

**TC 2-22.304**

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**Military Intelligence Battalion (Interrogation)**

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**August 2009**

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# Military Intelligence Battalion (Interrogation)

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## Preface

TC 2-22.304 provides doctrinal guidance concerning the military intelligence (MI) battalion (interrogation). The TC complements existing doctrine, in particular FM 2-22.3, and incorporates lessons learned from recent operations. The MI battalion (interrogation) is specifically designed to operate within a joint interrogation and debriefing center (JIDC). The battalion command, staff, personnel, and equipment form the nucleus of the JIDC. The battalion is task-organized and augmented with additional personnel from other Services, Government civilians, and civilian contractors to form a JIDC.

The TC discusses MI battalion (interrogation) operations through the lens of the Army force generation (ARFORGEN) process—a structured progression of increased unit readiness, over time, resulting in recurring periods of availability. This discussion can help personnel, assigned to or supporting a MI battalion (interrogation), to focus on tasks they need to accomplish, no matter where they are in the readiness cycle. This TC—

- Fills a gap in existing intelligence documentation on how a MI battalion (interrogation) operates.
- Addresses recommendations that doctrine be developed for the organization and operation of a JIDC, which derives from AR 15-6 investigation of the Abu Ghraib detention facility and the 205th MI Brigade.
- Complies with the Army Campaign Plan 2008 direction to have the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) develop doctrine to guide employment of the current and future modular force in joint operations.
- Targets as an audience the MI battalion (interrogation) commander, staff, and assigned or supporting personnel (military, Government civilians, and civilian contractors).
- Serves as a reference for planners, doctrine writers, training developers, trainers, materiel developers, capability managers, concept developers, requirements developers, and other personnel addressing issues related to a MI battalion (interrogation).
- Uses the historical Army doctrinal terms “collection management” and “collection management and dissemination,” which are currently used in manning documents such as the MI battalion (interrogation) objective table of organization and equipment (OTOE) and the JIDC joint manning document (JMD).

This TC is unclassified, but marked FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (FOUO). Therefore, certain safeguards should be taken—do not discard the TC in an open trash, make available to the public, or post it on an uncontrolled web site. It can, however, be shared with individuals on a need to know basis. This TC intentionally refrains from addressing any classified topics or references in order to facilitate foreign disclosure to coalition partners (if operationally required) for use in multinational operations. See AR 380-5, which prescribes procedures for the safeguarding of defense information.

TC 2-22.304 applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated.

Headquarters U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command is the proponent of this publication. The preparing agency is the U.S. Army Intelligence Center (USAIC) and Fort Huachuca, Fort Huachuca, AZ. Send written comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to: Commander, ATZS-CDI-D (TC 2-22.304), USAIC, 550 Cibique Street, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017; by email to [ATZS-FDC-D@conus.army.mil](mailto:ATZS-FDC-D@conus.army.mil); or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

TC 2-22.304 uses joint terms where applicable. The terms with joint or Army definitions are in the text. They are italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition.

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# Chapter 1

## Fundamentals

### OVERVIEW

1-1. A military intelligence (MI) battalion (interrogation) is an organization designed to provide unit cohesiveness, command and control (C2), and adequate structure for the conduct of intelligence interrogation operations. The unit will usually be co-located in detainee holding facilities operated and maintained by the military police (MP) battalion internment and resettlement (I/R). The mission of the MI battalion (interrogation) is to conduct intelligence screening, debriefing, interrogation, and support to document and media exploitation (DOMEX) operations in a joint interrogation and debriefing center (JIDC) to support a joint task force (JTF) commander. Each intelligence activity is defined for a clear understanding of the MI battalion (interrogation) mission:

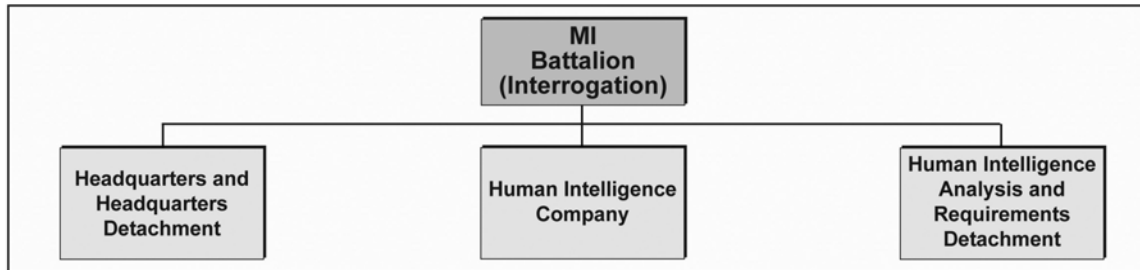
- **Screening.** Identifying and assessing the areas of knowledge, cooperation, and possible approach techniques for an individual who has information of intelligence value. Screening is a timesaving measure that identifies those individuals most likely to have information of value and most likely to cooperate (FM 2-22.3).
- **Debriefing.** Systematic questioning of individuals, not under detention, to obtain information to answer specific intelligence requirements. Human intelligence (HUMINT) collectors use direct questioning and elicitation when debriefing. In all cases, the individuals being debriefed are willing to submit to questioning and are not subject to constraints on their freedom of movement (FM 2-22.3). Sources who may be debriefed at a JIDC include—
  - Department of Defense (DOD) personnel.
  - Refugees and displaced persons.
  - Walk-ins.
  - Isolated, missing, detained, or captured personnel (for example, freed hostages, returned prisoners of war, and those reported as missing in action). See FM 3-50.1 for more information.
- **Interrogation.** Systematic effort to procure information to answer specific collection requirements, using approved interrogation approaches, of an individual who is in the custody of the forces conducting the questioning, consistent with applicable law and policy. HUMINT collectors must be trained and certified to conduct interrogation (FM 2-22.3). Only those interrogation approaches found in FM 2-22.3 will be used.
- **Document and media exploitation.** Archiving and reporting of information obtained through the processing, translation, analysis, and dissemination of collected hardcopy documents and electronic media, which are under the United States (U.S.) Government's physical control and are not publically available (Intelligence Community Directive [ICD] 302).

1-2. For more information on—

- HUMINT activities, see FM 2-22.3.
- An MP battalion (I/R), see FM 3-19.40.
- DOMEX, see ICD 302.
- JIDC operations, see FM 3-31 and JP 3-63.

## ORGANIZATION

1-3. The objective table of organization and equipment (OTOE) for a MI battalion (interrogation) (Table of Organization and Equipment [TOE] 30725G000) authorizes 162 personnel, which includes 16 officers, 6 warrant officers (WOs), and 140 noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and Soldiers. The battalion is organized into three components: a headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD) (TOE 30726G000), a HUMINT company (TOE 30727G000), and a HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment (TOE 30728G000). Each fielded MI battalion (interrogation) receives its required personnel and equipment under the provisions of a modified table of organization (MTOE). However, this TC discusses the MI battalion (interrogation) from the perspective of its OTOE manning and structure. Figure 1-1 depicts the organization of a MI battalion (interrogation).



**Figure 1-1. Organization of a MI battalion (interrogation)**

1-4. When deployed to operate within a JIDC, a MI battalion (interrogation) may be augmented under a joint manning document (JMD). Such augmentation may include additional HUMINT collectors, civilian contractors, counterintelligence (CI) personnel, liaison personnel from the supporting CI and HUMINT operations management staff (C/J/G-2X), technical experts to exploit captured enemy equipment (CEE) and documents and media, and intelligence analysts. Special staff capabilities, such as polygraph teams, and personal staff capabilities, such as staff judge advocate (SJA) officers, may be added so the battalion can accomplish its JIDC mission. Augmenting personnel may be provided by the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and other government agencies (OGAs), such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), National Clandestine Service (NCS), Immigrations and Customs Enforcement, or others.

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*Note.* Civilian contractor interrogators will be trained and certified in interrogation operations.

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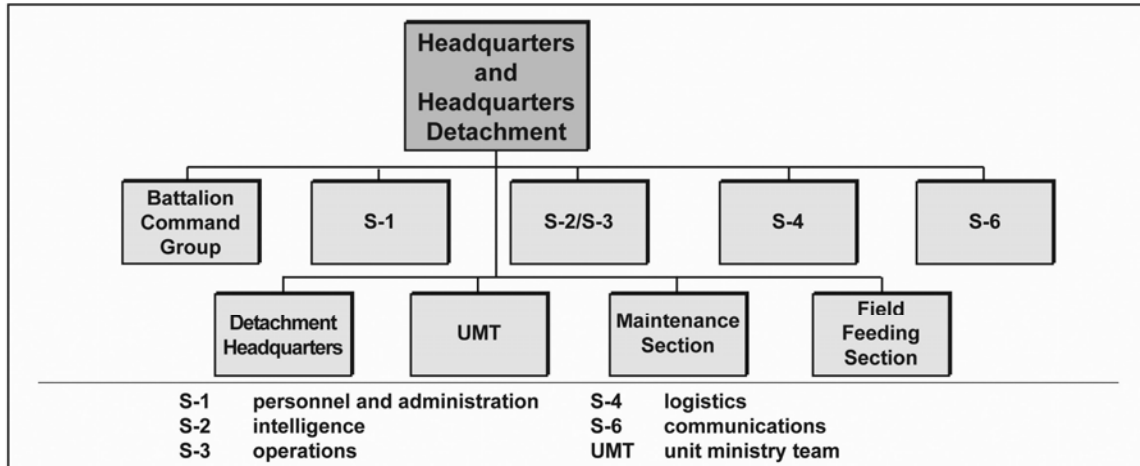
## HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT— MISSIONS AND FUNCTIONS

- 1-5. As the Army component of the JIDC, the battalion HHD—
- Provides planning and coordination of detainee screening, interrogation, document exploitation, and analysis.
  - Provides command, control, and administration required to conduct operations.
  - Directs training and manages resources, personnel, and logistics for the battalion.
  - Ensures unit readiness.
  - Provides field feeding, religious, supply, maintenance, and network support.
- 1-6. The battalion HHD consists of—
- The battalion command group.
  - S-1 (personnel and administration).
  - S-2/S-3 (intelligence/operations).
  - S-4 (logistics).



- S-6 (communications).
- Detachment headquarters.
- Unit ministry team (UMT).
- Maintenance section.
- Field feeding section.

Figure 1-2 depicts the organization of the HHD.



**Figure 1-2. Headquarters and headquarters detachment**

1-7. The following sections describe the mission and function of the HHD staff relevant to intelligence operations. For additional information on staff functions, see FM 6-0.

### BATTALION COMMAND GROUP

1-8. The battalion command group directs training, planning, personnel, logistics, and operations to meet battalion mission requirements. They perform the following functions:

- C2 of subordinate units and elements performing interrogation operations.
- Staff planning, control, and supervision of administration and operations of all units assigned and attached.
- Plan and prepare intelligence programs, inspections, investigations, and security matters for the battalion.
- Address priority intelligence requirements (PIRs), publish intelligence information reports (IIRs), as appropriate, and post direct reporting to classified networks or databases.
- Plan, prepare, and coordinate interrogation operations and support to DOMEX operations.
- Plan, coordinate, and conduct CI activities to support the detainee exploitation effort.
- Coordinate planning, collection, evaluation, initial analysis, and dissemination of CI, HUMINT, and analysis of intelligence exploited from detainees.
- Coordinate with the supporting C/J/G-2X staff for intelligence collection focus.
- Provide staff security support to ensure all interrogators and linguists have appropriate security clearances.
- Develop security operations and procedures; assess operations security (OPSEC) and physical security.
- Coordinate detainee hold, movement, and control procedures under control of the commander, detainee operations (CDO) and the MP battalion (I/R).

- Ensure certification of Government, civilian, military and contract HUMINT collectors, investigators, analysts, linguists, and any personnel involved in direct face-to-face detainee exploitation, to operate in the JIDC.
- Validate the senior HUMINT collection technician's decision regarding detainees identified as "of intelligence interest."
- Execute collection and reporting according to the joint commander's validated collection plan.
- Provide information of tactical value to the affected maneuver units.
- Disseminate incoming and outgoing reports and message traffic as specified in the standing operating procedures (SOPs).
- Facilitate other agencies' coordination with the senior HUMINT collection technician for intelligence or law enforcement exploitation.
- Coordinate with local officials, adjacent and subordinate intelligence activities.
- Provide intelligence oversight of subordinate units.

### **S-1—PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION**

1-9. The S-1 coordinates with higher headquarters for correct manning of the battalion, while providing administrative support to assigned operational companies. The battalion S-1 performs the following functions:

- Maintain military and Army civilian status (manning documents).
- Coordinate with higher and subordinate staffs on personnel actions.
- Update and coordinate unit policy documents.
- Maintain the battalion Standard Installation Division Personnel System (SIDPERS).
- Ensure military assignments to subordinate companies match correct enlisted distribution target model and officer distribution plan (ODP) guidance.
- Manage battalion publications.
- Manage battalion mail and official documentation distribution.
- Review MTOE and table of distribution and allowances (TDA) documentation for authorized and assigned strengths.

### **S-2/S-3—INTELLIGENCE AND OPERATIONS**

1-10. The battalion S-2/S-3 coordinates the execution of the battalion CI and HUMINT missions. The battalion S-2/S-3 performs the following functions:

- Plan, prepare, and manage the battalion's intelligence operations and missions.
- Manage mission requirements and mission organization.
- Plan, prepare, and coordinate interrogation, debriefing, CI, and DOMEX operations.
- Conduct intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) synchronization, and coordinate intelligence and security efforts throughout the unit with emphasis on threats, contingency operations, and force protection.
- Manage sources, and oversee and coordinate source registry databases, as appropriate.
- Plan and prepare for the battalion's intelligence programs, inspections, investigations, and security matters.
- Advise the commander on intelligence missions.
- Provide the commander with functional expertise for ISR synchronization and ISR integration of the battalion's intelligence collection assets.
- Ensure personnel, physical, and document security, and plan security training for the battalion.

- Manage the force requirements, including force structure documents (MTOE and TDA), force modernization, and force development actions for the battalion.
- Maintain intelligence oversight of battalion assets and operations, and manage and conduct oversight of the OPSEC program in the battalion.

#### S-4—LOGISTICS

1-11. The S-4 provides logistic support of assigned companies and conducts logistic planning for all classes of supply. The battalion S-4 performs the following functions:

- Manage supply distribution to subordinate companies.
- Responsible for battalion equipment readiness.
- Manage the battalion unit level logistics system (ULLS), and ensure compliance of maintenance and repair submissions.
- Monitor and analyze equipment maintenance status.
- Manage the battalion property book.
- Responsible for MTOE equipment documentation (Section 3) changes.
- Coordinate battalion deployment and movement requirements.
- Allocate resources to maintain operational momentum during deployment.
- Coordinate with brigade S-4 on new equipment fielding.
- Coordinate with the brigade S-4 for food and water (Class I) resupply for the battalion.
- Manage petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) (Class III), and ammunition (Class V) resupply (in coordination with S-3 to meet training requirements).
- Coordinate with the MI brigade (Intelligence and Security Command [INSCOM]) S-4 on all logistic matters.
- Coordinate with the collocated MP battalion (I/R) regarding accountability of detainee personal property, which may have been seized.
- Manage the battalion budget.
- Coordinate administrative and combat service support requirements.

#### S-6—COMMUNICATIONS

1-12. The battalion S-6 performs the following functions:

- Maintain signal communications and communications security (COMSEC) requirements for the battalion, both in garrison and while deployed.
- Perform COMSEC custodian functions and coordinate with the battalion S-2 on the COMSEC program.
- Provide advice and technical direction to the commander and other information systems users on the installation, operation, and maintenance of voice and data communications, teleprocessing operations, and spectrum management that support battlefield automated systems.
- Coordinate, manage, and maintain the automation support requirements and communications systems priorities for the battalion.
- Coordinate with the MI brigade (INSCOM) S-6, INSCOM headquarters, and Army Service component command (ASCC) G-6, as required, on automation and communications systems priorities, and automation development and integration.
- Manage the tactical communications equipment readiness program.
- Conduct tactical communications assessments to ensure compatibility and compliance.
- Evaluate and recommend communications training and maintenance programs for the battalion.
- Review MTOE and TDA documents to ensure correct communications personnel and equipment requirements and authorizations.

- Conduct message handling in accordance with communications priorities.
- Conduct information technology site surveys to ensure compatibility and compliance.
- Conduct systems development life cycle for nonstandard automation systems.
- Manage tactical interface with battalion automation systems (tactical and nonstandard).
- Evaluate and recommend information technology automation requirements for the battalion.
- Maintain the battalion computer local area network (LAN) and network interface outside the battalion, as directed by the brigade S-6. Ensure interface with ASCC and INSCOM global networks.
- Manage and maintain the battalion HHD automation equipment.
- Provide information technology information assurance support for assigned operational companies.
- Maintain battalion software site licenses for nonstandard automation equipment.
- Ensure the battalion complies with the MI brigade (INSCOM) software site licenses for nonstandard automation equipment.

### **DETACHMENT HEADQUARTERS**

1-13. The detachment headquarters provides C2 of detachment elements; they manage and conduct detachment support functions, administration, and logistic sustainment for detachment personnel. The detachment headquarters performs the following functions:

- Provide supply, resupply, deployment, and redeployment of detachment personnel and equipment to and from forward deployed detachment elements.
- Establish and maintain unit manning documents.
- Manage unit training program.
- Manage billeting, laundry, and force protection.
- Maintain individual training requirements and personnel training records.
- Maintain vehicle and communications equipment maintenance program.
- Maintain chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) equipment and weapons.
- Maintain accountability of the unit property book.

### **UNIT MINISTRY TEAM**

1-14. The battalion UMT provides spiritual and emotional support to the battalion's Soldiers. It advises the commander on Soldiers' morale, moral climate, and religious welfare. UMT personnel coordinate as necessary multid denominational services to meet the battalion population demographics. They interface with the MI brigade (INSCOM) chaplain and with supporting and adjacent UMTs to maintain mutually supporting religious services.

### **MAINTENANCE SECTION**

1-15. The maintenance section is responsible for oversight of battalion equipment readiness. They perform the following functions:

- Provides maintenance support contact teams and maintenance personnel, tools, and equipment necessary to perform unit-level maintenance on organic vehicles and generators.
- Provides limited vehicle recovery and limited refueling operations.
- Conducts management and oversight of daily preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS) of battalion motor vehicles, generators, and utility equipment, both in garrison and while deployed.
- Inputs and manages the battalion's ULLS.

- Manages the stock of repair parts (Class IX) and maintains the prescribed load list (PLL) to meet the battalion maintenance program.
- Conducts unit-level maintenance in accordance with applicable technical manuals.
- Coordinates with direct service organization for higher level echelon maintenance.
- Develops and publishes vehicle maintenance SOPs for the battalion.
- Coordinates with direct support maintenance units to ensure correct stock of authorized stockage list (ASL) repair parts.
- Coordinates, orders, and maintains Class III package to meet utility equipment, generator, and motor vehicle schedule maintenance requirements.

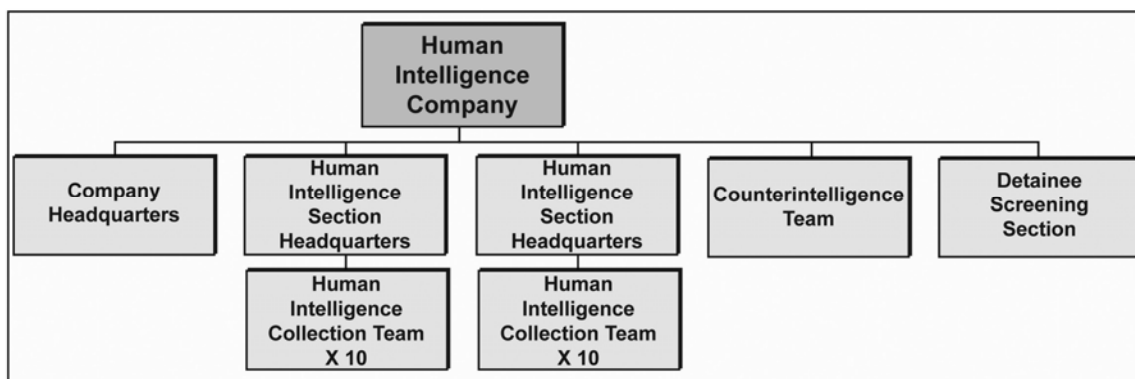
**FIELD FEEDING SECTION**

1-16. The MI battalion (interrogation) cannot sustain independent field feeding operations. Instead, the field feeding section coordinates with the MP battalion (I/R) for field feeding support.

**HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COMPANY—MISSIONS AND FUNCTIONS**

1-17. The HUMINT company screens and interrogates detainees. Detainees include enemy prisoners of war (EPWs), retained persons, and civilian internees. The HUMINT company also debriefs civilian internees, refugees, and displaced persons. They may also participate in debriefings of U.S. and multinational personnel who were captured and escaped or released from enemy control, or who have evaded capture.

1-18. A HUMINT company consists of a company headquarters; two HUMINT sections headquarters, each with 10 HUMINT collection teams (HCTs); a CI team; and a detainee screening section. Figure 1-3 depicts the organization of the HUMINT company.



**Figure 1-3. Human intelligence company**

**COMPANY HEADQUARTERS**

1-19. Company headquarters provides HUMINT collection and CI management oversight. They also provide operations, administrative, and logistic support to the HUMINT company, both in garrison and while deployed. The company headquarters supports the battalion establishment of the JIDC and provides supply, resupply, deployment, and redeployment of company personnel and equipment to and from the area of operations (AO). Administrative and training functions of the company headquarters include—

- Establishing and maintaining unit manning documents.
- Managing unit training program.
- Maintaining individual training requirements and personnel training records.
- Maintaining accountability of the unit property book.

## HUMAN INTELLIGENCE SECTIONS

1-20. There are two HUMINT sections in the HUMINT company. Each section performs the following functions:

- Prioritize HCT missions.
- Plan, coordinate, direct, and executes HCT operations.
- Supervise screenings, debriefings, and interrogations.
- Support DOMEX.
- Maintain liaison with other intelligence elements.
- Establish and manage a language training program for assigned linguists.

1-21. The HUMINT sections normally operate an 8 to 12 hour shift. They may, with personnel augmentation—for example, security, communication, or translating personnel—be task-organized to perform HUMINT collection operations at other detention facilities in separate geographic locations. Each HUMINT section has the capability to manage, coordinate, and conduct HUMINT activities while operating at other regional JIDCs. In such cases, HUMINT sections can determine collection focus and disseminate reporting (as authorized by local SOPs). The HUMINT sections—

- Coordinate activities with the CI team and the detainee screening section.
- Preview and provide reports to the S-3 and horizontally to the HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment. (See the discussion on headquarters detachment in this chapter.)
- Ensure effective communications and liaison with host-nation interrogation activities.

## HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION TEAMS

1-22. There are 10 HCTs subordinate to each HUMINT section. Although they are trained and equipped to conduct HUMINT collection operations, the HCTs require additional training and equipment to conduct military source operations (MSO). The HCTs perform the following functions:

- Interrogate EPWs and high-level political and military personnel.
- Debrief civilian internees, refugees, displaced persons, and other foreign nationals.
- Assess detainees for potential use as MSO assets.
- Prepare intelligence reports.
- Support DOMEX operations.
- Support exploitation of captured military equipment.
- Serve as mobile interrogation teams (MITs), as required.

1-23. An HCT, in coordination with the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA), may participate in debriefing U.S. or multinational personnel captured or detained and then escaped or released from enemy control. Personnel recovery debriefing activities may be supported by a behavioral science consultant psychologist who is also certified by the JPRA as a “survival, evasion, resistance, and escape (SERE) psychologist.”

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*Note.* Such debriefings will occur at a different location from the one used by the MPs to process detainees (as designated by the JIDC commander).

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## COUNTERINTELLIGENCE TEAM

1-24. The CI team primarily conducts CI collection to support detainee interrogation operations. They also provide CI services support to the MI battalion (interrogation). The CI team performs other CI missions, as

directed by the supporting J-2X/task force counterintelligence coordinating authority (TFCICA). For more information on CI activities, see AR 381-20. The CI team performs the following functions:

- Plan and conduct CI operations to detect, identify, exploit, or neutralize intelligence collection activities. Prevent sabotages, subversion, and terrorism targeting Army activities and personnel.
- Question walk-in sources.
- Assess detainees for use in MSO activities.

**DETAINEE SCREENING SECTION**

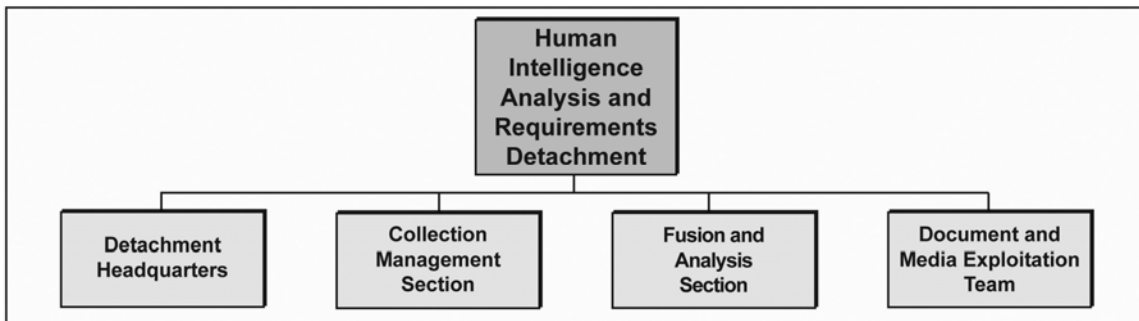
1-25. The detainee screening section screens and assesses detainees. They typically collocate with the MP processing element in a JIDC. The detainee screening section performs the following functions:

- Conduct initial screening of detainees to determine their intelligence value in satisfying the commander’s PIRs, information requirements (IRs), and requests for information (RFIs).
- Recommend detainees for subsequent discussions with the CI team to identify and exploit information of CI interest.
- Employ biometric collection devices.
- Prepare intelligence reports.

**HUMAN INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS AND REQUIREMENTS DETACHMENT—MISSIONS AND FUNCTIONS**

1-26. The HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment conducts analysis to support HUMINT collection, manages and deconflicts requirements, and processes reporting. The analytical elements of this detachment occasionally produce single-source intelligence reporting, but their primary function is to gather, archive, and analyze information collected from HUMINT sources, and to fuse the information with other available intelligence, which supports and provides for the HUMINT sections conducting new or subsequent HUMINT collection sessions. During the course of their operations, the HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment continually coordinates their activities with the supported analysis and control element (ACE) and joint information center (JIC).

1-27. The HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment consists of a detachment headquarters, a collection management section, a fusion and analysis section, and a DOMEX team. Figure 1-4 depicts the organization of the HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment.



**Figure 1-4. Human intelligence analysis and requirements detachment**

**DETACHMENT HEADQUARTERS**

1-28. The detachment headquarters provides C2, quality control, and analytic oversight of detachment elements. It supports the JIDC’s battalion establishment, and it also manages and conducts detachment support functions, administration, and logistic sustainment for the detachment. Furthermore, headquarters

supplies, resupplies deployment and redeployment of personnel and equipment. The detachment performs the following functions:

- Establish and maintain unit manning documents.
- Manage unit training program.
- Maintain individual training requirements and personnel training records.
- Maintain the vehicle and communications equipment maintenance program.
- Maintain CBRN equipment and organic weapons.
- Maintain the unit property book.

### **COLLECTION MANAGEMENT SECTION**

1-29. The collection management section conducts ISR synchronization and ISR integration for the MI battalion (interrogation) forces and assets. They are responsible for validating the collection requirements based on the JTF commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs), PIRs, and IRs. They coordinate with the MI brigade (INSCOM) operations battalion, other Army and Service units, and joint and national agencies on collection requirements and priorities. In addition, the collection management section performs the following functions:

- Deconflict mission tasking requirements for interrogation-focused missions.
- Ensure quality control and disseminate intelligence products produced from—
  - Interrogating EPWs and high-level political and military persons.
  - Debriefing civilian internees, refugees, displaced persons, and other non-U.S. persons.
  - Exploiting captured enemy documents (CEDs) captured with or on detainees.
- Quickly release time-sensitive information as spot reports.
- Support ongoing HUMINT collection operations.
- Review, edit, and release intelligence reports.
- Develop, maintains, and transmit intelligence databases, as required.

### **FUSION AND ANALYSIS SECTION**

1-30. The fusion and analysis section provides direct support and initial analysis of HUMINT collection operations. They perform trend analysis of intelligence derived from interrogations, as well as coordinate and execute JIDC operational analysis needs and requirements. The fusion and analysis section also performs the following functions:

- Receive, process, and determine the significance and reliability of incoming information and reports.
- Fuse and analyze intelligence information.
- Produce all-source intelligence products and intelligence reports.
- Provide analyst support packages.
- Maintain intelligence files, records, and databases.

### **DOCUMENT AND MEDIA EXPLOITATION TEAM**

1-31. The DOMEX team is responsible for the exploitation of captured documents and media associated with detainee interrogation operations. They screen and extract information from source-associated property (documents and media), and report information of intelligence interest. The DOMEX team performs the following functions:

- Coordinate DOMEX with the theater joint document exploitation center (JDEC).
- Screen, prioritize, translate, exploit, track, and log all CEDs, media, and other source documents.



- Determine the significance and reliability of collected information and integrate it with current intelligence.
- Input intelligence information into the national databases for use by the intelligence community.

## **MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (INTERROGATION) DEPENDENCIES**

1-32. The MI battalion (interrogation) depends on the—

- Theater network command or theater senior signal unit for primary communications and entry support to the theater communications network.
- Support maintenance company of the sustainment brigade for electronic repair and maintenance of COMSEC equipment and vehicle recovery operations.
- Financial management company for finance support.
- Support brigade medical company for medical support.
- Headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), MI brigade (INSCOM) for legal, personnel, and administrative services.
- MP battalion (I/R) for the care and health services support of detainees and for interrogation rooms.
- MP guard company for the transport and security of detainees, to and from the interrogation locations, and for field feeding support.

## **MISSION-ESSENTIAL TASK LIST**

1-33. In order to achieve and sustain unit proficiency, the MI battalion (interrogation) commander prioritizes Soldier training tasks. Since an Army organization cannot achieve and sustain unit proficiency from every possible training task, the commander identifies specific tasks essential for accomplishing the unit's wartime operational mission. The commander documents these tasks in a mission essential task list (METL), which serves as the foundation for the unit-training program. For more information on METL development, see FM 7-0. The following tasks may be included in a MI battalion (interrogation) METL:

- Deploy and redeploy the battalion.
- Conduct HUMINT collection operations.
- Conduct CI activities.
- Support DOMEX operations.
- Conduct analysis to support HUMINT, CI, and DOMEX operations.
- Provide C2 of joint forces and integrate OGAs into the battalion.
- Coordinate operations with MP battalion (I/R).
- Sustain the battalion.
- Protect the battalion.

## **ARMY FORCE GENERATION**

1-34. Although a MI battalion (interrogation) is not a U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) unit, the battalion may follow the Army force generation (ARFORGEN) operational readiness cycle. ARFORGEN is a three-phased process for preparing forces to recover from a deployment and prepare for redeployment. (See FM 7-0) The process applies to Regular Army and Reserve Component units. It progressively builds unit readiness during predictable periods of availability to provide trained, ready, and cohesive units prepared for operational deployments. The process supports combatant commander requirements. Time lines associated with ARFORGEN, as outlined in this TC, are for general planning purposes; therefore, they are subject to change. A MI battalion (interrogation) may move from phase to phase, as directed by

the Army Synchronization Order (ASO), in order to deploy or transition. Under ARFORGEN, Army units proceed through three phases or “force pools” designated “reset,” “train/ready,” and “available”:

- **Reset**—Units redeploy from operations, receive and stabilize personnel, and reset equipment.
- **Train/ready**—Units conduct mission-specific collective training that focuses on the units’ directed METL.
- **Available**—Units are in their planned deployment window and are fully trained, equipped, and resourced to meet operational requirements.

1-35. Figure 1-5 provides a graphic example of a MI battalion (interrogation) following the ARFORGEN model.

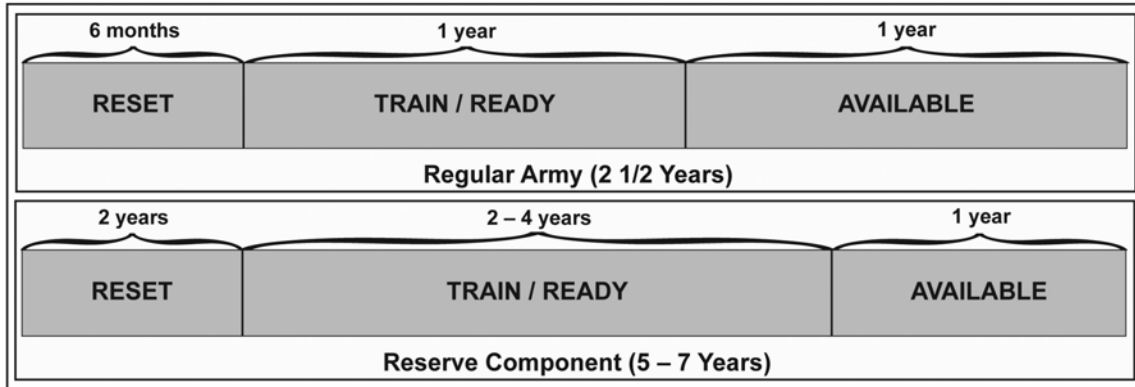


Figure 1-5. Sample MI battalion (interrogation) ARFORGEN model

## UNIT STATUS REPORTING

1-36. In the Army, unit commanders, including MI battalion (interrogation) commanders, convey—to their chain of command—concerns and personal assessments about their unit’s overall combat mission readiness using a unit status report (USR) per AR 220-1. On the USR is an overall unit category-level (C-level), also called overall or ready level, which commanders assign to the unit. The assignment is based on objective and subjective calculations and assessments of personnel (P-level), equipment on-hand (S-level), equipment readiness (R-level), and training (T-level). Through a USR, the MI battalion (interrogation) commander communicates the unit’s readiness to transition from one ARFORGEN force pool to the next.

## Chapter 2

# Reset and Train/Ready

### OVERVIEW

2-1. After an operational deployment to support a joint task force (JTF), the military intelligence (MI) battalion (interrogation) transitions to the Army force generation (ARFORGEN) reset force pool upon redeploying to their home station. Regular Army units have six months (Reserve Component units have 24 months) to reset—to recover from recent deployment. When the MI battalion (interrogation) transitions from the reset to the train/ready force pool, the commander applies the combined arms training strategy (CATS) that prepares the battalion for the transition to the available force pool.

### PREPARATION TO RESET

2-2. The Regular Army and Reserve Component MI battalion (interrogation) prepare for reset six months before their scheduled return. Although the unit focuses on accomplishing its mission in a joint interrogation and debriefing center (JIDC), they develop the reset plan—from return date minus 180 days through return date minus 60 days. The outgoing battalion commander—

- Develops a unit reset plan (see appendix A).
- Oversees the conduct of 100 percent inventories of unit equipment to identify shortages.
- Oversees theater provided equipment (TPE) and automatic reset indicator (ARI) inventories, and turns in this equipment. An ARI example is a damaged or stressed vehicle requiring repairs that are above the organizational or direct support maintenance level. An installation directorate of logistics (DOL), contractors, or the Army's industrial base performs these types of repair.
- Supervises the loading of unit equipment for shipment.
- Coordinates with and ensures that the rear detachment prepares home-station training plans. For more information on rear detachment responsibilities, see Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL) Handbook, Number 07-03, and CALL Handbook, Number 07-23.

### RESET

2-3. The reset force pool establishes a unit's return date from overseas deployment when 51 percent of the unit has returned from deployment. Regular Army and Reserve Component units in this force pool have no initial readiness expectation. When a MI battalion (interrogation) returns to its home station, the commander assigns the unit a C-5 on the unit status report (USR) for 180 days (Regular Army) or 365 days (Reserve Component), but continues to report P-, S-, R-, and T-levels on a monthly basis. This indicates the unit is not prepared to undertake its wartime mission because it is reconstituting. When the Reserve Component MI battalion (interrogation) arrives at their home station, they demobilize; there are no mandatory drills for 60 days and no annual training for 180 days.

2-4. Units in the reset force pool will not receive external (off-installation) taskings before exhausting all possible alternatives. However, units retain the capability to perform defense support to civil authorities, homeland defense, homeland security, or respond to geographic combatant command requirements.

2-5. During reset, the following tasks are accomplished:

- Commanders perform battalion and company changes of command, return their units to a more "routine" duty day, and implement guidance in Army Directive 2007-02.

- S-1 supports Soldier reintegration with their families (for example, institutes 30-day block leave) and arranges Soldier health assessments, briefings, and counseling.
- S-2 handles Soldier security clearance issues.
- S-3 focuses training on individual skills, facilitates Soldier attendance at institutional training courses (for example, Officer Education System [OES] and Noncommissioned Officer Education System [NCOES]), and arranges for Soldier linguists to complete language training and Defense Language Proficiency Test (DLPT) certification.
- S-4/S-6 oversees the unit's preventative maintenance checks and services (PMCS) when unit equipment arrives at home station. It oversees the receipt and reset of left-behind equipment (LBE) and new equipment arriving from depot.

## COMBINED ARMS TRAINING STRATEGY

2-6. The CATS is the Army's overarching strategy for planning, resourcing, and executing short- and long-range individual and collective training. The collective tasks, in the Army training and evaluation program mission training plan (MTP), are the foundation for the CATS. The United States Army Intelligence Center (USAIC) Training Development and Support (TDS) Directorate developed a CATS for a MI battalion (interrogation), which commanders can use as a training management tool. The CATS uses Automated Systems Approach to Training (ASAT), the Army's training development software. View the CATS for a MI battalion (interrogation) on Army Knowledge On-Line (AKO) at <https://www.us.army.mil>:

- Login using the designated AKO username and password.
- Type *MI battalion (interrogation)* in the *Search* box using the *AKO Public* directory.
- Click *Search*.
- The first few results indicate sites that address CATS.

2-7. Commanders consider a unit's mission essential task list (METL) proficiency, commander's training guidance, and theater-specific deployment guidance. They use CATS to select the training events that achieve and sustain unit proficiency based on the training level (T-level) rating on a USR (see appendix B for example tasks selected by commanders. The culmination of the train/ready phase is a field training exercise (FTX) mission rehearsal exercise (MRE), which should be conducted as a combined FTX MRE along with a military police (MP) battalion (internment/resettlement [I/R]). The certification MRE may be conducted at the U.S. Army Intelligence and Support Command (INSCOM) Detention Training Facility (IDTF) at Camp Bullis, Texas, which is specifically designed to support MI battalion (interrogation) training. The MRE should accurately reflect the battalion's operations in a JIDC.

## UNIT TRAINING PLAN

2-8. While in the train/ready force pool, the MI battalion (interrogation) applies CATS to accomplish required individual and collective training. The CATS is designed based on a crawl-walk-run—an objective, incremental, standards-based approach to training—progression, which is repeated, as necessary, to attain, sustain, and enhance proficiency. (See FM 7-0.)

- **Crawl.** Events that are simple to perform and require minimal support. It focuses on the basics of the task and proceeds as slowly as needed for individuals and the organization to understand task requirements, for example, sergeant's time and classroom instruction.
- **Walk.** Training becomes incrementally more difficult. It requires more resources from the unit and home station and increases the level of realism and the pace, for example, situational training exercise, tactical exercise without troops, and staff exercise.
- **Run.** The level of difficulty for training intensifies. Training requires the resources needed to create the conditions expected in the projected operational environment, for example, FTX, live fire exercise, deployment exercise, communications exercise.

2-9. During the train/ready phase, the MI battalion (interrogation) may divide its unit training plan into 90-day periods, each beginning after the unit has completed reset. The unit-training plan culminates in a

battalion FTX MRE. The goal of the plan is to attain and sustain a T-1 rating on the USR, which indicates the unit has successfully performed at least 85 percent of its METL tasks to standard. Subordinate echelon training is “nested” in higher element tasks and training events, which are identified as gates—requirements to be completed before proceeding further. First, teams and sections are trained using crawl and walk training events. Next, their training is integrated into the next higher echelon’s crawl-walk-run training events. The headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD) run training events are conducted under the battalion’s command and control (C2).

## **TRAIN/READY**

2-10. A Regular Army battalion remains in the train/ready force pool for one year, and a Reserve Component battalion remains in the force pool from two to four years. When a MI battalion (interrogation) is in the train/ready force pool, the commander conducts individual and collective training while focusing on the JIDC mission. Training occurs at each level—from team through battalion. The battalion rotates through a combat training center (CTC), conducts live fire exercises, and a battalion FTX (MRE), during which all battalion elements can be trained and evaluated at the run level. The FTX (MRE) marks the culmination of the battalion’s time in the train/ready force pool.

2-11. Units in the train/ready force pool increase training readiness and capabilities as quickly as possible, given resource constraints. They achieve the required capability levels, as established in their designated METL, before deploying from train/ready or transitioning into the available force pool. A MI battalion (interrogation) transitions to the available force pool when the battalion commander assesses that the unit has achieved full spectrum capability levels, or when the Army Synchronization Order (ASO) directs the unit to deploy or transition. Units are eligible for personnel sourcing, can be trained, equipped, resourced, and committed, if necessary, to meet operational (surge) requirements. A surge constitutes deploying units from the train/ready force pool. Regular Army MI battalions (interrogation) in the train/ready force pool may be deployed, and a Reserve Component MI battalion (interrogation) may be mobilized for deployment.

2-12. While training, a MI battalion (interrogation) is also eligible for personnel and equipment resourcing in order to meet wartime mission requirements. As approved by Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA) and based on requirements determined by INSCOM and the U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM), the MI battalion (interrogation) is equipped for its wartime mission to support a combatant commander’s requirements. The battalion may receive equipment from the U.S. Army Materiel Command (AMC)—which distributes and redistributes equipment and materiel from the Army’s national equipment pool (NEP)—consisting of LBE, reset equipment, and Army pre-positioned stocks (APS). AMC may also maximize unit readiness by employing available maintenance capabilities, including depots, an installation DOL, contractors, and AMC technical expertise.

2-13. Commanders, at all levels, ensure interrogations are humane and legal. They should establish a certification program to help new human intelligence (HUMINT) collectors to build rapidly their capabilities and confidence as interrogators. Such a program ensures all newly assigned HUMINT collectors are fully aware of local standing operating procedures (SOPs), theater requirements, and applicable laws and policies. Commanders should rely on their 351M warrant officers (WOs) to provide technical expertise and advice on HUMINT collection operations, train HUMINT collectors, and mentor their HUMINT collector noncommissioned officers (NCOs). 351M WOs should regularly conduct interrogations to maintain their skills and afford them credibility when mentoring less experienced HUMINT collectors. Additionally, this will use their expertise to produce intelligence that might otherwise go uncollected.

2-14. When training NCO HUMINT collectors, commanders should ensure these NCOs are trained not only as interrogation team and section leaders, but also as interrogators, for the same reasons as 351M WOs. For NCO HUMINT collectors, planning should not focus solely on supervisory skills and reviewing or editing reports. They should spend time working with detainees to hone their skills and to ensure they understand the challenges facing their subordinates. Furthermore, working side-by-side with their

interrogators allows NCO HUMINT collectors to discern their strengths and weaknesses. This knowledge helps NCO HUMINT collectors to assign interrogators based on their ability to use different approaches, depth of knowledge in the topic to be exploited, questioning ability, maturity, social skills, and age.

2-15. Leaders in the HUMINT collection field should ensure training is relevant, effective, and conducted regularly to provide HUMINT collectors with the latest and best interrogation tools.

2-16. By the end of the train/ready phase, the battalion's USR should reflect that the unit is at a C-1 level of readiness. This level notifies the Army chain of command that the unit possesses the required resources and training to undertake its full wartime mission—to operate in a JIDC to support a JTF.

## **OTHER TASKS TO ACCOMPLISH**

2-17. While units at all levels focus on training in the train/ready force pool, other tasks should also be accomplished:

- S-1 resolves unit personnel shortages.
- S-3 coordinates new equipment training (NET), as appropriate.
- S-4 coordinates equipment reset and turns in LBE, as appropriate.

## **Chapter 3**

# **Available**

### **OVERVIEW**

3-1. The military intelligence (MI) battalion (interrogation) enters the available force pool after the commander certifies the unit is fully mission capable, trained, and ready for deployment or when directed by the Army Synchronization Order (ASO) to deploy or maintain ready-to-deploy status.

3-2. When in this force pool, the MI battalion (interrogation) may or may not deploy. If the unit does not have deployment orders and a directed mission, it is assigned to the contingency expeditionary force (CEF). A CEF unit continues to train against its core mission essential training list (METL), although the unit is available for worldwide deployment. The battalion may train or conduct exercises with other Services, Government agencies, or military and security forces from other nations. If it has deployment orders and has training for a directed mission from the gaining combatant command, the unit is assigned to the deployment expeditionary force (DEF).

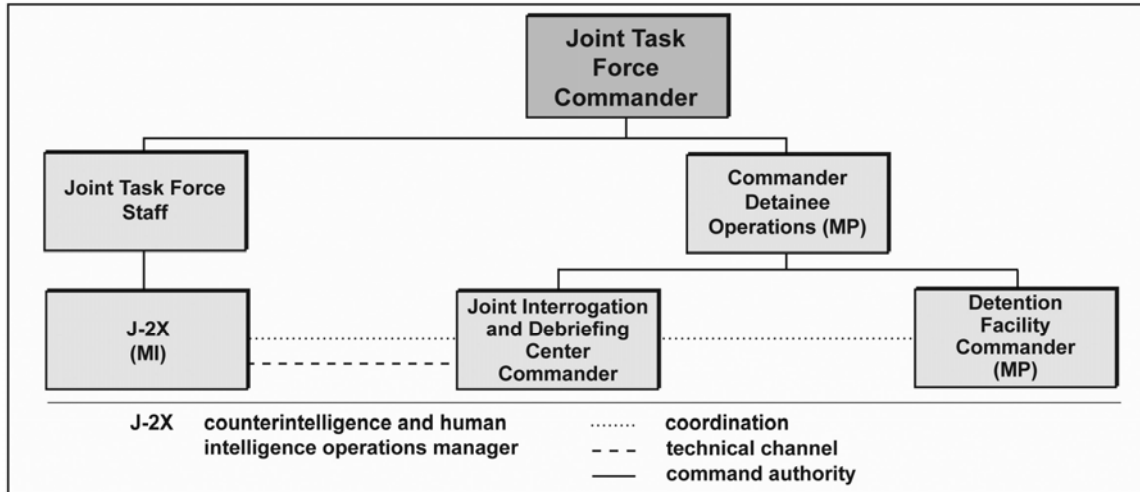
3-3. A MI battalion (interrogation) may spend 12 months in the available force pool. Units leaving the force pool revert to the reset force pool upon redeployment. If not deployed, during periods of low (steady state) demand, the unit resumes the Army force generation (ARFORGEN) operational readiness cycle.

### **JOINT INTERROGATION AND DEBRIEFING CENTER**

3-4. When assigned to a DEF unit, a MI battalion (interrogation) deploys overseas, where it operates in a joint interrogation and debriefing center (JIDC) to support a joint task force (JTF) commander. The term JIDC has two contexts:

- A JIDC is a physical location, generally collocated with a military police (MP) detention facility, for the exploitation of intelligence information from detainees and other personnel who are not detainees.
- A JIDC is also an organization—a MI battalion (interrogation)—which has been augmented with Service members from other military services through a joint manning document (JMD).

3-5. In a JIDC, the MI battalion (interrogation) commander may serve as the JIDC commander; however, when a more senior officer is also assigned to the JIDC, the MI battalion (interrogation) commander may serve instead as the JIDC deputy commander for operations (DCO). The JIDC commander and the MP detention facility commander (DFC) both serve under the commander, detainee operations (CDO), who serves under the JTF's command. Figure 3-1, page 3-2, depicts the command and control (C2) model for a joint operations area.



**Figure 3-1. Command and control model for a joint operations area**

3-6. The JIDC commander and the DFC closely coordinate their respective activities. The JTF staff J-2X coordinates with the JIDC commander, provides priorities and tasking, and establishes technical channels to the JIDC. (FM 2-0 discusses technical channels.) J-2X technical channels, while not a C2 function, ensure adherence to existing policies or regulations and provide technical guidance and collection focus for MI operations. The CDO exercises operational control (OPCON) over the JIDC commander and the DFC. When a JIDC is collocated within the MP detention facility, the DFC exercises tactical control (TACON) over the JIDC for actions involving the humane treatment, custody, and evacuation of detainees and for facility force protection. The CDO or DFC does **not** establish interrogation priorities that pass instead to the JIDC commander through J-2X technical channels. The JIDC must have unfettered access to the J-2X. For more information on this relationship, see FM 3-19.40.

3-7. A MI battalion (interrogation) commander should consider developing JIDC standing operating procedure (SOP) to provide standardized guidance concerning the administration and operations of the unit. See appendix C for an example JIDC SOP table of contents, which may be considered as a starting point for SOP development.

## JOINT INTERROGATION AND DEBRIEFING CENTER—PHYSICAL LAYOUT

3-8. JP 3-63 and FM 3-19.40 discuss the importance of planning detainee operations, including site selection for MP detention and MI JIDC facilities. Factors such as logistic supportability, security, mitigation of escape attempts, and engineering aspects should be addressed. Consideration should be given to the garrison support activities that sustain a facility where internment and interrogation operations are located.

3-9. The JTF commander has OPCON over the MI battalion (interrogation), and the INSCOM MI brigade retains its administrative control (ADCON) relationship. The JIDC is generally collocated with an MP detention facility, such as a theater internment facility (TIF), but not physically located within the MP detention facility. However, in such cases where a JIDC is operating within an MP detention facility, HUMINT collectors are under the TACON of the DFC for actions involving the humane treatment, custody, and evacuation of detainees and for facility force protection. For more information on command and support relationships, see FM 2-22.3, FM 3-0; or JP 3-0. The TACON relationship, however, does not include the prioritization of intelligence collection activities. As discussed in earlier, the J-2X establishes technical channels with the JIDC to ensure passage of technical oversight, technical guidance, and prioritization of JIDC intelligence collection activities and reporting.



3-10. Figure 3-2 provides an example of the physical layout of a notional JIDC collocated with an MP detention facility.

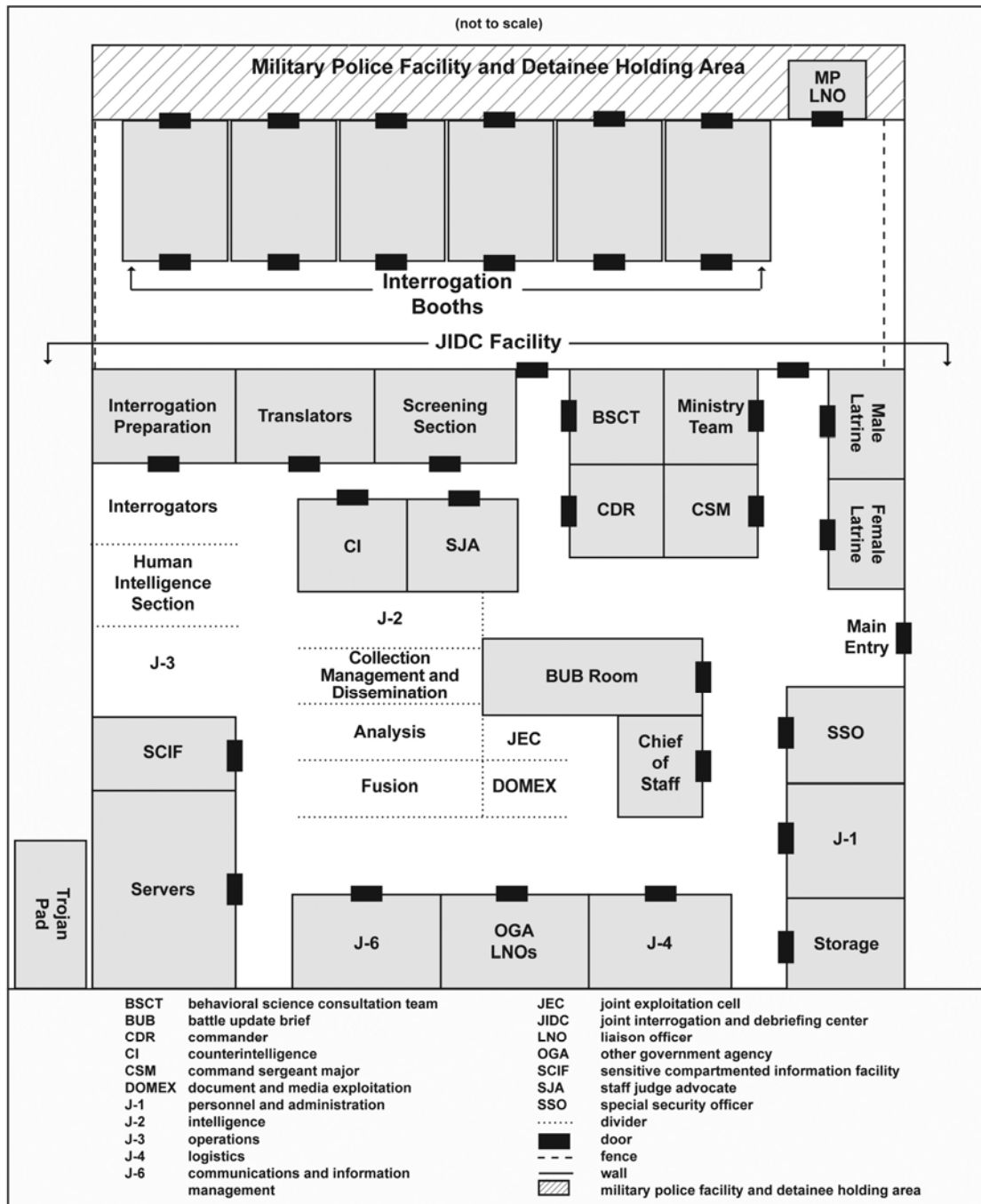


Figure 3-2. Example of the physical layout of a notional JIDC

3-11. When setting up an area for long-term interrogation operations, interrogators should provide proper lighting, climate control, seating, workspace and materials, monitoring, safety, and security. Not every approach technique requires special preparation of the interrogation area, but interrogators should have the option to arrange seating, lighting, or other props in the area to create the appropriate atmosphere to support their selected approach strategies. Interrogators may want to provide a relaxed atmosphere for a

rapport-based approach, a business-like area resembling an office to support a ruse, or perhaps a sterile “prison cell-like” booth for a fear-based or futility approach. They should acknowledge what the local populace considers as a relaxed, business-like, or “prison cell-like” atmosphere, and not rely solely on what the average American considers as typical of each type of atmosphere. If time, resources, and space allow, constructing booths to support each of the scenarios listed above should be considered.

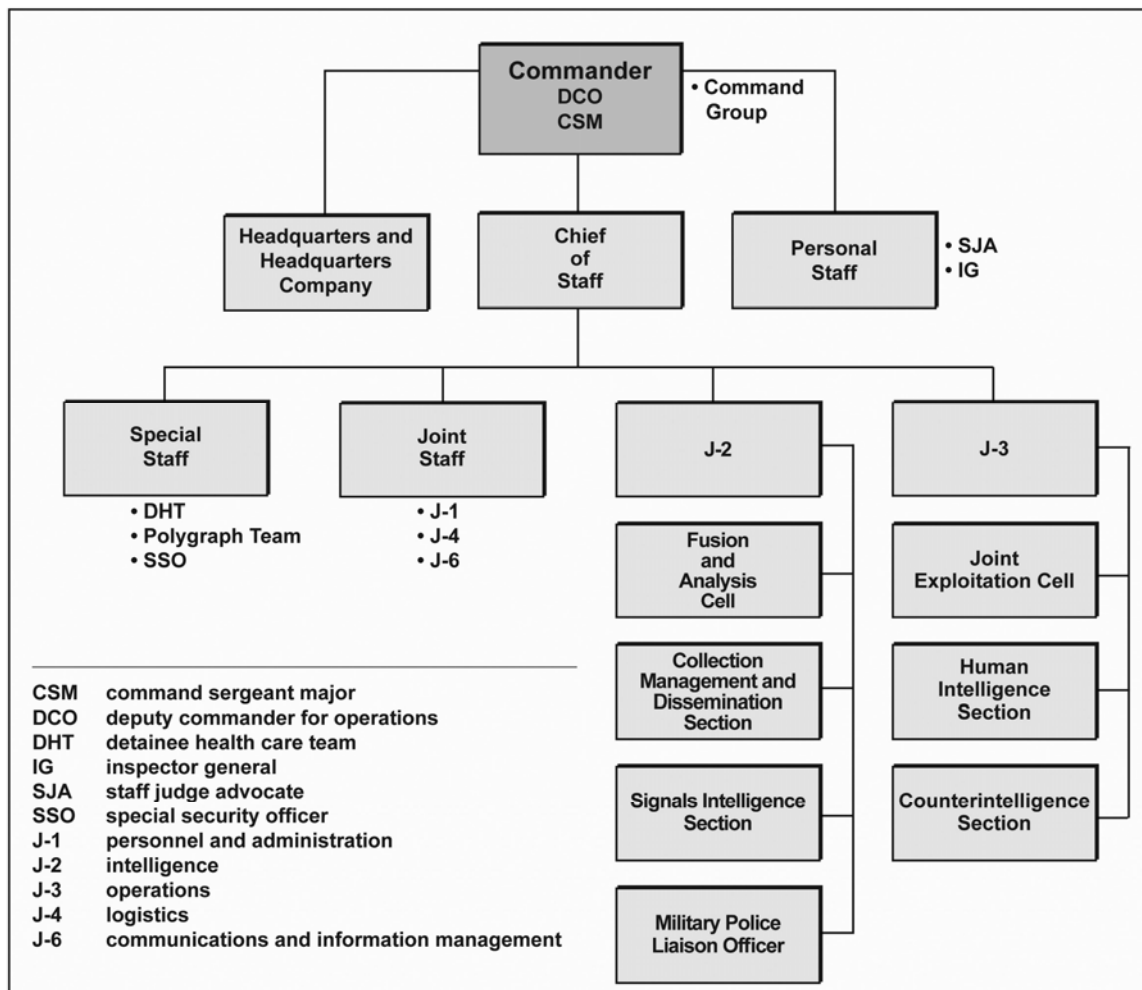
3-12. Listed are general guidelines for booth construction in order to keep the interrogation booth and surrounding area free from distractions, such as external stimuli like the view from a window, music sounds, talking, or pictures on the walls of the booth. If the booth has windows, they should be covered or high enough to provide no view.

3-13. When planning for and constructing interrogation booths, JIDC commanders should consider—

- Security.
  - Through overall physical security, protecting from direct and indirect fire, and protecting both detainees and friendly forces personnel.
  - Designing and locating booths to preclude the general detainee population from monitoring who enters and exits interrogation booths.
  - Designing and locating a temporary holding cell adjacent to interrogation booths with accommodations for transferring detainees between MP and MI personnel.
  - Adequate lighting between booths and in the immediate surrounding area to allow personnel to move at night without difficulty and to allow the guard force easy monitoring of the area.
  - Monitoring capabilities such as one-way mirrors, video and audio feeds, recording capabilities, and two-way communications with JIDC (does not need to be in each booth but can be located in a central location easily accessible from all booths).
  - Panic buttons in each booth directly connected to JIDC and the guard force.
  - Wall- or floor-mounted eyebolts for securing detainees.
- Climate control.
  - Air conditioner.
  - Heat.
  - Ventilation.
  - Lighting.
- Power and networking.
  - Each interrogation booth should have at least one power outlet; more outlets allow the interrogators to rearrange the booth in order to facilitate and support their planned approach strategy.
  - Power may be locally provided; therefore, voltage and frequency may be different from the standard 120 volts and 60 hertz.
  - Each booth should have at least one network adapter; more adapters allow simultaneous network connections for the interrogator, analyst, or any other individual who may be participating in the interrogation session.
  - A network adapter’s security level should be the same as the JIDC’s to allow for real-time communication between an interrogation booth and JIDC.
  - Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) access should be considered to allow more flexibility when interrogating detainees or debriefing sources.
- Miscellaneous.
  - Designing and locating toilet facilities in easy reach of interrogation booths (consider separate facilities for detainees and U.S. forces or other friendly personnel).
  - Designing and locating a potable water supply in easy reach of interrogation booths.
  - Designing and locating a first aid station in close proximity of interrogation booths.

## JOINT INTERROGATION AND DEBRIEFING CENTER— ORGANIZATION

3-14. A JIDC is a joint organization resourced under the provisions of a JMD. The MI battalion (interrogation) command, staff, personnel, and equipment form the JIDC's nucleus. The JIDC is task-organized and augmented with joint Service military personnel, Government civilians, and civilian contractors. Each established JIDC is a unique organization, reflecting the impacts of the mission variables that are mission, equipment, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, civil considerations (METT-TC). Figure 3-3 provides an example JIDC organization.



**Figure 3-3. Example JIDC organization**

3-15. When a MI battalion (interrogation) deploys to operate in a JIDC, its commanders, staff officers, and personnel are task-organized into the JIDC structure along with other augmentation personnel. When assigned based on JIDC paragraph and line numbers of the JTF JMD, the battalion commander may become the JIDC commander and battalion staff officers (S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, S-6) may become the JIDC joint staff officers (J-1, J-2, J-3, J-4, J-6). Likewise, the headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD) commander may become the headquarters and headquarters company (HHC) commander.

3-16. The JIDC commander may receive a personal staff and a special staff. In addition, when determined by mission requirements, a behavioral science consultation team (BSCT)—ideally assigned to the special staff to the CDO—share their place of duty with the JIDC and detention facility. When in the JIDC, the BSCT works on the JIDC commander’s special staff. Personnel from the human intelligence (HUMINT) company and HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment may be reassigned to positions in the HUMINT sections and joint exploitation cell (JEC).

## JOINT INTERROGATION AND DEBRIEFING CENTER— COMMANDER

3-17. JIDC commanders are responsible for all matters relating to intelligence collection and reporting in the JIDC. They are also responsible for all interaction between the JIDC and the DFC, other units, staff elements, and organizations. Other responsibilities may include, but are not limited to—

- Coordinating with the DFC to ensure the roles and responsibilities of HUMINT collectors and MPs, as well as areas requiring close coordination, are understood and applied throughout all phases of detainee interrogation operations.
- Coordinating with the DFC concerning MI personnel participation in detention facility base operations support, including tenant unit security, incentives, medical support, control procedures, translator support, logistic support, and detainee processing and screening.
- Informing the CDO about interrogation operations.
- Establishing and maintaining technical channels to the supporting J-2X.
- Implementing screenings, debriefings, interrogations, CI, and support to DOMEX operations per the priorities and guidance outlined by the J-2X in order to satisfy the JTF commander’s intelligence collection requirements.

## HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

3-18. The HHC provides all of the combat enablers (for example, safety, force protection, facility acquisition and maintenance, vehicles, supplies, computers, equipment maintenance, administration, morale events, Uniform Code of Military Justice [UCMJ], and uniform standards) to support the JIDC. Supply and maintenance noncommissioned officers (NCOs) support the company command team (the company commander and first sergeant) The HHC commander closely coordinates with the chief of staff and the J-3.

## PERSONAL STAFF

3-19. A JIDC’s personal staff is not organic to the MI battalion (interrogation); therefore, the staff is granted to the JIDC through an augmentation JMD. The personal staff is directly responsible to the JIDC commander. It includes assistants who handle matters requiring close personal control by the commander. The JIDC personal staff includes—

- **A staff judge advocate (SJA)** advises the JIDC commander on all legal issues. The SJA—
  - Provides intelligence oversight.
  - Acts as the command judge advocate concerning military justice and administrative matters.
  - Acts as the subject matter expert (SME) on intelligence law, interrogation policies, the Geneva Conventions, the law of war (law of armed conflict), national security law, and military justice.
  - Reports to the JIDC commander, who may use the DCO as a point of contact for the SJA in order to facilitate JIDC operations communications.
- **An inspector general (IG)** serves as an extension of the JIDC commander. The IG—
  - Serves the commander and the JIDC by executing the four IG functions—teaching and training, inspections, assistance, and investigations.

- Employs the IG inspection and action processes.
- Enhances the JIDC's discipline, readiness, and operational warfighting capability.
- Serves as a direct means through which the JIDC commander conducts oversight of detainee treatment and JIDC personnel.

For more information on the IG, see AR 20-1.

## CHIEF OF STAFF

3-20. The JIDC chief of staff is the principal staff officer, assistant, and advisor to the JIDC commander. The chief of staff coordinates and directs the work of the JIDC special staff and the JIDC joint staff, but generally concentrates attention on the activities of the J-1, J-4, and J-6. The J-2 and J-3 coordinate with the chief of staff, but receive direction from the DCO or JIDC commander.

## Special Staff

3-21. A JIDC's special staff is not organic to the MI battalion (interrogation); therefore, the staff is granted to the JIDC through an augmentation JMD. The JIDC special staff reports to the JIDC chief of staff and helps the commander and the joint staff with tactical, technical, and administrative matters. The JIDC special staff may include a—

- **Detainee health care team (DHT).** Monitors and maintains the health of those detainees who are undergoing interrogations as specified in Geneva Conventions, Executive Order (EO) 12333, and combatant command or JTF policies. For more information, see FM 4-02.46.
- **Polygraph team.** Provides specific polygraph services, as needed, to support JIDC operations. For more information on polygraph activities, see Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 5210.48.
- **Special security officer (SSO).** Provides sensitive compartmented information (SCI) operations from the sensitive compartmented information facility (SCIF) and the SCI security programs. The SSO advises and helps the JIDC commander on all matters pertaining to the security of SCI materials, equipment, and procedures. For more information regarding SSO activities, see DOD 5105.21 M-1.

## Joint Staff

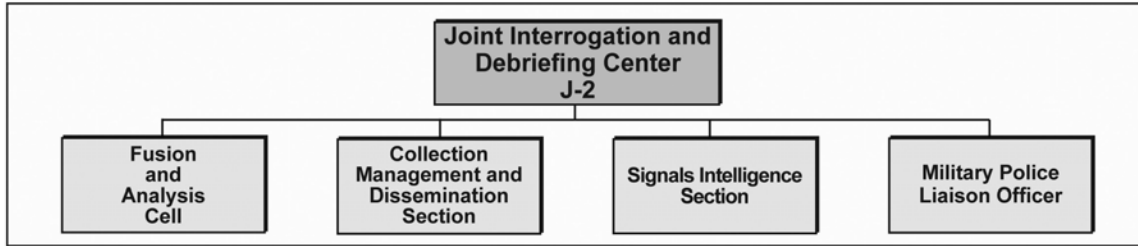
3-22. The JIDC joint staff reports to the JIDC chief of staff and executes the responsibilities of the JIDC commander, such as developing policy, preparing and coordinating plans, and overseeing all functions assigned to the commander. The MI battalion (interrogation) staff becomes a joint staff when it includes members from the other Services (for example, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps). The joint staff sections listed are responsible for the following areas:

- J-1—personnel administration.
- J-2—intelligence.
- J-3—operations.
- J-4—logistics.
- J-6—communications and information management.

For more information on a joint staff, see Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC) Publication 1.

**J-2—INTELLIGENCE**

3-23. Figure 3-4 depicts the organization of a JIDC J-2 section.



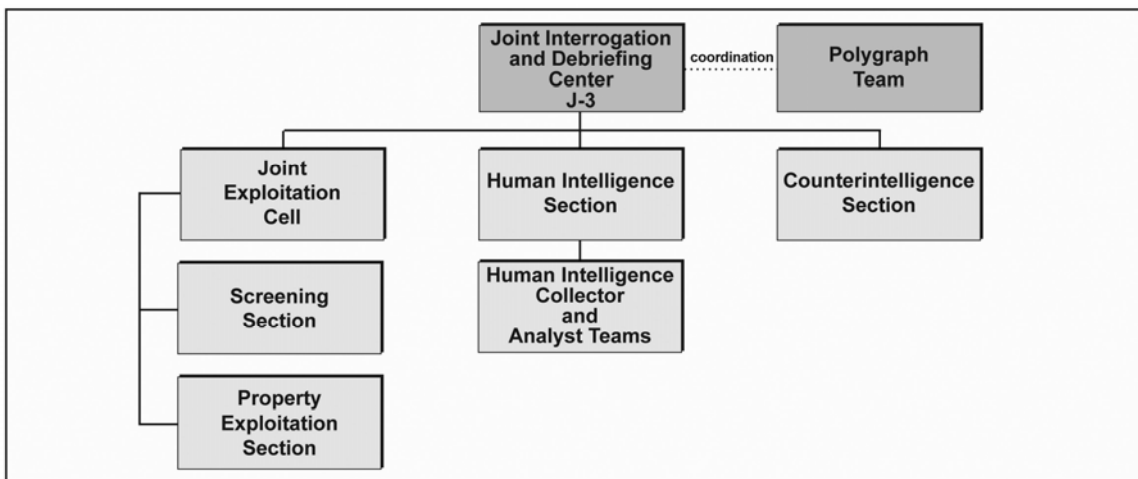
**Figure 3-4. Organization of a JIDC J-2 section**

3-24. The JIDC J-2 coordinates with the chief of staff, but generally receives day-to-day direction from the DCO or JIDC commander. The JIDC J-2 section is responsible for oversight of the following:

- **Fusion and analysis cell.** Coordinates and uses intelligence analytical products from JTF subordinate divisions or brigade combat teams (BCTs) and from theater intelligence analytical elements. The cell conducts all-source analysis, to support JIDC HUMINT collection operations, in order to satisfy the supported JTF commander’s intelligence collection requirements.
- **Collection management and dissemination (CM&D) section.** Focal point of intelligence flowing in and out of the JIDC. The section receives all intelligence collection requirements from external organizations; all raw information and refined intelligence flows out of the JIDC through the CM&D section.
- **Signals intelligence (SIGINT) section.** Provides SIGINT analytical and technical support, as required.
- **Military police liaison officer (LNO).** Provides a personal interface with the collocated MP detention facility, as required.

**J-3—OPERATIONS**

3-25. Figure 3-5 depicts the organization of a JIDC J-3 section.



**Figure 3-5. Organization of a JIDC J-3 section**

3-26. The JIDC J-3 section is the focal point for all interaction between the JIDC and external organizations. It coordinates with the chief of staff and receives day-to-day direction from the DCO or JIDC commander. The JIDC J-3 section—

- Drives all JIDC functions by coordinating the planning, preparation, and execution of JIDC projects, events, and daily operations.
- Works closely with the supporting JTF J-2X to determine interrogation priorities, coordinate employment of JIDC LNOs and mobile interrogation teams (MITs), and to obtain technical guidance and collection focus, as required.
- Coordinates movement of unit personnel, briefings, and visitors.
- Provides overall case management for all detainees deemed of intelligence interest.
- Coordinates the transfer of detainees through an MP LNO.
- Consists of—
  - **Joint exploitation cell (JEC).** Identifies detainees for further exploitation to satisfy the JTF commander's intelligence collection requirements through face-to-face screenings and the exploitation of detainee property (including DOMEX). Coordinates with the JDEC, as required.
  - **Counterintelligence section.** Provides full spectrum CI support to the JIDC in order to detect and neutralize adversary intelligence collection assets and capabilities. The CI section supports detainee interrogations of CI interest, as required. For more information on CI activities, see AR 381-20.
  - **Human intelligence section.** See *Human Intelligence Section*, which follows.

## HUMAN INTELLIGENCE SECTION

3-27. The heart of a JIDC is the HUMINT section, whose officer in charge is the authority to determine access to all detainee exploitation and is responsible for managing day-to-day collection activities. The HUMINT section is analogous to an operational management team (OMT), which supports HUMINT collection teams (HCTs) and has similar responsibilities (see TC 2-22.303 for more information on an OMT). The HUMINT section officer in charge or NCO in charge may establish subordinate sections, each with its own designated HUMINT collector and analyst teams (usually 10 for each section).

3-28. Internally, in a JIDC, the HUMINT section works closely with the CM&D section, fusion and analysis cell, the linguist and translator pool, and others. Externally, in a JIDC, the HUMINT section coordinates with the MPs, projected JIDC MITs and LNOs, the JTF J-2X staff, other government agencies (OGAs), external agencies, and others.

3-29. The HUMINT section's work begins when the CM&D passes information requirements (IRs) and requests for information (RFIs) to the section, which identifies detainees of intelligence interest who may possibly provide information to satisfy these requirements. The HUMINT section schedules interrogation sessions in the available booths and tasks collection requirements through subordinate sections to appropriate HUMINT collector and analyst teams for satisfaction.

3-30. The collector and analyst teams develop interrogation plans (see FM 2-22.3), which are submitted as specified in the JIDC SOPs. Screening sheets and exploited detainee property (DOMEX) from the JIDC J-3 JEC are available to the HUMINT collector and analyst teams, whose analysts use the information, along with any other accessible information obtained from intelligence databases, to develop analyst support packages for each detainee of intelligence interest. After an interrogation session is completed, the HUMINT collector and analyst team may produce intelligence information reports (IIRs), which the HUMINT section sends to CM&D for release and dissemination. The section then coordinates with the J-2 and J-3 to ensure databasing and interoperability of the data throughout the interrogation process. Information flow should be seamless as data passes from entity to entity.

3-31. The HUMINT section coordinates closely with the MPs, collocated at the detention facility, regarding detainee accountability and movement to and from the interrogation, security of interrogation sessions, and detainee transfers. The HUMINT section also coordinates with OGAs and external agencies

that request to interview or interrogate detainees of intelligence interest in the JIDC. The JTF may establish written policy and procedures concerning OGA and external agency detainee interviews or interrogations. The HUMINT section may task a JIDC HUMINT collector to monitor the detainee interview or interrogation to ensure compliance with the JTF policy.

## **HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COLLECTOR AND ANALYST TEAMS**

3-32. Human intelligence collector and analyst teams may be assigned team members who are cleared interpreters, behavioral science consultants, representatives from other intelligence collections agencies or activities, law enforcement personnel, or other subject matter experts (SMEs). Participation by other agencies on the teams enhances agencies' ability to share information. These teams may focus on specific areas, regions, or target sets, for example, tribal groups, bomb makers, terrorist organizations, political parties, foreign fighters, or other issues of intelligence interest. The teams are designed so analysts can provide HUMINT collectors with guidance and direction on collection topics for sources. In this respect, the interrogators support the analyst rather than the other way around. The arrangement makes sense, considering the purpose for intelligence interrogation is to obtain information that satisfies intelligence requirements—supported commanders' PIRs, national requirements, or source-directed requirements (SDRs).

3-33. Brainstorming—before and after an interrogation session—focuses collection. The collector and analyst decide when the analyst should attend a particular interrogation session, especially a particularly difficult session or when new information becomes available.

3-34. Analysts should be available to view interrogation sessions, either directly in the interrogation booth or from the observation room. Analysts can often spot leads that the HUMINT collector misses or suggest topics for follow-up. If the HUMINT collector and analyst decide the analyst should take an active role in the interrogation session, they should acknowledge that the HUMINT collector is in charge of the interrogation, regardless of the interrogation's progress. The interrogator provides any incentives offered; controls the interrogation plan, progression, and schedule; and sets the topics for exploitation.

3-35. The analyst should be aware that the detainee might seek information as well. HUMINT collectors are trained to maintain control of the interrogation session, but analysts and other active participants in the interrogation session generally are not. These individuals should follow the HUMINT collector's lead and direction to preclude the detainee from gaining control.

3-36. If the analyst observes the interrogation session from outside the booth, reviewing the analyst support package or other sources of information while the interrogation is in progress enables the analyst to advise the HUMINT collector, during breaks.

3-37. Before terminating an interrogation session, the HUMINT collector should confirm with the analyst any new topics to exploit from the research, or whether the analyst identified any leads the HUMINT collector failed to fully exploit.

## **CHALLENGES**

3-38. Lessons learned indicates the following as some of the challenges a MI battalion (interrogation) should be prepared to address when operating in a JIDC:

- Interrogation policy.
- LNOs.
- MITs.
- Screening.
- Segregation and separation.
- Other governmental agencies.
- Detainee assessment board.
- BSCT.



## **INTERROGATION POLICY**

3-39. The governing combatant command, theater, or JTF interrogation policy (for example, the Multinational Forces-Iraq interrogation policy) have direct impact on JIDC operational tempo, intelligence collection activities, oversight, and support activities. When preparing for deployment and for operating in a JIDC, the commander, staff, and MI battalion (interrogation) Soldiers must acknowledge and understand the governing interrogation policy of the JTF they will be supporting; therefore, the policy should be incorporated into battalion collective, subordinate element, and individual Soldier training.

## **LIAISON OFFICERS**

3-40. Because LNOs are critical to JIDC operations, the JIDC should establish SOPs for LNOs specifying daily, weekly, monthly, and ad hoc tasks to perform and reporting requirements. The JIDC should identify personnel in the unit who can serve as LNOs to other organizations.

### **JIDC Liaison Officer to the Military Police Detention Facility**

3-41. A JIDC LNO to the MP detention facility coordinates detainee transfers, MP escorting of detainees to and from interrogations, detainee welfare, and other common concerns of the DFC and JIDC commander, such as the coordination of allowing or denying incentives.

### **JIDC Liaison Officer to the Joint Task Force J-2X**

3-42. A JIDC LNO to the JTF J-2X coordinates collection requirements and priorities and handles RFIs.

### **JIDC Liaison Officer to a Joint Task Force Division or Brigade Combat Team**

3-43. A JIDC LNO to a JTF division or BCT—

- Identifies detainees of intelligence interest while evacuating them to the rear.
- Implements procedures to track the results of DOMEX of detainee property.
- Ensures inclusion of detainee property in screening reports that have property tracking numbers assigned by DOMEX teams at the BCT-level. This ensures accountability and subsequent exploitation at the JIDC-level. The practice saves time and may preclude the JIDC J-3 JEC DOMEX team from redoing translation or exploitation of detainee property.
- Recommends tagging detainee property at the BCT-level with a point of contact (name and contact information). Therefore, the JIDC DOMEX team, analysts, or HUMINT collectors, if necessary, can address incomplete data, clarify details, or obtain missing information that may help with detainee exploitation at the JIDC.
- Coordinates with a local JIDC MIT if available or coordinates with the JEC screening section, HUMINT section analysts, and the CM&D section. The JEC screening section provides a heads up of potential detainees of intelligence interest. The HUMINT section analysts can begin database research on initial information. The CM&D section can identify requirements detainees might satisfy. This procedure ensures effective screening and exploitation of newly arrived detainees at the JIDC, so they will not “drop through the cracks” upon evacuation to the rear.

## **MOBILE INTERROGATION TEAMS**

3-44. The JIDC identifies HCTs, subordinate to the HUMINT section, to be used as MITs. Through coordination with the supporting J-2X, these teams are dispatched from the JIDC to JTF subordinate divisions or BCTs to support surge operations or special projects. The JIDC MITs can augment other HUMINT capabilities and help identify, close to the point of capture, detainees of intelligence interest. MIT detainee interrogation results, disseminated through JIDC LNOs, can help with subsequent detainee exploitations upon their evacuation to the JIDC.

## **SCREENING**

3-45. Screening is an extremely important component in the detainee questioning process. It is vital to the rapid collection of information. During screening, interrogators can potentially identify information that

will aid in prioritizing detainees. Detainee screening should be conducted by unit interrogators who are experienced, mature, and extremely knowledgeable of the collection requirements. Often, these interrogators are warrant officers (WOs) and senior NCOs, but leaders should be receptive to their junior HUMINT collectors as effective screeners and assign them accordingly. Screeners should be able to make reasonable decisions based on limited information. Although detainees may have been screened at another detention facility, they should be rescreened at the JIDC because of different or new intelligence collection requirements. Periodically, JIDC screeners should be rotated between the JEC screening section and the HUMINT section to prevent screener “burn out.”

### **SEGREGATION AND SEPARATION**

3-46. Between the point of capture and their arrival at the JIDC, detainees are kept segregated. Based on lessons learned, once detainees are permitted to intermingle in a common pool, the shock of capture dissipates; they quickly learn resistance techniques and corroborate each other’s stories. For this reason, Soldiers learn the “five Ss and a T”—search, silence, safeguard, segregate, speed to the rear, and tag (see FM 2-22.3 for handling of detainees and their personal property).

3-47. It is critical for capturing units, MP personnel evacuating detainees to the rear, and JIDC personnel to distinguish between “segregation” and “separation.” Commanders involved in handling detainees enforce segregation. However, separation is a restricted interrogation technique, described in FM 2-22.3, which requires authorization, safeguards, and oversight. For more information, see Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD [I]) Memorandum, *Clarification of Intelligence Interrogation Policy—Detainee Status Determinations and the Conduct of Interrogations during Segregation and Separation*, 20 September 2007.

### **OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

3-48. The JIDC must establish SOPs to address procedures for interviewing or interrogating detainees in the JIDC by personnel from OGAs and external agencies. As per DODD 3115.09, any other U.S. Government agencies’ personnel, foreign government representatives, or other parties who request to conduct intelligence interrogations, debriefings, or other questioning of persons detained by the DOD must agree to abide by DOD policies and procedures before being allowed access to any detainee under DOD control. Such agreement shall be formalized in a written document signed by the agency, Government representative, or party requesting access to a detainee. A trained and certified DOD interrogator shall monitor all interrogations, debriefings, and other questioning conducted by non-DOD or non-U.S. Government agencies or personnel. If an interrogator is not available, a DOD representative with appropriate training and experience shall monitor the interrogation, debriefing, or other questioning. The DOD monitor shall terminate the interrogation, debriefing, or other questioning, and report to higher authorities if the other party does not adhere to DOD policies and procedures.

3-49. There is no requirement for JIDC personnel to monitor law enforcement, for example, Army Criminal Investigation Division [CID]) interviews or interrogations of detainees. Before gaining access to the JIDC, OGAs and external agencies coordinate with the CDO and JTF J-2X, who, ideally, will provide early warning about OGA or external agency intentions and schedules. For more information, see DODD 3115.09 and USD (I) Memorandum, *Clarification of Intelligence Interrogation Policy—Monitoring of Non-DOD Interrogations, Debriefings, and Questioning of Detainees*, 4 April 2007.

### **DETAINEE ASSESSMENT BOARD**

3-50. Detainees are screened upon processing, which determines their level of knowledge, level of cooperation, and potential to provide information that satisfies intelligence requirements (for screening information, see FM 2-22.3). HUMINT collectors performing screening characterize detainees as “of intelligence interest” or “of no intelligence interest.” Detainees characterized as “of intelligence interest” are interrogated. Under the provisions of governing combatant command, theater, and JTF interrogation policy, the JIDC commander and staff should be prepared to establish a formal process and procedure to review the status of each detainee designated as “of intelligence interest.” To execute this formal review process, the JIDC may establish a detainee assessment board (DAB).

3-51. DAB members may include representatives from CM&D, who can articulate the requirements detainees might satisfy (or the requirements detainees satisfied). CM&D representatives can also discuss what intelligence reporting resulted from detainee interrogations. HUMINT section representatives can discuss detainees' placement and access to intelligence information and their cooperation. JEC representatives can provide feedback from initial detainee screening and exploitation of detainees' property. Other DAB members may include BSCT representatives, the polygraph team, the CI section, and the SJA.

3-52. The DAB reviews the status of a detainee designated as "of intelligence interest," and provides a written recommendation to the JIDC commander. If the detainee "of intelligence interest" has not been fully exploited, but can potentially satisfy intelligence requirements, the DAB may recommend that the JIDC continue with the detainee interrogation. Conversely, the DAB may determine that the detainee has been fully exploited and possesses no further information of intelligence value. Then, the DAB would recommend that the JIDC terminate the detainee interrogation; the detainee is considered as "of no intelligence interest."

### **BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE CONSULTATION TEAM**

3-53. The BSCT works for the CDO and supports the MP DFC and the MI JIDC commander. Behavioral science consultants are nonphysician health care personnel qualified in behavioral sciences. behavioral science consultants do not provide medical treatment or clinical practice services; they will not function as detainee health care providers, or provide health care services except during emergencies when dedicated medical personnel are not immediately available. Behavioral science consultants provide consultative services to support authorized intelligence activities. When working at the JIDC, the BSCT are members of the JIDC commander's special staff. The team reports to the JIDC chief of staff and helps the commander and the joint staff with tactical, technical, and administrative matters, which include providing psychological expertise and consultation to assist the JIDC in conducting safe, legal, ethical, and effective intelligence interrogations and debriefing operations. The BSCT's mission encompasses the following objectives:

- To provide psychological expertise to assess detainees and their environment, as well as provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of intelligence interrogations and debriefing operations. behavioral science consultants are authorized to make psychological assessments of the character, personality, social interactions, and other behavioral characteristics of interrogation subjects; based on their assessments, behavioral science consultants advise authorized personnel performing lawful interrogations. It is important to note behavioral science consultants can advise interrogators and observe interrogations but may not participate in or direct interrogations. They can only provide advice when interrogations are in accord with the applicable laws.
- To provide training in listening and communications techniques and skills. Behavioral science consultants may also brief HUMINT collectors on the results of studies and assessments about safe and effective interrogation methods, and the potential effects of interrogation subjects' cultural characteristics or considerations.
- To provide psychological expertise by monitoring, consulting, and offering feedback regarding the entire detainee environment, which helps the JIDC to ensure the humane treatment of detainees, prevention of abuse, and the safety of U.S. personnel.

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## Appendix A

# Example Reset Plan

Figure A-1 provides an example reset operation plan/operation order (OPLAN/OPORD) for a notional MI battalion (interrogation). Consult FM 5-0 for more information on the preparation of an OPLAN/OPORD.

<p>References</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. HQDA Policy on Property Accountability During Deployment and Redeployment, dated 22 November 2005.</li><li>b. HQDA Change to Property Accountability During Deployment and Redeployment Message, dated 221958Z NOV 05.</li><li>c. Higher Headquarters OPLAN/OPORD/FRAGO.</li></ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. SITUATION.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Enemy forces (not applicable).</li><li>b. Friendly forces (not applicable).</li><li>c. Environment (not applicable).</li><li>d. Attachments and detachments (not applicable).</li></ol></li><li>2. MISSION. On order, MI battalion (interrogation) executes the Army's reset program to support ARFORGEN. MI battalion (interrogation) conducts the synchronization, planning, preparation, and tracking of unit reset requirements. MI battalion (interrogation) performs this mission through coordination with JTF staff, supporting combatant command/ASCC staff, INSCOM staff, and rear detachment to facilitate rapid reset of the unit for worldwide availability.</li><li>3. EXECUTION.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Scheme of support: MI battalion (interrogation) prepares and conducts a unit command and staff biweekly reset brief and participates in the biweekly HQDA G-2/INSCOM reset task force VTC. Maintain battalion web site and AKO reset knowledge center as a reset information repository for co-use by all reset staff agencies. MI battalion (interrogation) synchronizes and coordinates unit reset conferences as directed. MI battalion (interrogation) publishes the conference results and subsequently manages and updates information.</li><li>b. <u>Tasks to subordinate units and staff.</u><ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Commander HHD: Coordinate and synchronize battalion initial reset planning conference NLT redeployment (R) minus (-) 180. The conference intent is to project how many items are scheduled to be reset for the battalion. All ARI items will be included in the projected total quantity. Subordinate units will turn in a minimum of 25 percent of ARI in theater and 100 percent in 60 days of equipment returning to the CONUS. This conference will facilitate the planning and synchronization of workloading for service providers as well as provide initial reset planning data for logistic support providers. Notify JTF, ASCC, INSCOM, and subordinate units of all planning conference dates.</li><li>(2) Commanders HUMINT company and HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Provide reset data on units. Provide HHD visibility on the quantity of items to be reset, including all items inducted per the ARI list. Synchronize and track the equipment status throughout the reset process including workloading with service providers, sourcing solutions, critical shortages, equipment on hand percentages and completion of field level reset on each commodity.</li><li>(b) Designate a reset POC in the unit. Provide contact information of reset POCs to HHD NLT XX July 20XX.</li><li>(c) Participate in reset planning conference not later than R-60. The conference intent is to validate equipment density by line item number and to project how many items are scheduled for reset. All ARI items will be included in the projected total quantity. This conference will facilitate the planning and synchronization of workloading for service providers as well as ensuring INSCOM is involved in the process.</li><li>(d) Submit biweekly reset reports NLT R-90.</li></ol></li><li>(3) Rear detachment: Prepare training plans for unit personnel to support reset training.</li></ol></li><li>c. Coordinating instructions.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) The MI battalion (interrogation) reset knowledge center is located on both NIPRNET and SIPRNET.</li><li>(2) Units are responsible for maintaining their designated folder.</li><li>(3) Read/write access must be requested through the HHD S-6. Contact XX at i.b.reset@us.army.mil</li></ol></li></ol></li><li>4. SERVICE SUPPORT (not applicable).</li><li>5. COMMAND AND SIGNAL.<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Command (not applicable).</li><li>b. Signal. See reset point of contact list.</li></ol></li></ol>
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**Figure A-1. Example reset plan**



## Appendix B

# Example Training Tasks

Appendix B outlines examples of military intelligence (MI) battalion (interrogation) training tasks; accompanying conditions, standards, and performance measures are not included. For complete information on each training task, condition, standard, and performance measure, refer to the combined arms training strategy (CATS) for a MI battalion (interrogation), which can be viewed on Army Knowledge On-Line (AKO) at <http://www.us.army.mil/> :

- Login using the designated AKO username and password.
- Type *MI battalion (interrogation)* in the *Search* box using the *AKO Public* directory. Click *Search*.
- The first few results indicate sites that address CATS.

MI battalion (interrogation) commanders will determine the training tasks along with their accompanying conditions, standards, and performance measures based on their mission-essential task list (METL).

## WARRIOR TASKS

B-1. Table B-1 depicts warrior training tasks applicable to all Soldiers in the battalion.

**Table B-1. Warrior tasks common to all Soldiers**

<i>Shoot</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualify with assigned weapon.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M240B machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M60 or M249 machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M2 .50 caliber machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with MK-19 grenade machine gun.</li> <li>• Correct malfunctions of assigned weapon (M2, M240B, M249, M60, MK-19).</li> <li>• Engage targets with weapons using night vision sight.</li> <li>• Engage targets using aiming light (AN/PEQ-2A, AN/PAQ-4).</li> <li>• Employ mines and grenades.</li> </ul>
<i>Move</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determine location on ground (terrain association and global positioning system [GPS]).</li> <li>• Navigate from one point to another (dismounted and mounted).</li> <li>• Move over, through, or around obstacles (except minefields).</li> <li>• Prepare and operate a vehicle in a convoy.</li> <li>• Communicate.</li> <li>• Perform voice communications (situation report [SITREP], spot report, call for fire, medical evacuation).</li> <li>• Use visual signaling techniques.</li> </ul>

**Table B-1. Warrior tasks common to all Soldiers (continued)**

<b><i>Fight</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move under direct fire.</li> <li>• React to direct and indirect fire (dismounted and mounted).</li> <li>• React to improvised explosive device (IED).</li> <li>• React to man-to-man combat (combatives).</li> <li>• React to chemical or biological attack or hazard.</li> <li>• Decontaminate self and individual equipment using chemical decontamination kits.</li> <li>• Maintain equipment.</li> <li>• Evacuate a casualty.</li> <li>• Perform first aid of open wound (abdominal, chest, and head).</li> <li>• Perform first aid of bleeding extremity.</li> <li>• Select a temporary fighting position.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Joint urban operations</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform movement techniques.</li> <li>• Engage targets.</li> <li>• Enter a building.</li> </ul>

## INTELLIGENCE SPECIFIC TASKS

B-2. Table B-2 depicts intelligence-specific training tasks applicable to Soldiers who perform intelligence missions in specific battalion elements.

**Table B-2. Intelligence specific tasks**

<b><i>Headquarters collection management</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate intelligence reports.</li> <li>• Develop indicators for intelligence requirements.</li> <li>• Report intelligence information.</li> <li>• Identify potential targets.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Fusion and analysis</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy the all-source workstation.</li> <li>• Terminate the all-source enclave.</li> <li>• Perform target analysis.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Human intelligence analysis</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise document and media exploitation (DOMEX) operations.</li> <li>• Assemble information to support a threat assessment.</li> <li>• Review reports.</li> <li>• Perform target analysis.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Human intelligence sections and human intelligence collection teams</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the human intelligence (HUMINT) exploitation site.</li> <li>• Maintain HUMINT operational logs.</li> <li>• Map track a source.</li> <li>• Screen potential HUMINT sources.</li> <li>• Use direct questioning techniques.</li> <li>• Use an interpreter.</li> <li>• Develop an interrogation plan.</li> <li>• Question source for information of intelligence value.</li> <li>• Develop approach strategies.</li> <li>• Develop a topical sequence.</li> <li>• Review HUMINT collection plans.</li> </ul>



**Table B-2. Intelligence specific tasks (continued)**

<b>Counterintelligence</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a walk-in source interview.</li> <li>• Conduct counterintelligence (CI) screening operations.</li> <li>• Conduct CI force protection source operations (CFSO).</li> <li>• Perform CI analysis.</li> <li>• Input data into CI databases, files, and indices.</li> <li>• Assemble information to support a threat assessment.</li> <li>• Manage intelligence contingency funds .</li> </ul>
<b>Equipment and software training (as appropriate to unit)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CI and HUMINT automated tool set (CHATS).</li> <li>• CI and HUMINT Information Management System (CHIMS).</li> <li>• Biometrics automated toolset.</li> <li>• Intelligence work space.</li> <li>• Pathfinder.</li> <li>• Analyst Notebook.</li> <li>• J-2X portal.</li> <li>• Distributed Common Ground System-Army (DCGS-A).</li> </ul>

## BATTALION COLLECTIVE TASKS

B-3. Table B-3 depicts battalion collective training tasks.

**Table B-3. Battalion collective tasks**

<b>Provide support to force protection</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate intelligence reports.</li> <li>• Report enemy information.</li> <li>• Map track a source.</li> <li>• Use direct questioning techniques.</li> <li>• Question source-for- force protection information.</li> <li>• Conduct a walk-in source interview.</li> <li>• Conduct CFSO.</li> <li>• Perform CI analysis.</li> <li>• Perform target analysis.</li> <li>• Identify potential CI targets.</li> <li>• Conduct CI screening operations.</li> <li>• Input data into CI databases, files, and indices.</li> <li>• Use an interpreter.</li> </ul>
<b>Maintain operational oversight of collection assets</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise DOMEX operations.</li> <li>• Maintain HUMINT operational logs.</li> <li>• Supervise CI operations.</li> <li>• Review reports.</li> <li>• Review HUMINT collection plans.</li> </ul>

Table B-3. Battalion collective tasks (continued)

<i>Establish and maintain operational relationships with military police and outside agencies</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law of Land Warfare.</li> <li>• Geneva Conventions.</li> <li>• Rules of engagement/use of force.</li> <li>• Department of Defense directives (DODDs).</li> <li>• Theater policy and guidance.</li> <li>• Perform voice communications.</li> <li>• Disseminate intelligence reports.</li> <li>• Report enemy information.</li> <li>• Maintain HUMINT operational logs.</li> <li>• Input data into CI databases, files, and indices.</li> <li>• J-2X portal access.</li> <li>• Pathfinder access.</li> </ul>
<i>Conduct joint interrogation and debriefing operations per Army policies, DOD directives, and international law</i>
<i>Process intelligence and operational reports</i>
<i>Protect the force</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualify with assigned weapon.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M240B machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M60 or M249 machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M2 .50 caliber machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with MK-19 grenade machine gun.</li> <li>• Correct malfunctions of assigned weapon (M2, M240B, M249, M60, MK-19).</li> <li>• Engage targets with weapons using night vision sight.</li> <li>• Engage targets using aiming light (AN/PEQ-2A, AN/PAQ-4).</li> <li>• Employ mines and grenades.</li> <li>• Determine location on ground (terrain association and GPS).</li> <li>• Navigate from one point to another (dismounted and mounted).</li> <li>• Move over, through, or around obstacles (except minefields).</li> <li>• Prepare and operate a vehicle in a convoy.</li> <li>• Perform voice communications (SITREP, spot report, call for fire, and medical evacuation).</li> <li>• Use visual signaling techniques.</li> <li>• Move under direct fire.</li> <li>• React to direct and indirect fire (dismounted and mounted).</li> <li>• React to IED.</li> <li>• React to man-to-man combat (combatives).</li> <li>• React to chemical or biological attack or hazard.</li> <li>• Decontaminate self and individual equipment using chemical decontamination kits.</li> <li>• Maintain equipment.</li> <li>• Evacuate a casualty.</li> <li>• Perform first aid of open wound (abdominal, chest, and head).</li> <li>• Perform first aid of bleeding extremity.</li> <li>• Select a temporary fighting position.</li> <li>• Perform movement techniques during an urban operation.</li> <li>• Engage targets during an urban operation.</li> <li>• Enter a building during an urban operation.</li> </ul>

**Table B-3. Battalion collective tasks (continued)**

<b><i>Sustain the force</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate a casualty.</li> <li>• Perform first aid of open wound.</li> <li>• Perform first aid of bleeding extremity.</li> <li>• Equal opportunity or prevention of sexual harassment.</li> <li>• Combat stress or suicide prevention.</li> <li>• Hot weather injury prevention.</li> <li>• Situational awareness training.</li> <li>• Cultural awareness training (country brief) for all Soldiers.</li> <li>• Antifratricide measures.</li> <li>• Family member assistance.</li> <li>• Soldier relief act.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Conduct base defense operations</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualify with assigned weapon.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M240B machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M60 or M249 machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with M2 .50 caliber machine gun.</li> <li>• Engage targets with MK-19 grenade machine gun.</li> <li>• Correct malfunctions of assigned weapon (M2, M240B, M249, M60, MK-19).</li> <li>• Engage targets with weapons using night vision sight.</li> <li>• Engage targets using aiming light (AN/PEQ-2A, AN/PAQ-4).</li> <li>• Employ mines and grenades.</li> <li>• Move under direct fire.</li> <li>• React to direct and indirect fire (dismounted and mounted).</li> <li>• React to IED.</li> <li>• React to man-to-man combat (combatives).</li> <li>• React to chemical or biological attack/hazard.</li> <li>• Decontaminate self and individual equipment using chemical decontamination kits.</li> <li>• Evacuate a casualty.</li> <li>• Perform first aid of open wound (abdominal, chest and head).</li> <li>• Perform first aid of bleeding extremity.</li> <li>• Antiterrorism Force Protection-1 training.</li> <li>• Secure and defend a position.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Provide command, control, communications, and computers of JIDC operations</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform voice communications (SITREP, spot report, call for fire, medical evacuation).</li> <li>• Use visual signaling techniques.</li> <li>• Maintain equipment.</li> <li>• Deploy the all-source workstation.</li> <li>• Establish an operational All-Source Analysis System (ASAS) after move.</li> <li>• CHATS/CHIMS.</li> <li>• Terminate an all-source enclave.</li> <li>• Prepare a CHATS for operations.</li> <li>• Biometrics automated toolset.</li> <li>• J-2X portal.</li> <li>• Pathfinder access.</li> </ul>

**Table B-3. Battalion collective tasks (continued)**

<b><i>Establish a battalion tactical operations center</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform voice communications.</li> <li>• Maintain equipment.</li> <li>• Secure and defend a position.</li> <li>• Establish operational ASAS after move.</li> <li>• Prepare a CHATS system for operations.</li> <li>• Assemble information to prepare a CI threat assessment.</li> <li>• J-2X portal.</li> <li>• Pathfinder access.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Review human intelligence operational logs</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain operational logs.</li> <li>• Review reports.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Conduct daily battle update briefs</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform voice communications.</li> <li>• Report enemy information.</li> <li>• Review reports.</li> <li>• Identify potential targets.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Conduct very important person briefs and escort very important persons</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform media protocol.</li> <li>• Report enemy information.</li> <li>• Review reports.</li> </ul>

**SUBORDINATE ELEMENT TASKS**

B-4. Table B-4 depicts detachment, company, section, element, and team training tasks.

**Table B-4. Subordinate element tasks**

<b><i>S-1 section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct battalion personnel administration.</li> <li>• Manage the joint-manning document.</li> <li>• Develop and refine a U.S. contractor administration standing operating procedures (SOPs).</li> <li>• Develop and refine a local contractor hire SOPs.</li> </ul>
<b><i>S-2/3 section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage battalion tactical operations center (TOC).</li> <li>• Battle track all battalion organic and attached elements.</li> <li>• Conduct operational coordination for all missions.</li> <li>• Manage risk for all battalion movements and missions.</li> </ul>
<b><i>S-4 section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide logistic support to battalion.</li> <li>• Develop and refine battalion logistic SOPs.</li> </ul>
<b><i>S-6 section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish and maintain JIDC communications architecture.</li> <li>• Provide technical support.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Unit ministry team</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide ministry support to battalion.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Maintenance section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide maintenance support to battalion.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Feeding team</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide food service support to battalion.</li> </ul>

**Table B-4. Subordinate element tasks (continued)**

<b><i>HHD and headquarters HUMINT company/headquarters HUMINT analysis and requirements detachment</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide detachment and company command and control.</li> <li>• Protect the force.</li> <li>• Manage administrative and logistic support requirements for detachment and company operations.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Human intelligence section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct screening operations.</li> <li>• Direct HUMINT exploitation operations.</li> <li>• Manage HUMINT operations at the tactical level.</li> <li>• Manage HUMINT debriefing operations.</li> <li>• Direct HUMINT administration operations.</li> <li>• Maintain operational logs and files.</li> <li>• Review HUMINT operational logs.</li> <li>• Manage interpreters/translators to support HUMINT collection operations.</li> <li>• Supervise/manage interrogation operations.</li> <li>• Coordinate and deconflict MI or military police (MP) issues.</li> <li>• Validate HUMINT collection plans; coordinate and obtain higher command approvals for special circumstances interrogations.</li> <li>• Review and maintain detainee dossiers.</li> <li>• Coordinate external agency participation in interrogation operations.</li> <li>• Maintain operational oversight of interrogation operations.</li> <li>• Conduct operational oversight of mobile interrogation team support missions.</li> <li>• Conduct operational oversight of DOMEX.</li> <li>• Conduct operational oversight of detainees of MI interest.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Detainee screening section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct interrogations and debriefings.</li> <li>• Prepare an interrogation plan.</li> <li>• Write intelligence and operational reports.</li> <li>• Use an interpreter during interrogation.</li> <li>• Use intelligence databases.</li> <li>• Conduct screening operations.</li> <li>• Integrate intelligence analysis into screening operations.</li> <li>• Develop personnel of intelligence interest profiles.</li> <li>• Employ biometrics automated toolset.</li> <li>• Incorporate DOMEX screening into interrogation screening.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Collection management section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supervise and deconflict collection requirements.</li> <li>• Refine collection requirements levied on JIDC.</li> <li>• Disseminate and publish intelligence reports.</li> <li>• Supervise directed research to support JIDC collection operations.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Fusion and analysis section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide analytical support to CI and interrogation operations.</li> <li>• Supervise directed research to support HUMINT collection operations.</li> <li>• Combine intelligence from multidiscipline sources.</li> <li>• Identify intelligence gaps and assist in refining requirements.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Document and media exploitation team</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct and manage DOMEX operations.</li> <li>• Provide local interrogation DOMEX support.</li> <li>• Forward document and media data to theater and national agencies.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Human intelligence collection teams/screening section</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct operational and tactical HUMINT operations.</li> <li>• Prepare detainee packets.</li> </ul>

**Table B-4. Subordinate element tasks (continued)**

<i>Counterintelligence team</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain operational logs and files.</li> <li>• Manage incentives locker.</li> <li>• Manage intelligence contingency funds.</li> <li>• Provide CI support to JIDC.</li> <li>• Develop sources to satisfy MP DFC SDR.</li> <li>• Develop personnel of CI interest profile.</li> <li>• Conduct initial Subversion and Espionage Directed Against the U.S. Army (SAEDA) investigations.</li> <li>• Conduct CFSO.</li> </ul>

## CULTURAL AWARENESS TRAINING

B-5. Cultural awareness classes given to deploying Soldiers center on explaining the mindset of devout, fundamentalist religious or political groups. However, the detainees questioned are often secular. They may be associated with the prevailing religious or political beliefs, but do not adhere to all the tenants or requirements.

B-6. HUMINT collector tactics designed to focus on the motivations of the fundamentalist religious or political groups may be ineffective on the more secular detainees who are drawn into extremist groups. They are motivated by their social contacts rather than by their religious or political beliefs. Therefore, cultural awareness classes designed for HUMINT collectors should focus not only on the views of the major religions and political parties in the theater of operations but also on secular beliefs and motivations.

B-7. Cultural awareness classes should be detailed and targeted to Soldiers' regions of deployment or to detainees' places of origin. A study of the social, historical, tribal, familial, religious, and other factors centered on a region reveals explicable and exploitable motivations not present in the national population, as a whole.

B-8. HUMINT collectors and analysts should comprehend how other cultures perceive the United States and its multinational partners. Propaganda or false or exaggerated reporting by local or regional news sources—influenced or controlled by threat governments—overwhelm the indigenous populace of the theater of operations. HUMINT collectors should prepare to either counter the skewed perceptions or use them to their advantage.

B-9. HUMINT collectors should consider the following factors when preparing to conduct operations in a particular theater of operations:

- What constitutes a family unit.
- Religion practices and how devoutly.
- Basis of the economy.
- Relationships between populations of regions, cities, and even neighborhoods.
- Populations' perceptions of their place in the world.

These and other factors affect HUMINT collectors' decisionmaking when attempting to gain their sources' cooperation.

## Appendix C

# Example Joint Interrogation and Debriefing Center Standing Operating Procedures—Table of Contents

Military intelligence (MI) battalion (interrogation) commanders are encouraged to develop joint interrogation and debriefing center (JIDC) standing operating procedures (SOPs) to provide standardized guidance concerning the administration and operations of unit, supporting combatant command, and operating environments. Figure C-1 is a sample table of contents, adapted from existing JIDC SOPs. Completed, detailed SOPs may be classified (see AR 380-5). JIDC subordinate elements may also develop their own internal SOPs to complement and refine overarching JIDC SOPs.

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	
<b>Chapter 1: Introduction</b>	
Section I: Mission	
Section II: Organization	
<b>Chapter 2: Headquarters and Headquarters Support</b>	
Section I: Overview	
Section II: Duties and Responsibilities	
Section III: Individual Processes	
<b>Chapter 3: Staff Judge Advocate</b>	
Section I: Duty Positions	
Section II: Interrogation Legal Advisor Role	
Section III: Intelligence Oversight Role	
Section IV: Command Judge Advocate Role	
Section V: Professional Expertise	
<b>Chapter 4: Behavioral Science Consultant Team</b>	
Section I: Mission	
Section II: Personnel	
Section III: Mission Essential Tasks	
Section IV: Detainee Mental Health Evaluations and Medical Care	
Section V: Ethical and Legal Responsibilities	
Section VI: Security	
Section VII: Work Schedules	
Section VIII: Chain of Command	
Section IX: Points of Contact	
<b>Chapter 5: Detainee Healthcare Team</b>	
Section I: Introduction	
Section II: Mission	
Section III: Personnel	
Section IV: Detainee Health Status	
Section V: Special Circumstances	
Section VI: Reporting Detainee Abuse	
Section VII: Detainee Separation Evaluation	

Figure C-1. Example table of contents of JIDC SOPs

**Chapter 6: Polygraph Section**  
Section I: Mission  
Section II: Manning  
Section III: Requesting Polygraph Services  
Section IV: Conduct of Polygraph Examinations  
Section V: Documentation and Reporting of Polygraph Examination Results  
Section VI: Quality Assurance Review

**Chapter 7: Counterintelligence Section**  
Section I: Mission  
Section II: Manning  
Section III: Authority  
Section IV: Jurisdiction  
Section V: Priorities  
Section VI: Liaison Activities  
Section VII: SAEDA  
Section VIII: Intelligence Contingency Funds

**Chapter 8: J-1, Personnel Administration**  
Section I: Accountability  
Section II: In and Out Processing  
Section III: Briefings  
Section IV: Leave Process  
Section V: Personnel Evaluations  
Section VI: Personnel and Finance Actions  
Section VII: Promotion Board Procedures  
Section VIII: Awards and Decorations  
Section IX: Postal Operations

**Chapter 9: J-2, Intelligence and Security**  
Section I: Purpose  
Section II: Applicability  
Section III: Mission  
Section IV: Organizational Chart  
Section V: Battle Rhythm  
Section VI: Roles and Responsibilities

**Chapter 10: Special Security Officer**  
Section I: General  
Section II: Personnel Security  
Section III: Physical Security  
Section IV: Information Security  
Section V: Security Violations

**Chapter 11: J-3, Operations**  
Section I: Mission  
Section II: Manning  
Section III: Movement Procedures  
Section IV: Visitors  
Section V: Briefings  
Section VI: Reports  
Section VII: Detainee Abuse Reporting  
Section VIII: Detainee Transfers  
Section IX: Training  
Section X: MI Hold Scrubs

**Chapter 12: J-4, Logistics**  
Section I: Equipment/Supply Acquisition  
Section II: Fund Procurement  
Section III: Property Book Oversight  
Section IV: Equipment Turn-In  
Section V: Vehicle Maintenance  
Section VI: Unit Movement

Figure C-1. Example table of contents of JIDC SOPs (continued)



**Chapter 13: J-6, Communications and Information Management**  
 Section I: Purpose  
 Section II: References  
 Section III: Definitions  
 Section IV: Policies

**Chapter 14: Joint Exploitation Cell**  
 Section I: JEC Overview  
 Section II: Screening Section  
 Section III: Property Exploitation Section  
 Section IV: Other Products

**Chapter 15: Human Intelligence Section**  
 Section I: Purpose, Scope, References  
 Section II: Collection Management  
 Section III: Intelligence Analysis in Support of Interrogation  
 Section IV: Interrogation Case Management  
 Section V: The Interrogation Process  
 Section VI: Battle Rhythm  
 Section VII: Duty Positions  
 Section VIII: External Agency Interrogations  
 Section IX: Detainee Rights  
 Section X: Miscellaneous

**Chapter 16: Fusion and Analysis Cell**  
 Section I: Purpose  
 Section II: Applicability  
 Section III: Mission  
 Section IV: Organization and Responsibilities  
 Section V: Continuous Support  
 Section VI: Requests for Support

**Chapter 17: Liaison Officers**  
 Section I: Overview  
 Section II: Daily Tasks  
 Section III: Weekly Tasks  
 Section IV: Monthly Tasks  
 Section V: Ad Hoc Tasks

**Chapter 18: Contractor Support**  
 Section I: Overview  
 Section II: References  
 Section III: Contractor Management and Staffing  
 Section IV: Daily Interaction  
 Section V: Life Support  
 Section VI: Equipment

**Chapter 19: Force Protection**  
 Section I: Overview  
 Section II: JIDC Operations Responsibilities  
 Section III: JIDC Sections Responsibilities to Operations

**Annexes**  
 A—Biometrics automated toolset Entry Step by Step  
 B—DOMEX Checklist  
 C—Interrogation Booth Scheduling Worksheet  
 D—Report Writing Guide  
 E—Dossier Layout  
 F—Interrogation Plan  
 G—Separation Request  
 H—Detainee Inter-camp Movement Request  
 I—Analyst Support Package  
 J—Source Screening Worksheet  
 K—Maintenance SOP  
 L—Dispatch Risk Assessment  
 M—Force Protection SOP

**Glossary**

Figure C-1. Example table of contents of JIDC SOPs (continued)

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## Glossary

<b>2X</b>	The staff counterintelligence and human intelligence operations manager at each echelon, for example, C/J/G/S-2X, and the staff section that manages counterintelligence and human intelligence.
<b>351M</b>	human intelligence collection technician
<b>ACE</b>	analysis and control element
<b>AKO</b>	Army Knowledge Online
<b>AMC</b>	United States Army Materiel Command
<b>AO</b>	area of operations
<b>ARFORGEN</b>	Army force generation
<b>AR</b>	army regulation
<b>ARI</b>	automatic reset indicator
<b>ASCC</b>	Army Service component command
<b>ASAS</b>	All-Source Analysis System
<b>ASL</b>	authorized stockage list
<b>ASO</b>	Army Synchronization Order
<b>BCT</b>	brigade combat team
<b>BSCT</b>	behavioral science consultation team
<b>BUB</b>	battle update briefing
<b>C2</b>	command and control
<b>CALL</b>	Center for Army Lessons Learned
<b>CATS</b>	combined arms training strategy
<b>CBRN</b>	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
<b>CCIR</b>	commander's critical information requirement
<b>CDO</b>	commander, detainee operations
<b>CED</b>	captured enemy document
<b>CEF</b>	contingency expeditionary force
<b>CFSO</b>	counterintelligence force protection source operations
<b>CHATS</b>	counterintelligence and human intelligence automated tool set
<b>CHIMS</b>	Counterintelligence and Human Intelligence Information Management System
<b>CI</b>	counterintelligence
<b>C-level</b>	category level (overall level or ready level)
<b>CM&amp;D</b>	collection management and dissemination
<b>COMSEC</b>	communications security
<b>CONUS</b>	continental United States
<b>DA</b>	Department of the Army
<b>DCO</b>	deputy commander for operations
<b>DEF</b>	deployment expeditionary force
<b>DFC</b>	detention facility commander

<b>DHT</b>	detainee health care team
<b>DOMEX</b>	document and media exploitation
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DODD</b>	Department of Defense directive
<b>DODI</b>	Department of Defense instruction
<b>DODR</b>	Department of Defense regulation
<b>DOL</b>	directorate of logistics
<b>EO</b>	executive order
<b>EPW</b>	enemy prisoner of war
<b>FM</b>	field manual
<b>FORSCOM</b>	United States Army Forces Command
<b>FRAGO</b>	fragmentary order
<b>FTX</b>	field training exercise
<b>G-2</b>	assistant chief of staff, intelligence
<b>G-6</b>	assistant chief of staff, signal
<b>GPS</b>	global positioning system
<b>HCT</b>	human intelligence collection team
<b>HHC</b>	headquarters and headquarters company
<b>HHD</b>	headquarters and headquarters detachment
<b>HQDA</b>	Headquarters, Department of the Army
<b>HUMINT</b>	human intelligence
<b>ICD</b>	intelligence community directive
<b>IED</b>	improvised explosive device
<b>IG</b>	inspector general
<b>IIR</b>	intelligence information report
<b>INSCOM</b>	United States Army Intelligence and Security Command
<b>IR</b>	information requirement
<b>I/R</b>	internment/resettlement
<b>ISR</b>	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
<b>J-1</b>	joint staff, personnel administration directorate
<b>J-2</b>	joint staff, intelligence directorate
<b>J-3</b>	joint staff, operations directorate
<b>J-4</b>	joint staff, logistics directorate
<b>J-6</b>	joint staff, communications and information management directorate
<b>JDEC</b>	joint document exploitation center
<b>JEC</b>	joint exploitation cell
<b>JIDC</b>	joint interrogation and debriefing center
<b>JMD</b>	joint manning document
<b>JP</b>	joint publication

<b>JPRA</b>	Joint Personnel Recovery Agency
<b>JTF</b>	joint task force
<b>LBE</b>	left behind equipment
<b>LNO</b>	liaison officer
<b>METL</b>	mission essential task list
<b>METT-TC</b>	mission, equipment, terrain and weather, troops and support available, time available, and civil consideration (mission variables)
<b>MI</b>	military intelligence
<b>MIT</b>	mobile interrogation team
<b>MP</b>	military police
<b>MRE</b>	mission rehearsal exercise
<b>MSO</b>	military source operations
<b>MTOE</b>	modified table of organization and equipment
<b>NCO</b>	noncommissioned officer
<b>NCOES</b>	Noncommissioned Officer Education System
<b>OES</b>	Officer Education System
<b>OGA</b>	other government agency
<b>OMT</b>	operational management team
<b>OPCON</b>	operational control
<b>OPLAN</b>	operation plan
<b>OPORD</b>	operation order
<b>OPSEC</b>	operations security
<b>OTOE</b>	objective table of organization and equipment
<b>PIR</b>	priority intelligence requirement
<b>P-level</b>	personnel level
<b>PMCS</b>	preventative maintenance checks and services
<b>RFI</b>	request for information
<b>R-level</b>	equipment readiness level
<b>S-1</b>	personnel and administration staff
<b>S-2</b>	intelligence staff
<b>S-3</b>	operations staff
<b>S-4</b>	logistics staff
<b>S-6</b>	communications staff
<b>SAEDA</b>	subversion and espionage directed against the United States Army
<b>SCI</b>	sensitive compartmented information
<b>SCIF</b>	sensitive compartmented information facility
<b>SDR</b>	source directed requirement
<b>SIGINT</b>	signals intelligence
<b>SIPRNET</b>	Secure Internet Protocol Router Network
<b>SITREP</b>	situation report

<b>SJA</b>	staff judge advocate
<b>S-level</b>	equipment on-hand level
<b>SME</b>	subject matter expert
<b>SOP</b>	standing operating procedure
<b>SSO</b>	special security officer
<b>TC</b>	training circular
<b>TDA</b>	table of distribution and allowances
<b>T-level</b>	training level
<b>TOC</b>	tactical operations center
<b>TOE</b>	table of organization and equipment
<b>TRADOC</b>	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command
<b>ULLS</b>	unit level logistics system
<b>UMT</b>	unit ministry team
<b>U.S.</b>	United States
<b>USAIC</b>	United States Army Intelligence Center
<b>USD (I)</b>	Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence
<b>USR</b>	unit status report
<b>WO</b>	warrant officer

# References

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

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By order of the Secretary of the Army:

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