FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

ATTP 2-91.5 Publication Date (Date Pending)

Document and Media Exploitation Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Final Draft—Not for Implementation)

6 The material in this manual is under development. It is NOT approved doctrine and CANNOT be used for 7 reference or citation.

BISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Distribution Authorized to U.S. Government Agencies ONLY because it requires protection in accordance with AR 380-5, against unauthorized disclosure and as specified by DCS G-3 message DTG 091913ZMAR04. This determination was made on 08 April 2010. Contractor and other requests must be referred to ATTN: ATZS-CDI-D, U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017, or via email at: ATZS-FDC-D@conus.army.mil.

13 DESTRUCTION NOTICE—Destroy by any method that prevents disclosure of contents or reconstruction of the document in accordance with AR 380-5, Chapter 6, Section V.

15

Headquarters Department of the Army

Army Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures No. 2-91.5

20

21

Headquarters Department of the Army Washington, DC, (Date Pending)

Document and Media Exploitation Tactics, 17 **Techniques, and Procedures** 18 (Final Draft—Not for Implementation) 19

Contents

21			Page
22		PREFACE	iv
23	Chapter 1	OVERVIEW	1-1
24		Introduction	1-1
25		Document and Media Exploitation	1-1
26		Document and Media Exploitation Categories	1-1
27		Types of Captured Materials	1-1
28		Document and Media Exploitation Process	1-3
29		Document and Media Exploitation Team Organization and Responsibilitie	es 1-4
30		Value of Document and Media Exploitation Operations	1-4
31	Chapter 2	INITIAL COLLECTION PHASE	2-1
32		Introduction	2-1
33		Initial Collection	2-1
34		Initial Collection Planning	2-1
35		Collect	2-4
36		Screen	2-11
37		Extract and Report Time Sensitive Information	2-12
38		Тад	2-14
39		Inventory and Group	2-16
40		Evacuate	2-20
41	Chapter 3	PROCESSING PHASE	3-1
42		Introduction	3-1

Distribution Restriction: Distribution authorized to U.S. Government agencies only because it requires protection in accordance with AR 380-5 or as specified by DCS G-3 Message DTG 091913Z MAR04. This determination was made on 08 April 2010. Contractor and other requests must be referred to ATTN: ATZS-CDI-D, U.S. Army Intelligence Center, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017, or via email at ATZS-FDC-D@conus.army.mil.

DESTRUCTION NOTICE—Destroy by any method that will prevent disclosure of contents or reconstruction of the document in accordance with AR 380-5.

43		Inventory and Log	
44		Screen and Categorize Captured Material	3-6
45		Recover	3-9
46		Digitize	3-9
47		Transcribe	3-10
48		Translate	3-10
49		Review	3-14
50	Chapter 4	ANALYSIS AND PRODUCTION PHASE	4-1
51		Introduction	4-1
52		Identify and Extract Reportable Information	4-1
53		Evaluate Source Reliability and Information Accuracy	4-3
54		Analyze Information	4-5
55		Assess Reporting	4-10
56		Update Databases	4-10
57	Chapter 5	REPORTING AND DISSEMINATION PHASE	5-1
58		Introduction	5-1
59		Report Information	5-1
60		Assess Reporting	
61		Disseminate Reporting	5-4
62		Upload to the National Harmony Database	5-5
63		Evacuate for Further Processing, Exploitation, or Disposition	5-5
64	Chapter 6	THE NATIONAL HARMONY DATABASE	6-1
65		Introduction	6-1
66		Leveraging the National Harmony Database	6-3
67		Creating Harmony Records	6-6
68		Harmony Tools	6-8
69 70	Appendix A	HANDLING AND PROCESSING OF SPECIFIC LIMITING CRITE	ERIA A-1
71	Appendix B	SWORN STATEMENT	B-1
72		GLOSSARY	Glossary-1
73		REFERENCES	References-1
74		INDEX	Index-1
75			

Figures

77	Figure 1-1. DOMEX process	. 1-4
78	Figure 2-1. Initial collection phase tasks	2-2
79	Figure 2-2. Example of a site sketch	2-4
80	Figure 2-3. Example of marking a room or zone with slash across number	2-5
81	Figure 2-4. Photo of captured material	2-6
82	Figure 2-5. Identify and label network cables	2-8
83	Figure 2-6. Spot report in SALUTE format	2-13

Publication Date (Date Pending)

84	Figure 2-7. Capture tag, DA Form 2745	2-15
85	Figure 2-8. Evidence property tag, DA form 4002	2-16
86	Figure 2-9. Evidence/property custody document DA form 4137	2-19
87	Figure 2-10. Sample captured document tag	2-23
88	Figure 2-11. Sample captured document log	2-24
89	Figure 3-1. Processing phase tasks	3-1
90	Figure 3-2. Sample batch identification number	3-4
91	Figure 3-3. Workflow batch information sheet sample	3-5
92	Figure 3-4. Sample of a valid Harmony number	3-8
93	Figure 3-5. Example translation report	3-13
94	Figure 4-1. Analysis and production tasks	4-1
95	Figure 4-2. Sample DOMEX spot report	4-3
96	Figure 4-3. Example—DOMEX exploitation activities	4-6
97	Figure 4-4. Example—DOCEX and the intelligence disciplines' action	4-7
98	Figure 4-5. Example—MEDEX and the intelligence disciplines' action	4-8
99	Figure 4-6. Example—CELLEX and the intelligence disciplines' action	4-9
100	Figure 4-7. Example—intelligence tasks	4-9
101	Figure 5-1. Reporting and dissemination phase tasks	5-1
102	Figure 5-2. Sample batch report	5-2
103	Figure 6-1. Harmony web page	6-2
104	Figure 6-2. Harmony search tool web page	6-3
105	Figure 6-3. Personal search agent taxonomies	6-5
106	Figure 6-4. Building customer defined queries	6-6
107	Figure 6-5. Harmony number format	6-7
108	Figure 6-6. Example of a DHDS CT	6-8
109	Figure 6-7. Harmony tools	6-9
110	Figure B-1. DA Form 2823 example	B-2
111		

Tables

113	Table 1-1. Examples of captured enemy documents	
114	Table 1-2. Examples of captured enemy materiel	1-3
115	Table 3-1. Categories of captured material	
116	Table 4-1. Source reliability ratings	
117	Table 4-2. Information accuracy ratings	4-4
118	Table 4-3. Source reliability ratings rule set	4-4
119 120	Table 4-4. Information accuracy ratings rule set	4-4

Publication Date (Date Pending)

112

ATTP 2-19.5

Preface

122 This publication provides Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTP) required for Army personnel when conducting 123 Document and Media Exploitation (DOMEX) operations. The document is designed to serve as a reference for 124 multiple personnel at varying echelons. The ATTP provides specific information for Army personnel operating as 125 part of a DOMEX or other exploitation team for the collection, processing, and reporting of DOMEX activities. The 126 manual serves as a reference for staff planners and intelligence personnel at battalion and brigade combat teams. 127 Additionally, the manual provides an understanding of DOMEX activities, procedures, organizations, products, and 128 databases at joint task force, U.S. Army, and the Department of Defense.

- 129 This manual is consistent with the guidelines of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) 130 doctrine reengineering initiative.
- 131 The purpose of this Army TTP publication is to fill an existing doctrinal gap encompassing the TTP on how
- 132 personnel, at the tactical and operational levels, conduct DOMEX operations, collection, and analysis. This TTP
- 133 compliments doctrinal guidance provided in training circular (TC) 2-91.8, Document and Media Exploitation. This 134 publication applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.
- 135 For the purposes of this manual, the term captured materials includes captured enemy documents and captured 136 enemy materiel.
- 137 The U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) is the proponent for this publication. The preparing
- 138 agency is the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence (USAICoE), Fort Huachuca, AZ. Send written comments
- and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to 139
- 140 Commander, ATZS-DCF-D, USAICoE, 550 Cibeque Street, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017. Send comments and
- 141 recommendations by e-mail to ATZS-DCF-D@conus.army.mil. Follow the DA Form 2028 format or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.
- 142
- 143

121

ATTP 2-91.5

144 Chapter 1 145 Overview

146 **INTRODUCTION**

164 165

166

169

170

173

174

182

147 1-1. As the Army refines how it coordinates and processes information derived from captured materials there
148 exists a critical need to identify new tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP). The tools and technology used
149 to extract and analyze information from captured materials will continue to develop and broaden the spectrum
150 of how and what can be gleaned from captured material. The utilization of the document and media exploitation
151 (DOMEX) TTP will help U.S. forces gain and maintain the advantage over the enemy.

152 DOCUMENT AND MEDIA EXPLOITATION

153 1-2. DOMEX is the processing, translation, analysis, and dissemination of collected hardcopy documents and
 154 electronic media that are under the U.S. Government's physical control and are not publicly available (training
 155 circular [TC] 2-91.8).

1-3. DOMEX includes the collection and exploitation of captured equipment, documents, and media to
generate actionable intelligence. DOMEX provides leaders at all echelons with intelligence about enemy forces;
their plans and intentions; and their TTP. It does this through the rapid and accurate extraction, exploitation, and
analysis of acquired documents, cell phones, computers, digital storage devices, video and audio tapes, and
other media and material. DOMEX is a critical part of target exploitation, especially as it relates to actions on
the objective during site exploitation activities.

- 162 1-4. Through DOMEX, information is systematically extracted from all captured materials in response to the commanders' critical information requirements (CCIR). DOMEX activities—
 - Maximize the value of intelligence gained from captured materials.
 - Provide commanders with timely and relevant intelligence to effectively enhance awareness of the enemies' capabilities, operational structures, and intents.
- Provide timely and accurate intelligence support to the commander throughout the full spectrum of operations.
 - Assist in criminal prosecution and legal processes by maintaining chain of custody procedures and preserving the evidentiary value of captured materials.

171 DOCUMENT AND MEDIA EXPLOITATION CATEGORIES

- 172 1-5. DOMEX is divided into the following categories—
 - Document exploitation (DOCEX) is the exploitation of information from documents to include printed manual, letters, diaries, notes, etc.
- Media exploitation (MEDEX) is the extraction and exploitation of digital and analog intelligence data using forensically sound techniques and equipment from captured material.
- Cell phone exploitation (CELLEX) is the exploitation of cell phone files such as phone and subscriber identity module (SIM) card models, phone records, short message service (SMS) messages, and pictures.

180 TYPES OF CAPTURED MATERIALS

- 181 1-6. To assist in their exploitation and evacuation, captured materials are divided into—
 - Captured enemy document (CED).

Publication Date (Date Pending) ATT

• Captured enemy material (CEM).

184 1-7. Captured materials are documents, items of equipment, or materiel in the possession of enemy forces that
185 subsequently end up in the hands of friendly forces, regardless of origin, including U.S. or multinational
186 documents or materiel once in enemy hands. Of the two types of captured materials DOCEX, MEDEX, and
187 CELLEX will more likely fall into CED.

188 CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS

- 189 1-8. A CED is any piece of recorded information—written, printed, engraved, and photographic matter—
 190 relative to the enemy and to weather and terrain data (see table 1-1). CED includes—
 - Printed materials—books, newspapers, pamphlets, operation orders (OPORDs), and identity cards.
 - Handwritten materials—letters, diaries, and notes.
 - Electronically recorded media—computer files, tape recordings, video, sound or voice recordings, and digital media. Digital media usually refers to electronic media that works on digital codes.
 - Storage devices on communications equipment—cell phones, answering machines, and radios.
 - Information engraved or stamped on a weapon or weapon system (qualifies as a document since that information can be exploited).
- 197 198

191

192

193

194 195

196

Table 1-1. Examples of captured enemy documents

	Identify documents			
• • •	Passports. Driver's licenses. Identification (ID) cards. Nationality or citizenship cards.	 Military, police, or civil ID cards. Residence cards. Employee ID cards. Union affiliation cards. 	 Coalition issued ID cards. Voter registration cards. Food ration cards. 	
	Personal documents			
•	Letters and notes.	• Diaries.	Photographs.	
	Official documents			
• • •	Overlays. Field orders. Maps.	Codes.Field manuals.Reports.	 Informal documents such as hand-drawn sketches, diagrams, and drawings. 	
	Data contained on these	e types of memory devices		
•	Zip and Jaz disks. Memory sticks. Digital camera memory devices. Wristwatches that store data.	 Compact flash cards. Extreme digital picture cards. Secure digital memory cards. Personal computer memory cards. 	 Multimedia cards. Smart media cards. Readers and adaptors. Video game consoles and cartridges. 	
	Data contained on magnetic or digital storage devices			
• • •	Compact disks. Digital video (DV) disks. Floppy disks (3.5" and 5.25"). Magnetic tapes.	 Digital cameras. Audio tapes. Video home systems. Beta video tapes. 	8-track tapes.8-mm tapes.Hi-8 tapes.Mini-DV tapes.	

Publication Date (Date Pending)

Weapons systems. Weapon components such as improvised explosive devices (IEDs). 1-10. CEM also include all types of foreign and nonforeign equipment— Found on a detainee of on the battlefield that may have a military application. • Identified on the collection requirements list within annex B (Intelligence) of the OPORD. That is unidentified, appears modified, or is otherwise out of the ordinary or unexpected. • Table 1-2. Examples of captured enemy materiel Unidentified and modified warfighting equipment and associated materiel Self-propelled weapons. Vehicles. Components of equipment, explosive materiel, and Weapons. Radios. technology applications Aircraft. Unidentified and modified associated with improvised military or personal property Artillery. explosive devices. or gear. Note. This includes any related spares, repair parts, and support equipment. Computer hardware equipment Central processing units. Mainframe computers. Printers. • Desktop computers. Servers. . Scanners (sheet-fed, flatbed, film). Laptop computers. Personal digital assistants. Computer drives (external and internal) External magnetic hard Zip drives. Magnetic tape drives. • drives. Floppy drives. Micro drives. External digital hard drives. Flash drives. Tape drives. . Jaz drives. Kev drives. Peripherals and network devices Data cables and wires. Hubs. Routers. • • Docking stations. Power cradles and chargers. Spare batteries. **Communications materiel**

1-9. CEM includes foreign warfighting equipment and associated equipment (see table 1-2)—for example—

- Radios. High-power cordless phones. Pagers. • ٠ Antennae systems. Satellite phones. Standard cordless phones. Cellular phones. Fax machines. Digital answering machines. Subscriber identity module Global Positioning System Caller identification boxes. cards. receivers. Video recorders. •
- 209 1-11. For more information on CED and CEM refer to TC 2-91.8.

210 DOCUMENT AND MEDIA EXPLOITATION PROCESS

1-12. DOMEX plays a major role in facilitating the commander's ability to discern and recognize the enemy's
 intent and patterns in operations. The historical accountability of captured material is essential to fully
 comprehend, discover and translate information and intelligence within documents and various forms of media
 and cellular devices.

- 1-13. The DOMEX process (as depicted in figure 1-1) is organized into four phases necessary to perform and
 improve accuracy in accountability, information extraction, and evacuation of captured materials. The four
 phases of the DOMEX process are—
 - Initial collection

CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIAL

Weapons.

•

199 200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

218

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- **219** Proce
- 220
 - 0
- 221
- Processing
- Analysis and production
 - Reporting and dissemination



Figure 1-1. DOMEX process

1-14. Figure 1-1 identifies each phase of the DOMEX process as well as the tasks that are completed during
 each phase. Conducting these tasks facilitates continuous accountability, information extraction, analysis, and
 evacuation of captured material. One of the most important aspects of DOMEX is that it helps to answer the
 CCIR, specifically the priority information requirements (PIR) and the information derived from DOMEX can
 lead to thorough preparation and planning of future operations.

228 DOCUMENT AND MEDIA EXPLOITATION TEAM ORGANIZATION 229 AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1-15. DOMEX teams are task-organized based on theater and national intelligence requirements, tactical and
 operational force structures, threat environments, and assigned missions and roles. The corps or joint document
 exploitation center (JDEC) can organize DOMEX teams from its organic assets to meet immediate requirements
 of echelons without DOMEX support. These teams may be attached to maneuver elements and can deploy
 forward or support sustainment area units as required.
- 1-16. At lower echelons (brigade and below) DOMEX teams become involved in the DOMEX process in the
 earliest phases (Initial Collection and Processing) while DOMEX teams at division and above are more
 involved during the latter phases (Analysis and Production and Reporting and Dissemination). DOMEX teams
 have ideally received specialized DOMEX training. However, the overwhelming volume of DOMEX-related
 captured materials acquired during recent military operations, and their potential for providing information of
 immediate tactical value, have created the need for ad hoc exploitation teams to fulfill a variety of DOMEX
 tasks at brigade and lower echelons.
- 1-17. DOMEX teams may be involved in conducting all four phases in the DOMEX process at lower echelons.
 However, there are other individuals (Soldiers on patrol) and teams (such as site exploitation teams or raid
 support teams [RST]) that also conduct the initial collection and processing phases in the DOMEX process.
 Once captured materials are collected and processed the DOMEX teams will complete the final phases of
 Analysis and Reporting and Dissemination.

247 VALUE OF DOCUMENT AND MEDIA EXPLOITATION OPERATIONS

248 1-18. Efficient and timely DOMEX operations provide intelligence analysts with leads and/or details of enemy
 249 organizations, capabilities, and intentions ultimately increasing the commanders' situational awareness.

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- DOMEX is of great importance to various intelligence specialties in full spectrum operations. DOMEX may provide the human intelligence (HUMINT) collector information that will help in conducting interrogations or developing certain approaches to use when interrogating detainees. DOMEX may also provide information that leads to the capture and apprehension or conviction of those who produce improvised explosive devices. The intelligence produced from DOMEX may also close gaps in intelligence associated with how and who the enemy is talking to via various means of communications.
- 256 1-19. DOMEX operations are conducted to:
 - Deprive the enemy of their resources.
 - Protect potential targets.
- Gain intelligence.

258

260

• Gather forensic evidence.

1-18. Commanders recognize that as a force multiplier DOMEX teams must be pushed down to the tactical
 level in order to enable the rapid exploitation and evacuation of the captured material for follow-on operations.
 DOMEX teams accelerate the timely feedback by higher-echelon analytical fusion centers for ground tactical
 commanders.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

265	Chapter 2
266	Initial Collection Phase
267	INTRODUCTION
268 269	2-1. U.S. forces collect and conduct initial screening during the initial collection phase. Proper collection and handling procedures are vital to successful document and media exploitation (DOMEX) operations; they
270 271	• Ensure that source-associated documents are available during detainee screenings, interrogations, and debriefing operations;
272 273	• Facilitate the efficient and effective processing, analysis, and reporting of DOMEX-derived information
274	• Ensure the proper safeguarding of intelligence and evidentiary value of documents and media;
275	• Enable forensic experts to conduct exploitation of digital media in its unaltered form
276	• Provide the legal protections of detainee property under the Geneva Conventions.
277 278	Poor collection practices can inhibit or prevent the effective exploitation of the captured enemy documents (CEDs) and/or captured enemy materiel (CEM).

279 INITIAL COLLECTION

289

290

291

292

280 2-2. "Collectors" refer to personnel or elements that conduct the collect task during the initial collection
 phase. Collectors may be members of the capturing unit, site exploitation team, DOMEX team, human
 intelligence (HUMINT) collection team, raid support team (RST), weapons intelligence team (WIT), or
 battalion intelligence staff. Regardless of how U.S. and multinational forces initially obtain captured materials,
 the collector is responsible for ensuring proper collections procedures are followed.

285 2-3. Tactical operations, such as raids and cordon and search operations, often result in substantial yields of
 286 captured materials. Soldiers and leaders must understand the importance of the collecting team's initial
 287 collection, handling, and exploitation of captured materials and their relationship to the overall success of the
 288 DOMEX process. Proper team collection, handling and exploitation—

- Feed the intelligence and operations processes.
 - May quickly answer commander's critical information requirements (CCIR).
 - Lead to follow-on tactical operations.
 - Assist in the prosecution of criminals.

293 2-4. Collaboration between collectors and DOMEX personnel is critical to exploitation success. Following the
 294 capture of a site or location it must be cleared to ensure safe entry. Other agencies or teams may be needed such
 295 as Explosive Ordinance Detachment (EOD) teams to clear the site of explosive devices or material that may
 296 have been booby trapped.

297 INITIAL COLLECTION PLANNING

298 2-5. Commanders and staffs use the military decisionmaking process (MDMP) for planning, and small unit
 299 leaders use troop leading procedures to plan and prepare for exploitation operations. These processes provide
 300 universally understood and commonly used procedures as described in field manual (FM) 5-0. ATTP 3-90.15
 301 provides information of planning and conducting site exploitation operations.

302 2-6. During initial collection planning the S-2 and staff conducts an analysis of the CCIR and subsequent
 303 priority intelligence requirements (PIR). The role, scope, and phases of DOMEX activities are delineated and
 304 included in the intelligence annex and pre-mission briefings.

```
Publication Date (Date Pending)
```

As when preparing for any mission or operations thorough planning is crucial. Battalion staffs plan for the DOMEX operations of their subordinate units. They provide intelligence below the battalion level by task organizing intelligence personnel or they train company or platoon personnel in specific handling, screening, and inventorying techniques. The staff considers the commanders intent, and specifically the purpose of the operation.

2-8. The DOMEX team must also conduct planning in preparation for operations. The team leader must
ensure all team members are familiar with the DOMEX process beginning with the tasks of the initial collection
phase identified below in figure 2-1.



313

Figure 2-1. Initial collection phase tasks

314 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

315	2-9.	Prior to beginning the initial collection phase the DOMEX team leader should (list not all inclusive):
316		Conduct a detailed mission analysis.
317		• Review all relevant related information such as—
318		 Target packet for target site.
319		 Current intelligence requirements.
320		 Intelligence summary of the target.
321 322		• Review intelligence requirements. (This will be based on the current unit intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance [ISR] plan and mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support
323 324 225		available-time available and civil considerations [METT-TC]. It is important to prioritize collections efforts prior to arriving on scene in order to collect the most important captured material first if pageible)
320		 Develop a timeline for conducting the search and collection of contured meterial
320		 Develop a uniferine for conducting the search and concerton of captured material. Identify required/available number of personnel.
328		 Identify required equipment and/or supplies
320		 Conduct risk assessments Consider—
330		 Structural considerations (engineering faults, structural integrity)
331		 Hazardous materials (such as explosives, chemical and radiological materials and devices or
332		• Trazardous materials (such as exposives, chemical and radiological materials and devices of toxic industrial chemicals and materials).
333		 Biohazards (such as toxins, decaying bodies, or diseases endemic to the site).
334		 Insurgents, criminals, or local populace.
335		• Review appropriate unit standing operating procedures (SOP).
336		• Understand proper search procedures (person, vehicle or facility).
337		• Identify types of captured material likely to be found.
338		Understand proper handling procedures
339		• Understand the relevance of the site to materials collected
340		Identify potential hazards
341 342 343	2-10 mem team	. The team leader should ensure all team members are trained and prepared for the task. Each team ber should review and understand all relevant SOPs and procedures identified above. Additionally, the should prepare for the mission by organizing and gathering required equipment, supplies, and forms.
344 345	2-11 for c	. Needed items will vary depending on the specific mission but the following items are typically required ollection:

246	• Zip look have (assorted sizes)
340	 Zip lock bags (assolited sizes). Paper bags
3/8	 Paper onvelopes (assorted sizes)
340	 Faper envelopes (assoried sizes). Large volume packaging material (mail bags, duffle bags, waterproof bags)
250	 Large volume packaging material (man bags, durne bags, waterproof bags). Large book
251	 Log book. Digital semara with oners memory card (ensure semara aquinment is set to the correct data and time).
252	 Digital camera with spare memory card (ensure camera equipment is set to the correct date and time). Video comero
30Z	 Video camera. Dispectric systemated to alecta (DAT)
353	• Biometric automated toolsets (BA1).
354	• Handheld interagency identity detection equipment (HIIDE).
355	• Electrical tape (2 colors minimum).
356	• Digital or tape voice recorder.
357	• Sketching materials.
358	• Safety goggles.
359	• Chalk.
360	• Chem-lights.
361	• Latex or rubber gloves.
362	• Flashlights
363	• Spare batteries.
364	2-12. The following forms are needed and teams should have them on hand and/or ready to print—
365	• Capture Tags DD 2745.
366	• Evidence/Property Tag DA Form 4002.
367	• Evidence/Property Custody Form DA 4137.
368	• Sworn Statement DA 2823.
369 GF	NERAL HANDLING PROCEDURES
000 GE	
370	2-13. The proper handling of material is critically important. In handling captured materials, personnel involved
371	in all phases of the DOMEX process must take every precaution to preserve the evidentiary value of original materials. Captured materials may notentially carry the fingerprints of individuals being charged in criminal
373	proceedings.
074	
374	2-14. Captured materials should not be handled before their actual collection. Trained collectors use extreme
376	threat environments may require the fast pick up and bagging of evidence by untrained personnel consequently
377	without the prerequisite protection of forensic evidence.
070	
378	2-15. Because the actual collection of captured materials is key to the DOMEX process, when trained collectors
380	destroying forensic materials
000	
381	2-16. Before handling captured material, consider additional evidence that may be obtained from the material and follow the appropriate handling macadume. For example, when collecting a compact disk (CD) consider
302	not only the information written to the CD but also possible finger prints on the CD. Be mindful to collect
384	associated media, cables, cradles, and power adapters.
385	2.17 Contured material that may constitute avidence in level propositions against persons or groups
386	of significant crimes must be safeguarded or secured separately from other captured material when practicable
207	or significant entries must be sureguined of secured separatory norm offici captured material when practicable.
387	Tags identifying such captured material should be marked "CRIMINAL EVIDENCE." This captured material
387	Tags identifying such captured material should be marked "CRIMINAL EVIDENCE." This captured material should be reported as soon as possible by the capturing unit to the military police (MP) or other personnel

390 *Note*. Always wear gloves when handling captured material.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

391 COLLECT

392 2-18. The collection of captured materials is the U.S. and multinational forces' initial acquisition of threat393 documents and materiel. Proper collection and handling procedures are vital to the DOMEX process.

394 SITE CONSIDERATIONS

2-19. Carefully recording the site prior to handling CEM or CED is imperative to accurately document and
 record information regarding where and how captured material was found. Recording the site is part of the
 collection process and should be done in accordance with unit SOP, the information provided below are
 example methods.

2-20. Information derived from the placement of items and how they were arranged will help in forming
valuable information that may not be recognized at first. Photographing material as it was found at the site
provides a graphic record of the captured materials' possible relationships to other items that support the
DOMEX process. Collectors must annotate or otherwise include the captured materials' tag with a digital
photograph or sketch to ensure their accountability and traceability. The following steps will help in collecting
and recording the site:

- 405
 406
 406
 407
 408
 408
 409
 Sketch the site. (See figure 2-2 for an example of a site sketch.)
 409
 Draw sketch in a two dimensional, bird's eye view.
 409
 Emplace a directional arrow that depicts the direction of north.
 409
 Label where detainees were captured or found.
 - Write in address or geocoordinates of the site location.
 - Name of collector, unit identifier, and date time group should be identified on the sketch.



412

410

411

Figure 2-2. Example of a site sketch

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

413	•	Mark the rooms
415	•	Mark the rooms

415

416

417

418

419

• Label rooms and areas by "Zone 1,2,3..." in accordance to site sketch

• Remember to identify windows – If a person is found in a room with a window and a phone was found outside that room make sure to make note. People often throw incriminating materials out of their location if possible.

• After rooms have been searched or captured materials removed place a slash across the number to identify to other personnel rooms have been searched. See figure 2-3.



420	Figure 2-3. Example of marking a room or zone with slash across number
421	• Photograph and video record the site.
422	• From all corners of rooms take photos making sure to capture all features and material to be
423	collected.
424	• Move to the center of the room and facing out at each of the four corners of the room take
425	additional photos.
426	• Ensure that room/zone marking, for example: 1,2,3, is visible when taking a photo of the room.
427	This will be matched to the site sketch and should be documented in the photo log that is created
428	simultaneously which is explained in the inventory and group task.
429	 Photograph documents, and any material too large or dangerous to remove from the site such as
430 431	large equipment, ordnance, and hazardous materials (notify appropriate personnel for ordnance and hazardous materials)
401	Narious particles of the site exterior should be related such as
432	 various portions of the site exterior should be photographica such as.
400	■ looltops,
434	entrance and exits
435	• locations of areas containing captured material.
436	 Photograph intentionally hidden items.
437	 Photograph intentionally damaged items.
438	 Photograph items that, once packaged, may lose significance of their original positioning.
439	 Photograph items that cannot be removed (i.e. graffiti).
440	 Photograph items that meet collection requirements.
441	 Photograph serial numbers on high value items or items of interest.
442	 Photograph items unique to the area.
443	 Photograph items that relay new enemy TTPs.
444	 Ensure one batch photo is taken with all markings indicating that it is captured material
445	 Ensure one sanitized batch photo is taken with no markings present.
446 447 448	2-21. Figure 2-4 is an example of a batch photo taken with markings indicating that it is captured material. If detainees are captured a sanitized photograph of each batch of captured material will assist in their release by identifying their personal belongings.



463

464

465

466

Figure 2-4. Photo of captured material

450 COLLECT CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS

451 2-22. CED can be invaluable to the tactical mission table 1-1 identifies examples of CED. CED can indicate
 452 possible cache locations, rallying points, future intentions, and other information vital to the tactical
 453 commander.

454 Special CED Handling Considerations

455 2-23. When handling CED always strive to prevent damage or further damage to all captured material. There456 are unique handling and safeguarding procedures for paper documents, digital devices, and networked devices.

457 Paper Documents

- 458 2-24. Special care must be taken when handling paper documents, the quality of evidence and printed
 459 information can easily be degraded by water or inadvertent rough handling. For example, wet or damp
 460 documents, when placed in plastic, can transfer ink to the plastic lining resulting in damage to the document. An
 461 already difficult to read document could become completely illegible, possibly resulting in a loss of intelligence
 462 value.
 - Keep paper documents separate from one another. Do not mix documents from one room or site with another.
 - Place documents in paper/cardboard containers first and then in zip-lock plastic bags, trash bags, or water proof containers.

467 Digital Devices

- 468 2-25. When handling digital devices, personnel involved in all phases of the DOMEX process must take every
 469 precaution to preserve the evidentiary value of the original devices. Digital devices may potentially carry the
 470 fingerprints of individuals being charged in criminal proceedings. It is therefore necessary, when possible, for
 471 handlers at every location to wear appropriate latex gloves to preserve evidence, which may be extracted
 472 through fingerprint analysis or other biometric means.
- 473 2-26. All digital media should be captured in spite of its apparent functional state. Damaged, broken, or
 474 disabled digital media can often be exploited from internal components by expert technical analysts. Intentional
 475 damage is an indicator that the device may contain important data. Intentional damage to digital devices may

2-6

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

476 have occurred in an attempt to deny information and should be noted by exploitation or collection team 477 personnel. Photograph damaged equipment in the condition in which it is found before collecting.

478 2-27. Portable digital devices include handheld computing devices such as portable digital assistants, cellular 479 phones, media storage such as MP3s. If they are discovered with the power on then leave them on. If the device is off, leave them off. If the device is on, the team should make every effort to keep the device charged until it 480 can be turned over to specialized personnel or teams who can exploit and maintain the device properly. The 481 482 purpose of this is so the computer memory is not altered for evidence purposes. When handling portable digital 483 devices:

- 484 Do not answer a phone if it rings. 485 If the phone is turned off, leave it off. If it is on, leave it on. Do not play with the phone (i.e. extend and retract the antenna on a satellite phone). 486 487
 - Collect all associated peripherals cables, keyboard, etc.
 - Do not attempt to view or play any captured digital media (except as noted in para 2-28). Attempts at exploring the contents of systems by untrained non-media exploitation personnel may inadvertently overwrite deleted file information, save over hidden unallocated space, or initiate "wipe clean" programs.

492 2-28. Collectors should annotate all actions taken with digital devices. This information is critical for media 493 exploitation technicians as well as the intelligence staff that will conduct the debriefing. Concerning computers, 494 collectors-

- Jiggle the mouse if the screen is blank, and either photograph or write down what appears on the • screen.
 - Record any applications that are open. Maximize, record, and photograph any minimized programs. Minimize again before photographing the next screen.
 - Do not save anything. Accidentally saving something could save over something hidden in unallocated space. In Microsoft operating systems, when a file is deleted, only the reference to the file is removed (unless deletion software is used); that data in the file remains on the disk and is considered unallocated space. Data will be lost to media exploitation technicians if a file is saved over the deleted file.
- 504 Do not use normal shut down procedures. To shut down digital devices, pull the power cord from the 505 wall or remove the battery from the device.
 - Terminate network connection by pulling network cables.
 - Collect all peripherals cables, keyboards, etc.

508 2-29. Digital media frequently has intelligence value and can be extremely time consuming to exploit; therefore 509 it is rarely exploited at the tactical level. The extraction of fragile digital information from seized computer/digital devices requires dedicated computer forensic equipment, software, and the expertise of media 510 511 exploitation technicians.

512 Networked Devices

488

489

490

491

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

506

507

520

521

513 2-30. If digital devices are networked, the recorder must annotate the network topology. Mapping the topology 514 allows media exploitation technicians to recreate the network. Annotating network topology can be 515 accomplished quickly utilizing colored tape or markers so each cable can later be identified by color. This 516 procedure is only required for network cables; all other cables should simply be disconnected. Disconnect 517 computers from the network so that another individual can't remotely access the device and delete potentially 518 important information. See figure 2-5 for graphic on how to label network connection cables.

- 2-31. Preferred methods to identify the network topology include: 519
 - Wrap a strip of color tape around the ends of each cable. •
 - Photograph the setup so the technicians can note where each cable goes.



Figure 2-5. Identify and label network cables

523Note. It is important to be aware of wireless connections and activity in the area that captured524material is being collected. Data or digital evidence on some devices such as mobile or smart phones525can be overwritten or deleted while the device remains activated. Turn off all wireless interfaces to526include Bluetooth and WIFI connection the DOMEX element may have on their person or in527surrounding area.

528 COLLECTING CAPTURED MATERIAL ASSOCIATED WITH A DETAINEE

529 2-32. Capturing units remove all documents or material, except for one official primary identification
 530 document, from detainees to safeguard them from alteration or destruction. The capturing unit evacuates these
 531 captured materials with, but not on the detainees. Following interrogation, the HUMINT collector or DOMEX
 532 team, per unit SOP, in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, decides which personal documents or
 533 materiel to return to the detainees.

534 2-33. Secure and search the detainees employing the search, silence, segregate, speed, safeguard, and tag (5Ss + T) method and secure all documents, media, and materials in the area of capture.

- 536 2-34. Detainees may retain protective military equipment such as helmets; protective masks; body armor;
 537 identification cards and tags; and insignias of grade, service, and nationality—only after the items have been
 538 searched for any hidden documents or materiel. For further information captured material associated with a
 539 detainee see Article 17, Part III, Section I, Geneva Conventions, FM 2-22.3, and JP 3-63.
- 540 2-35. The following list of the 5Ss+T method outlines important considerations when collecting captured 541 material associated with the detainee.

ATTP 2-91.5 Publication Date (Date Pending)

542	• Search - Search captives for weapons and ammunition, items of intelligence value, and other
545	
544	Note. Conduct same-gender searches when possible. If mixed-gender searches are necessary for
545	speed or security, conduct them in a respectful manner and avoid any action that could be interpreted
546	as sexual molestation or assault. To prevent allegations of sexual misconduct, the on-site supervisor
547	carefully controls Soldiers who perform mixed-gender searches.
548	• Segregate - Segregate captives by rank, gender, nationality, and status.
549 550	• Silence - Do not allow captives to speak or allow anyone to speak to them. Speak to captives only to give orders.
551	• Speed - Remove captives from the battlefield as quickly as possible.
552 553	 Safeguard - Safeguard captives according to the Geneva Conventions and the U.S. policy. Provide medical care as needed
554 555	 Tag - Tag captives with a DD Form 2745 Enemy Prisoner of War Capture Tag or a field-expedient capture tag that includes the following information:
556	- Deta of contura
550	 Date of capture. Leastion of contume (and coordinates)
557	Location of capture (grid coordinates).
558	• Capturing unit.
559 560	• Special circumstances of capture (how the person was captured, if they resisted, if they gave up, and so forth).
561 562	<i>Note</i> . The capturing unit must complete a capture tag, failure to do so hinders further processing and disposition.
563 564 565	2-36. Along with following the 5Ss+T method, other steps should also be considered when collecting and documenting captured material with detainees. Take evidentiary close up photographs of captured material and detainees—
566	Photograph captured materials/evidence as found.
567	 Photograph the detainee together with captured material
568	 Provinity (establishes relation between individual and the cantured material)
569	 Photograph detainee with their identification visible.
570 571 572 573	2-37. Documents associated with human sources are normally exploited, at least initially, during the tactical interrogation or debriefing of the detainee. HUMINT collectors typically use these documents during planning and preparation for interrogation of the detainee. If a duplication capability exists in the operational area, collectors should make copies of all personal documents which may contain intelligence information.
574 575 576	2-38. Thoroughly check items, such as wallets or notepads, for inconspicuous pockets that may contain contact information. Contact information such as phone numbers, e-mail addresses, web addresses, and physical addresses are typically found in —
577	• Address books.
578	• Daily planners.
579	Receints
580	Wallets
500	 vv allClS. Notebooks
501	 INDIEDUOKS. Dusings condet
282	• Business cards.
583	• Loose scraps of paper.

584 Safeguard Original Captured Material With Detainees

- 585 2-39. The capturing unit or team, is responsible for properly safeguarding captured material that accompanies
 586 detainees. The objective is to ensure the captured material can be used as evidence or help investigators or
 587 interrogators question the detainees about items that were in their possession.
- 2-40. Responsibilities and procedures must clearly be established by unit SOP regarding the handling of
 detainee captured material. These items will be returned if the detainee's statement vindicates them of a crime
 or criminal act and are not a threat to friendly forces.

591 Pocket Litter

- 592 2-41. Pocket litter normally refers to the personal property discovered in the possession of a detainee. Although
 593 scraps of paper and notes may seem insignificant at the time of capture, this type of personal property can be
 594 extremely useful during screening and HUMINT operations. The may provide insight into what motivates an
 595 individual to cooperate. Pocket litter may also contain contact information that is vital in conducting tactical
 596 follow-on operations.
- 597 2-42. Inventory The integrity of personal property must be maintained at all times. When items (such as a
 598 phone) from a detainee's pocket litter are separated, for either additional exploitation by a technical expert, or
 599 preparation for interrogation operations, the document handler must ensure that a correlation can be made to the
 600 correct detainee and the remainder of the personal property. It is critical that analysts and HUMINT collectors
 601 are able to discern which items were actually captured on a person; failure to establish links between personal
 602 property and detainees may result in the premature release of detainees.
- 43. Handle Appropriately The capturing unit and each subsequent handler of captured materials must
 ensure that material is not damaged, defaced, or that its intelligence or evidentiary potential is not degraded in
 any way. Do not mark, alter, or deface original captured documents.
- Evacuate with the Detainee Personal property may receive the same batch number as the rest of the material it was captured with, but must remain segregated from the rest of the batch. Personal property will generally accompany the detainee to whom it belongs.

609 CAPTURED ENEMY MATERIAL (CEM) AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- 610 2-45. Before inventorying captured materials, personnel involved in their handling must ascertain whether
 611 hazardous materials are rendered safe; personnel safety is the first priority. In the event that munitions or other
 612 hazardous materials, such as chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosives (CBRNE),
 613 are discovered during the inventory of captured materials, evacuate the area immediately and summon the
 614 appropriate authorities.
- 615 2-46. The EOD unit can initially assess and neutralize found munitions. These munitions may include single
 616 munitions, captured enemy ammunition sites, and items recovered during military operations (patrols, raids,
 617 maneuvers). For safe handling procedures, consult trained professionals such as the EOD unit, support battalion
 618 ammunition specialists, a CBRNE representative, or another appropriate activity in accordance with the unit's
 619 SOP.
- 620 2-47. When handling hazardous material considerations include—
 - If hazardous materials, such as chemical, biological, radioactive, nuclear substance are discovered during the inventory of captured material, take immediate action to reduce the possibility of personal injury by evacuating the area and summoning the appropriate authorities such as EOD, CBRNE, or WIT.
 - Always make sure that hazardous material, weapons, weapons making material, and ammo are rendered safe by EOD.
 - If materials are determined to be unsafe and identified for destruction, photograph and document the condition of the captured materials before items are destroyed.

621

622

623

624

625

626

627

628

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

629 Military Weapons and Equipment

630 2-48. Weapons and ammunition discovered during a raid or site exploitation operation must first be cleared and
631 then properly stored as hazardous materials. Some items that must never be packaged together include weapons
632 and ammunition, as well as explosives and blasting caps.

633 2-49. Separate all weapons, ammunition, and weapon-making materials. Never package materials together that
634 could possibly result in an explosion, misfire, or similar incident. All weapons and ammunition must be
635 inventoried and photographed. Record weapons serial numbers and ammunition by type and quantity. If
636 weapons, ammunition, and weapon-making materials are altered by the capturing unit, site exploitation team, or
637 EOD, ensure a record of the alteration is included in the mission summary. The following information should be
638 extracted and reported from military weapons and equipment:

- Serial numbers.
- Nomenclature.
 - Condition.

641

642

652

655

657 658

660

662

663

664

668

669

670

671

• Alterations.

643 Improvised Explosive Devices

644 2-50. An *improvised explosive device* is a device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating
645 destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass,
646 or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from nonmilitary components. (joint
647 publication [JP] 3-07.2). Many of the materials that can be used as components in an IED are often not
648 dangerous on their own. However, the discovery of a combination of various materials used to make IEDs often
649 indicates the possibility that IED-assembly activities may be occurring.

650 2-51. IED and suspected IED components must be photographed and inventoried much like other captured651 materials. Possible IED component materials may include:

- Car alarms.
- Doorbells.
- Cell phones.
 - Two-way radios.
- Batteries.
 - Electronic components.
 - Wires.
- Wiring harnesses.
 - Timers.
- Phones.

Note. The Weapons Intelligence Team (WIT) is frequently interested in IED components as well as weapon modifications employed by the enemy. All identified IED-making equipment should be reported to the nearest WIT for further analysis.

665 SCREEN

- 466 2-52. Hasty screening and assessment is conducted primarily to identify and extract information of immediate
 466 tactical value. For effective screening:
 - Be familiar with intelligence indicators associated with the CCIR.
 - Prepare a list of characteristics captured material is likely to have in common with indicators associated with the CCIR. This will serve as a guide to follow when reviewing documents and material and increase probability that the screening will identify relevant captured material.
- 672 2-53. Actions conducted during screening operations—

Publication Date (Date Pending)

673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680	 Based on the CCIR, review each item and determine if item is indicated as a priority for collection. Assign a category to the item. See chapter 3 for categorizing captured material. Prioritize each item for translation or exploitation. For example if an information requirement states that digital thumb drives are being used to send encrypted messages to adversaries, then any captured material found in a search that appears to be a digital thumb drive would be something a collector would single out and make a priority for exploitation. Identify items that may need special handling due to classification, fragile state of material, value of materiel, etc.
681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688	 2-54. When identified, time-sensitive information is reported using the unit SOP directed immediate precedence report format. Copies of all reports will accompany the captured material through the evacuation process. Included with this information is- Date of hasty screening. Place of the hasty screening. Rank and name of the screener. Rank and name of the supporting linguist. Rank and name of the individual supervising the screening effort.
689 690 691 692 693 694	<i>Important Note</i>. Under no circumstances will efforts be made to review or exploit magnetic media at the field site. These items will be carefully safeguarded from damage until they can be evacuated to appropriate technical experts such as media exploitation personnel.Media exploitation personnel may be found at the brigade level as part of the task- organized DOMEX teams. Media exploitation personnel are also found at facilities such the JDEC and the Combined Media Processing Center (CMPC).

695 EXTRACT AND REPORT TIME SENSITIVE INFORMATION

696 2-55. Extracting and reporting time-sensitive information occurs at each unit or activity that acquires captured697 material. At the tactical level this task occurs during the hasty screening of captured material.

- 698 2-56. During the screening process if an item or document provides perishable and actionable intelligence then
 699 composing a spot report is imperative. Spot reports are used at each echelon to ensure the timely reporting of
 700 time-sensitive information. For example, a DOMEX team learns that the enemy plans to launch an attack within
 701 a few hours based on captured material translated. This information needs to be reported immediately. The spot
 702 report is the appropriate report format to use in disseminating this critical information.
- 2-57. Spot reportable documents Once reported on site, the S-2 section should ask for these items first in order to quickly exploit potential actionable information. Additionally, the S-2 must be notified of spot reported documents to ensure that duplicate reporting does not occur.
- 2-58. Although the precise format for a spot report is in accordance with unit SOPs, the standard spot report is
 in the size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment (SALUTE) format. Figure 2-6 depicts the format and
 provides instruction for completing a spot report.

ATTP 2-91.5

TO: Usually the address of the supported S2/G2 (according to unit SOP). **FROM:** Your unit or team designation or your duty position, as appropriate. **DTG:** The date-time group of when the report is being submitted. **Report Number:** From local SOP.

1. (S) ize/Who: Expressed as a quantity and echelon or size (for example, 1 X BDE). If multiple echelons are involved in the activity being reported, there can be multiple entries (for example, 1 X BDE; 2 X BN). Nonstandard units are reported as such (for example, bomb-making class; support staff).

2. (A)ctivity/What: This line is the focal point of the report and relates to the PIR or important non-PIR information being reported. It should be a concise bullet statement.

3. (L)ocation/Where: Generally a grid coordinate, including the 100,000-meter grid zone designator. The entry can also be an address, if appropriate, but still should include an 8-digit grid coordinate. City names will always be followed by the two-character country code. If the activity being reported involves movement (for example, advance, withdrawal), the location entry will include "From" and "To" entries. The route used will be reported under "Equipment/How".

4. (U)nit/Who: This entry identifies who is performing the activity described in the "Activity/What" entry. Include the complete designation of a military unit, identification of a civilian or insurgent group, or the full name of an individual, as appropriate.

5. (T)ime/When: For a future event, this is when the activity will initiate. Past events are usually not the subject of SALUTE reports but if a past event is to be reported, the Time/When entry will generally reflect when the event ended. Ongoing events are reported as such. Reports of composition of forces, morale, and electronic technical data and other non-event topics are reported as ongoing. When reporting on a disposition, the "Time/When" entry is generally the last time the source was at the disposition.

6. (E)quipment/How: The information reported in this entry clarifies, completes, and/or expands upon information reported in any of the previous entries. It includes information concerning equipment involved, tactics used, and any follow-up information not reported in the previous paragraphs.

7. Remarks: Use this entry to report the source of the information, whether a person, a CED, opensource media, or other source. Include the date of information and the PIR that the reported information addresses. Include map data for coordinates given in the "Location/Where" entry, stating map series name, sheet number, scale, and edition. If there are enclosures to the SALUTE report, such as sketches, annotate them here.

NOTE: The above examples are for guidance and not to be construed as strict requirements. SALUTE reports of combat activity may only contain a word or two in each entry, whereas Intelligence reports tend to include more detail.

Figure 2-6. Spot report in SALUTE format

2-59. To prevent redundant reporting, each team, activity, or echelon receiving captured materials is
responsible for ascertaining whether the time-sensitive information was previously reported disseminating a
spot report. A copy of each spot report is forwarded with the original captured material as it is evacuated
through intelligence channels.

714

709

715 **TAG**

728

730

731

738

739 740

743

744

745

746

2-60. Proper tagging of captured materials is the initiation of the chain of custody and accountability and must
be performed as soon as possible after capture and continued throughout the DOMEX process. Failure to
properly identify or handle captured materials can result in the loss of intelligence or degrade the evidentiary
value of information.

2-61. DD Form 2745 (See figure 2-7) is the preferred form used to fill out information ranging from date of
capture of an enemy prisoner of war, description of weapons, special equipment, and documents. DD 2745 tags
are extremely durable and easily attach to materials and bags with metal wires or twist ties. Review unit SOPs
and ensure compliance with proper tagging procedures. The most frequently referrenced item on the DD 2745 is
the serial number. It is used to establish the chain of custody which simplifies transfer of captured materials to
other echelons. Minimum requirements for filling out capture tag are:

- 725 other echelons. Minimum requirements for filling out capture tag are:
 726 Date-time group (DTG) the item was captured.
 727 Serial number.
 - Place the item was captured. Six to eight digit grid coordinates and a description.
- Identity of the source, if applicable.
 - Summary of the circumstances of captured material.
 - Identity of capturing unit.

2-62. DA Form 4002, Evidence Property Tag, (see figure 2-8) may also be used to tag captured materials. This
self-adhesive form can be attached directly to captured materials or to packaging materials/bags of captured
materials. Use caution when attaching the form so that the items are not damaged. Do not mark directly on the
items. Evidence property tags may correspond with the serial numbers annotated on DD Form 2745 Capture
Tag, to establish a connection between items. The DA Form 4002 is used to facilitate tracking evidence.

- 737 2-63. When tagging captured material and detainees ensure that:
 - Tags are securely attached to the item itself and to the shipping container.
 - Weather-resistant tags are used and if they are not available use material (for example, rations packing) on which pertinent capture data can be recorded.
- 741 2-64. There are two procedures for marking and tagging captured material. The procedure used depends on742 whether or not the captured item is associated with a captured person.
 - Captured material with detainees: Secure tag onto the captured person and any associated captured material with the three-part EPW tag (DD Form 2745).
 - Captured material not associated with a detainee: Secure tag to the piece of equipment and associated document with part C of the EPW capture tag.

1. DATE AND TIME OF C	APTURE 2. SER	RIAL NO.				
			CAPTURE TAG (PART A)			
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	For use of this form see AR 190.8			
5. RANK 6	SERVICE NO.		The proponent agency is DCSOPS.			
7. UNIT OF EPW	8. CAPT	URING UNIT	Attach this part of tag to EPW. (Do not remove from EPW.)			
9. LOCATION OF CAPTL	JRE (Grid coordir	nates)	 Search – For weapons, military documents, or special equipment. 			
10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW	12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS	 Silence – Prohibit talking among EPWs for ease of control. Segregate – By rank, sex, and nationality. Safeguard –To prevent harm or escape. Speed – Evacuate from the combat zone. Tag – Prisoners and documents or special equipment. 			
DD Form 2745, May 96	Replac Usable	es DA Form 5976, Jan 91, until exhausted.	DD Form 2745 (BACK), May 96			
1. DATE AND TIME OF C	APTURE 2. SER	B	UNIT RECORD CARD (PART B)			
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH				
5. RANK 6	. SERVICE NO.		Forward to Unit.			
7. UNIT OF EPW	8. CAPT	URING UNIT	(Capturing unit retains for records.)			
9. LOCATION OF CAPTU	I JRE (Grid coordir	nates)	Use string, wire, or other durable material to attach the			
10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF EPW	12. WEAPONS, EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS	or property.			
DD Form 2745, May 96	Replac Usable	es DA Form 5976, Jan 91, until exhausted.	DD Form 2745 (BACK), May 96			
1. DATE AND TIME OF C	CAPTURE 2. SEF	RIAL NO. C	DOCUMENT/SPECIAL EQUIPMENT WEAPONS CARD (PART C)			
		4. DATE OF BIRTH				
5. RANK 6	6. SERVICE NO.		Attach this part of tag to property taken. (Do not remove from property.)			
7. UNIT of EPW	8. CAPTU	JRE UNIT	As a minimum, the tag must include the following information:			
9. LOCATION OF CAPTU	JRE (Grid coordi	nates)	Item 1. Date and time of capture (YYYYMMDD).			
10. DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, DOCUMENTS. Item 8. Capturing Unit. Item 9. Place of capture (grid coordinates). Item 10. Circumstances of capture (how the EPW was cured).						
DD Form 2745, May 96	Replac Usable	es DA Form 5976, Jan 91 until exhausted.	, DD Form 2745 (BACK), May 96			

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

/IPR/CID CONTROL NUMBER	
TEM NUMBER	
OF	
	INITIALS
REMARKS	-

Figure 2-8. Evidence property tag, DA form 4002

749 INVENTORY AND GROUP

2-65. Inventories take place when needed throughout the DOMEX process to ensure proper control and tracking of captured material. The invetory task is specifically conducted before evacuation in the initial collection phase and after receipt in the processing phase.

- 2-66. Conducting a thorough inventory is essential in accountability and monitoring the movement and transport of captured material from one location to another. Compromise or loss of captured material can degrade the value of captured material and can undermine exploitation efforts.
- 2-67. DA Form 4137 is the most effective method for inventorying captured materials. It is widely used and
 recognized; it provides flexibility for describing captured materials while documenting the entire chain of
 custody. When receiving captured materials from a team always ask for DA Form 4137 Evidence/Custody. If
 one is not provided complete the form at the first opportunity.
- 2-68. A single DA Form 4137 should account for all captured materials for a particular mission, location, or
 individual. A separate DA Form 4137 should be filled out for detainees and their pocket litter. For example, if
 three individuals are detained in a search of a residence that also yielded the contents of a desk that are not

2-16

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

763 attributed to a specific detainee, then there should be four DA Form 4137 documents created. Each detainee's 764 pocket litter is attributed directly to them and the contents of the desk is attributed to the capturing unit.

2-69. DA Form 4137 should be labeled with a unique name that identifies the batch of documents, typically the

765 **COMPLETE DA FORM 4137 PROPERTY/EVIDENCE CUSTODY DOCUMENT**

766

- 767 mission or target name or number. Assigning appropriate batch identification names and numbers will ensure that captured material and associated products are linked together when uploaded into the National Harmony 768 Database. See figure 2-9 for DA Form 4137. Steps in filling out the DA Form 4137 are as follows-769 770 Annotate the capture tag (DD 2745) serial number or Batch ID number in the block labeled "MPR/CID Sequence Number." 771 772 Leave the block labeled "CRD Report / CID ROI Number" blank 773 Annotate your unit or organization in the "Receiving Activity" block. 774 Annotate you unit/organization's location in the "Location" block (for example "FOB Speicher" "FOB Salerno," etc.). 775 Enter name, grade, and title (if known) of the person who the materials were received from. In the 776 777 case of detainee pocket litter this would be the name and/or identification number of the detainee. 778 For items that are found in common areas or are not attributed to a specific detainee use the name of 779 the Site Exploitation Team leader or the individual who turned over the captured materials. 780 Check the "Owner" box if the detainees owns the property that you confiscated during the 781 search. 782 Check the "Other" block if ownership is unknown (for example, site exploitation team finds . 783 items during a search of a common area that are not attributed to an individual). 784 Enter the address of the person from whom you received the items in the "Address" block, if known. 785 This may be the FOB of the site exploitation team. 786 Annotate the location where the items were confiscated or found. 787 Provide enough information to document the location where chain of custody is initiated. A description, for example, might read: "Two-story house next to Exxon station on MSR Tampa IVO 788 Baghdad" or "Destination Holding Area Alpha, " or Al-Awael Internet Café, Shaqlawa, Iraq 789 790 MF33702/29222. Describe where the item was found on the person, such as "Removed from the left front pants 791 792 pocket." 793 Enter the reason for the confiscation in the "Reason Obtained" block (for example, "HVT Raid" or 794 "Cordon and Search"). 795 Record the date-time-group of confiscated/impounded or found (for example, "151541APR07."). If 796 several items are confiscated, indicate the time span when they were collected (for example, 797 "151541-1630APR07."). The earlier time notes when the first item was taken and the later time notes 798 when the last item was taken. 799 Enter item number. List items consecutively. 800 Enter quantity of like items (for example, 6 CDs, etc.). Describe each item in the "Description of Articles" block. The description of each item should meet 801 the simple requirement that another individual who understands English can comprehend what they 802 are signing for. Use as many Evidence/Custody Documents as necessary to encompass all captured 803 materials. Ensure to record the number of pages required (for example, page 1-3). 804 805 Describe each item in basic terms by what is observed. 806 Always state noun first followed by a description. 807
 - Do not group unlike items together.

ATTP 2-91.5

808	Good Examples of Descriptions								
809	ID card, Iraqi, Monammad Ishmei, In Arabic								
810	Book, green binder, gold Arabic writing								
811	Tape, VHS, Sony								
812	Watch, gold in color, Roman numerals on face								
813	Phone, mobile, Nokia, red, serial number NM78THY338								
814	CDs, Arabic writing								
815	Hard drive, external, Lacie, 1TB, serial number L8933RT								
816	Poor Examples of Descriptions								
817	• Book								
818	A bunch of CDs								
819	Cell phone								
820	• Paper								
821	Some money								
822	Pictures								
823	Hard drive, CDs, papers, pictures, thumb drives								
824 825 826	• List the color, size, and shape. Never estimate the value of collected articles or attempt to determ the type of metal, stone, or other valuable characteristic associated with the item. For example, rathan describing a metal item as "gold," describe it as "gold-colored metal."	mine ather							
827 828 829 830	• If serial numbers can be identified without dismantling or altering the materials, then they shoul recorded. It is not necessary to record the serial numbers of devices, such as mobile phones require the battery to be removed to access the serial number. In cases where unknown items encountered a basic description is sufficient.	ld be that s are							
831 832	• Place continuous slashes (///) from the left border of the block to the right border of the block indicate the end of the list.	ck to							
833 2- 834 pe	-70. Complete the "Chain of Custody" portion of the form to transfer items from the detained person to erson receiving custody of the items.	o the							
835 836 837 838	• Item No. If all items are being transferred then identify all items listed in the "Description Articles" block. For example, write "1 thru 3" in the "Item Number" column if there are three i listed in the "Description of Articles" block and all items are being transferred. If only specific i are to be transferred, then list only those items (for example "Item 1, 3, 7 and 10")	on of items items							
839	• Enter date of custody transfer in the "Date" Column								
840	• Fill in the "Released By" column (enter name and grade or title of the person taking custody).								
841 842 843	• Enter reason for the custody transfer in the "Purpose of Change of Custody" column (for example "released for exploitation" "Detainee released," "Detainee Transferred to," "Detainee transferred to local authorities").								

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

	E	IDENCE/PROPERTY CUSTODY	DOCUMENT	MPR/CID SEQUENCE NUMBER 0038-06-CID122				
	For use of this Criminal Invest	form see AR 190-45 and AR 195-5; the prop ligation Command	onent agency is US Army	CRD REPORT/CID ROI NUMBER 15378				
RECEI	VING ACTIVIT	Y e Det (CID)	LOCATION	LOCATION East Balvair MA 22060				
NAME	GRADE AND	TITLE OF PERSON FROM WHOM RECEN	/ED ADDRESS (Include Zin	ADDRESS (Include Zin Code)				
ON	WNER			Codej				
X C	OTHER D	eath Scene	N/A					
LOCAT White adj. 91	TION FROM W Chevy S-10 100 Shenan	HERE OBTAINED) Pickup of PV2 McVeigh while park doah Road, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060	ed Evidence	TIME/DATE OBTAINED 1730-1905 06 Jan 06				
TEM NO.	QUANTITY	(Include model	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLI serial number, condition and unus	ES sual marks or scratches)				
1	1	Revolver, Colt brand, .38 cal, 2" b bearing manufacturers markings " scratched on rear face of cylinder Superglue fumed for latent prints a marked for ID with DKS/1730/6 Ja	arrel, black, metal-type with Colt Firearms Div, Hartford, on each side of chamber w and sealed in a cardboard g in 06. (Obtained from left h	scuffed brown wooden-type hand grips CT USA," and SN: 754341. Arrows are hich was positioned under the firing pin. un box. The seals and box were and of deceased victim in driver's seat)				
2	1	Cartridge casing, .38 cal, brass in color metal-type, bearing a small indentation in the approximate center of the primer end and manufacturer's markings "Federal .38 Special" on rim of cartridge base. Superglue fumed for latent prints and sealed in a clean pill box. The seals and box were marked for ID with DKS/1801/6 Jan 06. (Extracted from item #1 above) Bag, clear plastic, zip lock type, in a closed condition, containing three hand rolled cigarettes filled with unknown vegetable matter. Superglue fumed for latent prints and placed in a clean plastic heat sealed bag which was sealed. The seal was embossed with a seal unique to this office and marked for ID with DKS/1820/6 Jan 06. (Obtained from crack between driver's seat and center console) Ring, gold in color, metal- type, mounted to the ring is a diamond-like stone. Inscribed on the inside of the band is "Maria October 10, 1986 18k." The band is in a worn condition. Sealed in a clean pill box. The seals and box were marked for ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan 06. (Obtained from track between the stone. Inscribed on the inside of the band is "Maria October 10, 1986 18k." The band is in a worn condition. Sealed in a clean pill box.						
3	1							
4	1							
		The seals and box were marked for	86 18k." The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo 06. (Obtained from cup holder in center				
5	Approx 9	The seals and box were marked for console) Pills, oval, bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2)	86 18k.″ The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15″ on one side, about 1/2 in	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo 06. (Obtained from cup holder in center 1ch by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed				
5	Approx 9	The seals and box were marked for console) Pills. oval. bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2)	86 18k." The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo 16. (Obtained from cup holder in center 16. by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed				
5 TEM NO.	Addrox 9 Date	The seals and box were marked for console) Pills. oval. bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) CI RELEASED BY	86 18k." The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED BY	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo 6. (Obtained from cup holder in center ich by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY				
5 ITEM NO. 1 HRU	ADDITOX 9 DATE 6	The band is Mana October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills. oval, bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) Cl RELEASED BY SIGNATURE N/A NAME CRADE OR TITLE	86 18k." The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED.BY SIGNATURE NAME CRADE OF TITLE	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo; 16. (Obtained from cup holder in center 16. by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence.				
5 ITEM NO. 1 THRU 7	Addrox 9 Date 6 JAN 06	The band is Mana October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills. oval. bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) CI RELEASED BY SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE DEATH SCENE	86 18k." The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED BY SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMA	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo 36. (Obtained from cup holder in center ach by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN				
5 ITEM NO. 1 THRU 7	ADDFOX 9 DATE 6 JAN 06	The band is Mana October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills. oval. bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) Cl RELEASED BY SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE DEATH SCENE SIGNATURE	86 18k.' The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED BY SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMA SIGNATURE N/A	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo; 36. (Obtained from cup holder in center ach by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN Small unmeasurable guantity consumed in the				
5 ITEM NO. 1 THRU 7 3	Addrox 9 Date 6 JAN 06 6 JAN 06	The band is Mana October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills, oval, bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) CI RELEASED BY SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE DEATH SCENE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN	86 18k." The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED BY SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMA SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE Field Test	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill box 36. (Obtained from cup holder in center ach by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN Small unmeasurable quantity consumed in the field test (See CID Form 36)				
5 TEM NO. 1 HRU 7 3 1 HRU 7	ADDFOX 9 DATE 6 JAN 06 6 JAN 06 9 JAN 06	The band is Mana October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills. oval. bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) CI RELEASED BY SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN	86 18k." The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED.BY SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMA SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE Field Test SIGNATURE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA GARY B. BEI CHER	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo 6. (Obtained from cup holder in center ich by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN Small unmeasurable quantity consumed in the field test (See CID Form 36) Released to Evidence Custodian SCRCNI				
5 TTEM NO. 1 HRU 7 3 1 HRU 7 3	ADDFOX 9 DATE 6 JAN 06 6 JAN 06 9 JAN 06	The band is Mana October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills, oval, bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) CI RELEASED BY SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE MAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE MAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN	86 18k." The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED BY SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMA SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE Field Test SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE AGARY B. BELCHER SIGNATURE Acgustered Man	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill box 36. (Obtained from cup holder in center ach by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN Small unmeasurable quantity consumed in the field test. (See CID Form 36) Released to Evidence Custodian SCRCNI / Forwarded to USACIL for Exam				
5 TTEM NO. 1 THRU 7 3 1 THRU 7 -3 -3 -3 -7 -2 -7 -2	Арргох 9 DATE 6 JAN 06 6 JAN 06 9 JAN 06 12 JAA 06	The band is Mana October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills, oval, bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) CI RELEASED BY SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA CARY R. ISE LUMER SIGNATURE	86 18k." The band is in a wor ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in 15" on one side, about 1/2 in RECEIVED BY RECEIVED BY NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE RAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE AGARY B. BELCHER SIGNATURE AC 9 IS Fored Mail NAME, GRADE OR TITLE RAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE AC 9 IS Fored Mail	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill box 16. (Obtained from cup holder in center 16. by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN Small unmeasurable quantity consumed in the field test (See CID Form 36) Released to Evidence Custodian SCRCNI / Forwarded to USACIL for exam				
5 ITTEM NO. 1 THRU 7 3 1 1 THRU 7 -3 1 1 -7 -3 1 1 -3 1 -3 1 -3 1 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3 -3	ADDFOX 9 DATE 6 JAN 06 9 JAN 06 12 JAN 06 12 JAN 06 23 Fao	The band is Maina October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills, oval, bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) CI RELEASED BY SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE MAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA CARY R. 13E LUMER SIGNATURE Registered Masi	B6 18k.' The band is in a w or ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED BY SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMA SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE Field Test SIGNATURE SIGNATURE REGISTERED MAIN NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA GARY B. BELCHER SIGNATURE REGISTERED MAIN NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE REGISTERED MAIN	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill box 16. (Obtained from cup holder in center 16. by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN Small unmeasurable quantity consumed in the field test (See CID Form 36) Released to Evidence Custodian SCRCNI / / Forwarded to USACIL for Exam Received at				
5 ITEM NO. 1 ITHRU 7 3 1 ITHRU 7 3 1 ITHRU 7 -3 3 -7 -3 3 5-7	ADDFOX 9 DATE 6 JAN 06 9 JAN 06 12 JAN 06 23 JAN 06 23 JAN 06	The band is Maina October 10, 19 The seals and box were marked for console) Pills, oval, bearing the number "20 (Continued on page 2) CI RELEASED BY SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SA DAVID K. SCHUMANN SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE Reg is tered Mas / NAME, GRADE OR TITLE R A 123 456789 us	86 18k." The band is in a wor ID with DKS/1827/6 Jan (15" on one side, about 1/2 in 15" on one side, about 1/2 in HAIN OF CUSTODY RECEIVED.BY NAME, GRADE OR TITLE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE N/A NAME, GRADE OR TITLE Field Test SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE ACC STATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE ACC STATURE REG STATURE SIGNATURE REG STATURE REG STATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE NAME, GRADE OR TITLE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE SIGNATURE <tr< td=""><td>orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo 6. (Obtained from cup holder in center inch by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN Small unmeasurable quantity consumed in the field test (See CID Form 36) Released to Evidence Custodian SCRCNI / Forwarded to USACIL for Exam USACIL for Exam USACIL For Exaministion</td></tr<>	orn condition. Sealed in a clean pill bo 6. (Obtained from cup holder in center inch by 1/4 wide by 1/8 inch. Placed PURPOSE OF CHANGE OF CUSTODY Evaluation as Evidence. NN Small unmeasurable quantity consumed in the field test (See CID Form 36) Released to Evidence Custodian SCRCNI / Forwarded to USACIL for Exam USACIL for Exam USACIL For Exaministion				

Figure 2-9. Evidence/property custody document DA form 4137

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

845 GROUP

854

855

856 857

858

859

860

861

862

868

869

870

879

880

881

846 2-71. Group captured materials based on their association with specific detainees or location of capture. In
847 other words, group together all captured materials associated with a specific detainee and group separately from
848 captured materials associated with a different detainee. The same applies to large volumes of captured materials
849 at a site—group based on their location of capture or group based on the room of capture at a certain location.
850 Units gathering captured materials from multiple locations in one day should inventory and group them
851 according to the location of capture.

- 852 2-72. Creating a photo log will help organize and track photos as to where they were taken and the relevancy of853 the groups in which they are placed.
 - First, take a photograph of the zone/room labeling along with the items or detainee or both.
 - When the photograph is downloaded the pictured zone/room labeling will automatically be listed first and therefore associate all of the following photos as having been captured within that zone or room.
 - Placeholders between photos can also be applied to separate and distinguish room or zone. To create a placeholder; write description of area or place (such as zone or room 8, living area) on piece of paper or 3x5 index card. Take a photo of the placeholder. Then take the series of photos following the photo of the placeholder that gives a description of photos that follow the placeholder. Continue to divide and segregate areas that you're photographing for easier organization and grouping.
- 2-73. If a DOMEX team does not have ample time to package and separate captured material for transport at
 one location then utilize either mail bags, laundry bags, or other containers to gather materials for each room.
 Follows steps below:
- Check to make sure there are no hazardous materials, chemicals, toxins, weapons, or ammunition in group of captured material. See Evacuate task below for further guidance.
 - Label room or zone number on mail bags, laundry bags, containers with permanent marker.
 - Gather captured materials from room or zone and place in bag.
 - Make sure fragile items are packed securely to prevent damage.
- Evacuate captured materials to processing site.

872 GENERAL PRIORITIZATION OF CAPTURED MATERIAL

2-74. Prioritization of material is determined by the commender, CCIR, and mission. Priority for captured
materials can vary based on mission. Ensure current and relevant priorities are known and understood.

- 875 2-75. For example in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom the following items were876 determined to be of the most value:
- 877 Digital devices.
 878 Communications equipment.
 - Contact information (names/addresses/phone numbers)
 - Identification documents
 - All other documents, including photos, weapons, etc.
- 882 *Note*. This generalized prioritization list of captured materials does not supersede CCIR or the commander's guidance.

884 EVACUATE

2-76. Captured material evacuation is the transfer of captured material and related reports to activities or
facilities for further processing, exploitation, or final disposition. At the tactical level this task is typically
accomplished by gathering all captured material and reporting to the initial detainee collection point (IDCP) or

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- battalion intelligence staff for debriefing and handover of captured material. The initial evacuation of detaineesis the responsibility of the capturing unit.
- 2-77. The information derived from screening captured materials will determine the proper channels necessary
 for exploitation and examination. The information to be gleaned from captured materials is particularly time sensitive. It is critical that the materials be sent to the team most capable of completing its exploitation. Once
 materials are inventoried, the intelligence staff evacuates the documents with a hardcopy of the document
 transmittal form in accordance with the document category, unit SOP, and reporting instructions.

895 PACKAGING CAPTURED MATERIALS

- 2-78. Proper packaging will help preserve captured materials for future exploitation and/or evidence. Package
 captured materials in a manner that prevents them from being damaged. Plastic garbage bags, ziploc bags, and
 waterproof containers are recommended packaging material. Paper documents should be placed in paper
 envelopes or wrappers. They should not have direct contact with plastic.
- 2-79. Evidence property bags used by civilian law enforcement are ideal for use in collection operations since
 they contain ample space to list details of the circumstances of capture. The tamper-proof seal on the plastic
 evidence bags make them especially useful for packaging detainee associated documents. These bags may be
 expensive and are not recommended for large scale collection of captured materials.
- 904 2-80. Note that wet items that are placed in evidence bags will deteriorate, mold, and/or spoil (blood). If non 905 breathable plastic bags are utilized to collect wet items, the items need to be removed as soon as practicable and
 906 completely dried before packaging for evacuation.
- 907 2-81. Remember to mark the container containing documents for identification. Do not mark the documents
 908 themselves. Marking directly on documents can destroy evidentiary material and/or cause cross contamination.

909 PACKAGING DIGITAL DEVICES FOR STORAGE OR TRANSPORT

- 2-82. If available always use original packaging or boxes. The container should be placed into an evidence bag,
 sealed to restrict access, and the labeling procedures completed for the exhibit. Note the following when
 packaging digital devices:
- 913
 Computer equipment should be packaged in heavy cardboard boxes, preferably the original containers, if possible, with fitted padding. Use large plastic bubble wrap or foam rubber pads as packing. Do not use loose Styrofoam (packing peanuts) or excelsior (wood shaving) packaging materiel because it may lodge inside computers and components and/or create static charges that can cause data loss or damage to circuit boards. Disks, cartridges, tapes and hard drives should be packed to avoid any movement during transport.
 - Keep away from magnets or magnetic fields such as radios or large speakers.
 - To prevent accidental operation in transit, a phone or digital device should be packaged in a rigid container, secured with support ties.
- Use bubble wrap, cardboard, foam, or other protective materials when packing and transporting materials.
 - Avoid magnetic fields when transporting magnetic devices.
 - Do not use Styrofoam peanuts or excelsior when packing magnetic devices (static electricity).
 - If possible avoid storing devices near radio antennae on HMMWVs, Bradleys, and Strykers to help avoid compromising sensitive magnetic data stored on device

928 NEXT ECHELON INTELLIGENCE/DETENTION FACILITY

- 929 2-83. Captured materials need to be transferred to the next higher echelon as soon as possible for exploitation.
 930 Ensure the following are accomplished prior to evacuation—
- 931

919

920

921

924

925

926

927

• Screen captured materials for hazards or risks posed to personnel or facilities.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

932 933	٠	Screen captured materials for applicability to the CCIR before transfer. (Do not rely on higher echelons to exploit the materials for applicability to subordinate CCIR.)						
934	•	Complete Part B of DD Form 2745.						
935	•	Document captured materials on DA Form 4137.						
936	•	Maintain segregation of captured materials already established by capturing unit.						
937	• Group all items from the capture site into one storage room or location.							
938	٠	• Collect all photographs, sketches, reports and notes created.						
939	• Collect other photos and products created by capturing unit.							
940	•	Fill out Captured Document Tag (see figure 2-10 for a sample of a Captured Document Tag.)						
941	•	Fill out Captured Documents Logs for accountability (see figure 2-11 for Sample of Captured						
942		Document Log).						
943	2-84. Fol	low the unit SOP when filling out the captured document log, ensure that the following items are						
944	recorded	(at a minimum):						
945	•	Fill in the unit name at the top of the form.						
946	٠	Identify where materials will be kept.						
947	•	Write in the date and time received.						
948 949	•	If there is a transmittal slip that is coupled with material such as an evidence property tag number, record the number.						
950	•	Record who received the material						
951	•	Record the date and time of capture.						
952	•	Record the capturing unit name or identifier						
953	•	Record the screening classification of captured material.						
954	•	Describe the items captured.						
955	•	Identify the destination of items for further exploitation and storage.						
956	•	Identify in the report types that may be associated with captured material, such as a spot report.						
957	•	Transport captured material to collection site for processing and screening.						

CAPTURED DOCUMENT TAG	
NATIONALITY OF CAPTURING FORCE:	
DATE/TIME CAPTURED:	
PLACE CAPTURED:	
CAPTURING UNIT:	
IDENTITY OF SOURCE (If Applicable):	
CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE:	
DESCRIPTION OF WEAPON/DOCUMENT:	
Figure 2-10. Sample captured document tag	

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

UNIT:									
FILE NUMBER	RECEIVED DTG	DOCUI SERIAL	IMENT L# TR	INCOMING ANSMITTAL#	FORWARDING UNIT	RE	CEIVED BY	DTG OF	AND PLACE CAPTURE
1501 1502 1503 1504	150830AU 150930AU 150930AU 150930AU	G04 010 G04 01 G04 10 G04 119	02368 10443)39964 92583	1T08 2T11 2T11 2T11	1/82d Abn Div 2/82d Abn Div 2/82d Abn Div 1/82d Abn Div	<i>ឆ</i>	SG KIM SG KIM SG KIM SG KIM	150500A 150620A 150725A 150725A	UG04/EK030949 UG04/EK045860 UG04/EK058383 UG04/EK058383
CAF	TURING UNIT	SC CA		DES OF D	SCRIPTION DOCUMENT		DESTIN TRANSI	NATION/ /IITTAL #	REMARKS
Co A, 1/504th, 1 Bde, 82d Co B, 2/504th, 2 Bde, 82d		A B C	Letter of pron Letter describ List of call sig Personal lette	notion, KP, 1 Pg ping attack, RU, 3 gns, RU, 1 Pg er, KP, 2 Pg	Pg	JDEC, JDEC, JDEC, JDEC,	15T01 15T01 15T03 15T02	SALUTE written SALUTE written None Translation end	

Figure 2-11. Sample captured document log

959 960

ATTP 2-91.5
961 Chapter 3 962 Processing Phase

963 INTRODUCTION

964 3-1. Upon the receipt of captured materials the document and media exploitation (DOMEX) mission
965 transitions to the processing phase. Prior to engaging in tasks of the processing phase a debriefing of the
966 capturing unit should be conducted in order to understand the nature of how the material was attained. Details
967 such as who, what, where, why and how the material were collected should be documented. The tasks involved
968 in the processing phase are identified in figure 3-1.



969

971

972

975

981

982

983

988

989

990

991

992

Figure 3-1. Processing phase tasks

970 INVENTORY AND LOG

3-2. There are steps that must be taken to ensure captured material is properly received, accounted for, and brought under control. The following actions ensure collected material is controlled—

- 973
 974
 Conduct thorough debrief of capturing unit.
 974
 Complete captured document logs.
 - Segregate captured material.
- 976 Initiate trace actions.
- Assemble and photograph material into batches.
- 978• Identify Batch name.
- Assign unique batch identification (ID) number.
- Batch report.
 - Workflow batch information sheet.
 - Securing and storage of captured material.
 - Establish local custody procedures

984 CONDUCT DEBRIEFING OF CAPTURING UNIT

985 3-3. After receipt of the captured material conduct a thorough debriefing of the unit or team members to
986 ensure details of the mission and materials being received are completely understand. The following
987 information should be obtained:

- Details regarding circumstances of capture.
 - Detainee pocket litter.
 - Location of communications equipment and/or digital devises.
- Status of spot reports.
 - Mission logs, sketches, and/or video.

ATTP 2-91.5

993 COMPLETE CAPTURED DOCUMENT LOG

3-4. The receiving team inventories all incoming captured documents and establishes a document log. Proper inventory procedures will ensure strict accountability of all captured materials and preserve their evidentiary value. All captured documents must have completed captured document tags. The format for a captured document log is in accordance with unit standing operating procedures (SOP). The Captured Document Log should contain at least the following information—

	6
999	• A sequential file number to identify the order of entry.
1000	• Date and time of receipt of the captured material.
1001	• Identification of individual that received the captured material.
1002	• Document serial number from the document tag.
1003	• Complete designation of the unit that forwarded the captured material.
1004	• Date, time, and location of capture (as listed on the document tag).
1005	• Identification of the capturing unit (as listed on the document tag).
1006 1007 1008	• Description of the captured material including the original language; number of pages; type of document such as a map, computer disk, letter, or photograph; and the enemy's identification number for the captured material, if available.
1009	• Captured material category (after screening).
1010 1011	• Remarks including action taken based on the type of document and any other information can assist the unit in identifying the captured material.
1012 1013 1014	• Include remarks or any other information that can assist the unit in identifying the captured material including processing codes. These processing codes are set up by the unit's SOP to denote all actions taken with the document while at the team, including intelligence reports, translations, reproductions,
1015	or return of the captured material to the detainee from whom it was taken.

1016 SEGREGATE CAPTURED MATERIAL

1017 3-5. Captured materials arrive in a variety of states, ranging from completely intermingled in a worst-case 1018 scenario, to already having been inventoried, segregated, and sub-segregated by location of capture or 1019 association with a specific detainee. Assemble all captured materials into batches for exploitation and 1020 accountability.

- 1021 3-6. Keep captured materials separated by category and batch to ensure the integrity of their intelligence
 potential and evidentiary value, to facilitate screening at each echelon, and to assist in the interviewing of
 detainees.
- 1024 3-7. Group items collected from a site as a batch. This assists in preventing the compromise of site exploitation where items are collected as part of a criminal investigation.

1026 INITIATE TRACE ACTIONS

- 1027 3-8. Compare the captured materials to the Capture Tag and Property/Custody Document DA Form 4137 to
 1028 ensure all items are accounted for. If there are missing captured materials, missing tags, and/or information
 1029 missing from the captured materials tags initiate trace actions.
- 1030 3-9. The site can complete this corrective action swiftly if the collecting team or capturing unit correctly—
 - Completed part C (Document/Special Equipment Weapons Card) DD Form 2745.
 - Completed spot reports.
 - Captured appropriate digital images.

3-10. If necessary, the trace action continues to the capturing unit and other elements that handled the materials.
If a captured materials tag is unavailable from elements that have previously handled or transported the materials, or if the missing information and documents are unrecoverable, then the processing site completes the

1031

1032

1033

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

1037 captured materials tag using available information and annotates the captured materials in the captured materials 1038 log. Attempts to obtain missing captured materials are critical because of the information they might contain.

- 1039 3-11. When a batch of captured materials is received without a transmittal sheet proceed with the following:
 - Contact the forwarding unit and obtain a list of the captured materials serial numbers, if available.
 - As the receiving element, record all trace actions. •

1042 3-12. The DOMEX team or processing site uses the captured materials tags, transmittal sheets, and results of 1043 the inventory to create and maintain a log of all captured materials. The log is a record of what the unit knows 1044 about the captured materials. In addition to information about the materials, the log also records all actions 1045 taken of the captured materials at the site, including intelligence reports, transcripts, translations, reproductions, and final disposition of the captured materials. 1046

ASSEMBLE AND PHOTOGRAPH MATERIAL INTO BATCHES 1047

- 3-13. A batch describes a quantity or group of captured materials found from one site or operation. Each batch 1048 1049 of incoming captured material is photographed in the condition it arrives to assist in identifying each batch. Two series of photographs should be taken-1050
- 1051 • 1052

1040

1041

1053

1068

1069

1070

1071

- One photo is taken with the batch name, all items in the batch and associated identification markings and/or tags (such as figure figure 2-4).
 - One sanitized photo will be taken with items in the batch, but no identification markings or tags. •

1054 3-14. Compromising batch integrity will undermine screening/interrogation, and prosecution efforts as well as 1055 prevent captured materials from being returned to their owners should they be released.

3-15. Batches should already be identified by a name but this is not the same as the batch identification number 1056 1057 which is used to upload and store information pertaining to the captured material in the National Harmony 1058 database.

IDENTIFY BATCH NAME 1059

- 1060 3-16. In order to process captured materials within a given batch, a unique batch name must be established during captured materials screening and disseminated to all teams that have a role in the custody and 1061 1062 exploitation process or who are consumers of the products produced by the brigade or above DOMEX team. 1063 The batch identifying criteria are then referenced when tracking captured materials. Batch naming conventions 1064 should facilitate identifying property belonging to specific individuals or designating property within the batch 1065 discovered in specific locations.
- 1066 3-17. Batch naming conventions are in accordance with unit SOPs. Regardless of the unit, within a batch name, 1067 the following should be incorporated:
 - Date of capture. •
 - Mission or target name.
 - Detainee number, if applicable.
 - Location of capture.

1072 3-18. The National Harmony Database requires the input of a batch name to display the batch circumstances of 1073 capture. If a batch name has not been assigned, the batch circumstances of capture will not be available to the 1074 intelligence community.

ASSIGN UNIQUE BATCH IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 1075

1076 3-19. Every batch of captured materials must have a unique identifier as a way to identify them during future 1077 processing and analysis. The batch ID number will apply to all documents within the batch. Local SOP dictates 1078 how the batch ID number is assigned. Coordinate with higher echelons for assistance in developing batch ID 1079 numbering conventions.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

10803-20. National Harmony database batch number sequence begins with the first letter identifying the collection1081station. The second letter is the location designator. The first digit identifies the year, followed by the Julian1082date. Last set of numbers after the dash is the batch serial number. See figure 3-2 for sample batch ID number1083sequence and description.

3-21. A sample batch identification number should include at a minimum identification of the collection station, the year of capture, Julian date of capture, and batch serial number (unique sequential number beginning with 01)—for example, batch identification number—MZ7155-212:

- 1087
 MZ—DOMEX (collection station).

 1088
 7—2007 (year).
 - 155—Julian date (4 June).
 - 212—212th batch received by this collection station.



1091

1089

1090

Figure 3-2. Sample batch identification number

1092 BATCH REPORT

1093	3-22. The batch report is one method of disseminating an analytical summary of captured materials—related to
1094	a particular batch-to the tactical commander to capitalize on information related to follow-on operations. The
1095	precise format for a batch report is in accordance with the unit's SOP. The batch report should contain at a
1096	minimum—
1097	• Harmony number.
1098	• Batch name.
1099	• Total batch contents.
1100	• Exploitation instructions.
1101	• DOMEX technician name and rank.
1102	• Descriptive title of captured material.
1103	• Type of captured material.
1104	• U.S. classification (if applicable).
1105	• Primary language.
1106	• Date of exploitation.
1107	• Capture date.
1108	• Capture location.
1109	Capturing unit.
1110	• Circumstances of capture.
1111	• Nonexploited captured materials in the batch not containing priority intelligence requirement-
1112	reportable information.
1113	• Report summary (description of the contents of each captured material in the batch).
1114	WORKFLOW BATCH INFORMATION SHEET

1115 3-23. The workflow batch information sheet—

3-4

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- Is a template used to create a National Harmony Database record.
 - Can also be used to assist in the debriefing of the capturing unit.
 - Should be archived and filed locally.
 - Is created when groups or batches of captured enemy documents (CEDs) are in the processing phase to facilitate the process and to aid in the creation of National Harmony Database records.
 - Once completed, it uses the Julian date to keep track of capturing units, detainees, equipment, and any documents that may be needed to assist in the briefing and debriefing of the capturing units. See Figure 3-3 below for example of a workflow batch information sheet.

WORKFLOW BATCH I	FORMATION	SHEET (AND R	ECEIPT)		
BATCH NUMBER:		EXPLOITATION			
# OF BOXES:			AND TYPE OF FEEDBACK REQUIRED: REPORT FEED- BACK (FBK DOC:		
TRANS- PORTING UNIT (TU):					
TU POC PHONE NO. TU POC E-MAIL:			FBK POC: FBK POC PHONE NO. FBK POC E-MAIL:		
CAPTURING UNIT (CU):			COUNTR	Y OF ING UNIT:	
CU POC: CU POC PHONE NO. CU POC E-MAIL: DTG CAPTURED: DTG ARRIVED AT DOCEX LOCATION:		SOURCE IDENTIT APPLICA OTHER I	Y, IF ABLE: (& MISC INFO)		
CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE, BATCH CONTENT DESCRIPTION AND COMMENTS:				PLACE CAPTURED: CAPTURE COORDS: PROJECT:	
DOCEX			COMTECH		MEDEX
RETURN DOC IN ORIGINAL C YES ENTER INTO HARMONY?	NO	# OF REGULAR # OF CELL PHO # OF SATELLITE	PHONES: NES: E PHONES:		# OF CPU's: # OF CD's/DVD's/VCD's: # OF VHS TAPES: # OF VHS TAPES:
DOC RETURN DATE (IF REQUIRED):		# OF PAGERS: # OF OTHER (DE	ESCRIBE):		# OF AUDIO CASSETTES: # OF OTHER (DESCRIBE):
REQUESTOR FEEDBACK ITP	ETDATE:				

1129

1130

1116

1117

1118

1119

1120 1121

1122

1123

Figure 3-3. Workflow batch information sheet sample

1125 SECURING AND STORAGE OF CAPTURED MATERIALS

 3-24. The security of captured materials must be implemented until evacuation to the next echelon or returned to the owner. Storage facilities should have access limited to those individuals who are the unit designated agent for custody of captured materials. Considerations include—

- Storage space should be capable of being locked.
- Shield from weather and environmental conditions.

3-25. Storage Center: Storage areas must be provided for non-hazardous captured materials, hazardous (non-explosive), and explosive captured materials. Explosive captured material will be stored in an ammunition holding area (AHA). Design and operation of the AHA must be in accordance with applicable regulations and publications (DOD 6055.9-STD).

```
Publication Date (Date Pending)
```

3-26. AHAs have specific limits set for net explosive weight (NEW) and the type of explosives that can be stored. (See DA PAM 385-64.) DA PAM 385-64 also provides guidance regarding the compatibility for storage of various classes and types of explosives. Storing hazardous captured material may involve various chemicals, batteries, or other hazardous material.

3-27. The Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 Parts 100 to 185 can be used as a guideline to determine if an
item is hazardous, and what precautions must be taken to safely handle possible hazards. Measures must be
taken to protect all captured material from adverse environmental conditions.

3-28. All personnel involved are responsible for ensuring that the transportation and storage of captured material is carried out in a safe and prudent manner. Anyone that becomes aware of an unsafe condition will immediately notify team leads and commander of issues concerning safety.

1145 ESTABLISH LOCAL CUSTODY PROCEDURES

- 3-29. Have a sign out ledger for analysis/screening/interrogation operations. This sign out roster or property
 ledger will assist in the accountability process without filling up all the spaces in the "Chain of Custody" section
 of the DA Form 4137.
- 3-30. The captured material sign-out ledger has no precise format and is dictated by unit SOP. The sign-out ledger should include as a minimum—
 - Harmony numbers assigned to captured materials, if applicable.
 - Serial numbers of the captured materials, if applicable.
- Name, rank, and unit of assignment of individual releasing property.
 - Name, rank, and unit of assignment of individual accepting documents.
 - Date and time the captured materials are signed out.
- 3-31. All products generated during the exploitation process should be archived in a manner that allows them to
 be easily accessed. Archived products may include captured material inventories, digital photographs of
 captured material, spreadsheets containing contact information, batch reports, and Part B (capturing unit record)
 of DD Form 2745.

1160 Military Police Accountability Procedures

- 3-32. When DOMEX teams or DOMEX processing sites are co-located with detainee holding or detention
 facilities, military police (MP) personnel maintain administrative control (ADCON) of detainees and their
 possessions. In such cases, DOMEX teams or DOMEX processing sites must:
 - Coordinate with MPs to temporarily sign out source-associated captured material for digitization.
 - Once digitized, DOMEX personnel return original captured material and related products and uses the copies for processing and exploitation.

3-33. MPs also maintain a detainee information database that can be used to track detainees and their associated
 captured materials. The detainee reporting system (DRS) used during in-processing at internment facilities
 records data for detainee processing and tracking and is intended to interact with the biometrics automated
 toolset (BAT) system to avoid duplication of effort.

1171 SCREEN AND CATEGORIZE CAPTURED MATERIAL

- 3-34. Screening captured materials is the rapid but systematic evaluation of CEDs or CEM to determine which
 contain priority information. Screening captured materials is a key task in the DOMEX process workflow;
 essentially, it is the hub for determining the exploitation priority and procedures for CEDs and CEM.
- 1175 3-35. Screening involves—
- Categorizing all captured materials into groups- Documents and materiel items are divided into categories to prioritize their evacuation and the extraction of information from them for intelligence purposes.

1151

1152

1154

1155

1164

1165

1166

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- 1179 Prioritizing captured materials for translation and exploitation. 1180 Employing linguists or translators for foreign language translation of captured material. 1181 DOMEX team or DOMEX processing site conducts a systematic evaluation of the documents and 1182 the document tags to identify reportable information and determine the priority of processing. 1183 Identifying captured materials requiring special handling and immediate evacuation to specialized 1184 units as follows: 1185 Criminal evidence - Send to the Staff Judge Advocate or Criminal Investigative Division 1186 Specific limiting criteria (SLC) captured materials - Send immediately to Counterintelligence 1187 (CI) team. (See appendix A for more information on handling SLC.) 1188 Technical intelligence (TECHINT) captured materials - Captured material exploitation center 1189 (CMEC) CEDs - DOMEX team or processing site. 1190 1191 Signals intelligence (SIGINT) captured materials - SIGINT unit 1192 Detainee/captured materials – Detainee holding or detention facility 1193 3-36. Screening captured materials requires senior, experienced individuals who are-1194 Well-versed in the target language and collection requirements. 1195 Capable of identifying time-sensitive information of national intelligence significance. 1196 Capable of making rapid decisions based on minimal information. 1197 3-37. Screening positions are normally filled by all-source analysts accompanied by linguists with the requisite language capabilities. At higher echelons where time and resources are more readily available, screening can be 1198 accomplished by most military intelligence (MI) professionals whose experience and training enable them to 1199 identify pieces of information that contribute to the entire intelligence picture. The number of screeners required 1200 depends on the captured material flow, which may range from only a few per day at lower echelons, to 1201 1202 thousands a day at a theater-level activity. 1203 3-38. During screening, the DOMEX team or processing site conducts a systematic evaluation of the captured 1204 materials and their tags to identify reportable information and determine the priority of processing. This screening may change the preliminary captured materials category that was assigned during the initial 1205 1206 evaluation of the captured materials since the requirements may be different at each echelon. The DOMEX 1207 team or processing site also reports any unreported time-sensitive information in a spot report. 1208 3-39. Captured materials can be screened using a qualified linguist or language translation tool with keyword
- identification capability. Screening of captured materials does not require the full translation of a CED or CEM,
 but it does require sufficient translation to determine the significance of the captured materials. A non-linguist
 may be able to conduct a preliminary screening, based on a CED's format or CEM configurations, and the
 circumstances of capture, such as the location where the captured materials were found.

1213 CATEGORIZE CAPTURED MATERIAL

1216

1217

1218

1219

- 3-40. During the screening process handlers categorize documents into one of four categories (table 3-1) which serve to—
 - Prioritize processing, exploitation, reporting and dissemination.
 - Dictate handling procedures.
 - Identify evacuation channels.
 - Further identify reportable information.
- 3-41. As personnel screen each document and materiel item, they assign or reassign one of the four categories described below in table 3-1.

Table 3-1. Categories of captured material

Category A				
•	Contain information relevant to unit collection requirements (see Annex B of OPORD).			

Publication Date (Date Pending)

•	May be time sensitive.
•	Must be reported via spot report.
•	Items may be of interest to another command, collection agency, or other agencies such as TECHINT, Air Force, Navy, Psychological Operations (PSYOP), or Cryptography.
•	Handled as SECRET.
Catego	у В
•	Contain information of intelligence interest.
•	Screened and exploited by lowest echelon and evacuates them through intelligence channels.
•	May contain spot reportable information.
Catego	y C
•	No intelligence interest
•	Require special administrative accountability (such as currency, works of art, and narcotics).
•	May include documents that cannot be exploited due to lack of language resources.
•	Evacuate to higher echelons.
Catego	ry D
•	No intelligence value.

- 3-42. Once a document is identified as Category A ensure that material is handled as SECRI properly stored based on the SECRET classification.
- 3-43. Valid Harmony numbers should be assigned to CAT A and/or B captured materials as soon as possible after the screening process is complete.

1226 ASSIGN HARMONY NUMBERS

3-44. Coordinate with joint document exploitation center (JDEC) or cryptologic direct support team (CDSE) to
establish naming convention to prevent assigning numbers that are not compatible with the Harmony database.
An example of assigning number would be to give a "parent" number to a given thumb drive. A child number
as depicted in the Figure 3-4 would be the numbers assigned to individual files on that drive. The naming
convention is established in accordance with unit SOP.



1232

1236

1237

1238

1239

1240

Figure 3-4. Sample of a valid Harmony number

1233 SECURITY REQUIREMENTS FOR SECRET CAPTURED MATERIALS

3-45. Access to classified captured materials must be limited to personnel with knowledge of and access to the
 particular SECRET captured materials. Therefore, security requirements include—

- Ensuring personnel handling the captured materials have the appropriate security level.
- Ensuring personnel handling the captured materials do not pose a security risk to the United States. This is particularly important when dealing with non-U.S. translators. (At higher echelons, dealing with non-U.S. translators normally requires a designated CI team to conduct recurring personnel security evaluations.)

3-8

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- 1241• Ensuring t1242proper sect
 - Ensuring the captured materials are marked in accordance with Army regulation (AR) 380-5 and proper security measures are in place to prevent the compromise of information.

1243 GROUPING AND SEGREGATING CAPTURED MATERIALS

- 3-46. During screening, captured materials are grouped according to their assigned screening category. The
 DOMEX team or processing site personnel must ensure captured materials are not separated from their
 associated groups. These large groupings can be broken down into smaller groups or batches. Each of these
 smaller groupings may consist of captured materials—
- Captured by the same unit.
- Captured in the same location.
 - Captured on the same day at the same time.
 - Received at the DOMEX team at the same time.

1252 **RECOVER**

1250

1251

- 3-47. If resources and time are available, exploitation teams may conduct limited recovering of documents.
 Recovering documents includes—
- 1255 Cleaning soiled documents (return to former state). 1256 If the document is still wet be careful as to not rip or tear document. 1257 Allow document to dry before handling due to ink running or smudging. 1258 Lightly brush away dirt to expose legible writing. 1259 Reassembling document fragments (assemble fragments to original state). 1260 If document is ripped or pieces are not arranged as to show complete document, assemble pieces 1261 in order to read or decipher text or graphics. 1262 After the pieces have been arranged and the document becomes readable the next step is to take 1263 a photograph of the documents. If possible use transparent tape to piece the document together. If document cannot be assembled properly, collect fragments and store in envelope or pouch for 1264 1265 other trained personnel to assemble later. 1266 3-48. Sometimes patterns of encryption are detected on document or electronic media that seem to be codes 1267 that only a skilled professional could decode. It is imperative that if one suspects a particular document may 1268 have a coded message in it then the document needs to be forwarded to the appropriate agencies or teams for 1269 further evaluation. 1270 Captured materials that are believed to contain codes should be immediately forwarded to agencies 1271 with the resources to decipher codes. 1272 Forward suspected codes for technical exploitation as soon as possible. 1273 Codes can vary from the obvious to the undetectable without specialized training. 1274 *Note*. Under no circumstances will efforts be made to review or exploit magnetic media at a field 1275 site. This action should only be performed by personnel specifically trained in document recovery to 1276 avoid damage to the material, loss of intelligence information or corruption of potential evidence. These items must be carefully safeguarded from damage until they can be evacuated to appropriate 1277 1278 technical experts such as media exploitation personnel.

1279 **DIGITIZE**

3-49. The DOMEX team or processing site personnel scan or photograph the captured materials to create a digital record that they can then use for processing and analysis. Digitization also allows personnel to use machine foreign language translation (MFLT) tools to search for keywords, names, and phrases. The DOMEX team or processing site personnel must annotate or otherwise include all the information from the captured materials tag with the digitized captured material to ensure accountability and traceability. Digitization enables

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

1285 the ingestion of the captured materials into the National Harmony Database where other personnel, such as 1286 those in the Army Reserve Language Support Program or at the Army Reserve Intelligence Support Center, can 1287 transcribe and translate the CEDs.

- Using a flatbed or portable scanner, scan textual or image based documents.
- Digitally photograph captured material.
- Annotate or include information on capture tag with the digitized scan or photograph of captured 1290 material.
 - Upload images in the National Harmony Database for dissemination.

TRANSCRIBE 1293

1288

1289

1291

1292

1315

1316

1317 1318

1319

1320

1321 1322

1323

1294 3-50. The DOMEX team or processing site personnel transcribe audio and video recordings into text format. A transcript is a verbatim, native language rendering of the information in the audio or video recording. For 1295 processing of non-English recordings, transcription is extremely important. The transcriber uses native font or 1296 1297 transliteration to represent the spoken language in the recording. The transcript, particularly of video files, 1298 includes descriptions of the activity, setting, and conditions that the transcriber hears in the audio and observes in the video. To ensure consistency and quality, the processing team applies a standard process to translate 1299 spoken and written information into English, such as the use of transliteration guides. Once completed, 1300 language-qualified analysts or other specialists use the transcript to produce intelligence and to update technical 1301 1302 information. If required, the DOMEX team or processing site personnel translate the transcript into English for 1303 non-language qualified analysts and other users.

3-51. During transcription, use linguists to provide an extract or a full translation of the original audio or video 1304 1305 recording. The linguist uses online dictionaries, gazetteers, and working aids to improve the transcript. Once 1306 completed the linguist stores or forwards the transcript to a quality control linguist.

TRANSLATE 1307

1308 3-52. During combat, a tremendous amount of enemy material is captured. After captured material has been 1309 screened the next task is to translate it. In order for anyone to understand the benefit of the document, the translation must be recorded in a written format. A translation report (figure 2-7) is a written statement of the 1310 information gained from a particular document. The purpose of the translation report is to disseminate 1311 intelligence information to interested persons or agencies. See translation report instructions below for 1312 information on filling out a Translation Report. 1313

- 1314 3-53. When translating documents-
 - Take extra care with identifying the proper names of organizations, units, agencies. This will ensure that there is no confusion and help clarify or connect important details when it comes to piecing information together or when analysis is being performed.
 - Use the exact name in the original language to avoid confusion.
 - Unless the name is widely used in English, the full version of the name in the original language should be given in the parenthesis after it is first mentioned.
 - Abbreviations are unnecessary and will confuse the reader.
 - Translator should never guess the meaning of a word would be.
 - The original document is to be protected from damage and no markings may be placed on it.
- A copyof the translation report is attached to a copy of the original document and immediately 1324 evacuated to the supported command's intelligence officer. The original translation report, original 1325 1326 document and its capture tag are returned to the appropriate custodian.

1327 **TRANSLATION FORMATS**

1328 3-54. When CEDs and/or transcripts are selected for exploitation, linguists translate into one of the four 1329 recognized translation formats:

> ATTP 2-91.5 Publication Date (Date Pending)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

3-10

- Full translation.
 - Extract translation.
 - Summary translation.
 - Gist.

1334 Full Translation

1331

1332

1333

1340

1341

1348

1349

3-55. The translation of an entire document and/or transcript is a full translation. This translation format requires intensive time and manpower, especially for lengthy or highly technical CEDs. Normally, only a DOMEX processing site at theater or national level is adequately resourced to enable full translations, which are relevant only when the value of, technical complexity, or political sensitivity of the CEDs require a full translation.

- Collect the all pages of document.
- Translate every page of document into English translation.

1342 Extract Translation

3-56. An extract translation is a precise translation of a specified portion of a CED and/or transcript. Analysts
request only what they need. Rarely does an entire document contain valuable information. Often
correspondence contains only one or two paragraphs of intelligence information that answers the collection
requirements. Extract translations are frequently conducted before full translations to assess the value of a
CED's parts before resources are committed to its full translation.

- Collect or highlight the portion of the document or material that needs to be translated.
- Translate that portion of the document into English translation.

1350 Summary Translation

3-57. A summary translation entails reading the entire CED and/or transcript. The linguist then summarizes the main points of information instead of rendering an extract or full translation. Therefore, a summary translation may be performed as part of the document screening process.

3-58. A summary translation is normally in writing, but a linguist may orally present the translated information,
especially at the tactical level. A summary translation requires a translator with extensive analytical abilities.
The translator must balance the need for complete exploitation of the CED against time available in combat
operations.

1358 3-59. Translators with limited working knowledge in their translating languages may use a summary
 1359 translation. For instance, a Russian linguist may be unable to accurately deliver a full translation of a Bulgarian 1360 language document; however, the linguist may almost certainly render a usable summary of its content.

1361 Gist

1370

3-60. A gist is the function of deriving abstracts or general meanings from a CED and/or transcript, without
offering a verbatim or precise translation. In other words, the gist of a document is not a formal translation;
rather, it is a rough outline of the document's meaning or topic. At the tactical level, a gist helps to evaluate a
document's intelligence potential and identify it for further exploitation.

1366 **TRANSLATION REPORT INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1367 3-61. Although the exact format for a translation report is a matter of unit SOP, in order to provide a unified
 1368 product for consumers, translation formats should be relatively consistent. This following describes the
 1369 instructions for a sample translation report (see figure 3-5)—
 - Each translation should prominently display the Harmony number in bold, uppercase.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- **Title** One line directly below the Harmony number, place the title of the translation on the left side of the page. Do not add additional information about a detainee in the title. The title should only describe the text of the document. Translators may place notes inside the title.
 - **Translation Type** Indicate type of translation gist, summary, extract, or full. Identify the translation type in bold font with the first letter of each word capitalized. This immediately follows the title and is not followed by a colon.
- **Batch Number, Date of Issue (DOI), Date of Translation (DOT), and Pages** The Batch Number, DOI, DOT, and Pages follow the translation type. The date entries for DOI and DOT will appear in YYYYMMDD format. Represent unknown parts of an incomplete date with an X. If there is no date, insert the word Unknown. Translators may insert comments into dates if part of the date is illegible. Users may write page numbers with a zero in front of the number of pages. Treat each side of each sheet as one page.
 - **Translator's Notes** Translator's notes are located two lines below the number of pages in bold italic 9 or 12 point font. The body of the text must include the number of pages in the translation. Translator comments (TCs)/analyst comments (ACs) will usually indicate the description, the context, or the legibility of words or phrases cited.
 - **Beginning of Translation** Center BEGINNING OF TRANSLATION one line below the Translator's Notes with dashes (----) on both sides. The pages for the .pdf/source document immediately follow the beginning of translation and may contain from a single page to two pages of a translation (in the case of short 2-sided documents like ID cards only).
- **Body of Translation** The body of the translation should reflect the original document. Place all dates within the document in YYYYMMDD format. Important information may be bolded, underlined, or italicized. Place any photographs attached to identification documents and portions of scanned documents inside the body of the translation. To identify a new page in the document, insert and center PAGE BREAK IN SOURCE DOCUMENT, with dashes on both sides, and follow it with the appropriate page number. If a photograph does not contain text, it does not require a translation. However, information (such as street names, billboards, Arabic numbers, and license plates) in the photograph may require a translation. Explain the photograph in the individual Harmony record.
- End of Translation Center END OF SOURCE DOCUMENT, with dashes on both sides of the text, two lines below the last text in the translation. Directly below END OF SOURCE DOCUMENT, center END OF TRANSLATION, enclosed in parentheses, with equal signs on both sides.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



1404 3-62. The DOMEX team or processing site personnel translate CEDs and/or transcripts into English-language text format, if able. As an integral part of the DOMEX processing phase, the translation of information from the target language to English requires linguists who are qualified in both the target language and English. They must possess target knowledge commensurate with the target population of the information and have the appropriate clearance level. These skills and knowledge are important because a translation, unlike a transcript, is normally not a simple word-for-word interpretation but an approximation of the literal and implied meaning of the spoken or written language. To ensure consistency and quality, linguists use online dictionaries,

1411 gazetteers, and working aids to improve the translation.

3-63. At lower echelons, translators require a more general knowledge; the same translator may perform all functions—translate CEDs and/or transcripts, extract the pertinent information, and report that information. At

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

3-13

higher echelons, translators require a more specific knowledge; therefore, they often perform these functions
separately. Higher echelon activities, such as the theater document repository, group their translation efforts by
subject area. For example, all medical-related captured materials are grouped and translated together.

3-64. All-source analysts use translations accomplished by qualified linguists with the requisite language capability. At higher echelons, where more in-depth and precise translations are required, translations require the availability of full time linguists—military or civilian. Military linguists at these echelons typically oversee translation operations and civilian linguists may have varying degrees of access in participating and contributing to the translation efforts.

3-65. It is important for consumers to acknowledge that translations are not CEDs; rather, they are subjective documents that are only as reliable as their translators. To be reliable, a translation requires input from consultants on technical matters, operational matters, and technical language issues, as well as from social, cultural, and historical experts.

1426 MACHINE FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRANSLATION TOOLS

1427 3-66. MFLT is defined as the use of computers and computer software to screen and translate from one natural 1428 language to another. MFLT is an emerging capability that is currently being used in Iraq and Afghanistan by Army units in support of command and control, movement and maneuver, intelligence, protection, and 1429 sustainment. MFLT systems provide a translation capability using a machine instead of, or in addition to, a 1430 human linguist. When employed appropriately MFLT can mitigate some linguistic shortfalls and, in a limited 1431 capacity, expand the number of languages supported within the DOD. MFLT tools or systems can also enable 1432 1433 non-linguists by aiding in the rapid translation of foreign language materials. While MFLT is primarily focused 1434 on low-level linguistic tasks, it is capable of supporting rapidly deploying forces, special operations forces, and 1435 first responders when linguistic support is unavailable.

1436 **REVIEW**

1443

1444

1445

1446

1447

1448

1452

1453

1454

1455

3-67. Technically proficient linguists review each transcription and translation to ensure consistency with
reporting standards and for quality control of the translation. A U.S. Government linguist should review all
information that a non-U.S. linguist processes. Exceptions include operations involving long-term coalitions
and U.S. contractors with the requisite skills and the command's confidence. Each transcript and translation
should undergo two levels of review—quality control and quality assurance.

- 1442 3-68. Steps for reviewing are as follows:
 - **Evaluate Reports**. Screen each report for timeliness, completeness, and relevance to the command's collection requirements.
 - **Integrate**. Confirm or deny information collected by a single discipline by comparing and evaluating information ascertained from captured materials.
 - **Provide Feedback**. Provide feedback to the processing teams on what to sustain or adjust in their processing, analysis, and reporting.

1449 QUALITY CONTROL

- 14503-69. A quality control linguist reviews a transcript or translation report for accuracy and to ensure it clearly1451expresses the meaning of the original document. The quality control linguist follows the steps to include—
 - Ensures the report is complete, free of bias, and in accordance with reporting standards.
 - Returns the report to the DOMEX team or processing site personnel for corrections or personally adds missed content.
 - Corrects minor translation errors.
- Fixes minor format errors. Upon the completion of the quality control review, the translation report is available for analysis and a quality assurance linguist then reviews the transcript or translation report.

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

1458 **QUALITY ASSURANCE**

1461

1462

1463

1464

1465

3-70. A quality assurance linguist reviews a transcript or translation report to ensure it contains all required information and the translation reads naturally in English. Once reviewed:

- The quality assurance linguist saves the completed transcript or translation report to the local database.
 - If authorized, a quality assurance linguist disseminates the report to external databases such as the World Basic Information Library or to the National Harmony Database.
 - For more information concerning the use of the National Harmony Database refer to chapter 6.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

Chapter 4 1466 **Analysis and Production Phase** 1467

INTRODUCTION 1468

1469 4-1. In the analysis and production phase document and media exploitation (DOMEX) teams analyze potential 1470 information and intelligence from captured material to satisfy the commander's requirements. During this phase 1471 DOMEX and intelligence personnel identify potentially valuable information for further scrutiny and analysis. 1472 Should the analysis yield suitable information, intelligence products are produced and disseminated. In this 1473 phase, intelligence and information is processed and formatted into a variety of products to articulate the 1474 meaning of captured material and the value of intelligence collected.

1475 4-2. Analysis of captured material can occur at several different stages of the process. The individual Soldier 1476 at the point of capture, during the screening process, and when examined at battalion and above all serve as an 1477 opportunity for exploitation and analysis. Each echelon has unique requirements and therefore may exercise 1478 different analytical techniques. The exploited material may also result in production of tailored reports and 1479 intelligence production.

1480 4-3. The Analysis and Production phase follows the tasks listed in figure 4-1.



1481

1492

1493

1494

1496

1497

Figure 4-1. Analysis and production tasks

IDENTIFY AND EXTRACT REPORTABLE INFORMATION 1482

1483 4-4. The battalion and or brigade S-2 identifies specific information requirements for the anticipated types of 1484 documents, media, or cellular information the site exploitation team or Soldiers may encounter during the 1485 collection process.

1486 4-5. During the screening process potential documents and media are identified for further scrutiny. Each 1487 echelon above battalion has additional capabilities and time to exploit captured material. The focus of the analysis of captured material is on actionable intelligence. 1488

1489 4-6. A quick assessment of a document (conducted during the screening and categorizing tasks of the 1490 processing phase of the DOMEX process) identifies reportable information, such as immediate threats, and 1491 extracts information of immediate tactical value. Documents are assessed regarding their relevance based on:

- Commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs).
- Priority intelligence requirements (PIR) •
- Specific information requirement (SIR)
- 1495 Sensitivity
 - Credibility
 - The unit's mission and the commander's intent

1498	4-7. Information that may be derived from captured material during an assessment includes but is not limited
1499	to—
1500	• Composition (hierarchy, type of unit).

Composition (hierarchy, type of unit).

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

1501	• Disposition (location—past, current, anticipated).
1502	• Tactics (intent, propaganda, modus operandi).
1503	• Training and unit history (individual, unit, source of training).
1504	• Logistics (food, transportation, fuel).
1505	• Operational effectiveness (strength, goals, morale, equipment).
1506	• Electronic technical data/communications (emitter types, frequencies, Internet use).
1507	• Intelligence (surveillance, countersurveillance).
1508	• Recruitment (local, national, regional, use of coercion).
1509	• Support (financial, media, sources).
1510	• Reach (databases, assets, connectivity, and architecture).
1511	• National agencies (loyalties, leadership, capabilities).
1512	• Law enforcement agencies (relationship with military, loyalties, capabilities).
1513	• International agencies and nongovernmental organizations (loyalties, agenda, leadership).
1514	• Personality (key leaders, education level, idiosyncrasies).
1515	• Other threats (natural diseases, biohazards, radiological, chemical hazards).
1516 1517 1518	4-8. The detailed review may require the services of a translator and/or interpreter. It is advisable to ensure the translator and/or interpreter is familiar with the intelligence requirements and terminology associated with the topical matter.
1519 1520	4-9. The S-2, based upon in-put from the screening process, determines if any of the captured material contains information which has potential intelligence value to—
1521 1522	• The unit's on-going operation. The S-2 may issue a spot report and/or the DOMEX team may issue a DOMEX spot report.
1523 1524	• Higher or adjacent unit's operations. The S-2 may issue a spot report and/or the DOMEX team may issue a DOMEX spot report.
1525 1526 1527	• Specific limiting criteria (SLC) information. The S-2 in accordance with unit's SOP to ensure the material is evacuated to the appropriate team for examination and exploitation. (See appendix A for more information on handling SLC.)
1529	DOMEX SPOT REPORT

1528 DOMEX SPOT REPORT

1529 4-10. DOMEX spot report can be completed only when the unit finds that captured material answers all or part 1530 of a PIR (See figure 4-2 for DOMEX spot report). If the DOMEX team develops important information during 1531 the exploitation of captured material, they must determine immediately all essential aspects and ensure the information is reported at once before the exploitation process is continued. The DOMEX spot report is an 1532 1533 analytical summary related to captured material. The DOMEX spot report is a correlation of related and 1534 associated information and the inclusion of deductions made during analysis of the information. The DOMEX 1535 spot report provides a platform for recording and disseminating relevant supporting information related to 1536 captured material, such as details surrounding the circumstances of capture, photographs taken by the collector.

4-11. A complete and comprehensive DOMEX spot report can add tremendous amount of value to ongoing intelligence efforts. There is no current standardized format that has been agreed upon by organizations conducting DOMEX and therefore reliance on local standing operating procedures (SOP) and or theater specific guidance should adequately satisfy the end user or consumer of the information. Creating an all inclusive DOMEX spot report of items found at same location or a group of people having various items in their possession will help analysts understand the context of the capture rather than writing separate reports for all items found or a group of people who had various items in their possession.

1544

ATTP 2-91.5

Translator: (insert full name)		
	Analyst: (insert name	, phone and email contact info)
Date of Report: (insert date)		
Detainee (s):		Harmony Number(s):
(detainee name and numbe	r)	MNFV-2005-000085
Capture Information	Capturing unit, captur	e location/DTG, circumstances of capture.
Batch #	(insert batch number h	nere)
Batch Contents	Captured Materials fro	om Objective XXXX
 List all documents identified for exploitation. List all documents by number. 		
a) Indicate type of information identified.4) Pay particular attention to circumstances of capture to help determine information of value.		
RECAP any information that relates to the circumstances of capture in a short paragraph here. In the event the batch contains Nothing Significant To Report (NSTR) then state NSTR.		
All documents exploited will be batched and scanned into the National Harmony Database. A GIST translation report will be generated and distributed accordingly.		
	Figure 4-2. Samp	e DOMEX spot report
ALUATE SOURC	E RELIABILIT	Y AND INFORMATION ACCURAC
4-12. The captured items se accuracy prior to producing process.	elected for further scruti an analytical assessment	ny should be evaluated for source reliability and informant. The following provides a brief overview of an evaluation

4-13. Analysts evaluate the reliability of a source and the accuracy of the information. This evaluation may
occur within the DOMEX team or by the S-2. The procedures of the evaluation consist of two separate and
distinct parts:

- Source reliability.
- Information accuracy.

1545

1546 1547

1548

1549

1553

1554

4-14. The purpose of such a system is to convey the usability of the information to support intelligence and 1555 1556 operational decisions and actions. The system is dependent on the analyst's experience and the completeness 1557 and accuracy of the unit's database and access.

1558 4-15. Many units adapt the human intelligence (HUMINT) system for assessing reliability and accuracy. The 1559 HUMINT system was not designed for the various components of DOMEX. It requires a judgment call as there is no quantifiable standard. Tables 4-1 and 4-2 list the HUMINT source reliability and information accuracy 1560 1561 ratings.

Α	Reliable	<u>No doubt</u> of authenticity, trustworthiness, or competency; has a history of complete reliability.
В	Usually reliable	Minor doubt about authenticity, trustworthiness, or competency; has a history of valid information most of the time.
С	Fairly reliable	Doubt of authenticity, trustworthiness, or competency but has provided valid information in the past.
D	Not usually reliable	Significant doubt about authenticity, trustworthiness, or competency but has provided valid information in the past.
Ε	Unreliable	Lacking authenticity, trustworthiness, or competency; history of invalid information.
F	Cannot be judged	No basis exists for evaluating the reliability of the source.

Table 4-1. Source reliability ratings

Table 4-2. Information accuracy ratings

1	Confirmed	<u>Confirmed</u> by other independent sources; <u>logical</u> in itself; <u>consistent</u> with other information on the subject.
2	Probably true	Not confirmed; logical in itself; consistent with other information on the subject.
3	Possibly true	Not confirmed; reasonably logical in itself; agrees with some other information on the subject.
4	Doubtfully true	Not confirmed; possible but not logical; no other information on the subject.
5	Improbable	Not confirmed; not logical in itself; contradicted by other information on the subject.
6	Cannot be judged	No basis exists for evaluating the validity of the information.

1562 1563 1564

4-16. The key to using this type of system is establishing a rule set. Using table 4-1 above an "A" rating, Reliable means, "No doubt of authenticity, trustworthiness, or competency; has a history of complete reliability." Applying these criteria means that unless you have a complete history of reliability, one cannot 1565 have an "A" rating. What is the basis for knowing that a unit has a complete history? What if it is determined that the Source was reliable 99% of the time? To have meaning the system must have some type of standard. It 1566 1567 may be beneficial for units to establish a simple rule set such as depicted in table 4-3.

Table 4-3. Source reliability ratings rule set

Α	Reliable	95-100 % of the time the Source has proven to be reliable.
В	Usually reliable	85-94 % of the time the Source has proven to be reliable.
С	Fairly reliable	75-84 % of the time the Source has proven to be reliable.
D	Not usually reliable	65- 74 % of the time the Source has proven to be reliable.
Ε	Unreliable	64% or less of the time the Source has proven to be reliable.
F	Cannot be judged	No basis exists for evaluating the reliability of the source.

4-17. Table 4-4 provides an example of an information accuracy rating rule set. 1568

Table 4-4. Information accuracy ratings rule set

1	Confirmed	Confirmed by other four independent sources; logical in itself; consistent with other information on the subject.
2	Probably true	Confirmed by three independent sources; logical in itself; consistent with other information on the subject.
3	Possibly true	Confirmed by two independent sources; reasonably logical in itself; agrees with some other information on the subject.
4	Doubtfully true	Single source confirmation; possible but not logical; no other information on the subject.
5	Improbable	Not confirmed; not logical in itself; contradicted by other information on the subject.
6	Cannot be judged	No basis exists for evaluating the validity of the information.

4-4

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- 4-18. The unit may consider the development and use of a separate system for each of the three basic components of DOMEX—
 - Document exploitation (DOCEX).
 - Media exploitation (MEDEX).

1573

1582

1583

1608

1609

1610

• Cell phone exploitation (CELLEX).

4-19. Whatever system is used, it is imperative that the supported commander and staff understand the systemused to avoid misunderstanding of the reliability for actionable intelligence assessments.

4-20. Source and information ratings are separate. The Source could be a very reliable but the information was not confirmed. The decision to act upon intelligence lies with the commander and the risk the unit is willing to undertake. The possible actionable intelligence provided by a DOMEX operation should always be validated with other sources, information, and intelligence.

- 4-21. If a document is extracted from an enemy computer, then the computer may be the source and the analytical process may form the questions:
 - Who had access to the computer?
 - Did high- and low-level fighters have computer access?
- If a low-level fighter created the document; did that fighter have access that supports the information?

4-22. Determining source reliability can be easy or difficult; regardless, as new information becomes available,
continuous analysis and re-evaluation is necessary. Captured material used by the enemy may be a very reliable.
However, falsified documents have been used as a means of deception. While those cases are not the norm,
analysts must be aware. Normal policy dictates non-reliance on single-source information; therefore, preventing
deceptions of this type are effective.

4-23. The source and information evaluation may be changed as it moves to higher echelons and additional intelligence is made available for evaluations.

1593 ANALYZE INFORMATION

- 4-24. The battalion S-2 (sometimes supported by a DOMEX team) verifies the captured material's possibilities, source and information evaluation, conducts a detailed review, and prepares an Analytical Summary as part of the Batch Report. The initial analysis compares the unit's requirements against the content of the captured material. The DOMEX team may prepare a DOMEX spot report or the capturing unit and or the battalion S-2 can prepare a spot report.
- 4-25. DOMEX team analysts evaluate processed information that meets the reporting criteria. Analysts must readily identify activity, indications and warnings, and other pieces of information that could contribute to answering requirements. If the analysts have the time, target knowledge, and situational awareness, then they can use analysis techniques and procedures to reach conclusions about the meaning of the information. TC 2-33.4 provides information regarding analytical techniques and procedures.
- 4-26. The DOMEX team focus on analysis—in terms of DOMEX—typically means comparing screening
 forms and gist, summary, partial, and full translations against collection requirements to identify information of
 intelligence value. Analysis includes factoring in:
- The current situation;
 - Collection requirements;
 - Past, present, and future operations;
 - Any information that may help focus the requirements.
- 1611 4-27. The S-2 analysts focus on identifying actionable intelligence in accordance with the unit's mission.

4-28. The following examples illustrate how the information and intelligence from captured enemy material is integrated into products, analysis, and intelligence databases. The list is not all inclusive but does demonstrate the range of opportunities.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

1615 1616 1617 1618 1619 1620 1621 1622 1623	
1624	
1625	
1626	

Analyze Information Example

A site exploitation team collected, tagged, inventoried, safeguarded, and evacuated captured material appropriately. Evacuated detainees were sent to the Detainee Holding Area for interrogation by the brigade combat team's HUMINT team. Captured materials were processed throughout the initial phases of the DOMEX process. The examples below reflect possible analysis and productions actions: The exploitation team conducts its initial examination. The following provides an illustration of three possible captured items (one from each primary DOMEX component).

- DOCEX: Notebook indexed with numbers and symbols.
- MEDEX: 2x laptops.
- CELLEX: 15x cell phones with 30x SIM cards.

Each exploitation component conducts its exploitation of the captured items (see figure 4-3).

Captured Material	DOMEX Exploitation Team	DOMEX Exploitation Team Action
Notebook indexed with numbers and symbols	DOCEX	Translate the notebook.Check the document for fingerprints and DNA.
2x laptops	MEDEX	 Conduct computer forensics on the laptop. Determine operating system, software, file structure, MAC addresses, associated IP addresses, system information, type of encryption, devices associated with the laptop, identify favorites, temp files, internet connect and activity, and content of hidden files and deleted files. Provide a translated index of the files. Provide to the all-source analyst to determine which files required immediate translation. Check for fingerprints and DNA.
15x Cell Phones with 30x SIM cards	CELLEX	 Conduct a scan of each Cell Phone. Document call list, calendar events, contact list, pictures, cell phone features, SMS messages, SIM card provider, service provider, modifications to Cell Phone, and SIM card usage.

Figure 4-3. Example—DOMEX exploitation activities

1628 1629

Analyze Information Example (continued)

The analysts from the intelligence disciplines conduct reviews and analysis of the results of the captured items. Additionally, individual intelligence disciplines may cross cue the intelligence to another discipline. The following figures (4-4 through 4-6) illustrate actions taken by the intelligence disciplines in regards to the DOMEX exploitation. Each discipline updates their respective databases once data has met ingestion criteria. The list provided is only a few of the possible actions.

1638

Ca _l DO	 ptured Document—Noteboo CEX team actions— Translate the notebook. 	ok indexed with numbers and syn	nbols
	Cneck the document for fin	igerprints and DNA.	
All	-Source Intelligence	HUMINT	CI
•	The translation of the notebook did not make any sense. It appears to be some type of code or cipher. Coordinate with HUMINT, CI, OSINT, and SIGINT to gain their in-put.	 Determine if the fingerprints and DNA on the notebook are associated with any of the detainees. Review the notebook to determine if it follows any of the patterns used by other detainees or foreign intelligence services. Use information as an aid in the interrogations. 	 Review the notebook to determine if it follows any of the patterns used by other detainees or FISS, ITO, hostile sources. Recommend designating the notebook as SLC and send to the CJTF CICA for review.
SIG	SINT	IMINT	GEOINT
• •	Review the notebook to determine if it is a communications related code. Recommend sending the notebook to the CST.	No specific actions.	No specific actions.
ΤE	CHINT	OSINT	MASINT
•	No specific actions.	 Review the notebook for patterns and or sequences. Conduct queries to determine if the patterns follow any publicly available coding systems. 	No specific actions.

Figure 4-4. Example—DOCEX and the intelligence disciplines' action

MEDEX team actions-Conduct computer forensics on the laptop. Determine operating system, software, file structure, MAC addresses, associated IP addresses, system information, type of encryption, devices associated with the laptop, identify favorites, temp files, internet connect and activity, and content of hidden files and deleted files. Provide a translated index of the files. Provide to the all-source analyst to determine which files required immediate translation. Check for fingerprints and DNA. HUMINT All-Source Intelligence CI Based on the translated index Determine which of the Determine which of the determine which files require detainees fingerprints and or detainees fingerprints and or an immediate translation. DNA are associated with the DNA are associated with the laptops. laptops. Search for key words, names, IP addresses, and phone Determine and identify Determine and identify CI

Publication Date (Date Pending)

Captured Material-2x Laptop Computers

ATTP 2-91.5

1	and the second second second second second second		LUINAINIT as late of the design of		and a family share and f
	numbers to determine any		HUMINT related tradecraft.		related tradecraft.
	targets, locations, and groups.	•	Search against names, phone numbers, and locations to determine the presence of enemy activity.	•	Search against names, phone numbers, and locations to determine the presence of enemy activity.
		•	Determine ownership. Use information as an aid in the interrogations.	•	Conduct a Cyber based Cl investigation on the IP addresses, websites, and favorites identified.
				•	Determine if VOIP was used on the laptops. Recover the called and received phone numbers.
SIG	GINT	IMI	NT	GE	OINT
•	Search previous reporting and SIGINT databases for any names, locations, and	•	No specific actions.	•	No specific actions.
	activities identified in the forensics of the laptops.				
TE	forensics of the laptops.	OS	INT	MA	SINT
- TE	activities identified in the forensics of the laptops. CHINT Conduct additional technical evaluations on the laptop. Determine operating system, software, files structure, MAC addresses, associated IP addresses, associated IP addresses, system information, type of encryption, devices associated with the laptop, identify favorites, temp files, internet connect and activity, and content of hidden files and deleted files.	<u>OS</u> ,	NT Search OSINT databases and Web Sites for any names, locations, and activities identified in the forensics of the laptops.	<u>MA</u>	SINT Identify signature data for the laptops.

Figure 4-5. Example—MEDEX and the intelligence disciplines' action

Captured Document—15 x Cell Pho CELLEX team actions—	ones with 30 x SIM Cards.	
Conduct a scan of each Ce	ell Phone.	
Document call list, calenda card provider, service provi	r events, contact list, pictures, cell pho ider, modifications to Cell Phone, and S	ne features, SMS messages, SIM SIM card usage.
All-Source Intelligence	HUMINT	CI
 Add numbers of interest and names to the Link Diagrams and Association Matrices for situational understanding and possible targeting. 	 Conduct query on phone numbers and names on contact list and call list to determine if any of the numbers and or names are of interest. Use information as an aid in the interrogations. 	Conduct query on phone numbers and names on contact list and call list to determine if any of the numbers and or names are of interest.
SIGINT	IMINT	GEOINT
Conduct query on names on the contact and call lists to determine if any of the contacts are of interest.	 Review photos on cell phone to determine locations and activities 	Review photos on cell phone to determine locations and activities.
TECHINT	OSINT	MASINT
If cell phone has any	Conduct guery on phone	Search any collaborated photo

4-8

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

modifications, determine what the modifications were for.	numbers and names on contact list and call list to determine if any of the numbers and or names are of interest.	location with various MASINT products to determine baseline signature data or for the foundation for change detection.
	 Search any collaborated photo location with various social networking sites to determine any additional activity. 	

Figure	4-6.	Example-	-CELLEX	and the	intelligence	disciplines'	action

1639	
1640	
1641	
1642	

Analyze Information Example (continued)

The actions by each of the disciplines within their respective areas also feed into collective intelligence tasks such as targeting, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronization, indications and warning (I&W), and intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB). The following example provides an illustration of a portion of those activities as it relates to the example in figure 4-7.

1644 1645

Captured material	Targeting	ISR Synchronization	I&W	IPB
Notebook indexed with numbers and symbols				
2 x laptops				 Update cyber based IPB products
15 x cell phones with 30 x SIM cards	 Determine of any of the names identified in the call or contact lists are associated with standing targeting packages. If the names are present, update targeting packages. If names are not present determine if there is data sufficiency to develop a new target package. 	If a new target folder is developed, ensure multi-INT collection requirements are developed to account for the new collection requirements.	Establish an indicator to account for the early identification of actions by individuals for which the target folder was developed.	Update cyber based IPB to account for phone numbers and the connectivity to the ISP and selected cell tower associations.

Figure 4-7. Example—intelligence tasks

- 4-29. Should the detail review yield usable information the S-2 decides the means by which to convey the information. This may include:
- Issuing a spot report
- 1649 1650
- Conducting an intelligence briefing to the commander and staff
- Updating the common operational picture (COP)

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

- 1651 Updating the unit's databases 1652 Re-directing intelligence collection 1653 Develop targeting information/folder 1654 Develop an Analytical Summary as part of the Batch Report or as a stand-alone document. ASSESS REPORTING 1655 1656 4-30. The DOMEX team or processing site personnel continuously assess reporting to ensure DOMEX related 1657 products (such as analytical summaries, batch reports, spot reports) are satisfying the commander's 1658 requirements. The team compares their reporting and products to: 1659 The commander's requirements. 1660 Determine potential to support on-going and or future operations. 1661 Provide in-put to update intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronization and 1662 integration operations. 1663 Support targeting. 1664 Support situational understanding. •
 - 4-31. The DOMEX team screens DOMEX related reports to ensure:
 Timeliness, completeness, and accuracy.
 Relevance to the command's collection requirements.
 - Confirmation or denial of information collected from captured material.
 - Feedback is supportive and useful.

1670 UPDATE DATABASES

- 4-32. After the analysis of captured material batches, the theater and continental U.S. (CONUS) National
 Harmony Database is updated with any new information. Other databases containing standardized captured
 material files are updated, as well.
- 1674 4-33. Information and intelligence once analyzed and verified is used to update the various database teams.
 1675 Updating databases, while tedious is critical. Failing to update databases means information retrieval is
 1676 hindered or rendered impossible. Databases support many complex analytical functions and requirements,
 1677 including—
- 1678

1679

1680

1681 1682

1683

1669

- Mission deconfliction.
- Requests for information.
- Summary reports and assessment preparation.
- Threat and friendly situation tracking.
 - Analysis and requirements management.
 - Targeting.

4-34. Each organization has their respective criteria and procedures for in-putting and updating databases. The manager's of the databases decide who has access and with what privileges. The S-2s must plan as part of their intelligence survey and generate intelligence knowledge plans how they will update their databases and what databases they will use to support their respective operations.

```
1688
```

ATTP 2-91.5

1689 Chapter 5

1690

Reporting and Dissemination Phase

1691 INTRODUCTION

1692 5-1. Information collected from captured material is normally reported in accordance with the unit's standing
1693 operating procedures (SOP) and reporting guidance. Reporting involves placing extracted information into a
1694 coherent, properly formatted report to facilitate the commander's situational understating. At brigade and above,
1695 reporting and disseminating information collected from captured materials requires analysts to perform the tasks
1696 listed in figure 5-1.



```
1697
```

Figure 5-1. Reporting and dissemination phase tasks

1698 **REPORT INFORMATION**

2. Document and media exploitation (DOMEX) teams and/or intelligence staffs are responsible for reporting formation derived from captured materials in a manner that ensures the information reaches, not only the next gher echelon, but also any tactical commander affected by the information.
3. DOMEX teams and/or intelligence staffs are responsible for pushing information back down to the lowest helons.
 4. Intelligence reports are typically forwarded electronically or as otherwise directed by unit SOPs and berational instructions. Normally an electronic or hardcopy file of each report is— Maintained at the unit of origin. Submitted through intelligence reporting channels. Forwarded with evacuated documents to the next unit who receives the document to prevent redundant reporting.
<i>Note</i> . When a collector includes intelligence derived from captured materials in an intelligence report, the report must reference all identification letters and numbers including the Harmony numbers of the captured material concerned to avoid false confirmation.
 5. Reporting through reporting formats other than those identified below is discouraged— Spot report (standardized report) (see chapter 2.) Translation report (see chapter 3). DOMEX spot report (see chapter 4) Intelligence information report (IIR) or tactical report—specialized intelligence reports. (Army signals intelligence [SIGINT] units exploiting captured materials may use specialized reports as specified in the U.S. SIGINT directives.) Batch report. Analytical summary.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

1722 INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

5-6. The intelligence information report (IIR) is a widely recognized report format. At higher echelons, or as time allows, intelligence information is reported using an IIR, which is typically generated at a DOMEX facility, such as a joint document exploitation center (JDEC) or joint interrogation and debriefing center (JIDC), and staffed with report writers. Writing IIRs at the tactical level is not usually feasible since IIRs can be time-consuming and often require extensive editing and coordination with the reports officer.

1728 BATCH REPORT

5-7. A batch report is normally prepared at brigade and above, in accordance with unit SOPs, once a batch of
captured materials has been exploited. A batch report can be prepared in conjunction with the Batch Flow
Worksheet to ensure continuity of details and accuracy of information. The name of the batch is usually
determined by the capturing unit per operation name or site name given at time of collection. Batch reports
should be prepared in a manner that effectively communicates the relevance of the captured item. For example,
DOMEX teams or processing site personnel must appropriately label photographs or sketches that require
explanation or emphasis.

5-8. Tactical units should receive their DOMEX feedback, such as a batch report, within a reasonable amount
of time in accordance with unit SOPs. Tactical units requiring additional feedback on materiel captured in their
area of operations (AO) initiate requests for information through their intelligence staff. The intelligence staff
should be in possession of captured material serial numbers and batch names to assist in locating this
information.

1741 5-9. A detailed batch report containing a copy of the translation should accompany the original document; a
1742 copy of the translation should accompany any copies of the original document and, as required, the intelligence
1743 reports. Figure 5-2 is an example of a batch report with instruction for completing the blocks and sections
1744 included.

- 5-10. A batch report should also include appropriate classification and downgrading instructions in accordance with Army regulation (AR) 380-5.
- 1747

	DOCUMEN	Т ЕХРІ	LOITATION / FULL REPORT
Translator: (insert full name			
Analyst: (insert name, photontact info)	one and email		
Date of Report: (insert date)		Report	t Number
Detainee (s):			Harmony Number(s):
(detainee name and number)			MNFV-2005-000085
Capture Information	Capturing unit, o	capture l	ocation/DTG, circumstances of capture.
Batch #	(insert batch nur	nber her	e)
Batch Contents	Captured Materi	ials from	Objective XXXX
EVECTIVE CUMANA D	X7		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Analyst: (Name of analyst writing analytical summary)

The initial executive analytic summary paragraph should be written here, addressing the basic interrogatives (who, what, when where, why, how). Highlight any information which will assist the tactical unit in further exploiting the source of the information. For example "This document contains AIF evidence, including a list of names of Iraqi Police to be eliminated" or "This document contains evidence that the bank receipts found in this batch are paid to Abu Daddy, who is known to be a cell leader").



1749

5-2

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

Figure 5-2. Sample batch report

<u>MNFV-2005-000085</u> – The analyst includes specific details about what the National Harmony Database records contain. Answer the basic interrogatives and highlight any exploitable information. In the event the batch contains Nothing Significant to Report (NSTR) then state NSTR.

MEDEX (all devices delivered to MEDEX facility)

Includes number of each type of equipment, nomenclature, and the like.

CURRENCY

Includes total amount of each currency and denominations.

PHONEBOOKS

This information would be included in an appendix. Items in this category would include address books, daily planners, scraps of paper with contact information, and the like. The appendix would include Harmony numbers of each item and phone numbers and associated personalities.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Includes Harmony number, and translation of each card.

WEAPONS/AMMO

Entire weapons cache inventory catalogued as Harmony number: Includes total number of each item, nomenclature, and serial number.

MISCELLANEOUS

This section includes banners, pictures of graffiti, and photographs of detainees, along with Harmony numbers, types and descriptions of documents, translations, and analyst comments.

-End of Report-

Figure 5-2. Sample batch report (continued)

1751 ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

1750

5-11. Tactical commanders, analysts, interrogators, and capturing and adjacent units often require an analytical summary of captured materials related to a particular group of captured materials. The intelligence staff is responsible for disseminating the analytical summary via the batch report. There is no specific team required to compose a batch report and upload it into the National Harmony Database, however, more than likely DOMEX teams will be requested to provide analytical summary reports. The format for an analytical summary is in accordance with unit SOPs. The summary must be disseminated quickly to capitalize on information related to follow-on operations.

1759 **Reporting Guidelines**

5-12. DOMEX personnel should consider the following guidelines when preparing, submitting, and using intelligence reports.

1762 Timely Information

5-13. DOMEX personnel must remember that timely reporting, especially of enemy activity, is critical. They
must report accurate information as quickly as possible and not delay reports for the sole purpose of assuring
the correct format.

1766 Relevant Information

5-14. Reports should contain only relevant information—information that supports decision making and the execution of operations. Limiting reports to essential information reduces the amount of time and effort subordinates must spend on collecting, organizing, and transmitting reports. Also, DOMEX personnel should send only the parts or lines of a report that contain new information or changes, as in radio communications when brevity reduces transmission time and avoids overloading radio nets.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

1772 Complete Information

5-15. Most reports have prescribed formats to ensure completeness of transmitted information. Unit SOPs
should outline the format for each report. They should also explain how personnel can use each report and under
what conditions to submit it.

1776 ASSESS REPORTING

5-16. As mentioned in chapter 4, the task of assessing reporting is a continuous process. The DOMEX team or
processing site personnel continues to assess reporting in the reporting and dissemination phase of DOMEX
process to ensure reporting is satisfying the specific information requirements (SIRs) as they change. Ideally,
the team's efforts enable it to anticipate requirements and deliver information to the tactical commander in time
to influence decisions and actions. As new information becomes available—

1782

1784

- 782
- 1783 A
 - Additional recipients of the information may be identified based on changing battlefield situations.
 Analysts can receive feedback or make adjustments in their analysis.

The accuracy of the information can change to more or less accurate.

1785 **DISSEMINATE REPORTING**

5-17. Dissemination need not be limited to standard reporting. Depending upon the tactical situation, available
resources, and the commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs), critical pieces of information are
passed quickly to those who can use them—specifically combatant commanders. The intelligence staff must be
prepared to use any form of communication to disseminate vital information. Again, intelligence staffs are
responsible for reporting and disseminating information derived from captured materials in a manner that
ensures the information reaches not only the next higher echelon, but also any tactical commander affected by
the information.

1793 CURRENT METHODOLOGY

5-18. The DOMEX team or processing site personnel evacuate the original document, a copy, a transcript, or a
combination of these documents to joint, interagency, and multinational organizations. At the tactical level, the
DOMEX support team at brigade or processing site personnel send the majority of their documents to the
division or corps DOMEX team or the joint document exploitation center (JDEC)—the central theater
processing point that ensures the dissemination of information to the intelligence community. At operational
levels, DOMEX teams also send processed documents and media to the JDEC.

5-19. For transcripts and translations, DOMEX teams use a free-flow message, a format in translation software
tool, or a translation format specified in annex B of the operation order (OPORD). The DOMEX team or
processing site personnel process and upload digital forms of all original documents and processed information
to the National Harmony Database, thereby making it available to the entire intelligence community, as well as
to brigade and lower echelons.

1805 WEB-BASED REPORTING

5-20. Web-based reporting is an effective technique for posting reports and transcripts, audio and video files, and technical data for multiple users within and outside the AO. Through various Web sites, such as Harmony, Media Exploitation, and Detainee Tracker, the DOMEX team provides units with the status of captured materials as well as links to associated reporting. The DOMEX team can also provide collection team personnel with access to online databases including target databases that help them detect, identify, and locate their targets.

ATTP 2-91.5

1812 **Receiving Feedback**

- 1813 5-21. Posting via Web sites and reporting via batch reports ensure that maneuver teams receive time-sensitive information in a timely manner. However, these methods require maneuver units to search for feedback (pull)
 1815 rather than receive the information as disseminated from higher echelons (push).
- 5-22. While dissemination is dictated by unit SOPs and other guidelines, the most effective means for the
 lowest echelons to receive feedback on captured materials, relative to their AO, is for the intelligence staff or
 battalion and/or brigade level DOMEX teams to track the location, status, and products associated with those
 captured materials.
- 5-23. Tracking may be readily accomplished using batch names and numbers, Harmony numbers, or the detainee tracking system—a database listing detainees and such information as their names, dates of birth, and items captured on the detainees.

1823 UPLOAD TO THE NATIONAL HARMONY DATABASE

5-24. Once completed, all reports must be uploaded to the National Harmony Database and any other relevant databases. This ensures all authorized users have access to the information. Databases allow users to retrieve reports to share information, search for information regarding a certain topic or area, and research historical data. The National Harmony Database contains all reports generated from captured materials thus allowing for easy access to any updates on reports. See chapter 6 for more information.

1829 EVACUATE FOR FURTHER PROCESSING, EXPLOITATION, OR 1830 DISPOSITION

- 1831 5-25. Captured materials are processed for information at each team having contact with the documents. Once
 1832 each team has exploited the captured materials, the materials are evacuated to the next higher echelon. JDEC is
 1833 the final collection point for all documents collected in a joint operations theater. (See TC 2-91.8.) DOMEX
 1834 repositories are established warehouses that—
 - Receive captured materials for centralized archival accountability.
 - Establish a centralized point for permanent storage.
- Provide transportation to other repositories in theater or higher echelons for final disposition of captured materials, as applicable.
- 5-26. Warehousing procedures for captured materials differ according to command, unit SOPs, and other
 guidelines. Warehousing procedures may include the reception, screening, category evaluation (as applicable),
 tagging, inventorying, digitization, and uploading of captured materials to the Harmony database suite and final
 storage.
- 5-27. The Harmony database suite forwards electronic captured materials to the translation teams for data entry, gist translations, (rough outline of a text's meaning) and quality control in the Harmony database suite, as needed, before final upload to the National Harmony Database.
- 1846

1835

1836

Chapter 6 1847 The National Harmony Database 1848

1853

1854 1855

1856

INTRODUCTION 1849

1850 6-1. The National Harmony Database (see figure 6-1) is an important tool used in the scanning, processing and cataloging of captured material. The functions and value National Harmony Database provides is as 1851 1852 follows:

- National Repository for foreign documents / media and translations. •
- Rapid and broad dissemination of document and media exploitation (DOMEX) data worldwide.
- Flexible, modular, field-deployable tool suite. •
- Integration of tools to facilitate effective community operations. •

1857 6-2. National Harmony Database stores not only data on documents but also other types of media to include 1858 streaming video. Other types of media include photos, sketches, maps, audio, and other records. A collector can upload the photos or attachments into the Harmony batch reports. This will then be accessible to other collectors 1859 who have a need to review documents pertaining to captured materials. 1860

1861 6-3. After foreign documents or captured material have been screened the next task is to have someone 1862 translate the documents into English. A translator will translate the document or captured materials into English. 1863 This translation along with a scanned copy of the original document is then uploaded as an attachment in the 1864 Harmony database. This can then be viewed by interested collectors or analysts who see value in the translation 1865 or attachments based on their search criteria for particular information.

ATTP 2-91.5

<complex-block> Image: Barbon of the state of th</complex-block>	Edit your Parorites Tools Help		-10
<text> Image: State in the state of the state of</text>	tack + () - N 2 () Search Proventes @	1 余・と 国・「留 3%	
<page-header> Normal pair (a) Normal (b) Normal (b) Normal (b) Normal (b) Normal pair (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (c) (</page-header>	In a har item representation of the second s		1.85
<page-header></page-header>		Classification Level: UNCLASSIFED/FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	1.92
<text><section-header></section-header></text>)HARMONY	Akud.Hemata I tala.Res I Associate	
<section-header><section-header><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><section-header><section-header><text><list-item></list-item></text></section-header></section-header></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></section-header></section-header>	Home Harmony Search Search Assistant PSA	Ungitted Search Name Search Customer Feedback Data Entry	
<section-header><section-header><complex-block> Water of the stree is a lead of t</complex-block></section-header></section-header>			
<text><text><list-item></list-item></text></text>	Welcome		
<text><text><text><list-item></list-item></text></text></text>	Velcome to Harmony, the intelligence community's centralized data	20138 🔕 Quick Search "New Look and Feel"	
<text><text><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></text></text>	pronegn military, technical and open-source documents and their ranslations. Harmony is a living, bibliographic database that reflect	Is the Search foe:	
<text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text>	Jaily acquisition and translation activities of its participating agencie Search capabilities available in the customer interface tool include	es is Cocuments & Futterst 📰 🖬 Seatistis	
<text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Medit sysch of failed througe througe througed togenes. Madit sysch of failed througe througed togenes. Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of a sold Madit sysch of arced togen bygat sysch of arced togen</text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	Pick list of Harmony values	STARTS I THESAURUS I TYPO	
<text> • A constraint of the stand of the stand</text>	Full-text search of linked Harmony translations and English origin	Inals C Fullent C Metabola IF Both D Seechitebo	
<text> Beneric Control of the control of th</text>	 Ability to find records that have linked electronic files (original 		
<section-header> Image: Space of the s</section-header>	documents, translations or other associated files such as spot		
Image: Control (Control	(appoints)		
<text> The state of the state of</text>	D Hermony Numbers Totals Apdated 31/20/2	2001 Diews	
The results The results <td>This is a list of Total Documents, Records and Translations that a</td> <td>ere • October 2005 HUG <u>documentation</u> is now posted.</td> <td></td>	This is a list of Total Documents, Records and Translations that a	ere • October 2005 HUG <u>documentation</u> is now posted.	
Implementing 727,00 91,90 Yeard Moorganes 90,100 91,90 Yeard Moorganes 90,100 91,90 Yeard Moorganes Personal Search Agent Personal Search Agent Yeard Moorganes Personal Search Agent Personal Search Agent Personal Search Agent Yeard Moorganes Personal Search Agent Personal Search Agent </td <td>Records Linked Documents</td> <td> The October 11, 2005 Open Harmony release includes new methodologies for in </td> <td></td>	Records Linked Documents	 The October 11, 2005 Open Harmony release includes new methodologies for in 	
Image: Note: Note: Note: Image: Note: Note:	Original Documents 767,990 611,5	SBT Q Mara_	
Image: Second product of Product o	100,102 74,5		
 Conservation Notice of Notice of	Q HKM	Concernent Concernent	
 Named of memory Rep Dest Hill Hobbe Tranning Team Hill Hobbe Team Hill Hobbe Team <l< td=""><td> HCOLHomepage (You will need a PHI cert and can only be </td><td>EsA Personal Search Agent Translation Requests Guery Translation Requests Guery</td><td></td></l<>	 HCOLHomepage (You will need a PHI cert and can only be 	EsA Personal Search Agent Translation Requests Guery Translation Requests Guery	
Access Midstmaties MIL Mobile Training Team Mile Mobile Training Mile Mobile Mile	Harmony Community of Interest/HCOb Overview and User	Help Desk Harmony Help Desk	
Operation & Seq Freedom - Current Contract 	Account Information	MII Mobile Training Team	
Operation R and Freedom-Comment Works Total Topics Operation R and Freedom-Correct Contract Status documents Ymmithions Status doc			
Operation Lowerts Topics Obstand Decements 650,100 Translations 650,100 ALMA Eahuah Basa Muah Basa Muah Basa Muah Basa Muah Basa Eahuah Basa Eahuah	Operation Iraqi Freedom/ Dominant Warrior	update# 11/28/2005	
Program Decomments Transistations Condition 405,277 (2,000 405,277 (2,000 405,277 (2,000 405,277 (2,000 50,277 (2,000	Operation It agi Freedom - Current Content	"Heft" Topics • Allot • Fallurah • Nainf	
Translatione 42,000 37,915 • All Summand • Lamba • Lamba Wendy Acquired Document's from Fabigah • Baska • Baska • Mosal • Limma • Limma • Docking Flore • Baska • Mosal • Baska • Limma • Limma • Provide Contraction • Baska • Mosal • Limma • Limma • Limma • Provide Contraction • Baska • Mosal • Limma • Limma • Limma • Provide Contraction • Baska • Mosal • Mosal • Limma • Limma • Provide Contraction • Baska • Mosal • Mosal • Limma • Limma • Provide Contraction • Provide Contraction • Mosal • Mosal • Limma • Limma • Operation Endering Freedom • Carried Contract • Mosal • Mosal • Mosal • Limma • Mosal • Operation Endering Freedom • Stated Besonents • Mosal • Mosal • Limma	Original Documents 556,180 49	6.571 • 6.Bamadi • Earbala • Sad	
We capite of Documents from Fabricat Image: A model Example Image: A model Example <td< td=""><td>Translations 42,696 3</td><td>sr.jets • Al.Samanah • Kamah • Tiszi</td><td></td></td<>	Translations 42,696 3	sr.jets • Al.Samanah • Kamah • Tiszi	
LEDORINELIUM HINC: I Subversion. Insurance. Venour Hubbel HINC: I Subversion. Insurance. Ins	Newly Acquired Documents from Fallsjah	Basca Mosul	
MIC-117: Subservation: Instantion		MINC-2	
MIRC-173 Black market - site house - Smussling related MR-175 Black market - site house - Smussling related MR-175 Black market - site house - Smussling related MR-175 Black market - site house - Smussling related MR-175 Black market - site house - Smussling related MR-175 Black market - site house - Smussling related MR-175 Black market - site house - Smussling related MR-175 Black market - site house - Smussling related MR-175 Black market - Site - Si	A PERSONAL POLICY	MRUP FILL TO POPULATE - International Technology and Market	
Image: State of the State of Contrast State of the State of Contrast Contrast State of Contrast Operation Foldering Freedom Contrast Contrast Contrast Contrast State of Contrast Operation Foldering Freedom Contrast Contrast Contrast Contrast Operation Foldering Freedom State Foldering Operation Foldering Freedom Contrast Contrast * Social State Contrast * Social State Foldering * Social State Foldering * Usama Eth Laden * Operation Foldering * Usama Eth Laden * Operation Level: UNLASSFEDIFOR OFFICIAL USE OFLY	Constraint	MNC-1 #2.41 Factor al Martini	
Operation Enduring Freedom under all 2000 freedom Operation Enduring Historian Operation Enduring Under all 2000 freedom Operation Enduring Under all 2000 freedom Operation Enduring Multicol 2000 freedom Operation Enduring Under all 2000 freedom Operation Enduring Under all 2000 freedom Operation Enduring Under all 2000 freedom Operation Enduring Enduring Freedom	Second Second	MNO-1#2.4 Back_all Back_All Mondi MNO-1#2.4 Back_market_safe house - Smussing related	
State 4 + 8 2 Terminist We acon Related state 4 + 8 2 Terminist We acon Related state 4 2 Terminist We acon Related state 4 2 Terminist We acon Related state 7 + 84 2 Terminist State 7 + 84 2 Terminist We acon Related state 7 + 84 2 Terminist State 7 + 84 2 Terminist State State 7 + 84 2 Terminist State 7 + 84 2 Terminist State State 7 + 84 2 + 84 2 + 94	A POSSILIAL	<pre>weic-i #2 all Sector Automatic Exclusion instance weic-i #2 all Sector Automatic weic-i #2 all Sector markwirsade house - Emugations related weic-i #3</pre>	
MU-1 #4 Power Commerce Infrastructure related Operation Enduring Freedom weddwe 314/241/2000 Operation Enduring Freedom Current Content weddwe 314/241/2000 Operation Enduring Freedom Current Content * Hote - Enland * Hote - Enland Operation Enduring Freedom 137 (see 1000) * Hote - Enland * Hote - Enland * Hote - Enland Operation Enduring Freedom Useria Freedom Operation Enduring Freedom * Useria Turinston Operation Enduring Freedom Useria Freedom * Hote - Enland * Hote - Enland * Hote - Enland * Multicless Operation Enduring Freedom Current Official State * Hote - Enland * Hote - Enland * Hote - Enland * Multicless Operation Enduring Freedom Useria Freedom * Useria Freedom * Multicless Operation Enduring * Multicless * Useria Freedom * Multicless Enduring Freedom Useria Freedom Multicless * Multicless Enduring Freedom Multicless Multicless * Multicless Multicless Multicless Multicles * Multicless <th< td=""><td>V LODGE FUIT</td><td>Move-1 = 2 ALBACIT All Mental Move-1 = 2 ALBACIT All Mental Move-1 = 2 Back market - safe house - Emulating related Move-1 = Back market - safe house - Emulating related Move-1 = 2 Policia entries Move-1 = 2 Policia entries</td><td></td></th<>	V LODGE FUIT	Move-1 = 2 ALBACIT All Mental Move-1 = 2 ALBACIT All Mental Move-1 = 2 Back market - safe house - Emulating related Move-1 = Back market - safe house - Emulating related Move-1 = 2 Policia entries Move-1 = 2 Policia entries	
Operation Induiting Freedom Control Control Control Control Operation Exhibiting Freedom - Current Control ************************************	V LODGER FLOT	Move (* 2007) All Annual Annua	
Consistent Enduring Freedom Constituent Enduring Freedom Constituent Content There are a Constant Constant Con	Second Full	Move-1#2 Additional and the international matter and the international mat	
Telef Topics Topic Topics Topic Topics Topic Topic Topic Topic To		Meric-1 #2 AL Sector Al Merical Meric-1 #2 AL Sector Al Merical Meric-1 #2 Bank market, and house - Emupating related Meric-1 # Emissions Temperature and house - Sector All Meric-1 Meric-1 #2 Patience Temperature and house Meric-1 #2 Temperature Temperature Meric-1 #2 Fourier Commerce Infrastructure related Meric-1 #4 Wower Commerce Infrastructure related	
Becords Laked Becoments • Holze-Illamit • Holze-Illamit • Holze-State Original Documents 537,949 tod,041 • ACDadda • Holze-Illamit • Holze-Illamit Translations 31,959 30,959 • Classification Level: UNCLASSFEDIFOR OFFICIAL USE OnLy National GROUND INTELLIGENCE CENTER • Classification Level: UNCLASSFEDIFOR OFFICIAL USE OnLy	Coperation Enduring Freedom	MNC-1 #2 Af Back - A Marked MNC-1 #2 Af Back - A Marked MNC-1 #2 Back - A Marked MNC-1 #3 Data - Marked - Service - Service index MNC-1 #4 Power Lemmat endex MNC-1 #4 Power Commerce Infrastructure related MNC-1 #4 Power Commerce Infrastructure related	
Translations 31,003 30,053 Culludin Heimithar Multibilitien Usamp Din Leden Imathonal Ground Intelligence Centre Classification Level: UNILASSFED/FOR OFFICIAL USE CREV	Concentration Concentration Concentration Enduring Freedom Concentration Enduring Freedom Concent Contest	WHICH #2 AL BASIC AL Mentod MHICH #2 AL AL MENTOD AL	
Classification Level DACLASSFED FOR OFFICIAL USE OR V Absorbing to Barrier Level Ab	Coperation Enduring Freedom	Proc. 4 2 Back market and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 3 Back market and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 3 Back market and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 3 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 3 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 4 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 4 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 4 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 4 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 4 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 4 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 4 Packas and house - Simulation related Proc. 4 4 Packas and house - Simulation - Tablese	
Classification Level LNCLASSFED/FOR Official USE OnLY Alternational GROUND INTELLIGENCE CENTER Alternational GROUND INTELLIGENCE CENTER Alternational GROUND INTELLIGENCE CENTER	Concentration Operation Enduring Exceedom Operation Exceedom Operation Enduring Exceedom Operation Exceedom Operation Exceedom Operation Exceedom Operation E	Meric 1 #2 Al Back market and have - Remaining and the second market and second market	
Classification Level UNCLASSFEDIFOR OFFICIAL USE OR V	Coverance Locketing Treedom Coverance Locketing Treedom Coverance Enduring Freedom Coverance Enduring Freedom Stright Documents Translation Stright Documents Stright	MNC-1 #2 ALBACT_ALMAND MNC-1 #2 ALBACT_ALMAND MNC-1 #2 ALBACT_ALMAND MNC-1 #2 ALBACT_ALMAND MNC-1 #2 ALBACT_ALMAND MNF-1 #2 Patrical resting MNF-1 #2 Patrical resting MNF-1 #2 Patrical resting MNF-1 #2 Patrical resting MNF-1 #4 Event Commerce Infrastructure related There' Topics MNF-1 #4 Event Commerce Infrastructure related	
Classification Level DVCLASSPECIFIC OWNER OF LASSPECIFIC OWNER OF LASSPECIFIC OWNER OF LASSPECIFIC OWNER OF LASSPECIFIC OWNER	Constant Conference Constantion Conference Constantion Conference Constantion Conference Constantion Conference Constant Decomments Translations Translations State Conference Translations State Conference State C	Proc. 4 2 Augusta Antonia Notic - 4 3 Equat marker - also house - Simulatina related Notic - 4 3 Equators - Simulating related Notic - 4 2 Pacing a content Notic - 4 2 Pacing a content Notic - 4 2 Pacing a content Notic - 4 4 Exceed Commerce industricture related Notic - 4 4 4 Exceed Commerce industricture related Notic - 4 4 4 Exceed Commerce industri	
Additional of the second secon	Operation Enduring Freedom Operation Enduring Freedom Operation Enduring Freedom Original Documents Translations Original Documents Translations Operation Operation	Meric-1#2 AL Basic - A Mericil	
	Concession Enclosing Freedom Operation Enclosing Freedom Original Documents Presedom Translation Softant Soft	Mich 192 AL Back marker Friedrich Back Mich 192 AL Back marker i site house - Emuzzina related Mich 192 AL Back marker - site house - Emuzzina related Mich 192 Deltas lancinst endles Mich 192 Deltas lancinst endles Mich 192 Deltas lancinst endles Mich 192 Deltas lancinst endles Mich 192 Deltas Commance Infrastructure related Mich 192 Deltas endles Mich 192 Deltas e	

1866	Figure 6-1. Harmony web page
1867	6-4. Harmony database searching capabilities include-
1868	• Finding documents related to a specific military or technical subject.
1869	• Finding documents related to a specific military operation/raid.
1870	• Finding information on detainees.
1871	• Finding documents related to foreign equipment or weapons.
1872	• Finding documents related to foreign tactics or training doctrine.
1873 1874	• Finding documents containing information on personalities and organizations with their associated location and contact information.
1875	• Identifying specific types of documents.
1876	• Finding documents related to a specific country, author, or organization.
1877 1878	• Determining whether a specific document has been or is being translated by one of the participating organizations.
1879	• Determining the status of submitted document translation requests.

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

					Harmony Home Page	e <u>Feedback</u> Ha	rmony N	ame Search	
				HARMONY SEARCH TOOL				\$	
Sear	ch								
Sea VQL Ope	rch for Full text Full text erators: AND OR	C Metadata <u>NOT IN NE</u>	€ Both □ Search in AR PARAGRAPH SOUN	in Documents & Fulltext Search Searc	dvanced search how predefined queries earch tips references				
Cate	egories								
Resu	lts	in the star	due parte	Found	å 658412 matches out of 8021 : <u>3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1</u>	96 records Reset 5 <u>Next Last</u> Go to	Search	Report	
Date: (YYYYMMDD)		Agency	- doan menas	Language	Document Type	Document Type			
Entry D	ate 💌	Any		Any	Any			•	
From		Translation Status		Classification	Project	Project Any 💌			
tu		Any	-	UNCLASSIFIED (658412)	Any				
		Format		Country of Information					
Clicker		Any	• Click	Any 💌	taa aad daaraadiaa				
GOCK VO	Click on a selector column name to sort the results by that column. Click Harmony ID			Document Title	Language	Entry Date	<u>Oriq</u>	Tran	
1. ISG0-2004-002		254665	PARENT FIRES RECORD OF SKID MOUNTED PETROLEUM REFINERY AT BAYJI SOUTH REFINERY (U//FOUO)		II UNKNOWN	20050512	Y	-	
2. <u>ISGP- 2003- 00000467B3121-</u> <u>6</u>		PARENT FIRES RECORD OF BAGHDAD NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE AT BAGHDAD NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE (U//FOUO)		UNKNOWN	20041007	Y			
3. <u>ISGQ- 2004- 00253228</u>		PARENT FIRES RECORD OF SKID MOUNTED PETROLEUM REFINERY AT BAYJI SOUTH REFINERY (U//FOUO)		JI UNKNOWN	20050623	Y			

1886

1887

1888

1892

1893

Figure 6-2. Harmony search tool web page

1881 LEVERAGING THE NATIONAL HARMONY DATABASE

1882 6-5. Dedicated DOMEX personnel may receive the documents from a variety of sources either directly from the capturing unit or indirectly from other sources that have taken custody of materials from the capturing unit.

1884 6-6. The National Harmony database allows users to search for documents and products with a Search1885 Assistant: The Search Assistant offers several means by which to search. These include:

- Simple.
- Verity query language (VQL) query.
- Complex search.
- 1889 Categories.
- Similar document.
- Recommend document.
 - Search string for metadata fields-original document and full text.
 - Search string for metadata fields-translation tracking.

1894 **PERSONAL SEARCH AGENT (PSA)**

1895 6-7. The Personal Search Agent (PSA) is Harmony's profiling and notification capability. The PSA allows
registered users to establish personal search profiles that will run against the Harmony database on a daily basis
and notify you of any new documents that are acquired in an area of your interest.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

6-8. PSA accounts are comprised of one or more "Search Agents" that are essentially queries to be run to find
document records in your areas of interest. You maintain your PSA profile by managing these search agents
within your account. You have the capability to create, edit, delete, enable and disable your search agents. This
interface also allows you to run a specified agent and to test your profile.

1902 6-9. The PSA allows you to develop a search agent, test it, and save. The PSA also allows you to establish the frequency you wish to have updates on the results of your daily queries.

1904 6-10. Harmony PSA's provide the user three options:

1905

1906

1907

- Select from a list of predefined taxonomies support by queries developed by Harmony.
- Select from the list of predefined taxonomies and modify them by adding "and" or "or" statements.
- Build your own query (Customer Defined Query) that will run on a daily basis.

1908 CREATE SEARCH AGENT USING TAXONOMIES

- 1909 6-11. Search Agents can also be created from predefined queries such as Taxonomies and saved within users'
 1910 PSA. (See figure 6-3). Select one or more of the Taxonomy values as specified in the Advanced Search /
 1911 Taxonomies section.
- 6-12. After selecting the desired Taxonomy value(s), click on the Search button to run the query. Review the
 results; make whatever query modifications are necessary. Any Harmony query may be saved as a Search Agent
 and in this way you can customize your PSA results. When search results are displayed, simply select Save As
 Agent to initiate the PSA process for that query.

ATTP 2-91.5
- Anti-Aircraft Weapons
- Anti-Iraq Anti-Coalition Threats
- Armor/AntiArmor
- Camouflage, Concealment, Denial and Deception
- Combat Engineering
- Directed Energy Weapons (DEW)
- Field Artillery
- Human Portable Lethal Weapons
- Intelligence/Counter-Intelligence
- Iraq Tribes & Sects
- Iraqi Former Regime
- Iraqi Leaders
- Kinetic Energy Weapons
- Medical Intelligence
- Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
- Non-Lethal Weapons
- POW/MIA
- Soldier Systems
- Tactics, Techniques & Procedures (TTP)
- Terrorism/Counterterrorism
- Terrorist Financing
- Terrorist Personalities A-D (List classified SECRET)
- Terrorist Personalities E-M (List classified SECRET)
- Terrorist Personalities N-Z (List classified SECRET)
- Weapons of Mass Destruction

1916

Figure 6-3. Personal search agent taxonomies

1917 CUSTOMER DEFINED QUERIES

1918 6-13. The user has the option of developing a customer defined query. Using pull down menus and key words the user can define a specific query. (See figure 6-4).

6-14. A useful technique is to build a series of customer defined queries keyed to commander's critical information requirements (CCIR) or priority intelligence requirements (PIR). The Harmony PSA will run the query and email you with any documents which meet your criteria. The link sent to the user provides sufficient data for the user to determine if further investigation of the document is warranted. An important factor to consider is that the PSA conducts the query against the entire database not just documents added from your Theater of Operation.

Use this screen to build your own queries that will run against new additions to the Harmony database on a daily basis. To build a query, do the following:

- Enter a name in the "Query Name" text box. Do not use special characters such as '*<>! as they have special meaning to the underlying software.
- Refine the query by making selections from the four available Lists of Values (LOVs) and entering text in the "Title" or "Search" text boxes. You may select multiple values from any LOV.
- 3. Press the "Build Query" button.

intry Of Information (metadata only) Language
HANISTAN ANIA	
ERIA	
Translation Status	Project
DROPPED/CANCELLED	10TH MI
FULL COMPLETED	11TH MI
FULL IN-PROGRESS	JALGERIA DE LAINEES16
Title:	
Search: Tank	

1926

1935

1938

Figure 6-4. Building customer defined queries

- 1927 CREATING HARMONY RECORDS
- 6-15. Harmony records, as with any repository of retrievable information, are only as good as the data contained therein. It is critical that data be as accurate, pointed, and as informative as possible, and that the data has value for the viewer.
- 6-16. The following information identifies the required fields, and the other, non-required fields which providecritical information that will allow a viewer to assess the data for their specific requirements.

1933 THE COMPOSITION OF HARMONY RECORDS

- 1934 6-17. Harmony records will contain the following minimum required fields—
 - Harmony number.
- 1936• Document classification.
- 1937• Document title.
 - Primary language.

ATTP 2-91.5

1939	6-18. Non-required fields include—
1940	• Document remarks.
1941	• Dates.
1942	• Batch data.
1943	• Document format and document type.
1944	• Related documents numbers.
1945	• Country of information and country of publication.
1946	• Copies.
1947	• Total number of pages and number of pages included.
1948	6-19. Indexing—
1949	• Personalities.
1950	Organizations/facilities.
1951	• Keywords.

1952 Harmony Numbers

6-1. Valid Harmony numbers should be assigned to category A and B captured materials as soon as the screening process is complete. The Harmony number is the report number for a DOMEX or media exploitation report. It may apply to all the captured materials in a batch or to an entire stack of compact disks (CDs) and/or digital video disks (DVDs) deemed as reportable. The Harmony number comprises three parts—unit identifier prefix, the year, and a sequential report number. Figure 6-5 illustrates an example of the Harmony number format.

Harmony number: MNFZ-2007-M12345				
Harmony number parts Rationale		Rationale		
Unit identifier	MNF	Multinational Force	Each DOMEX team or activity will have a unique National Harmony Database prefix to identify the unit	
prefix	Z	DOMEX Main	conducting the exploitation.	
Year	2007			
Sequential report number	M12345	12,345th MEDEX report of 2007	A report identifier "M" precedes the sequential report number when media is involved. DOMEX reports have no report identifier.	

1959

Figure 6-5. Harmony number format

6-2. Determining valid Harmony numbers requires close coordination with higher echelons. To prevent assigning numbers that are not compatible with the National Harmony Database, coordinate with the corps DOMEX support team or joint document exploitation center (JDEC) to establish the appropriate naming convention.

1964 6-3. The values contained in the combinations of alpha and numeric characters must not convey information1965 that would make the Harmony number classified; the Harmony number must be unclassified.

1966 Document Classification

6-4. The overall classification of the information associated with the document may be higher than the classification of the document itself. Foreign classifications are sometimes mistakenly placed in the document classification field. The National Harmony Database is controlled access program coordination office (CAPCO)
compliant and follows CAPCO classifications guidelines. All documents uploaded to the National Harmony Database contain as a minimum the unclassified caveat of "For Official Use Only" (FOUO).

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

1972 **Document Title**

1973 6-5. A descriptive title is crucial to the subsequent location and retrieval of each Harmony record. The title is
1974 the first indicator of what the record contains. Any search returns a list of hits that contains three of the four
1975 required fields. One of those fields is the document title. The types of titles include—

	1
1976	• Original language title only; if it is in English.
1977	• Translated title.
1978	• Descriptive title.
1979	• A combination of original language title and translated title is also acceptable. For example-
1980	• English Title: RPS-6 Mobile Radio-technical Reconnaissance Station, Logbook, Part 1 (U)
1981 1982	 Original Title: Prodvizhanaya Stantisya Reaioteckhichescoy Razedki RPS-6 Formjulyar, Chast' (U)
1983 1984	6-6. Titles should not be generic, and they should not be a repeat of the information included in the remarks field. An inappropriate title would include–
1985	Official memo.
1986	• List of names.
1987	• Logbook.
1988 1989	6-7. An appropriate title ensures that the analyst using Harmony does not have to guess about the contents of the document after reading the title. Descriptive titles would include–
1990	• Official Letter from the Iraqi State Department Granting Permission for Two Syrian Citizens to Visit
1991	Iraq.
1992	• List of Ba'ath Party Members whom Received Land in 2002.
1993	 Logbook of Ba'ath Party Meetings in 1999 and List of Contributions for that Year.

1994 HARMONY TOOLS

6-8. Deployable Harmony DOCEX Suite (DHDS) is an intelligence gathering and management tool designed
to rapidly extract useful information from any type of written communication. DHDS requires server and
network administrator. DHDS-Collection Tool (DHDS-CT) is the portable version that requires a laptop and a
scanner. See Figure 6-6 for an example of what the DHDS-CT may look like.



1999

Figure 6-6. Example of a DHDS CT

2000 6-9. There are five basic Harmony tools (see figure 6-7 for chart of Harmony Tools) used to support the
 2001 DOMEX community—

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

- Deployable Harmony DOMEX Suite (DHDS).
- 2003 2004

2005

2006

2002

- DHDS-Collection Tool (-CT).
 DHDS Templete (T)
 - DHDS-Template (-T)
 - Theater Exploitation Database (TED).
 - Dirty-to-Clean (D2C) conversion tool.

Deployable Harmony DOMEX Suite (DHDS)

DHDS, deployable at strategic centers and echelon above division, is an integrated set of tools used for foreign language exploitation and identification of documents of interest, after which are sent to linguists for full translation. DHDS uses advanced technology to improve the ability to input, organize, screen, translate, and analyze captured information in virtually all formats and many languages. This information can then be uploaded via secure closed networks to national repositories, such as the National Harmony Database. DHDS component tools include—

- Document scanning.
- Optical character recognition (OCR).
- Encoding identification.
- Encoding format converter.
- Machine translation.
- Information retrieval.

Deployable Harmony DOMEX Suite-Collection Tool (DHDS-CT)

DHDS-CT, deployable at brigade and division, is a highly flexible document exploitation system, customizable to suit the user's environment. The system can be used by small or large groups to collect and exploit data from all types of materials including documents, computer files, and publications. DHDS-CT is designed to provide ease of use and enhanced management of data collection to support tactical, operational, and strategic DOMEX missions, and uploads to the National Harmony Database. Design features include—

- User interface employing menu-based function selection.
- Enhanced search capabilities.
- Common-user desktop page.

Deployable Harmony DOMEX Suite-Template (DHDS-T)

DHDS-T, deployable with individual translators and units that feed one of the DHDS systems, is used to generate metadata that supports inputting, translating, indexing, and searching for foreign documents in the National Harmony Database, as well as DOMEX activities and systems ranging from theater tactical to national strategic applications. The system provides a means of collecting and organizing foreign documents and translations and of associating people and other broad national intelligence, security, and law enforcement activities.

Theater Exploitation Database (TED)

TED is a Web Gateway interface on the DHDS system that allows for worldwide access to a theater-specific DOMEX repository on a single network. TED provides general search engines to perform general keyword searches or selects items in fields of interest.

Dirty-to-Clean (D2C) conversion tool

D2C is designed to exploit potentially dirty media or media containing malicious software by converting and transferring the data in a safe format. The D2C uses advanced technology to extract the data and render it in a format that cannot contain active viruses, Trojan horses, logic bombs, or malicious codes. The data can then be transferred into DHDS applications for further exploitation and mass screening and processing using machine translation tools (MLTs).

2007

Figure 6-7. Harmony tools

2008

2009Appendix A2010Handling and Processing of Specific Limiting Criteria2011Information

2012 INTRODUCTION

2013 A-1. Specific Limiting Criteria (SLC) is material of a cryptologic, counter-terrorist, or counterintelligence (CI) 2014 nature that could endanger ongoing operations, sensitive sources or methods if compromised. Each document 2015 and media exploitation (DOMEX) processing site will establish procedures to ensure that captured enemy 2016 materials containing SLC are removed as soon as possible from exploitation process and turned over to the SLC custodian or nearest CI team for processing. Maintain segregation; if evidence is not properly segregated, it can 2017 2018 lead to cross contamination of physical evidence and biometric information, which further degrades the 2019 materials value. Conversely, the processing site will ensure that any non-SLC data is reintroduced into the 2020 exploitation process in a timely manner.

2021 SPECIFIC LIMITING CRITERIA TRAINING

A-2. The actual SLC criteria are classified. Processing sites will provide regular SLC training for category
 (CAT) II linguists and general guidance to new CAT I linguists to ensure they stop working on a document and
 alert their supervisors if they come across such materiel. The S3 will schedule this training and maintain
 training records of which linguists have attended SLC training sessions.

A-3. During screening, screeners should notify their supervisors if the following type(s) of information is discovered:

- Information on Australian, British, Canadian, U.S. nationals, and other allied or coalition personnel.
- Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS) directed operations, sources, collaborators, and agents (please note code names and numbers), personnel, and leadership.
- General Military Intelligence Directorate (GMID) directed operations, sources, collaborators, and agents (please note code names and numbers), personnel (attaches), and leadership.
 - Targeting of U.S. interests by IIS.

HANDLING SPECIFIC LIMITING CRITERIA INFORMATION DURING SCREENING

2036 **DOCUMENTS**

2028

2029

2030

2031

2032

2033

A-4. Ideally, CAT II linguists and analysts identify and remove any documents containing SLC information
 during screening. If the SLC is contained within a larger, single document, the entire document is removed so
 the SLC data can be analyzed in proper context. Documents containing SLC are placed in a file folder and given
 a Harmony number by screeners.

2041 DIGITAL MEDIA

A-5. Files containing SLC will be moved to an SLC folder for review. Those files determined to have SLC will go through the digital media conversion process, be copied to compact disk (CD), and turned over to the SLC custodian for further review. Those files that are subsequently determined to not contain SLC will go through the digital media conversion process, be copied to CD, and imported into the DOMEX Suite workflow for exploitation.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

2047 ANALOG MEDIA

2065

2066

2067

2071

2072

2073

2074

2075

2076

2077

2078

2079

2080 2081

2082

2083

2084

2085

2086

A-6. Most files will be digitized and screened. CAT II linguists and analysts in screening will move analog
 media files containing SLC to an SLC folder with restricted access. The processing site will move these SLC
 files to the appropriate folder on the CI SIPRNET directory for processing. The processing site will also retrieve
 the original media from the warehouse and store it in a secure storage area.

2052 HANDLING SPECIFIC LIMITING CRITERIA FROM END-OF-SHIFT REPORTS

2053 A-7. Some documents containing SLC may inadvertently be overlooked during screening and be processed through translation, quality control, and review. In order to ensure SLC data doesn't filter into the National 2054 2055 Harmony Database, there is an additional opportunity to remove SLC from the DOMEX workflow — the daily end-of-shift report in the DOMEX Suite. This report contains the Harmony number, date of information, batch 2056 2057 number, number of pages, and the gist summary of every file that cleared review during the previous day, 2058 including any reports from either digital or analog media sections on items exploited within their respective 2059 sections. This report is titled by the date and indicates whether or not the report has been reviewed by the CI custodian/team. This report is sent only to the processing site analysts, S-2 section, other Government agency 2060 (OGA) representative, FBI representative, and the CI custodian/team. 2061

- The CI team reviews the end-of-shift report and removes any information that contains SLC. Upon completion of the CI review, the CI team will rename the report to indicate it has passed the CI review and send it back to the S-2 for distribution.
 - The S-2 renames the report to the daily watch report and distributes it.
 - The CI team logs any new Harmony records, from the watch report that contains SLC, into their tracking database.

EXPUNGING HARMONY DATABASE RECORDS AND PORTABLE DATA FILES (PDFS) CONTAINING SPECIFIC LIMITING CRITERIA

- 2070 A-8. The following procedures will ensure SLC information is expunged:
 - For documents removed during screening, there is no Harmony database record or PDF to expunge.
 - For Harmony database records identified in the end-of-shift report, the CI team will take the following actions:
 - Log Harmony numbers into the CI custodian/team document tracking database.

• Contact all teams who may have had access to the identified files directing them to expunge the files from the DHDS database and the National Harmony Database. The National Harmony Database record (and associate TIFF or PDF) will be cut from the local system and copied to an internal CI DOMEX Suite local area network (LAN). This will allow the CI custodian/team to have access to the metadata and summary translation that were already created. The CI custodian/team will verify that the files have been expunged from the local DOMEX Suite database then record the expunge date in the tracking database.

- Contact NGIC with information of the National Harmony Database files containing SLC requesting them to expunge the PDFs. NGIC will reply via e-mail when the PDFs have been expunged. The expunge date will be recorded in the tracking database.
- The hardcopy file containing SLC will be retrieved from the warehouse and filed in a secure storage area.

A-9. The CI custodian/team at the processing site will conduct periodic checks in both the National Harmony
Database and the local DOMEX Suite database to ensure the process is working. This is achieved by conducting
an audit of records in the CI DOMEX Suite LAN to see if any of those same records are in the National
Harmony Database. If any SLC records are found, steps will be taken to expunge those records.

A-2

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)

2091 REINTRODUCING NON- SPECIFIC LIMITING CRITERIA DOCUMENTS INTO WORKFLOW

- A-10. Since many Harmony records contain groupings of files that are not necessarily from the same document,
 for example, a grouping of memos and other correspondence, it is highly likely that there will be several
 documents that don't contain SLC that should be reintroduced into the workflow process.
- A-11. The document or documents containing SLC will retain the original Harmony number. The non-SLC documents will be reintroduced at screening. If the non-SLC information that is being reintroduced comes from a document that has SLC, then the Harmony number assigned to the SLC information is referenced in the comment field in DOMEX Suite. The documents are turned in for screening.
- A-12. They are screened, assigned a new Harmony number, scanned, and returned to the warehouse for archiving.

2101 REINTRODUCING HARMONY RECORDS WITHOUT SPECIFIC LIMITING CRITERIA DATA

- A-13. When the CI team pulls Harmony records with suspected SLC data from the end-of-shift report, they sometimes determine that the records, in fact, do not contain any SLC data.
- A-14. In these cases, the metadata and portable data file would have already been expunged from both the local database and the National Harmony Database and must therefore be reintroduced. The processing site must take

2106 steps to ensure that the file is then transferred to the National Harmony Database.

2107

ATTP 2-91.5

2108	Appendix B
2109	Sworn Statement
2110	B-1. Sworn statements are recorded on DA Form 2823 (Sworn Statement) as depicted in figure B-1.
2111	B-2. To permit written statements to be used in judicial proceedings, the DA Form 2823 must be carefully and completely prepared as indicated in following.
2112 2113 2114	 Block 1. Enter the geographic location such as the city or installation in which the statement was rendered.
2115 2116	• Block 2. Enter the date of the interview. Have the interviewee initial above the date after he signs the sworn affidavit located on the last page of the statement.
2117 2118	• Block 3. Have the interviewee write in the time and initial above it after he signs the sworn affidavit located on the last page of the statement.
2119	• Block 4. Enter the CID or military police case file sequence number, if applicable.
2120	• Block 5. Enter the interviewee's last name, first name, and middle initial.
2121	• Block 6. Enter the interviewee's SSN, if applicable.
2122 2123 2124	• <i>Block</i> 7. Enter the military or civilian pay grade of the person being advised; for example, E-3, O-3, GS-09, or "Civ" if there is no military affiliation. If the person is in the military, indicate his status as AD, USAR, or USNG.
2125 2126 2127 2128	• Block 8. Enter the interviewee's complete military or governmental organization including unit, installation, state, and zip code or APO or FPO. If interviewing a civilian who does not have any military affiliation, enter his current home address including the city, state, and zip code or APO or FPO.
2129 2130 2131	• Block 9. In most cases, the statement will consist of a narrative section followed by a question and answer portion. The narrative format is where the interviewee provides his version (in his own words but not necessarily verbatim) of events in a logical story-based format. After the entire story is laid
2132 2133 2134	out in the narrative format, questions and answers will be used to draw out inconsistencies, gaps, and other issues that are not clear. If the teams of proof were not adequately addressed in the narrative, they must be addressed by specific questions that will draw out these details. Seasoned investigators
2135	may use several questions to resolve one team of an offense, as opposed to formulating one question
2136	directly from the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ). For example, do not ask the interviewee
2137	"When you struck the man in the head with the brick, did you intend to cause grievous bodily harm
2138	or death?" because this almost compels him to lie. The entirety of the statement should answer the
2139	who, what, when, where, why, and how of the incident. The statement must specify the times and
2140	dates of specific acts and the methods used to complete the crime or incident. The interviewee must
2141	be given the chance to edit the statement when it is completed by asking, "Is there anything you
2142	would like to add or delete from this statement at this time?" After the last word in the body of the
2143	statement, write "End of Statement" to close it out. If the statement will not fit on the front, back, and
∠144 2145	top of the final page of DA Form 2823, use continuation pages.

Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

	SW	ORN ST	ATEMENT			
	For use of this form, see AR 1	90-45; the p	roponent agency is PM0	G.		
	550		STATEMENT			
AUTHORITY:	Title 10, USC Section 301: Title 5. USC Section	ion 2951: E.0	D. 9397 Social Security	Number (SSN).		
PRINCIPAL PURPOSE:	The To, Goo Section 301, The 5, Goo Section 2951, E.O. 9397 Social Security Number (SSN).					
	law and order through investigation of complaints and incidents.					
ROUTINE USES:	Information provided may be further disclosed to rederal, state, local, and foreign government law enforcement					
	agencies, prosecutors, courts, child protective services, victims, witnesses, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and					
	non-judicial punishment, other administrative	disciplinary	actions, security clearan	ices, recruitment, retentio	on,	
	placement, and other personnel actions.					
DISCLOSURE:	Disclosure of your SSN and other information	is voluntary				
. LOCATION		2. DATE	(YYYYMMDD)	3. TIME	4. FILE NUMBER	
FOB Patriot			2009/07/19	1815	1/C/3/68/19195	0JUL09/01
5. LAST NAME, FIRST NAME	E, MIDDLE NAME		6. SSN		7. GRADE/STATU	s
MILLER, JOHN Q.			123-	45-6789	E-5	/AD
3. ORGANIZATION OR ADD	RESS				1	
Co, 3/68 Infantry Batt	alion, FOB Patriot AF			•		· · · ·
J.	11					
i, SGT John Q. Mi	lici		ANT TO MAKE THE FC	LOWING STATEMEN	ONDER OATH:	
rea, as he could walk. I Detainee 2 to the secure and PEC Long brought t	Detainee 2 had a head injury and was u area. SSG James retrieved an AK-47	unconscio with 4 em	us but breathing. S	SG James requested	l a litter to move	
Treated by SPC Williams Detainee 1 was searched 2,000 Afghanis, a person SSG James conducted ta Buranzi did not have an about the map, the mone The items found on Gur	the litter to SSG James, and the four o s, the medic. I by myself and SGT Connors, and a r nal letter, a six-inch knife, and a cell p actical questioning of Detainee 1, and y identification card on his body. Gur ey, or the cell phone, or any other ques anzi were bagged and kept separate fr	f them mo nap of the ohone were the detain anzi would stions.	pry magazines nea wed Detainee 2 to s e nearby village (na e found on Detaine ee identified himse d not identify Detai	r Detainee 2. SPC J safety. Detainee 2 ar me unknown) with a e 1. If as Ahmed Mohan inee 2 and would an	ones, SPC Adams, nd Detainee 1 were some markings on it, nmed Guranzi. Iswer no questions	
reated by SPC Williams Detainee 1 was searched 2,000 Afghanis, a person SSG James conducted ta Juranzi did not have an about the map, the mono The items found on Gur Detainee 1 and Detainee hearby village. This tool captured, and Charlie C when we arrived at the I discovered on Detainee nformed the MPs that I peen found in plain sigh	the litter to SSC James, and the rour o s, the medic. I by myself and SGT Connors, and a r nal letter, a six-inch knife, and a cell p actical questioning of Detainee 1, and y identification card on his body. Gur ey, or the cell phone, or any other quest anzi were bagged and kept separate fr c 2 were guarded by SPC Jones and m k about 45 minutes. During this time, ompany began movement back to the rOB, the detainees were taken to the I 1 were hand-receipted to SSG Harris : Detainee 2 had not been thoroughly set t.	f them mo map of the whone were the detain anzi woul- stions. om him. yself as of Detainee FOB, SPC DCP and and the 2, arched as OLLOWS	ther members of Ch , Guranzi, was giv C Blaine had notifie handed over to MP 000 Afghan money we were afraid to a	r Detainee 2. SPC J safety. Detainee 2 ar me unknown) with a e 1. If as Ahmed Mohan inee 2 and would an marlie Company con ven some water. No ed ahead that we had s SGT Clark, and S was separately han ggravate his wound	ones, SPC Adams, nd Detainee 1 were some markings on it, nmed Guranzi. Iswer no questions ducted a sweep of th other detainees were d two detainees, and SG Harris. The items d-receipted. I ls and nothing had	e S
Detainee 1 was searched 2,000 Afghanis, a persor SSG James conducted ta Guranzi did not have an about the map, the mone The items found on Gur Detainee 1 and Detainee nearby village. This tool captured, and Charlie C when we arrived at the I discovered on Detainee informed the MPs that I been found in plain sigh	the inter to SSC James, and the four o s, the medic. I by myself and SGT Connors, and a r nal letter, a six-inch knife, and a cell p actical questioning of Detainee 1, and y identification card on his body. Gur ey, or the cell phone, or any other quest anzi were bagged and kept separate fr e 2 were guarded by SPC Jones and m k about 45 minutes. During this time, ompany began movement back to the rOB, the detainees were taken to the I 1 were hand-receipted to SSG Harris betainee 2 had not been thoroughly set t. 	f them mo map of the ohone were the detain anzi woul- stions. om him. yself as of Detainee FOB, SPC DCP and and the 2, arched as OLLOWS	pry magazines hea oved Detainee 2 to so e nearby village (na e found on Detaine ee identified himse d not identify Detain ther members of Ch 1, Guranzi, was giv C Blaine had notifie handed over to MP 000 Afghan money we were afraid to a	r Detainee 2. SPC J safety. Detainee 2 ar me unknown) with i e 1. If as Ahmed Mohan inee 2 and would an harlie Company con ten some water. No ed ahead that we had s SGT Clark, and S was separately han ggravate his wound	ones, SPC Adams, nd Detainee 1 were some markings on it, nmed Guranzi. Iswer no questions ducted a sweep of th other detainees were d two detainees, and SG Harris. The items d-receipted. I ls and nothing had	е з 1 РАGES
Detainee 1 was searched 2,000 Afghanis, a persor SSG James conducted ta Guranzi did not have an about the map, the mone The items found on Gur Detainee 1 and Detainee hearby village. This tool captured, and Charlie C. when we arrived at the I discovered on Detainee formed the MPs that I been found in plain sigh	the inter to SSC James, and the four o s, the medic. I by myself and SGT Connors, and a r nal letter, a six-inch knife, and a cell p actical questioning of Detainee 1, and y identification card on his body. Gur ey, or the cell phone, or any other quest anzi were bagged and kept separate fr c 2 were guarded by SPC Jones and m k about 45 minutes. During this time, ompany began movement back to the rOB, the detainees were taken to the I 1 were hand-receipted to SSG Harris i Detainee 2 had not been thoroughly set t. 	f them mo map of the ohone were the detain anzi woul- stions. om him. yself as of Detainee FOB, SPC DCP and and the 2, arched as OLLOWS	pry magazines hea oved Detainee 2 to so e nearby village (na e found on Detaine ee identified himse d not identify Detain ther members of Ch 1, Guranzi, was giv C Blaine had notifie handed over to MP 000 Afghan money we were afraid to a DF PERSON MAKING S	r Detainee 2. SPC J safety. Detainee 2 ar me unknown) with i e 1. If as Ahmed Mohan inee 2 and would an harlie Company con ten some water. No ed ahead that we had s SGT Clark, and S was separately han ggravate his wound	ones, SPC Adams, nd Detainee 1 were some markings on it, nmed Guranzi. Iswer no questions ducted a sweep of th other detainees were d two detainees, and SG Harris. The items d-receipted. I ls and nothing had	e s 1PAGES
Detainee 1 was searched 2,000 Afghanis, a person SSG James conducted ta Guranzi did not have an about the map, the mone The items found on Gur Detainee 1 and Detainee hearby village. This tool captured, and Charlie C when we arrived at the I discovered on Detainee informed the MPs that I been found in plain sigh 10. EXHIBIT	the inter to SSC James, and the four o s, the medic. I by myself and SGT Connors, and a r nal letter, a six-inch knife, and a cell p actical questioning of Detainee 1, and y identification card on his body. Gur ey, or the cell phone, or any other quest anzi were bagged and kept separate fr c 2 were guarded by SPC Jones and m k about 45 minutes. During this time, ompany began movement back to the 70B, the detainees were taken to the I 1 were hand-receipted to SSG Harris i Detainee 2 had not been thoroughly sei t. 	f them mo map of the ohone were the detain anzi woul- stions. om him. yself as of Detainee FOB, SPC DCP and and the 2, arched as OLLOWS	pry magazines hea oved Detainee 2 to so e nearby village (na e found on Detaine ee identified himse d not identify Detain ther members of CH 1, Guranzi, was giv C Blaine had notifie handed over to MP 000 Afghan money we were afraid to a	r Detainee 2. SPC J safety. Detainee 2 ar me unknown) with e 1. If as Ahmed Mohan inee 2 and would an harlie Company con ten some water. No ed ahead that we had s SGT Clark, and S was separately han ggravate his wound	ones, SPC Adams, nd Detainee 1 were some markings on it, nmed Guranzi. Iswer no questions ducted a sweep of th other detainees were d two detainees, and SG Harris. The items d-receipted. I Is and nothing had PAGE 1 OF	e 3 1 PAGES
THE BOTTOM OF EACH MUST BE INDICATED.	the litter to SSC James, and the four o s, the medic. I by myself and SGT Connors, and a r nal letter, a six-inch knife, and a cell p actical questioning of Detainee 1, and y identification card on his body. Gur ey, or the cell phone, or any other quest anzi were bagged and kept separate fr e 2 were guarded by SPC Jones and m k about 45 minutes. During this time, ompany began movement back to the FOB, the detainees were taken to the I 1 were hand-receipted to SSG Harris : Detainee 2 had not been thoroughly set it. 	f them mo map of the ohone were the detain anzi wouls stions. om him. yself as of Detainee FOB. SPC DCP and and the 2, arched as OLLOWS	pry magazines hea oved Detainee 2 to so e nearby village (na e found on Detaine ee identified himse d not identify Detain ther members of Ch 1, Guranzi, was giv C Blaine had notified handed over to MP 000 Afghan money we were afraid to a DF PERSON MAKING S	r Detainee 2. SPC J safety. Detainee 2 ar me unknown) with e 1. If as Ahmed Mohan inee 2 and would an marlie Company con ten some water. No ed ahead that we had s SGT Clark, and S was separately han ggravate his wound	ones, SPC Adams, nd Detainee 1 were some markings on it, nmed Guranzi. Iswer no questions ducted a sweep of th other detainees were d two detainees, and SG Harris. The items id-receipted. I Is and nothing had PAGE 1 OF PAGE 1 OF	e 1 PAGES IBER

Figure B-1. DA Form 2823 example

2147

ATTP 2-91.5

Glossary

2148

2149

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 5Ss + Tsearch, silence, segregate, speed, safeguard, and tag AC analyst comment ADCON administrative control AHA ammunition holding area AO area of operations Army regulation AR ATTP Army tactics, techniques, and procedures BAT biometric automated toolkit controlled access program coordination office CAPCO CAT category **CBRNE** chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive CCIR commanders' critical information requirements CD compact disk CDSE cryptologic direct support team CED captured enemy document CELLEX cell phone exploitation CEM captured enemy material CI counterintelligence CMPC combined media processing center CONUS continental United States COP common operational picture D2C dirty-to-clean DHDS deployable harmony document exploitation suite **DHDS-CT** deployable harmony document exploitation suite -collection tool DHDS-T deployable harmony document exploitation suite -template DOCEX document exploitation DOD Department of Defense DOI date of issue DOMEX document and media exploitation DOT date of translation DRS detainee reporting system date-time group DTG

Publication Date (Draft)

DV

DVD

ATTP 2-91.5

digital video

digital video disk

Glossary-1

EOD	Explosive Ordinance Detachment
FM	field manual
FOUO	for official use only
GMID	General Military Intelligence Directorate
HIIDE	handheld interagency identity detection equipment
HUMINT	human intelligence
ID	identification
IDCP	initial detainee collection point
IED	improvised explosive device
IIR	intelligence information report
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
JDEC	joint document exploitation center
JIDC	joint interrogation and debriefing center
JP	joint publication
MDMP	military decisionmaking process
MEDEX	media exploitation
METT-TC	mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations
MFLT	machine foreign language translation
MI	military intelligence
MP	military police
NEW	net explosive weight
NGIC	National Ground Intelligence Center
OPORD	operation order
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
PSA	personal search agent
PSYOP	Psychological Operations
RSLP	reserve language support program
RST	raid support team
SALUTE	size, activity, location, unit, time, and equipment
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIM	subscriber identity module
SIR	specific information requirement
SLC	specific limiting criteria
SMS	short message service
SOP	standing operating procedures
ТС	training circular
ТС	translator comment
TECHINT	technical intelligence
TED	theater exploitation database

Glossary-2

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Draft)

TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures	
U.S.	United States	
USAICoE	United States Army Intelligence Center of Excellence	
USATRADOC	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command	
VQL	verity query language	
WIT	weapons intelligence team	

2150 SECTION II – TERMS

01E1

2151	term	
2152		definition
2153		
2154		
2155		
2156		
2157		
2158		
2159		
2160		

Publication Date (Draft)

FM 2-91.1

References

2162 **REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS**

2163 These documents must be available to the intended user of this publication.

2164 **ARMY PUBLICATIONS**

2161

- 2165 FM 1-02. Operational Terms and Graphics. 21 September 2004.
- **2166** FM 2-0. *Intelligence*. 23 March 2010.
- 2167 FM 3-0. *Operations*. 27 February 2008.
- 2168 TC 2-91.8. Document and Media Exploitation. DD Month 2010.

2169 JOINT PUBLICATIONS

- 2170 JP 1-02. Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. 12 April 2001.
- 2171 JP 2-0. Joint Intelligence. 22 June 2007.
- 2172 JP 3-0. Joint Operations. 17 September 2006.

2173 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

2174 These sources contain relevant supplemental information.

2175 JOINT PUBLICATIONS

- 2176 JP 3-35. Deployment and Redeployment Operations. 7 May 2007.
- 2177 JP 3-59. *Meteorological and Oceanic Operations*. 24 September 2008.
- 2178 JP 3-60. Joint Targeting. 13 April 2007.
- 2179 JP 4-0. *Joint Logistics*. 18 July 2008.
- 2180 JP 5-0. Doctrine for Planning Joint Operations. 20 January 2005.

2181 ARMY PUBLICATIONS

- 2182 AR 190-11. *Physical Security of Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives*. DD Month YYYY
- 2183 AR 190-13. *The Army Physical Security Program*. 4 June 1993.
- 2184 AR 380-67. *The Department of the Army Personnel Security Program*. 9 September 1988.
- 2185 AR 381-10. U.S. Army Intelligence Activities. 3 May 2007.
- 2186 ATTP 3-90.15. *Site Exploitation Operations*. DD Month 2010.
- 2187 DA PAM 385-64. *Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards*. DD Month YYYY
- 2188 FM 2-19.4. Brigade Combat Team Intelligence Operations. 25 November 2008.
- 2189 FM 2-22.3. *Human Intelligence Collector Operations*. 6 September 2006.
- 2190 TC 2-22.4. *Technical Intelligence*. 19 November 2010.

2191 RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- 2192 These sources contain relevant supplemental information.
- 2193 None.

ATTP 2-91.5

2194 SOURCES USED

- AFMAN 24-204 (I)/TM 38-250/NAVSUP PUB 505/MCO P4030.19H/DLAI 4145.3. Preparing
 Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments. DD Month YYYY
- 2197 DA PAM 385-64. Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards. DD Month YYYY
- 2198 DOD 6055.9-STD. DOD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards. DD Month YYYY
- 2199 TM 60A 1-1-22. EOD Procedures /General EOD Safety Procedures. DD Month YYYY
- USDOT, Transportation—Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 49 Parts 100-185. Hazardous
 Materials Regulations. DD Month YYYY
- 2202

References-2

ATTP 2-91.5

Publication Date (Date Pending)



Publication Date (Date Pending)

ATTP 2-91.5

Index-1

ATTP 2-19.5 Publication Date (Date Pending)

2207 By order of the Secretary of the Army:

2208 2209 2210 GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.

General, United States Army Chief of Staff

2211 Official:

JOYCE E. MORROW

- 2213 Administrative Assistant to the
- 2214 Secretary of the Army

2215 **DISTRIBUTION:**

2216Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the United States Army Reserve: Not to be distributed;
electronic2217electronicmediaonline.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

2205 2206

