behind by the enemy

- Lumps or bulges under rugs or in furniture

- Loose floorboards, windows ledges, or stair treads

- Sawdust, spoils, wrappers, seals, loose shell caps, etc. in unusual places

- Pins, wires, string, or nails in unexpected locations

- Signs of recent work on old buildings (such as fresh nails or screws)

- Strange smells (use an explosive detector)

- Evidence of camouflage (such as withered or cut vegetation)

- Disturbance of ground surface, scattered or loose soil, freshly dug holes or pavement patching along or in the roadway, new dirt or gravel piles

- Minor obstructions, forcing the searchers to be channeled

- Graffiti indicating some type of warning to locals (interpreters are usually needed)

- Improvised methods of marking (such as piled rocks, tires, ribbons, tape, or paint) on side of road, on walls, or next to trees

- Dead animals along roadway

- Breaks in the continuity of dust, paint, or vegetation

- Unusual colors (red detonation cord visible, colored trap not completely covered, freshly disturbed dirt [darker in color], new concrete [different color than surrounding area])

- Abnormal or unusual shapes or outlines

- Absence of people in the surrounding area

Booby trap clearance aids

Each team should assemble a booby trap search/clearance kit. Specific booby trap clearance equipment is rarely available; therefore, teams may need to locally manufacture or purchase some equipment for their kits. Teams may need to add specific items depending on enemy TTP regarding booby trap employment. Consider the following aids:

- Weight dropper. A weight dropper is locally manufactured equipment activated by a long rope pulled behind cover. It is used:

    º To remotely open or close doors that are locked or flimsily locked.

    º To proof floors before the human searcher has to step on them. A weight droppper is first dropped to test for trembler switches and then dragged across the floor to test for pressure-sensitive switches. The area that has been successfully dragged can usually

be seen by the marks in the dust. If this is difficult, chalk can be added to the leading edge of the dropper.

- Hook-and-line set. A hook-and-line set is used to remotely open unlocked doors and windows and to conduct subsequent remote pulls within the buildings.

- Explosives. Explosive charges may be used as a last resort and if the situation warrants. Explosive charges allow entry where the search team dictates and also provides greater access flexibility. However, usually buildings are required for use; therefore, avoid excessive damage.

- Key holder. If available and willing to open the door and enter the building, the presence of the key holder may well turn the operation from an unoccupied to an occupied building search, thereby saving valuable time and resources. Remember that the key holder may not be aware the enemy has gained access to the property.

Booby trap clearance methods

The assumption that unoccupied buildings are booby-trapped does not alter the fact that search teams have to enter such buildings. This can be a dangerous operation, particularly since the enemy may booby trap doors and windows. To make this type of operation safer, various methods are used to gain entry. The method used to clear booby traps depends on several factors, including:

- Time constraints

- Personnel assets

- Type of booby trap (electric or nonelectric and design and accessibility of components)

- Other considerations:

   ° Could the area withstand a detonation?

   ° What would be the political effects if the booby trap detonated in its current location?

If there is any doubt that an item is booby-trapped, search teams should use the safest and least destructive method possible. The types of methods are as follows:

- Pulling. Pulling requires a grapnel and a rope to pull the trap. It is used when the resulting damage is acceptable. It is the safest, least destructive method and is particularly applicable to traps set in open areas. Do not disturb any part of a booby trap when placing the grapnel and pulling the cable. Carefully select the site from where the pull is to be made because the site might also be mined or booby-trapped. When a booby trap is pulled and does not explode, it is recommended to wait at least 5 minutes before approaching it in case delay devices have been used. Disposal of unexploded traps depends on their condition when inspected.

- Trip wires. Check the area for trip wires before proceeding. Place a grapnel hook as close as possible to the thinwire. Do not touch the thinwire until the pulling team is in a covered area.

- Pull and release. Pull away objects that conceal and operate pull-and-release mechanisms.

- Pressure mechanism. Pull pressure mechanisms from under objects that conceal and operate them. If this is impossible, blow them in place. In many cases, it might be easier to pull the charge rather than the firing device (FD). Take extreme care when attempting this because additional mechanisms are often concealed in or under the main charge.

- Destructing in place. When destructing booby traps in place, explode a small charge near the booby trap's charge. Again, use this method only if damage from the explosion is acceptable. When it is impossible to place the explosive close enough to ensure actuation of the main charge, carefully place it alongside the mechanism. Do not assume the main charge is safe to handle just because the mechanism has been destroyed.

- Pressure mechanisms. Actuate pressure mechanisms by suspending 250 grams (one-half pound) of explosive just above the pressure plate. Drop the weight onto the device when the clearance team is in a safe location.

- Ammunition. The recommended methods of placing explosives against ammunition are detailed in FM 4-30.11, *Unexploded Ordnance Procedures*.

- Clearing by hand. This method involves neutralizing, disarming, removing, and disposing of traps without causing damage. It is extremely hazardous and should only be used when pulling or destroying in place is impossible or unacceptable. Clearance should only be conducted by EOD personnel or experienced engineers. Carefully examine all aspects of the booby trap before deciding how to clear it.

- Explosive line charge. Using a line charge produces quick results when only a narrow path is required through a booby-trapped area. It gives clearance for the same distance to either side only where it is in contact with the ground.

- Armor. This method is used where booby traps with small charges (designed as unit personnel devices) are located in open areas. Armored vehicles track back and forth over the area. This shortens the clearing time with little risk of casualties.

- Fire. If traps are set in grass or dense vegetation, fire can be used to burn away camouflage material and expose traps. In most cases, sufficient heat is generated to burn or explode the traps. Unexploded traps are considered extremely sensitive and must not be cleared by hand.

- Combat clearance. In combat clearance operations, engineers may only clear traps that present a specific threat or are an impediment to maneuver. For example, clear only the portion of a building required for

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observation and those traps presenting an immediate hazard. This enables clearing teams to concentrate on other areas of tactical importance. Clearing traps by hand is the only way that damage can be avoided and security guaranteed. This should only be attempted by EOD when it is vital to maintain silence (and thus conceal the operation from the enemy) or to avoid equipment or structural damage. It is often necessary to balance the requirement to remain silent and avoid damage with the requirement to maintain momentum. All other traps should be marked, recorded, reported, and bypassed. After combat operations are over, follow-on engineer or EOD personnel will clear the bypassed traps. Bypassing booby traps that do not affect the unit's mission allows critical engineer assets to focus on those explosive hazards or obstacles that are influencing the maneuver commander's ability to move forces as required.

(**Note:** Traps that have only been neutralized must always be disarmed and cleared as soon as possible. Until this is done, they still present a hazard.)

Marking booby traps

Booby traps and nuisance mines can be placed in diverse locations. It is impossible to standardize a method for marking areas, individual traps, or safe routes. Any form of prominent marking that is permanent enough to resist the normal effects of weather can be used.

- Uncleared areas. The perimeter marking of uncleared areas can take any clearly recognized form. Standard minefield or booby trap signs suspended from a single-strand fence are recommended. The spacing of the signs is the same as standard minefield marking. As the area is cleared, the fence should be progressively moved.

- Internal marking. The internal marking system depends on the area being cleared. One good system is to divide the total area into sub-areas, clear and mark safe lanes between the sub-areas, and then use the lanes as safe routes.

- Individual traps. Because booby traps can have more than one means of actuation, do not attempt to place a cone or other marker over any part of a trap. Use sufficient signs to ensure that the trap can be detected and accurately located. In buildings, clearly mark rooms containing traps and, where possible, indicate the exact location of traps.

Approach and entry procedures

Upon arrival at the scene of a search of an unoccupied building, clear and secure the control point (CP). The CP functions as the HQ and the material holding area. It is also the point from which all search/clearance starts. Clear it before using, as its suitability might not have escaped the enemy's notice. No one will enter or exit the hazard area except through the CP. All other points should be guarded.

The team leader should use binoculars to carry out a visual reconnaissance of the building and surrounding area. Helicopters; aerial photographs; and cordon, police,

and intelligence reports can also aid visual reconnaissance The on-site commander should consider:

- Position of the CP (too obvious or best position for command and control). If unsatisfactory, move it and clear and secure the new CP.

- Use of counter remote-controlled electronic warfare (CREW). CREW is not only a countermeasure; it also detects such things as transmitters, receivers, beams, and passive sensors. If CREW is not used, visually check for the above items.

- Possible entry points and possible approaches to the entry points.

- Use of remote opening aids.

- Turning off all power and gas to the building.

Before approaching the building, check the surrounding area for booby traps and nuisance mines. Carry out a reconnaissance to determine the point of entry and clear the way to it. When selecting the point of entry, consider the following:

- Doorways. Never consider doorways safe unless the door is fully open and the entrance is clear. If a house is built on a concrete slab, it is not likely to have a pressure FD in the floor.

- Windows. Windows are excellent locations for booby traps. Pay particular attention to the ground outside and the floor inside because they are classic sites for pressure FDs. Use the following procedures to gain access through a window:

  - Pull the window if it is unlocked and can be moved. If it is locked, use a small charge or a heavy object to break the glass.

  - Select a stationary window that cannot be opened versus a window that can be opened when both types are available, because the window that can be opened is more likely to contain a booby trap.

  - Deal with blinds and curtains in a manner similar to procedures used for windows.

  - Use a mirror to examine inside the window frame before entering the building.

- Mouse holes. If you decide not to enter the structure through a door or a window, use explosives to make a mouse hole in the wall, roof, or floor. This offers a remote, safe method of creating an access point, but it can also detonate nearby traps.

The team leader decides the entry point, whether it is through a window, the roof, the floor, a wall, or a door of the building. He details one pair of searchers to thoroughly check for likely booby traps before entering. The team leader should

consider rotating search pairs every 20 to 30 minutes or when an easily identifiable stage has been reached, such as when a room is completed.

The search pair conducts a circular sweep of the building. They check for trip wires and command wires (buried or surface lain), both visually and using detectors. On completion of the sweep, the building should be isolated from command wires.

Once the building is isolated, the search pair carries out the approach and entry to the building. They search and mark a one-meter-wide approach route to the building, keeping a 10-meter spacing between them as they work, and checking for possible IEDs, mines, or booby traps. They employ thinwire feelers whenever they feel channeled in open areas or when there is a possibility of booby traps. The remainder of the team waits at the CP, with a continuous communications link to the searchers.

If entry is made through the roof or upstairs window, the staircase has to be cleared downwards, which is a dangerous and difficult operation. If searchers use the correct equipment and techniques, there is little danger in effecting an entry through a ground floor door or window. Although these may be prime sites for booby traps, it saves time and makes subsequent access easier if they are cleared early.

Clearing rooms

The pair of searchers, having entered the building, proceeds to check for booby traps and IEDs. If the front door has not been used for entry, they should clear a path inside the house to a door. The team leader clears the outside of the door, which can then be opened, preferably remotely. The pair of searchers clearing the building must observe the following procedures:

- Use pulling cables and weight droppers to remotely open or close doors, windows, drawers, or cupboards; to move furniture; or for any task which may endanger the searchers.

- Never open or close doors until they have been cleared remotely on both sides. Drill a hole through the door and use a mirror to check the other side. You can also check or open doors by pulling or blowing the lock and hinges with a small charge. After doors are cleared, wedge them open.

- Leave cabinets and drawers open and marked "OK" and dated with chalk. During the searching phase of the operation, erase all chalk marks.

- Pay attention to sights, sounds, and odors prior to entering a new room.

- Clear rooms from bottom to top (i.e., from floor to waist height, from waist to eye height, from eye level to the ceiling).

- Examine floor coverings for signs of disturbance. Loose floorboards, bulges or tears in carpets, or loose tiles often indicate the presence of firing devices.

- Check upholstered furniture and beds by remotely dropping a heavy object onto them.

- Treat every switch with suspicion, since electrical wiring provides a ready-made circuit for booby traps. To explode all the traps connected to the normal power supply, disconnect the power at the fuse board, turn all the switches on, and then reconnect the power. Repeat the procedure with the switch turned off in case the switch has been reversed. Remember, this procedure will not disclose traps that use a battery. Exercise caution when using switches, even if the power is disconnected.

- Check for collapsing circuits when disarming electric traps.

- Beware of light-sensitive devices in dark places (closets, cabinets, basements, attics, chimneys).

- Check plumbing by remotely turning on all water taps and allowing the water to run for at least one minute. Check toilet tanks before flushing.

- Check room dimensions for height and length against neighboring rooms to ensure that there are no false walls or ceilings.

- Mark safe routes through the building using white tape or chalk.

- Restore a room to its original state after searching.

- Ensure all parts of the team's assigned area are cleared. Document all findings.

Clearing booby traps

- Mark all traps until they are cleared.

- Trace trip wires and check for additional traps located along and beneath them. Do not touch a thinwire until both ends have been investigated and all devices are disarmed or neutralized. Clear all rooms and hallways of trip wires.

- Examine mines and booby traps from all angles, and check for alternative means of firing before approaching them. Treat all parts of a trap with suspicion because each part may be set to actuate the trap.

- Never attempt to clear booby traps by hand if pulling them or destroying them in place is possible and acceptable.

- Ensure that only one man works on a booby trap.

- Allow at least five minutes for an explosion after pulling anything because there might be a delay fuse.

Chapter 4

Intelligence and Evidence Collection and Processing

The source of the information contained in this chapter is a Soldier's guide developed by the Central Criminal Court of Iraq (CCCI) coalition advisors. While the procedures and guidelines listed in this handbook are based on experiences in Iraq, they can be easily adapted for any theater of operation and set the foundation for sound intelligence and evidence collection procedures at the scene of a sensitive site.

Evidence Collection

Combat units in the field conducting combat operations are not trained law enforcement investigators. However, the more evidence collected on the objective, the better the chance of detaining insurgents for extended periods of time. More than anything else, the amount of evidence collected determines if the detainee will be sent to CCCI, where, if convicted, the detainee can face up to 20 years imprisonment. If the detainee is sent to the Combined Review and Release Board, they are eligible for release in six months or less.

Take reasonable steps that will not compromise your safety when collecting evidence in the field. If the evidence relates to the reason you are detaining the individual, then seize it or photograph it.

Evidentiary Necessities

There are three types of evidence that are necessary to ensure a successful CCCI prosecution: photographs, sworn statements, and diagrams, normally referred to as PSD.

Photographs

Take as many photographs as possible, of as much as possible. The pictures are used to show the judges what happened and where it happened and will aid the witnesses when testifying. Remember, a picture is worth a thousand words.

- Photograph anything that may be considered evidence (weapons, ammunition, money, detonators, etc.).

- Make sure to photograph detainees with the evidence. **This is a must**!

- Photographs should establish the location of the crime scene by including landmarks and/or reference points.

- If ever in doubt, photograph it; more is better than less.

- Make sure to include the date, time, and location when photographs were taken.

- If you have a digital camera, set it up so the pictures will have the date and time on them. (**Note**: Make sure it is the correct date and time; the wrong date and time hurts the case, and the capture date difference will

have to be explained.) Sample photos can be found in Appendix B, figures B-7 through B-16.

Sworn statements/witness testimony

Be as thorough and detailed as possible. In order to be a witness, you must actually have been there.

- Statement should contain the five Ws (who, what, when, where, why) and how.

  º Who?

    * List the names of all the detainees captured and their respective capture tag numbers.

    * List at least five Soldiers who actually witnessed the event or actively participated in the raid, if possible.

  º What? Explain what happened. (For example: The detainees shot at coalition forces, or a weapons cache was found in the detainee's home.)

  º How? Describe how the events leading up to the detainee's capture occurred.

  º Why? If known, state why the events occurred. Did the detainees admit why they acted or what their motives were?

  º When? Record the date and time.

  º Where?

    * Note the nearest town and province and the street name in the town.

    * Be specific. Do not just use the grid coordinates. (For example: On 23 November 2005, at approximately 0400 hours, near the city of Al' Fullajah, which is located in Al' Anbar province…). The judges do not understand grid coordinates.

- Make sure to get statements from at least three coalition force witnesses, if possible. Do not confuse these statements with the five Soldiers described in the "Who" section above. Also get a statement from the detainee if he or she is willing to provide one.

- Written statements should be obtained from the witnesses as soon as possible while the facts and circumstances are still fresh in their memories.

º Statements should include a question-and-answer section after the narrative if the who, what, when, where, why, and how have **not** been completely answered.

º All statements need to be closed out and signed by the witness and/or detainee.

- Print on the forms and take the time to write legibly. A lot of different people will be relying on that statement in the future.

- Take the time to address the details of the event so that the people reading the statement will have a better understanding of what happened.

- List all the detainees by name and capture tag. If there are two target houses, make sure to explain which detainees were captured at which target.

Diagrams/Sketches

Draw a detailed diagram of the crime scene. This could be a house, field, or vehicle.

- Reference where the detainees were found in relation to the crime scene.

- Reference landmarks, cities, villages, and key points of interest.

- Show where the evidence was found.

- Estimate distances in meters.

- The diagram should support your photographs.

- The diagram or sketch can be hand drawn.

- Use simple words and phrases; for example, "road" instead of "MSR Tampa."

- This is your chance to show the investigative hearing judge what happened.

- Refer to the example in Appendix B, figures B-5 and B-6.

Other Forms and Documents

Apprehension form

- **Correct contact information for the unit is a must!** Provide the following:

  º Contact information for all witnesses.

      º Capture tag numbers, dates, grids, name of closest town or city, name of province, and any other pertinent information on the detainee.

      º Disposition and location of all detainees being transferred.

      º When the unit will be redeploying and new contact information.

- Refer to examples in Appendix B, figures B-1 and B-2.

Evidence/Property Custody Document (DA Form 4137)

- **All blocks must be filled out – no exceptions!**

- Be specific when describing the evidence: model, serial numbers, and any other identifying marks.

- Maintain a proper chain of custody. Everyone who handles the evidence must be listed on DA Form 4137.

- The person who collected the evidence should be the first name in the "Released by" block on the form.

- Use only block style lettering except in the signature block.

- Refer to the example in Appendix B, figure B-3.

Evidence inventory form

- The Arabic/English inventory document should indicate exactly what has been seized from each detainee's vehicle/house/property/person **and** contain a section for the detainee's acknowledging signature **or** refusal to sign.

- Units should complete the inventory document as soon as possible and have the detainee sign immediately, preferably at the scene. Get photographs of the detainee signing the document, if possible.

- Refer to the example in Appendix B, figure B-4.

Other Important Points

- Seize all weapons, computers, cell phones, money, and documents. Remember to take all forms of identification; for example, ID cards, visas, passports, etc.

      º Secure the material in a sealed container (e.g., a plastic bag) marked with the date, time, name, rank, and unit of the person who seized it.

      º Handle all material in a forensically correct manner (i.e., minimal handling, with gloves, by the edges).

- All explosives should be destroyed by EOD.

- Remember to photograph the detainee with the evidence seized. Photographs of the detainee with the evidence on the objective is preferred, but they can be taken at the forward operations base (FOB).

- Remember to conduct explosives testing on the detainees. The testing may be conducted on or off the objective. Photograph the testing, if possible. Vapor Trace is the preferred method of explosives testing by the Iraqi Court System and by the Combined Review and Release Board.

- Do not attempt to boot up computers; remove all CDs and storage devices; do not take the monitor; annotate whether the computer was hooked up to a land line; bring the power cord with you; crushed CDs or severely damaged CDs can still be read.

Shutdown Procedures

- Pull the plug if:
  - A windows-based system other than a server
  - A Macintosh system

- Use normal shutdown method if:
  - A Linux or Unix
- If a server-type system is anticipated:
  - Bring forensic personnel on target

NOTE: Pull the plug from the back of the computer rather than the wall as some systems will have an external power supply (UPS)
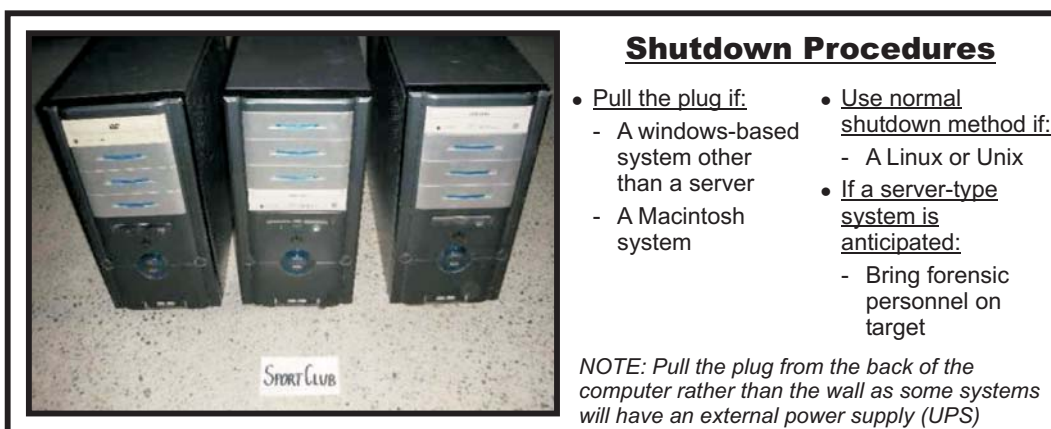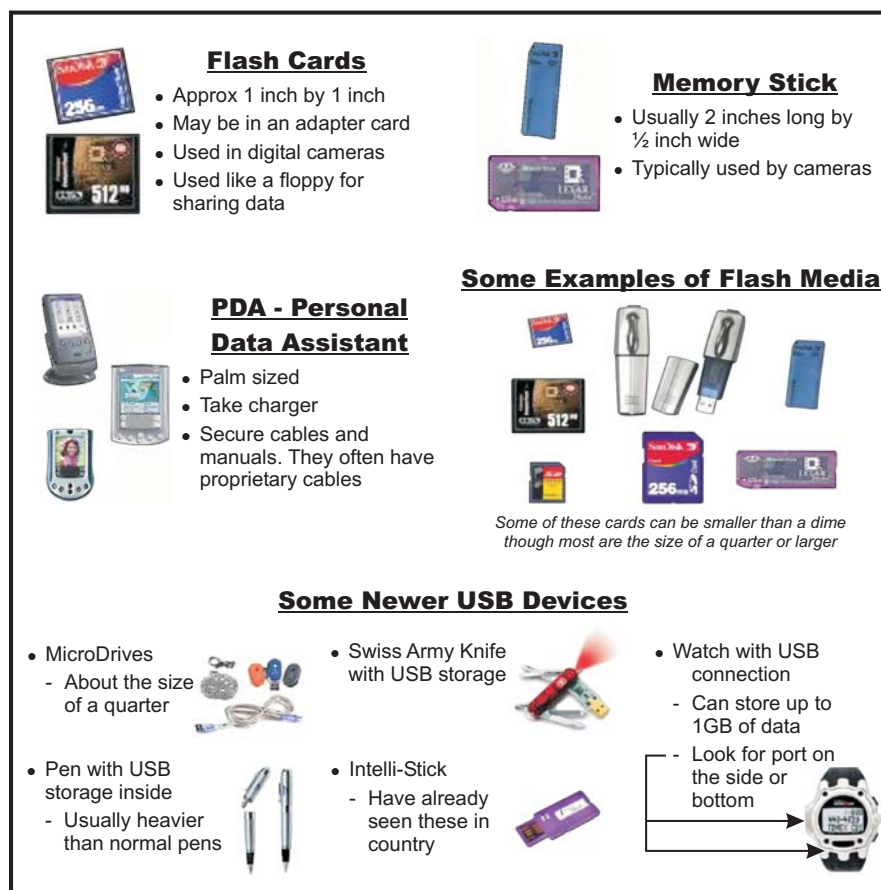
Figure 4-1

Figure 4-2

Dealing with Money

Money keeps the insurgents in business. Taking away the money reduces or eliminates insurgent activity.

- Seize and bag **all** cash, checks, checkbooks, money ledgers, pocket litter, and all sensitive items. The noncurrency items (money ledgers or bankbooks) may help the S2 shop find out how insurgents obtain their weapons or explosives (what looks like trash to you may be solid gold to the intelligence folks).

- Make sure you accurately document and account for the recovered currency. For example, write down the serial numbers of United States currency. There is no need to do this for Iraqi currency, but remember to photograph it.

Proper Evidence Handling Procedures and Fundamentals

Below are the proper methods, techniques, and procedures for handling evidence. If unsure of procedures, ask the following law enforcement agencies for help: military police, security forces, Criminal Investigation Division agents, master of arms

(Navy), Office of Special Investigations, or your legal office, if these resources are located at your FOB. Ensure detainees stay behind bars if they are a security threat.

- Chain of custody begins when an item of evidence is collected by any coalition force member. Evidence will no doubt be passed from person to person and even unit to unit during the course of an investigation, intelligence exploitation, and subsequent trial. The written, chronological record of transactions of this type is the chain of custody. Each person who takes physical control over evidence must be identified as a part of the evidence chain.

- Correct identification of evidence is accomplished when the coalition force member who initially takes custody of the evidence promptly marks and tags the item(s) of evidence.

- Evidence should be inscribed with the initials of the collector and military date and time. Place the marking so as not to:

  ° Destroy any latent (hidden) characteristics.

  ° Reduce the function of the object.

  ° Devalue it.

- Common sense and an understanding of how the evidence relates to the commission of the crime will dictate where and how to mark the evidence.

- When an item of evidence cannot be marked without marring or destroying evidentiary characteristics, it is placed in a suitable container, sealed, and marked for identification. An evidence tag further serves to identify the evidence.

- Evidence should be packaged and wrapped to minimize friction and to prevent shifting, breaking, leaking, or contact with other evidence.

- Items such as ammunition, bullets, cartridge cases, tablets, and capsules that are particularly susceptible to breaking, marring, or other destructive changes should be packed in cotton or soft paper.

- Items that contain stains, such as clothing with stains of blood or other body fluids, should not be placed in airtight plastic containers. "Sweating" and moisture accumulation may occur within such containers, contaminating the evidence. Such items must be dry before packaging. This caution also applies to fingerprint evidence.

- When evidence is to be examined for fingerprints, each item of evidence should be packed in a manner that prevents damage to the fingerprints. This is accomplished by fastening the object in the container so that it will not shift and so that other objects will not come in contact with the areas of the object suspected of containing fingerprints.

- With the exception of explosives (oils and gasoline), liquid evidence should be packed in sterile, all-glass bottles or other containers and sealed with wax or other suitable materials.

- In general, small, solid items such as fibers, hairs, paint scrapings, powder, powder patterns, and threads should be placed on separate pieces of plain paper. Fold each piece of paper and pack it in a pill or powder box, paper container, or druggist fold. Seal the container with adhesive tape, wax, or other suitable material.

- Documents, exemplars, standards, strings, twine, and rope should be placed in an inner cellophane envelope and an outer manila envelope. Cellophane is not suitable for packing any item that will rust or corrode.

- Packages containing items of evidence such as acids, ammunition, guns, medicines, chemicals, drugs, and paints that require careful or selective handling while in transit should be labeled "Corrosive," "Fragile," "Keep Away From Fire," or "Keep Cool," as appropriate.

- Photographing everything will shorten the time on the objective, allowing time to process things later.

- Minimize the handling of items or weapons that could be fingerprinted or forensically analyzed. (Do not smear fingerprints.)

- Photograph the detainee at the objective with the evidence, if possible, especially with the weapons, explosives, or contraband found.

- Place the evidence found in separate vehicles or containers that are seized on the objective, so that it can be easily sorted later.

- Proper chain of custody documents and storage of items seized can be accomplished upon returning to the safety of the FOB.

Determining the Detainee's Identity

Remember to seize all identification cards and passports. These documents will be used to determine the individual's identity at trial and to determine whether the individual is a juvenile. Take close-up photographs of both the front and back of these documents in case the ones seized at the objective are lost. This information, used in conjunction with the Biometrics Automated Toolset and Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment technology described in Chapter 6, assists the unit in quickly identifying detainees and matching them against watch/detain lists.

Chapter 5

Tactical Questioning

Tactical questioning (TQ) is the process of identifying, sorting, and exploiting all individuals on target. At this point in tactical site exploitation (TSE), the objective is secured; the search is ongoing; and potential detainees or persons of interest are identified, sorted, and segregated according to the unit standing operating procedures (SOP).

The goal is to establish consistencies and/or inconsistencies in the stories of the individuals to be questioned. Once the TQ team has a feel for the truth, it can use the information, in conjunction with what is being discovered during the search, to quickly focus its questioning to gather intelligence and exploit known inconsistencies. TQ and TSE will naturally complement each other and greatly assist in gathering accurate information to feed the intelligence operations cycle.

Key Considerations for Talking

There are elements of communication to consider that can make a conversation more effective and productive. Various areas of operation (AOs) will have different social and cultural considerations that affect communication and the conduct of operations. These may include social taboos, desired behaviors, customs, and courtesies. The staff must include this information in predeployment training at all levels to ensure Soldiers are properly equipped to interact with the local populace. Soldiers must also keep in mind safety considerations and possible dangers associated with their actions. Soldiers should:

- Know the threat level and force protection measures in their AO.

- Be knowledgeable of local customs and courtesies.

- Be mindful of their own body language.

- Approach people in normal surroundings to avoid suspicion.

- Be friendly and polite.

- Remove sunglasses when trying to make a good impression on the listener.

- Know about the local culture, and learn a few phrases in the native language.

- Understand and respect local customs. (For example: Know whether it is appropriate for male Soldiers to speak to women or female Soldiers to speak to men.)

- When security conditions permit, position a weapon in the least intimidating position.

Key Considerations for TQ

When conducting TQ of detainees, follow the provisions of the Geneva Conventions (DA Pamphlet 27-1, *Treaties Governing Land Warfare*) at all times. Soldiers must not mistreat detainees in any way.

General guidance when conducting TQ

- Do not use interrogation approaches in an attempt to force or scare information from detainees. Only trained and certified interrogators may conduct interrogations.

- Do not pay money or offer compensation for information.

- Try to avoid questioning a detainee in a public location or ask questions that may be overheard by others and later result in retaliation against the detainee. Be discreet. When possible, question a detainee out of sight and hearing of their fellow detainees or passerby.

- Avoid asking leading questions. Leading questions encourage the individual to answer with a response he or she thinks the interrogator wants to hear, not necessarily the truth. Leading questions often require only a "yes" or "no" rather than a narrative answer. (For example: "Is Group XYZ responsible?")

- Avoid asking negative questions. Negative questions contain a negative word in the question. (For example: "Didn't you go to the warehouse?")

- Steer clear of compound questions. Compound questions consist of two questions asked at the same time. (For example: "Where were you going after work and who were you meeting there?")

- Do not ask vague questions. Vague questions do not contain enough information for the person to understand exactly what is being asked. Such questions may be incomplete, general, or otherwise nonspecific and create confusion or lead to mutual misunderstanding.

Advanced TQ principles

- A specific approach and technique should be planned before conducting TQ in order to exploit the weaknesses of the individual, his culture, and his cover story.

- With specific intelligence goals in mind, incorporate techniques that will complement the questioner's abilities and break down the subject's resolve.

- Perception is reality; use props to create uncertainty (not illegal actions).

- Reward cooperation, recognize deception, provide incentives. Do not use threats or offer anything that cannot be obtained.

- Coach the detainee and ensure the detainee knows what you want; establish mutual goals.

- Understand the culture and communication from the perspective of the detainee.

Direct questioning

Direct questioning is simple, straight-forward questioning of the detainee for information pertinent to the mission. Direct questioning may be faster than other techniques. Ask the detainee if he understands the necessity of cooperating with coalition forces in order to prevent further harm to innocents by the insurgents. Another technique would be to ask the detainee if he is essentially a scapegoat and his comrades abandoned him, and therefore he should cooperate and assist coalition forces to resolve the situation. The following are successful direct questioning themes:

- Love of country. Use to convince the detainee he should cooperate because of his devotion to his country and its causes.

- Proper respect to the detainee. Make the detainee feel important, and display respect for his skills and knowledge. Give the perception that he is correcting erroneous information. Or, make the detainee feel that he and his actions are insignificant, downplay his value, and cause him to want to answer your questions.

- Listen. Some detainees may feel their efforts have been in vain and have no effect on coalition forces or their goals.

- Repeat and control. Repeat questions worded differently to verify that the information already provided is accurate. Use control questions to verify a detainee's response when the answer is already known.

- Understand his position. Often the detainee will say he/she is innocent and has been forced into this position by poverty, fear, tribal or family pressure, or simply helping another Muslim (5 pillars). Allowing him to tell his story may provide answers to direct questions.

Other tactics, techniques, and procedures

- Women and children should know how many people live in the house by sex, age, and relation. They should also know the schedules of the males, their full names, and how long the family has lived in the residence.

- Use body language from baseline questions to help interpret behavior nuances during direct questioning.

- Breaking eye contact, covering the mouth while speaking, or diverging into irrelevancies are often signs of deceit.

- Honesty is usually displayed when the individual is adamant about the truth to the point of anger and maintains continuous eye contact.

Using Interpreters

The use of interpreters is an integral part of the information collection effort. Use of an interpreter is time consuming and potentially confusing. Proper use and control of an interpreter is a skill that must be learned and practiced to maximize the potential of collection. Rehearse TQ with your interpreter in order to work as a trained team.

Perhaps the most important guideline to remember is that an interpreter is essentially a mouthpiece, repeating what the interrogator says but in a different language. This sounds simple, but for those who have never worked with interpreters, problems can quickly develop.

Upon meeting an interpreter, it is important to assess his proficiency in English. Use an interpreter who has a firm grasp of English and the terminology that may arise.

Following are several tips that should prove useful when working with an interpreter:

- Placement:

    º When standing, the interpreter should stand just behind the interrogator and to the side.

    º When seated, the interpreter should sit right beside the interrogator, but not between the interrogator and the individual being questioned.

- Body language and tone:

    º Have the interpreter translate messages in the same tone.

    º Ensure the interpreter avoids making gestures.

- Delivery:

    º The interrogator should talk directly to the person with whom he is speaking, rather than to the interpreter.

    º Speak as in a normal conversation, not in the third person. For example, do not say to the interpreter, "Tell him that…" Instead speak to the detainee directly (i.e., "I understand that you…") and instruct the interpreter to translate.

    º Speak clearly, avoid acronyms or slang, and break sentences uniformly to facilitate translation.

    º Some interpreters will begin to translate while the interrogator is still speaking. This is frustrating for some people. If so, discuss the preference of translation with the interpreter.

- Security:

    º Work under the assumption that the interpreter is being debriefed by a threat intelligence service.

    º Always assume the worst.

    º Avoid careless talk.

    º Avoid giving away personal details.

    º Do not become emotionally involved.

The most important thing to remember when using an interpreter is that the interrogator controls the conversation, not the interpreter.

Checklist for monitoring the interpreter

- Tell the interpreter precisely what is expected of him and how he should accomplish it.

- Tell the interpreter exactly what is to be translated. The interpreter should translate all conversation between the interrogator and the individual being questioned without adding or omitting anything.

- Just as questioning should be conducted to disguise the true intent of questioning from the source, do not reveal intelligence requirements (friendly force information requirements or essential elements of friendly information) to the interpreter.

- Brief the interpreter on actions to take at the end of questioning or in the event of enemy contact.

Sample Questions

The following is a basic list of sample questions that can be modified for the local population, either noncombatants or enemy prisoners of war/detainees. Originally these questions were created specifically for traffic control points and roadblocks. Keep in mind, these questions are only examples and can be modified based on the mission, unit guidance, and the situation:

- What is your name? (Verify this with identification papers, and check detain/of interest/protect lists.)

- What is your home address? (Former residence if a displaced person.)

- What is your occupation?

- Where were you going? (Get specifics.)

- Why are you going there? (Get specifics.)

- By what route did you travel here?

- What obstacles (or hardships) did you encounter on your way here?

- What unusual activity did you notice on your way here?

- What route will you take to get to your final destination?

- Who do you (personally) know who actively opposes the U.S. (or multinational forces)? Follow this question up with "who else?" If they know someone, ask what anti-U.S. (multinational force) activities they know about, where they happened, etc.

- Why do you believe we (U.S. or multinational forces) are here?

- What do you think of our (U.S. or multinational forces) presence here?

These questions may seem broad, when in fact they are pointed and specific. They do not allow the person being questioned room for misinterpretation.

Chapter 6

Biometrics

Biometrics is measurable physical and/or behavioral characteristics that establish and verify an individual's identity. The biometric data collected during tactical operations is processed and compared to other biometric information in a database. The resulting intelligence provides immediate feedback to the Soldier conducting the biometric collection. No longer can individuals claim one identity while secretly conducting insurgent activities using an alias.

This process allows units to find, fix, track, target, and act on specific individuals hiding within the general population and gives the unit identity dominance, denying an insurgent the ability to mask who he is. A tactic in successful counterinsurgency operations is separating the insurgent from the population. Biometrics will enable units to achieve that goal.

There are two types of biometrics, physiological and behavioral.

- Physiological includes iris, fingerprint, face (earlobe, lips), DNA, hand, voice, and odor.

- Behavioral includes signature, keystroke, voice, and gait (walk).

How does biometrics support the mission?

Biometrics and the supported equipment (Biometric Identification System for Access [BISA]/Biometrics Automated Toolset [BAT]/Handheld Interagency Identity Detection Equipment [HIIDE]) can be used in a variety of operations, which are identified below:

- Force protection

    º Base access

    º Local hire screening

- Detainee operations

- Special operations

- Intelligence and counterintelligence screening

- Improvised explosive device forensic operations

    º Weapons caches

    º Unexploded ordinance

- Border control operations

- Civil military operations

      ° Medical and dental

      ° Population census

      ° Population management and control

      ° Voter registration

      ° Finance

- Tactical operations

      ° Mounted and dismounted patrols

      ° Raids

      ° Cordon and search and knock

      ° Checkpoints

- Battle staff planning and battle tracking: targeting

- Maritime interdiction

- Equipment

Currently there are two types of biometric equipment being used in tactical operations, BAT and HIIDE. The BAT is the primary collection device used for detainee operations and large-scale population management operations. The HIIDE is used by Soldiers to gather data in the field or on an objective to verify the identities of individuals in question. Below are the main components of the BAT.

Figure 6-1

Full Face Photo   Iris Scan

Digital Fingerprint File
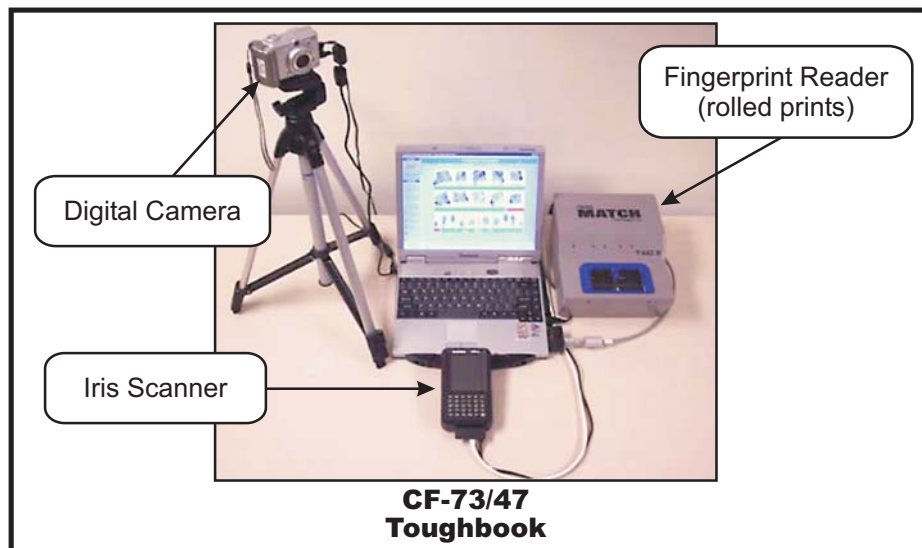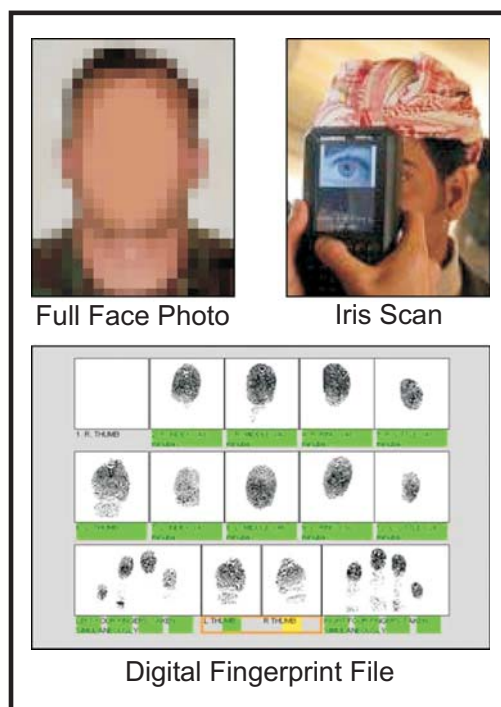
Figure 6-2

The BAT is the only fielded collection system that has an internal biometric signature searching and matching capability. When the HIIDE device is not available, the BAT can perform both functions of data management and collection. The BAT takes the collected biometric data and combines it with biographical information in order to compile both a digital dossier, referred to as a BAT Database File, and an Electronic Fingerprint Transaction file. The data is then saved and searched against the database for possible matches. The biometric data collected is then shared with other agencies to include the Department of Homeland Security.

The HIIDE has now become the primary device used by Soldiers to collect biometric data during tactical operations. It is smaller, lighter, and with fewer components operates as an untethered handheld device. HIIDE receives a download of updated data from the BAT data management functions before an operation. This data can be used to identify persons of interest to U.S. forces. After the operation, the Soldier connects the HIIDE to the BAT and uploads all new files for storage in the database.

Using the HIIDE device is simple and has five steps (the device will prompt the user through each step). During each step and entry, the database is scanned to determine if a match is found. If a match is found, the database file will display the matching profile; if a match is not found, the user will be prompted to press "OK" and continue.

Step 1. Start the enrollment process.

- Press the "enroll" button. The user can press the "cancel" button to stop enrollment and bring the user back to the main menu.
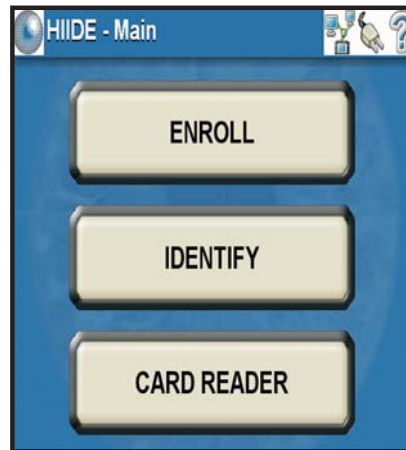
Figure 6-3

Step 2. Capturing iris images of the subject.

- Press the "Capture Left Iris" button.

- Hold the camera about 12-14" from the subject's eye.

- Press the trigger button and hold it to capture iris image.

- Release the trigger button to complete the capture process.

- Continue to "Capture Right Iris."

- If match is found, the enrollment process is stopped and the database file is displayed. If no match is found, press "OK" to continue.
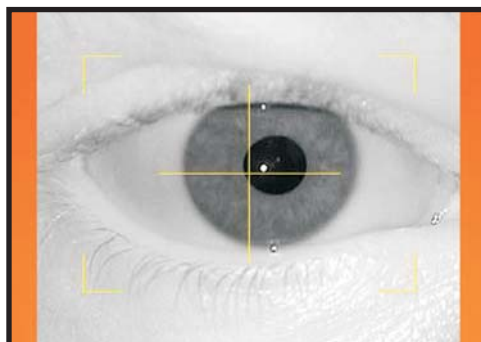
Figure 6-4
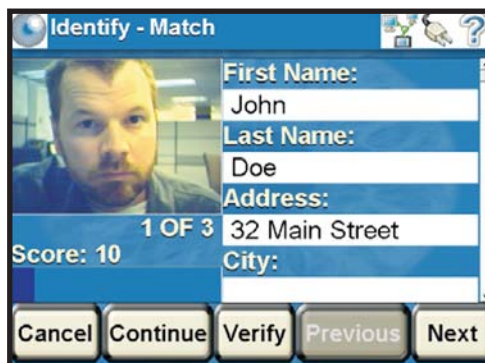
Figure 6-5
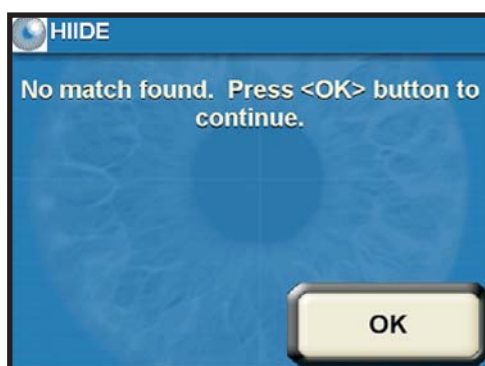
Figure 6-6

Step 3. Capturing fingerprint images of the subject.

- Press "Capture Left Index Finger" button.

- Press the "Accept" button or trigger when fingerprint is visible.

- Continue until all ten fingers are entered in order.

- If no match found, press "OK" to continue.
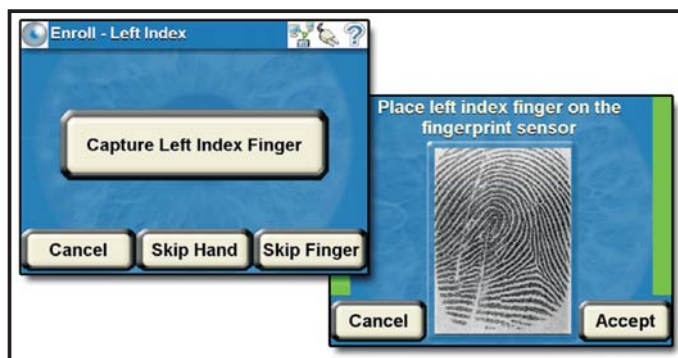
Figure 6-7

Step 4. Capturing the subject's face image.

- Press the "Capture Face" button.

- Hold the camera just under arm's length from the subject's face.

- With the subject's face in focus, press one of the shoulder triggers.
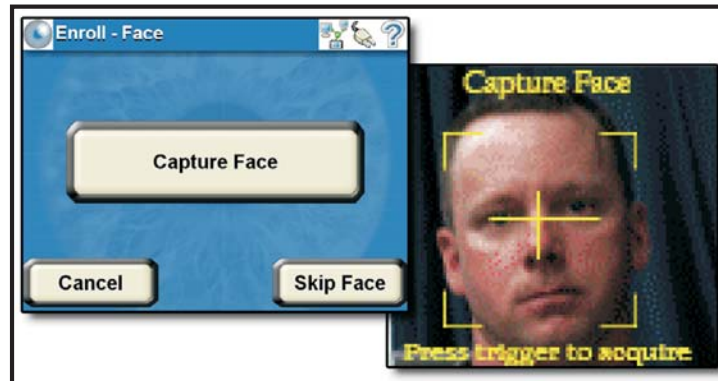
Figure 6-8

Step 5. Entering the subject's biographical data.

- Enter biographical data of the subject by clicking on text boxes.

- Use the "Next" and "Back" buttons to navigate through the five biographical screens.

- Press the "Save" button to complete the enrollment.

Chapter 7

Cache Search Operations

Why are They Used?

Think of caches as one of the main components of the enemy's supply system and not just a lucky find during a cordon and search. A cache is not a one-time find, but rather a component of a complex system of moving supplies. Unlike conventional warfare, during insurgency operations the enemy must rely on a system of relatively secretive smaller supply points to support their operations. These supply points are the insurgent's lifeline.

Why is it Important to Eliminate the Caches?

Insurgency operations are characterized by small engagements meant to influence the local population by either fear and intimidation or winning the hearts and minds. Usually, insurgent operations are planned, supplied, and executed with a small number of people and without detailed knowledge to the local populace.

It is important to remember that a cache of material is not only weapons and explosives, but may also include radios, maps, documents, and other materials essential to the enemy's operations. Since these supplies cannot be stored openly, eliminating a cache interrupts the enemy's supply lines, and continuing to eliminate caches forces the enemy to change its operations openly. The enemy is now reacting to coalition force operations instead of coalition forces reacting to enemy operations.

Of the many components to a unit's success, successful cache elimination missions and tactical site exploitation (TSE) can be key elements in reducing the enemy's combat effectiveness. With the proper use of biometrics and other technologies, this effect can be long term.

Basic Concepts

While a stash or horde of a few extra magazines of ammunition under a mattress or some documents or passports hidden in the house provide intelligence value, for the purposes of this chapter, caches will be considered on a larger scale and follow different principles than simply storing supplies in a household or building.

Types of caches

- Long-term caches have good site placement and multiple access routes. They will be built of solid materials and waterproofed for long-term storage of supplies. Typically, they are not marked and only known by a few personnel.

- Transitional caches are not designed for long-term storage, but built to serve a specific purpose. For example, a cache that has only improvised explosive device components is obviously built to support a bomb builder. These types of caches may be static or mobile, used multiple times, and are normally marked.

- Short-term caches are relatively close to the enemy's engagement area, but the distance may vary based on the environment (urban versus rural). Normally these caches are used to conceal weapons and munitions before or after the attack and, in some cases, convenience and accessibility outweigh concealment. They are almost always marked.

Site requirements and characteristics

The basic site requirements for a cache are:

- Available for immediate use

- Accessible

- Concealment

- Non-attributable (meaning if the cache is discovered, it cannot be associated with an individual or organization)

- Can be located day or night

Typical areas/locations for caches include:

- Rural. Fields and certain groves of trees with foliage of various types, roads and paths, walls and fences, abandoned structures, farm yards and out buildings, and river banks.

- Urban. Waste ground, abandoned structures and unoccupied buildings, shacks, roads or alleys, small gardens, vehicles, and areas normally considered off limits (e.g., religious structures, schools, cemeteries, and government buildings).

Containers used to store or hide weapons and supplies have one common key characteristic – they must be as waterproof as possible for the type of supplies. Examples of containers include the following:

- Wooden boxes

- Tire inner tubes

- Trash cans

- All-purpose barrels

- Clay or plastic tubes

- Metal or plastic buckets or drums

- Metal boxes

- Polythene bags

Winthrop Theory

The Winthrop Theory developed during operations in Northern Ireland states that to catch a terrorist, you must think like a terrorist. Therefore, if you had to hide a cache of weapons or equipment in an area, where would you put it to avoid detection? How would you mark the cache so that someone, other than you, could recover the cache if necessary?

This is the same principle currently used in engagement area development. A leader walks the ground and determines where he will engage and kill the enemy and from there plans backwards the weapons and equipment required to complete the task. For example, analyze a trouble spot in your unit area of operations. Walk the enemy's engagement area and view it from his vantage point. Conduct mission analysis as if you were the enemy, and ask yourself how you would move supplies into place to prepare for the attack and where you would stage those supplies. How would your subordinates be able to locate these supplies?

Following this line of thinking, apply the same principle when a cache is found. If you were the enemy, where are these supplies going? Is the cache intended to support local enemy engagement areas, supply bomb makers and planners, or serve as a staging area to smaller caches?

Reference Markers

All caches must be located in order for them to be useful. Due to the secretive nature of the cache, not everyone will know where the cache is, but a foot soldier must know how to find it. Some type of marking system will be used in order for a courier or insurgent to find the cache and utilize the supplies.

In general, the reference markers must be permanent, noticeable, and not too artificial. Possible markers may include trees, bushes, gaps in walls/fences, telegraph or power poles, ends or corners of walls, road signs, gates, barriers, and/or piles of rocks.

For example, your unit is conducting a cache search mission of a large field. The field has not been plowed for agriculture in a few years and has been dry for as long. Along one side of the field is a row of trees, and one of the trees is shorter than the rest. The marker would be the shorter tree, because it is permanent, noticeable, and not artificial. The field has not been plowed or irrigated, so there is no risk of plow or water damage to the cache.
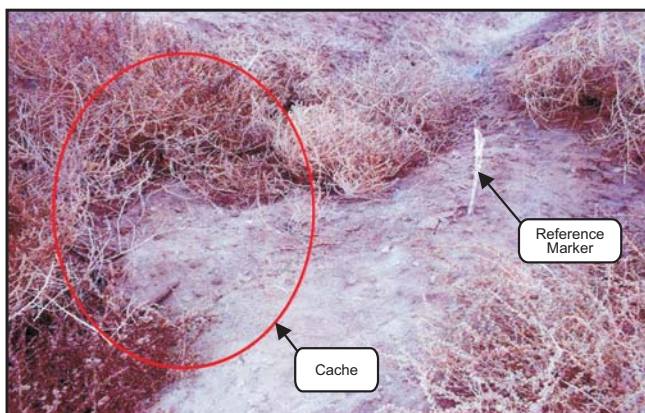

Figure 7-1. Example of reference marker. The stick was used as a reference marker for a cache in the immediate vicinity.

Finding the cache

Units normally discover a cache by coincidence or human intelligence (HUMINT), meaning an informant has provided information. Since coincidence or luck is just that, and sometimes informants provide questionable information for financial reward or to bait an ambush, the best technique is to use the knowledge of known cache principles, modern technology, and thorough mission analysis.

There is no tried and true technique for discovering a cache; however, here are some mission analysis guidelines to prepare for cache missions. Using the information gathered from these guidelines, patterns may emerge that focus analysis and offer the S3 and commander the best information for course of action development.

Historical information

- Where have caches been found in the past?

- Where have attacks occurred in the past or currently?

- Is there a correlation between the two in regards to proximity and types of munitions used?

- Is there a correlation between when caches are discovered and the level of insurgent activity? If a cache is discovered and the unit observes:

  - No drop in local insurgent activity, then perhaps the cache was either old and not in use, part of a different insurgent group (if multiple groups are in the area), or transitional, and, in time, the short-term caches will dry up. However, the short-term caches will only dry up if the unit prevents the transitional cache from being resupplied or re-established elsewhere.

  - An immediate drop in local insurgent activity, the cache is probably short term, and the insurgents will attempt to establish new short-term caches or pull directly from transitional caches, increasing the risk of exposing the location of that cache.

- What is the enemy's historical pattern of attacks? For example, is there an increase during religious observances, seasonal weather changes, or certain days of the week? The insurgent cannot conduct full-scale operations 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. There has to be a system of planning, resupplying, and operations. Get inside his operational cycle.

HUMINT

- What information exists from contractors, detainees, informants, and tips?

- Is the information reliable and is it collaborated by other information or events?

- Can information be gathered from arms dealers or black market activity in the area?

- What information exists from civil affairs (CA) or psychological operations (PSYOP) reports?

Technology

- What information has been gathered from past and current signals intelligence (SIGINT), imagery, unmanned aerial systems (UAS) operations, and biometrics sources?

- Can this information be collaborated with historical insurgent activity and HUMINT?

Indicators of possible caches in a region

The following are population indicators that may be observed when a cache is in the area:

- Disruption of normal social patterns in an area.

- Communications between opposition groups and external supporters.

- Reports of payment to locals for engaging in subversive or hostile activities (black market).

- Unexplained population disappearing from or avoiding certain areas.

- Reports of attempts to bribe or blackmail government officials, law enforcement officials, or mission personnel.

- Sudden affluence of certain government or law enforcement personnel.

- Unwillingness of farmers to plant or work in certain areas of their fields or orchards.

- Reports of known arms traffickers establishing contacts with opposition elements.

- Appearance of manufactured or smuggled arms from noncontiguous foreign countries.

- Evidence of increased foot or vehicle traffic in an area.

- Apartments, houses, or buildings being rented but not lived in as homes.

- Appearance of abnormal amounts of counterfeit currency.

- Unexplained explosions in essential utilities and industries.

Planning Considerations for Cache Missions

While the S2 is conducting his initial analysis, the S3 has to take many things into consideration for planning and supporting the courses of action that will arise. One

question the S3 must consider is: Will this operation be a combined effort of the battalion's and brigade's resources and have an information operations (IO) theme?

- If so,

    º Can I lay on the weapons intelligence team with explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) for this mission?

    º What about military working dogs? (Other than having EOD tasked to support the mission, military working dogs are the best resource to safely locate caches.)

    º Can PSYOPS and CA be worked into the mission with local leadership for good IO coverage?

    º Can host nation security forces be integrated into the operation for a joint effort?

- If not, then,

    º Are unit exploitation teams trained and ready to execute the mission?

    º Are the possible units to be tasked with this mission capable of conducting effective TSE without help from the battalion or brigade?

    º What will be the dwell time for the military working dogs if they cannot be attached for this operation? How do the working dogs get to the cache once found? What is the priority of use for the dog teams within the brigade?

    º What will be the possible EOD response time if a cache is found?

These are only some of the possible actions to be considered. The S3 or subordinate commander might want to also consider these other planning factors:

- UAS coverage

- Interpreter support

- Engineer support

- Haul assets if a large cache is discovered

- Dwell time on site versus insurgents planning ambushes on egress routes out of the AO

- Battalion commander's intent if a cache is found in a sensitive area (e.g., cemetery or school)

- Routes into and out of the area

- Available cover

- Boundary limit of the search

- Search equipment needed to complete the task

- Validity of aerial photographs, maps, and charts

- Ground features, dwellings, foliage landmarks (any changes)

- Possible enemy routes to and from the cache

- Maintain simplicity, as search is expensive in time and manpower

Include an overall statement of the task.

- Detail the level of threat and what is being sought. If the threat is low, then the task is much simpler. Large numbers of searchers may be used in an extended line to move through an area quickly looking for obvious signs. On the other hand, the enemy may take pains to conceal caches. They may split their caches, lay false trails, or use booby traps or improvised explosive devices (IEDs) to protect the cache. Such a scenario is obviously a high threat; therefore, plan for it accordingly.

- Detail the location of the main control point (CP) and initial team CP.

- Divide the total area into sub-areas for search by individual search teams. Clearly define inclusive and exclusive boundaries. Boundaries should be marked by obvious features, such as fences and ditches. A team must be able to search its area in one day.

- Prioritize targets within the search area, emphasizing likely cache locations and areas that will take the most time.

- Detail the "action on a find" procedure.

- Give timings, reports required, and debrief procedures.

- Consider the administrative and environmental problems that may affect the task, including time, terrain, and weather.

- Include priorities for search dog teams.

- Specify any legal requirements.

Conducting the Search for a Cache

Once the area for a cache search has been determined, the operations order issued, and troop-leading procedures conducted, the unit moves to the site selected. Since a site may or may not contain structures, canals, or a variety of other features, the unit commander must train his Soldiers and subordinate leaders to always search in a systematic and thorough method.

The enemy may sometimes be careless or hasty and leave telltale signs for the searcher to interpret. Be suspicious of anything out of place. Be especially alert for:

- Disturbed surroundings, such as recent digging

- Damaged plants, worn patches of grass, or broken twigs

- Footprints

- Trip wires

- Obvious features or locations

An appreciation of the enemy's method of operation will assist in identifying likely cache locations. Factors may include:

- Ease and speed of access.

- Near a road or track.

- Easily found by day and night using natural or artificial markers.

- Easy access into the cache itself.

Depending on the remoteness of the site, the enemy may place the cache in dead ground so that he is not seen while using it, although an accomplice may observe the surrounding area. The surrounding area of the cache provides natural camouflage and concealment. The enemy's local knowledge may negate the need for markers.

The search procedure is as follows:

- Establish the CP. Place the CP within the area to be searched, but not in an obvious or previously used location, if possible. Approach the CP on foot, and visually check the route. On entry, check the CP to a minimum radius of 20 meters (m), although equipment or vehicle requirements may dictate a larger area (Figure 7-2). After initial clearance, call team forward.

Figure 7-2. Establish the CP

- Observe area and determine reference points (RPs). The entire team observes the area from the team CP and confirms the boundary. The recorder produces a sketch map of the area showing all possible RPs for caches (Figure 7-3).

Figure 7-3. Observe Area and Determine RPs

- Check boundary. Boundaries are usually clearly defined and may be in the form of hedges, fences, or roads surrounding the entire search area. Where physical boundaries are not clearly defined, control boundaries should be emplaced to indicate the extremities of the search area. These extremities should be defined with eight fig coordinates. As boundaries often control movement, they may be easily targeted with hazardous resources and devices. Considerations are:

  º If there is the possibility of hazardous resources or devices on or near the boundary, the boundary should be checked for hazards prior to the team walking the boundary. Although this is not a search for caches, it is possible that some may be found during the inspection.

  º If prior intelligence states that there is no threat of hazardous resources and devices on or near the boundary, the boundary may be walked without a prior check.

- Walk boundary. The whole team walks around the boundary, observing inward for markers, especially from points of access into the area. This ensures that all searchers are familiar with the area and know the boundary (Figure 7-4). The team then compares notes, and the squad leader completes the plan, selecting RPs and listing them in priority order. No physical searching is performed during this phase.

Figure 7-4. Walk Boundary

- Search RPs. The squad leader details pairs of searchers to search all RPs within the area to a radius of 15 m (Figure 7-5). Each pair is usually equipped with a metal detector. If a search dog is available, it may search the areas first.

Figure 7-5. Search RPs

- Search boundary. The team searches the boundary, paying particular attention to any prominent objects on it. Overlap all boundaries by a minimum of one meter. Boundaries are often fruitful areas, as both the enemy and the searcher find them easy to identify. Therefore, it is best to search the boundary twice, with one pair of searchers moving clockwise and the other counterclockwise. One searcher from each pair works from inside the boundary and the other from the outside (Figure 7-6).

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Figure 7-6. Search Boundary

- Search open area. Finally, the team searches the remaining featureless areas. The whole team is in extended line formation with a maximum of 2 m between searchers (Figure 7-7). Alternate searchers have a metal detector or shovel.

Figure 7-7. Search Open Area

During the planning phase of the search, consider the enemy threat carefully. Modify the above procedures to suit the threat. For example, if the enemy is more likely to use command-wire IEDs to protect caches, the squad leader may have to check the boundary before searching the RPs in order to ensure isolation of the area.

After finding enemy material or sites, take appropriate action depending on the type of find and the requirements of the local commander. Unless commanded otherwise, searchers must not leave indications that a find has been made, as the find, or cache site, may be required for the mounting of follow-up operations against the enemy.

A Cache is Found

Once a cache is found, the commander must consider how to respond. **Safety is the most important thing!** Often Soldiers become encouraged when discovering insurgent caches and forget the fact that the cache could be booby-trapped. Unless

the operational situation to exploit the cache immediately exists, EOD must be called to render the cache safe.

Responses can be broken down into three basic choices (there can be multiple variations of all three choices):

- Full TSE and destroy cache. Have the unit stand by until EOD arrives at the site with a weapons intelligence team (WIT), or use the unit's organic TSE team. EOD renders the site safe, the site is exploited, and the cache is reduced or destroyed in place. This response works best when there is plenty of time available with little threat of an ambush or IED when the unit egresses from the site. Full IO exploitation of the site can occur. This technique is best used when multiple sources of intelligence exist at the site or when the site is sensitive and it will take time to properly conduct TSE and document evidence (e.g., cemeteries).

- Quick TSE and ambush or sniper team. Have the unit stand by until EOD arrives at the site, or use the unit's organic TSE team to conduct a hasty TSE and then leave a sniper or ambush team in the area. This response works best when there is not a lot of time available to fully exploit the cache, the cache discovery was not observed by locals, and it is reasonable to assume an insurgent will not suspect the cache had been discovered. The other key considerations for this response are the method of ambush (Soldiers on the ground versus armed UAS) and extraction support. Once the ambush/sniper team completes its mission, EOD can reduce the munitions (if required).

- Ambush and sniper team with later TSE. The unit finds the cache and without disturbing it, sets an ambush or sniper team in place and egresses from the cache site. Sometime after the ambush or sniper observation, the cache will have full TSE. This response works best when there is time available for an ambush or sniper team to be in place for a length of time, and the cache discovery was not observed by locals. As long as the cache is constantly observed, there is no chance of losing any intelligence from the cache, and the cache can be exploited at will when all resources can be brought to bear. Once again, the support and extraction of the ambush and sniper team has to be considered.

Caches and host nation security forces

Another option is to turn cache information over to the host nation for action. Local forces know the area, possible hiding locations, and the local population. Additionally, this option provides an opportunity for host nation leaders to plan and conduct less complex operations that can be easily executed using their limited resources of equipment and transportation and increases their operational expertise and confidence as a unit. Host nation involvement in these missions also allows the local population to see their forces actively engaged in operations against insurgent forces, helping to legitimize the host nation government.

Military Working Dog (MWD) Teams

Use of MWD teams can greatly enhance the chances of locating a weapons cache when the exact cache site is unknown or large areas (such as fields) must be

searched. These dog teams are trained to work off leash and search for ammunition and explosives.

MWD teams can cover a large amount of ground very quickly and pick up cache locations that have been buried in the ground for months or longer, as well as sites that are camouflaged or show little sign of ground disturbance. They are also effective in building searches and locating material hidden within the walls of mud or adobe buildings. When using MWD teams, consider the following planning factors:

- The MWD teams have priority to search; therefore, the unit conducting the search is responsible for safeguarding the team and providing a two-man security team while the MWD team is on the objective. The security team follows the MWD handler's instructions.

- Ensure buildings to be searched have been completely cleared prior to bringing in an MWD team. If the building cannot be completely vacated, all occupants should be moved to one location and kept under continuous visual observation during the search.

- For maximum effectiveness, the entire objective must be searched by the MWD team. MWDs are intuitive and will give a "false finding" if they think they are supposed to find something in a particular area. Do not interfere with the handler and the dog.

- The amount of time an MWD is operating and outside temperatures can impact the work. Rest cycles are required for an MWD. Leaders should consult with the handlers in advance for mission-planning times.

Appendix A

Checklists

Crime Categories Checklists

Weapons caches inside residences

_____ If weapons are hidden, photograph them in the hiding place before removing them, or if in boxes/containers, make sure the lid is open so the picture shows what is inside the container or box.

_____ Photograph the room and/or area where the weapons or contraband were found.

_____ Photograph each detainee and the weapons together.

_____ If more than one detainee, also take a picture of all the detainees together with the cache.

_____ Take close-ups of the weapons, grenades, detonation cords, rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), ammunition, etc.

_____ Take a photo of the exterior of the detainee's house (courtyard, walls, entrance and exit points, and any major landmarks).

_____ Take a photo of the family members in front of their residence. (**Note**: This photo is used in case the detainee denies ownership of the house.)

_____ On the appropriate forms (evidence/property inventory, witness statement, and apprehension), list all weapons and contraband found at the site. The witness statements should state how many photographs were taken and who took them.

_____ Remember to include the photographs in the file.

Weapons caches outside residences

_____ If weapons are hidden, photograph them in the hiding place before removing them, or if in boxes/containers, make sure the lid is open so the picture shows what is inside the container or box.

_____ Take a photo of each detainee and the weapons found.

_____ If more than one detainee, take a picture of all the detainees together with the cache.

_____ Take close-ups of the weapons, grenades, detonation cords, RPGs, ammunition, etc.

_____ Take a photo of the detainee's house and where the weapons cache was located in relation to the house. (**Note**: This photo is used to establish distance from the home and that the detainee owns the property. The detainee's house should be in the background.)

____ If the cache is located in the detainee's courtyard, take a picture of the courtyard wall. (**Note**: This photo is used to show that the property is not easily accessed.)

____ Take a picture of the courtyard. (**Note**: This photo is used to show the layout of the property.)

____ Take a photo of the family members in front of the house. (**Note**: This photo is used in case the detainee denies ownership of the house.)

____ On the appropriate forms (evidence/property inventory, witness statement, and apprehension), list all weapons and contraband found at the site. The witness statements should state how many photographs were taken and who took them.

____ Remember to include the photographs in the file.

Weapons inside vehicles

____ Take photos of the weapons inside the vehicle before removing them.

____ Take a photo of the entire vehicle.

____ Take a photo of the license plate of the vehicle.

____ Take a photo of the weapons, vehicle, and detainees together.

____ Take close-ups of all weapons and contraband found. If contraband is in a container, make sure it is open, and take photographs of what is inside.

____ Take a photo of the area showing where the car was stopped.

____ Take a close-up of the car registration.

____ Take a close-up of the vehicle's identification number (VIN). The VIN could be under the driver's side windshield or inside the door panel.

____ Remember to identify the driver and passengers in the witness statements.

____ Remember to seize the car registration and the driver's and passenger's identification (ID) in order to prove ownership of the vehicle. Take close-up photographs of these items in case they are lost.

____ On the appropriate forms (evidence/property inventory, witness statement and apprehension), list all weapons and contraband found inside the vehicle.

____ The witness statements should state how many photographs were taken and who took them.

____ Remember to include the photographs in the file.

Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) and improvised explosive device (IED) involving vehicles

____ Take several photographs showing the damage to the vehicle.

____ Take a photograph showing damage to the road.

____ Photograph the entire vehicle, including license plate, registration, and VIN, if possible.

____ Take several photographs of the aiming points, if any were used by the detainees.

____ Take a photograph of the aiming point showing the damaged vehicle in the background. (**Note**: This photo is used to show distance.)

____ Take a photograph of where the detainees were captured in relation to the aiming point. (**Note**: This photo is used to show distance.)

____ Take a photograph of where the detainee was captured in relation to the damaged vehicle. (**Note**: This photo is used to show distance.)

____ Take a photograph of where the detainee(s) was first observed by coalition forces (CF) after the detonation. (**Note**: This is used to show distance and viewpoint of the IED placement.)

____ Take a photograph of the detonation device, if recovered.

____ Take a photograph of the detonation device and the detainee(s) if the device is recovered.

____ Conduct explosive testing on all suspects and record findings. Put findings on all sworn documents.

____ Take photographs of the explosive testing conducted on the detainee(s).

____ The witness statements should state how many photographs were taken and who took them.

____ Remember to include the photographs in the file.

VBIED and IED resulting in injuries and/or death to coalition forces

____ Use the checklist for VBIEDs and IEDs involving vehicles along with the steps outlined below.

____ Photograph all CF injuries.

____ Include medical records and/or letters from the hospital on all injuries sustained.

____ Photograph wounded CF and responding medical personnel.

____ If there are personnel killed in action (KIA), a copy of the death certificate needs to be filed for each person killed.

Unexploded VBIED or IED

Note: Only take pictures if it is safely possible, or request explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) assistance in taking pictures. If it is not safe, do not worry about taking pictures. **Safety first!**

____ Take several photographs showing the IED.

____ Take a photo showing the IED and where it is located/placed in relation to the road.

____ Take several photographs of the aiming points used by the detainees.

____ Take a photograph of the aiming point showing the IED site in the background. (**Note**: This photo is used to show distance.)

____ Take a photograph of where the detainees were captured in relation to the aiming point. (**Note**: This photo is used to show distance.)

____ Take a photograph of where the detainee was captured in relation to the IED site. (**Note**: This photo is used to show distance.)

____ Take a photograph of where the detainee(s) was first observed by CF after the IED was discovered. (**Note**: This photo is used to show distance and viewpoint of the IED placement.)

____ Take a photograph of the detonation device, if recovered.

____ Take a photograph of the detonation device and the detainee(s) if the device is recovered.

____ Conduct explosive testing on all suspects and record findings. Put findings on all sworn documents.

____ Take photographs of the explosive testing that was conducted on the detainee(s).

____ The witness statements should state how many photographs were taken and who took them.

____ Remember to include the photographs in the file.

Drive-by shootings

____ Annotate the date, time, and location in photographs.

____ Photograph from direction of travel and/or aiming direction. (**Note**: This photo will show line of sight.)

____ Photograph location of where shots were coming from.

_____ Photograph any damage.

_____ Photograph all CF injuries.

_____ Include medical records and/or letters from the hospital on all injuries sustained.

_____ Photograph wounded CF and responding medical personnel.

_____ If there are personnel KIA, a copy of the death certificate needs to be filed for each person killed.

_____ Photograph location of the CF when the incident occurred.

_____ Photograph the location where the detainees were captured.

_____ Photograph the vehicle, to include license plate, registration, and VIN.

_____ Photograph all detainees and occupants if detainees were using a vehicle.

_____ Photograph and seize all ID cards, visas, and passports. Make copies in case any items are lost.

_____ Remember to put all photographs in the file.

Attacks and assault against CF

_____ Photograph the location of the attacks and/or assaults. These photographs should also include any damage to vehicles or property.

_____ Photograph all weapons and contraband, to include close-up photos of the model and serial numbers, if applicable.

_____ Photograph all detainees with weapons and contraband seized.

_____ Photograph shell casings.

_____ Photograph all CF injuries.

_____ Include medical records and/or letters from the hospital on all injuries sustained.

_____ Photograph wounded CF and responding medical personnel.

_____ If there are personnel KIA, a copy of the death certificate needs to be filed for each person killed.

_____ Photograph enemy killed or wounded.

_____ The witness statements should state how many photographs were taken and who took them.

_____ Remember to include the photographs in the file.

Propaganda

____ Photograph all computers, cell phones, palm pilots, thumb drives, CDs, DVDs, cameras, video equipment, and disks.

____ Photograph the location where evidence was obtained.

____ Photograph the detainee with the evidence.

____ Photograph and seize all detainees' IDs, visas, and passports. Make copies in case any items are lost.

____ Remember to put all photographs in the file.

Kidnapping

____ Photograph the location where the victims were kidnaped (initial contact).

____ Photograph the interior and exterior of the location where the victims were held (residence, shed, etc.). (**Note**: This photo can confirm the location if videotape was used.)

____ Photograph all weapons and/or blindfolds, tape, money, and any other materials with the detainee.

____ Photograph detainee(s) in front of the building where victim was held.

____ Photograph any injuries the victim(s) sustained.

____ Remember to put all photographs in the file.

Escapes

____ Photograph all escapees and the location where captured. (**Note**: If captured in an open area, photograph any landmarks. If in a residence or building, photograph the interior and exterior and identify the point of entry.)

____ Photograph all persons who assisted the detainee.

____ Photograph the vehicle if used in the escape. (**Note**: Include the license plate, registration, and VIN, if possible.)

____ Photograph the structure the detainee escaped from (e.g., confinement facility or vehicle).

____ Photograph the point of escape (e.g., hole, door, window, or gate).

____ Remember to put all photographs in the file.

Harboring fugitives, third country nationals, or foreign fighters

_____ Photograph the location where the detainees were captured. If in a unique hiding place, photograph someone in the hiding place to reference the size. (**Note:** This photo could be used to inform other units of new and improved hiding places.)

_____ If a residence, photograph the interior and exterior and the owner. Photograph all rooms to include walls, windows, doors, and ceilings inside and all possible entrances and exits leading to and from the home and/or the surrounding courtyard.

_____ Seize all detainees' ID cards, visas, and passports. Take close-up photographs of all IDs, visas, and passports, and make copies in case any items are lost.

_____ Photograph the detainees in front of the location where they were captured and with any weapons or contraband they were captured with.

_____ The witness statements should state how many photographs were taken and who took them.

_____ Remember to include the photographs in the file.

Tactical Site Exploitation (TSE) Checklists

Execution

_____ Site is secure and if necessary cleared by EOD or military working dogs.

_____ Team leader conducts an initial debrief of the assault force.

_____ Team leader conducts site walk-through.

_____ TSE team briefed on any remaining safety or enemy threats.

_____ Team leader gives final update to the TSE team and the acting commander on the ground.

_____ Team leader sketches a diagram of the site.

_____ Team leader designates consolidation points for intelligence and evidence.

_____ Team leader marks the door of buildings (if multiple), rooms, and vehicles.

_____ Once the search of a room or vehicle is complete, a slash is put through the number in order to keep track of rooms and vehicles searched.

_____ Tactical questioning (TQ) team begins segregating the personnel located on the objective according to unit standing operating procedure (SOP).

_____ Team leader identifies those personnel needed for TQ.

_____ Search teams begin by taking an initial picture of the room or vehicle (look for the obvious, before evidence is disturbed).

____ Search teams start the search in the center of room, placing evidence into bags at the consolidation point.

____ Assistant team leader inspects each bag and tag of evidence to ensure it is labeled correctly.

____ Search and TQ is complete. All evidence, detainees, and other search equipment and materials are consolidated for movement back to the base.

____ Begin withdrawal from the objective. Consideration must be given to enemy activity along ingress and egress routes (e.g., IEDs, ambushes, and snipers), crowd control, and other factors.

____ Release all others not required for detention, and use civil affairs or psychological operations assets (if available) to defuse any potentially negative situation.

____ Detainees are immediately prepped for in-processing into the brigade combat team detention facility according to unit SOP.

____ Command post or S2 has established a debriefing room with the following:

____ Dry erase board

____ Computer with any required forms and way to extract photographs from digital cameras

____ Interpreter

____ Personnel to help Soldiers and leaders write statements and create diagrams for detainees and property (if necessary)

____ Debrief begins with the key Soldiers and leaders of the unit, the operations and intelligence cell (S2), the TSE team, and TQ team (as appropriate). Begin by:

____ Collecting all TSE and cameras in center of debriefing room.

____ Sketching objective on board with rooms numbered exactly as on target sketch.

____ Going into specifics (for example, "Detainee was here, small arms fire from here, found item "x" here) to the lowest echelon.

____ Deconflicting stories, TSE bags, and photos and going over sequence.

____ When debriefs are complete, package everything for detainee transfer, if necessary.

____ Consolidate the information (story board).

____ Transfer pertinent information to commence proper exploitation of detainees to the proper facility.

_____ Ensure all paperwork is correct and collected (Coalition Provisional Authority form, Statements of Force, and two sworn statements of eyewitness) per detainee are transferred with detainee.

_____ When detainees are sent to the brigade detention facility, ensure the interrogators have a complete understanding of the situation and how they can further exploit utilizing the time available.

_____ Follow-up begins. Take gathered actionable intelligence; conduct mission analysis; report information laterally, up, and down; and conduct follow-up missions.

Sample TSE Kit Bag for a Company or Battalion Team

Megaphone/with extra batteries

Breach equipment (Haligan tool)

Bolt cutters

Ladders

Flashlights/with extra batteries

Metal detectors/wands

Mine detectors

Mirrors

Creepers

Class IV, construction materials (concertina wire)

Zip ties or flex cuffs

Video cameras, still cameras, tape recorders (digital voice recorders, if possible)

Signs in both languages for checkpoints

Information operations products

Prepackaged humanitarian assistance supplies

CDs and computer

Evidence collection kits

SIM (subscriber identify module) card reader

Biometrics equipment

Global Positioning System

3 to 4 permanent markers

30 zip-lock bags

20 shoe tags

3 extra backpacks

Blindfolds

Gunpowder residue kit

Dry erase board

Flashlight and/or headlamp

Protective rubber gloves

Improvised equipment

- Trash bags

- Meals, ready to eat boxes

- Pillowcases

- Flour bags

- Suitcases

Appendix B

Sample Photos and Diagrams

Figure B-1. Example of Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) Apprehension Form (Front)

COALITION PROVISIONAL AUTHORITY FORCES APPREHENSION FORM

Why was this person detained? _____

_____
_____
_____

Who witnessed this person being detained or the reason for detention? Give names, contact numbers, addresses.

PUT POC INFORMATION FOR ALL WITNESSES. WE NEED THIS TO MAKE CONTACT FOR TESTIFYING

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

How was this person traveling (car, bus, on foot)? _____

_____

Who was with this person? _____

_____

What weapons was this person carrying? _____

_____
_____

What contraband was this person carrying? _____

_____
_____

What other weapons were seized? _____

_____
_____

What other information did you get from this person? _____

_____
_____

Additional Helpful Information: ____ WHEN ARE YOU REDEPLOYING?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Figure B-2. Example of CPA Apprehension Form (Back)

		EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CUSTODY DOCUMENT	MPR/CID SEQUENCE NUMBER **CAPTURE TAG #**

EVIDENCE/PROPERTY CUSTODY DOCUMENT For use of this form see AR 190-45 and AR 195-5; the proponent agency is US Army Criminal Investigation Command	MPR/CID SEQUENCE NUMBER **CAPTURE TAG #** CRD REPORT/CID ROI NUMBER
RECEIVING ACTIVITY **APPREHENDING UNIT/INCLUDE MSC**	**LOCATION** **NAME OF FOB OR CAMP OR CITY**
NAME, GRADE AND TITLE OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED [X] OWNER **FULL NAME IF POSSIBLE EX. AYDE FEYAD MEHDI AL MOHAMDA** [ ] OTHER	ADDRESS (Include Zip Code) **ADDRESS OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEIVED TRY AND GET AS MUCH OF THE ADDRESS AS POSSIBLE**
LOCATION FROM WHERE OBTAINED **EXACT LOCATION OF WHERE EVIDENCE WAS SEIZED I.E. ROOM, BLDG., YARD/ ADDRESS IF NOT THE SAME AS ABOVE**	REASON OBTAINED **EVIDENCE** / TIME/DATE OBTAINED **SELF EXPLANATORY EX. 2233/26NOV05**

ITEM NO.	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES (Include model, serial number, condition and unusual marks or scratches)
A	1	AK-47 BLACK AND BROWN IN COLOR. WOODEN/PLASTIC STOCK. INCLUDE ANY IDENTIFYING MARKS.
B	3	BLUE IN COLOR NOKIA CELL PHONES, SER #'S XXXXXXXXXX/KKKKKKKK/HHHHHHHHH. MODEL # NZ380 I.E. ANY OTHER
C	45	ROUNDS OF 7.62MM AMMUNITION. INCLUDE ANY IDENTIFYING MARKS.
D	1	GREEN IN COLOR STANDARD AMMO BOX FOR 7.62MM AMMUNITION. INCLUDE ANY IDENTIFYING MARKS ON BOX. XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX LAST ITEM XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

CHAIN OF CUSTODY

ITEM NO.	DATE	RELEASED BY	RECEIVED BY	PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY
A,B	27NOV05	SIGNATURE *John Doe* SPC 1/13 INF NAME, GRADE OR TITLE JOHN DOE, SPC, TITLE/UNIT	SIGNATURE *Jane Doe* SGT /MI NAME, GRADE OR TITLE JANE DOE, SGT, TITLE/UNIT	TEMPORARY CUSTODY FINGERPRINT ANALYSIS/EXPLOSIVE TESTING
C,D	27NOV05	SIGNATURE *John Doe* SPC 1/13 INF NAME, GRADE OR TITLE JOHN DOE, SPC, TITLE/UNIT	SIGNATURE *Rob Smith* SFC NAME, GRADE OR TITLE ROB SMITH, SFC, TITLE/UNIT	TEMPORARY CUSTODY SAFEKEEPING
C,D	28NOV05	SIGNATURE *Rob Smith* SFC, NAME, GRADE OR TITLE ROB SMITH, SFC TITLE/UNIT	SIGNATURE *Clay Smith* NAME, GRADE OR TITLE CLAY SMITH, SGT, TITLE/UNIT	EVIDENCE CUSTODIAN SAFEKEEPING IN EVIDENCE ROOM
A,B	29NOV05	SIGNATURE *Jane Doe* SGT /MI NAME, GRADE OR TITLE JANE DOE, SGT, TITLE/UNIT	SIGNATURE *Clay Smith* NAME, GRADE OR TITLE CLAY SMITH, SGT, TITLE/UNIT	EVIDENCE CUSTODIAN SAFEKEEPING IN EVIDENCE ROOM
		SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE	**VERY IMPORTANT CONTINUE FOR EVERY CHANGE OF CUSTODY**

DA FORM 4137, 1 JUL 76	Replaces DA FORM 4137, 1 Aug 74 and DA FORM 4137-R Privacy Act Statement 26 Sep 75 Which are Obsolete	LOCATIO ___	DOCUMENT NUMBER ___	USAPPC V1.0

Figure B-3. Example of Evidence Custody Document

Figure B-4. Example of Evidence Inventory Form

**Figure B-5. Example of a tactical site exploitation
sketch completed after the mission**

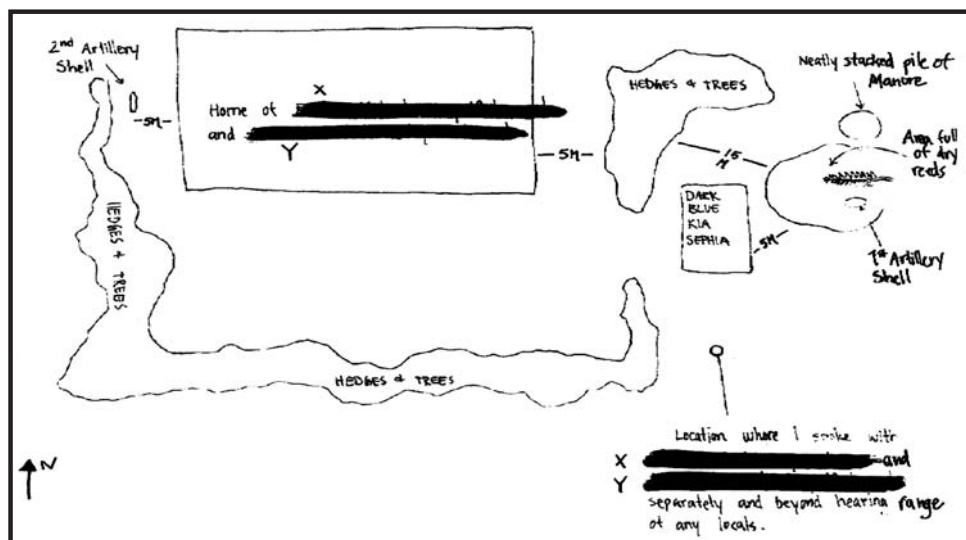**Figure B-6. Example of a good hand-drawn sketch on a sworn statement**

Figure B-7. Shows the detainee's residence and where the raid occurred

Figure B-8. Shows where the evidence was found before it was moved

Figure B-9. Shows the detainee with evidence seized

Figure B-10. Shows a cache location in relation to the house

Figure B-11. Shows everything found in the cache

Figure B-12. Shows contents of the box in the cache

Figure B-13. Shows the detainee or landowner with the cache. Face must be uncovered to confirm the identity. Boxes opened to show contents.

Figure B-14. Photo of the objective

Figure B-15. DO NOT take scrapbook photos and submit as evidence. The only individuals in the photos should be detainees.

82

**Figure B-16. Shows evidence of the attack
on coalition forces by an IED triggerman**

Appendix C

Available Training

The U.S. Army Document Exploitation (DOCEX) Mobile Training Team offers three modules of instruction:

- Command Staff Overview. A one-day training event that includes instruction for the combat commander consisting of:

    º Army DOCEX overview

    º Overview of assets

    º Site exploitation overview

    º Systems overview

    º Staff-level responsibilities/considerations

- Basic Site Exploitation. Two-day training event that covers collection of documents, media, and materials. These classes are for personnel on the objective. Course topics include:

    º Introduction to DOCEX

    º Overview of resources

    º Site exploitation procedures

    º Team management

    º Liaison

    º Application of interpreters

- Document Exploitation and Analysis. Three-day training event focused on exploitation, analysis, and dissemination. This course is for intelligence personnel. Course topics include:

    º Introduction to DOCEX

    º Overview of resources

    º Site exploitation overview

    º Triage of documents, media, and materials

    º Reporting

    º Capabilities of the deployable Harmony DOCEX System-Collection Tool

º Team management

º Chain of custody procedures

º Liaison

º Application of interpreters

The U.S. Army DOCEX team can also provide the following services:

- Development assistance for site exploitation/DOCEX, standing operating procedures (SOP)

- References and recommendations for deployed DOCEX teams

- Evaluation of unit DOCEX procedures

- Exercise support

- Coordination and operational support

For more information, contact the following organizations:

U.S. Army DOCEX Program Office
National Ground Intelligence Center
2055 Boulders Rd
Charlottesville, VA 22911
Commercial: 434-980-7662/7985, 434-951-1846/1880
DSN: 521-1846/7662/7985/1831

Counter Explosive Hazards Center (CEHC), Fort Leonard Wood, MO (offers a variety of courses to train Soldiers and leaders on searching)
Commercial: 573-563-3974/3994
DSN: 676-3974/3994
Web site: http://www.wood.army.mil/cehc/

In Iraq and Afghanistan, units can contact Task Force Troy (Iraq) and Task Force Paladin (Afghanistan) for information about in-theater training. Send requests through your higher headquarters to coordinate for a mobile training team.

Other Web sites

Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) Unclassified but Sensitive Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) link for tactical site exploitation (TSE) training and materials at <https://www.call2.army.mil>. Go to bottom right of page and select "FORSCOM: Deployment Training for War Requirements." For Operation Enduring Freedom, click on "FORSCOM Message: Deploying Forces" and scroll down to paragraph 5.A.12, "Conduct Tactical Site Exploitation." For Operation Iraqi Freedom, click on "FORSCOM Message: Deploying Forces," click on "Expand All," and scroll down to paragraph 5.A.19, "Conduct Tactical Site Exploitation."

CALL Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). Enter the site at <http://www.call.army.smil.mil> and select "Warfighting" and "Current Operations" under OIF. Once the site opens, query for sensitive site exploitation or tactical site exploitation.

Theater SIPRNET link for TSE training and materials: Go to <http://www.portal.mnd-b.army.smil.mil> and select "Staff," then "G3," then "G3 Training," then "AWG SSE Source Classes."

Appendix D

References

Field Manual 3-34.210, *Explosive Hazards*, April 2007

Soldier's Investigation Guide and Crime Tip Manual, MNF-I/CCCI; U.S. Embassy Baghdad, Iraq

U.S. Army Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) Handbook No. 06-17, *Detainee Operations at the Point of Capture,* May 2006

CALL *101st Airborne Division (AA) Initial Impressions Report,* January 2007

U.S. Marine Corps Center for Lessons Learned Report, *Intelligence Exploitation of Enemy Material,* June 2006

Briefings and source material from the Asymmetric Warfare Group

Briefings and source material from the U.S Army Armor Center Working Group for the Training Support Package and Doctrinal Development of TSE

Post-Blast Analysis Briefing submitted as lesson learned to CALL by SFC Gregory Armstrong of the U.S Military Police School and Advanced Crime Scenes Course

Theater Observation Detachment observations submitted by MAJ Dale McNamee and SFC Kenneth Tomkinson

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CALL PUBLICATIONS INFORMATION PAGE

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In an effort to make access to our information easier and faster, CALL has put all of its publications, along with numerous other useful products, on a Web site. The CALL Web site is restricted to Department of Defense personnel. The URL is <http://call2.army.mil>.

If you have any comments, suggestions, or requests for information (RFIs), you may contact CALL by using the Web site "Request for Information or a CALL Product" or "Give Us Your Feedback" links at <http://call.army.mil>. We also encourage Soldiers and leaders to send in any tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) that have been effective for you or your unit. The TTP may be sent to us in draft form or fully formatted and ready to print. Our publications receive wide distribution throughout the Army, and CALL would like to include your ideas. Your name will appear in the byline.

If your unit has identified lessons learned or TTP, please contact CALL using the following information:

Telephone: DSN 552-9569/9533; Commercial 913-684-9569/9533

Fax: DSN 552-4387; Commercial 913-684-4387

NIPR e-mail address: call.rfimanager@leavenworth.army.mil

SIPR e-mail address: call.rfiagent@leavenworth.army.smil.mil

Mailing Address: Center for Army Lessons Learned, ATTN: OCC, 10 Meade Ave., Bldg 50, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-1350.

If you would like copies of this manual or have an RFI, please submit your request at NIPR: http://call.army.mil **or SIPR:** http://call.army.smil.mil. Use the "Request Information or a CALL Product" link. Please fill in all the information to include unit name and official military address. Please include building number and street for military posts.

Additionally, we have developed a repository, the CALL Archives, that contains a collection of operational records (OPORDS and FRAGOS) from recent and past military operations. Much of the information in the CALL Archives is password-protected. You may obtain your own password by accessing our Web site and visiting the CALL Archives page. Click on "Restricted Access" and "CALL Archives Access Request." After you have filled in the information and submitted the request form, we will mail you a password. You may also request a password via STU III telephone or a SIPRNET e-mail account.

CALL's products are produced at Fort Leavenworth, KS, and are not distributed through publication channels. Due to limited resources, CALL selectively provides its products for initial distribution to units, organizations, agencies, and individuals and relies on them to disseminate each publication to their subordinates. Contact your appropriate higher element if your unit or office is not receiving initial distribution of CALL publications.

Installation distribution centers	**TRADOC schools**
Corps, divisions, and brigades	**ROTC headquarters**
Special forces groups and battalions	**Combat training centers**
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CALL PRODUCTS "ONLINE"

Access information from CALL's Web site. CALL also offers Web-based access to the CALL Archives. The CALL home page address is

http://call.army.mil

CALL produces the following publications:

CTC Bulletins, Newsletters, and Trends Products: These products are periodic publications that provide current lessons learned/TTP and information from the training centers.

Special Editions: Special Editions are newsletters related to a specific operation or exercise. Special Editions are normally available prior to a deployment and targeted for only those units deploying to a particular theater or preparing to deploy to the theater.

News From the Front: This product contains information and lessons on exercises, real-world events, and subjects that inform and educate Soldiers and leaders. It provides an opportunity for units and Soldiers to learn from each other by sharing information and lessons. *News From the Front* can be accessed from the CALL Web site.

Training Techniques: Accessed from the CALL products page, this online publication focuses on articles that primarily provide TTP at the brigade and below level of warfare.

Handbooks: Handbooks are "how to" manuals on specific subjects such as rehearsals, inactivation, and convoy operations.

Initial Impressions Reports: Initial Impressions Reports are developed during and immediately after a real-world operation and disseminated in the shortest time possible for the follow-on units to use in educating personnel and supporting training prior to deployment to a theater. Products that focus on training activities may also be provided to support the follow-on unit.

Support CALL in the exchange of information by telling us about your successes so they may be shared and become Army successes.

CENTER FOR ARMY LESSONS LEARNED

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