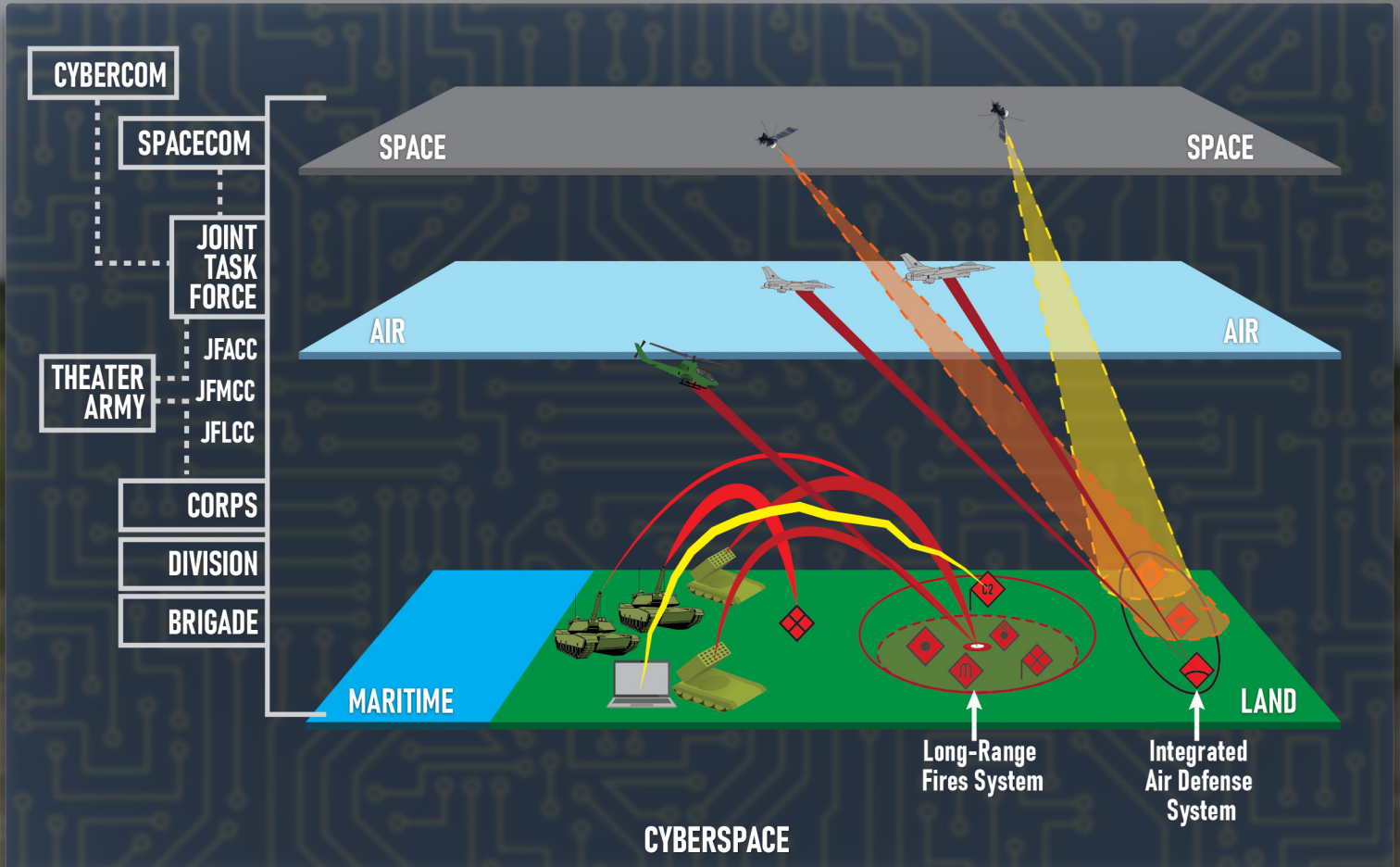


# MI PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN

April 2023  
PB 34-23-1



# INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO TARGETING

# MI PROFESSIONAL BULLETIN

APRIL 2023 – PB 34-23-1 – VOLUME 49 NUMBER 1

*The views expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Departments of the Army or Defense, or the U.S. Government. Article content is not authenticated Army information and does not supercede information in any other Army publications.*

The U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence publishes the Military Intelligence Professional Bulletin (MIPB) under the provisions of AR 25-30. MIPB presents information designed to keep intelligence professionals informed of current and emerging developments within military intelligence. MIPB provides an open forum for the exchange and discussion of ideas; concepts; tactics, techniques, and procedures; historical perspectives; problems and solutions, and other topics for purposes of professional development.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

**JAMES C. MCCONVILLE**

*General, United States Army  
Chief of Staff*

Official:



**MARK F. AVERILL**

*Administrative Assistant  
to the Secretary of the Army*

XXXXXXX

## Commanding General

MG Anthony R. Hale

## Command Sergeant Major, MI Corps

CSM Tammy M. Everette

## Chief Warrant Officer, MI Corps

CW5 Aaron H. Anderson

## Chief of Staff

COL Jarrod P. Moreland

## Commandant, Intelligence School

COL Crayton E. Simmons

## Director of Training and Doctrine

Beth A. Leeder

## Managing Editor

Tracey A. Remus

## Associate Editor

Maria T. Eichmann

## Design and Layout

Jonathan S. Dingler

## Cover Design

Jonathan S. Dingler

## Military Staff

SFC Lee A. Schaper

SFC Andrew J. Gunn

## Manuscripts

Please send your manuscripts, including supporting documents, and any inquiries by email to—[usarmy.huachuca.icoe.mbx.mipb@army.mil](mailto:usarmy.huachuca.icoe.mbx.mipb@army.mil); visit our webpage for full article submission guidelines at <https://mipb.army.mil>.

## Mailing Address

MIPB (ATZS-DST-B), DOTD, USAICoE, 550 Cibique St., Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017.

## Reprints

Material in this bulletin is not copyrighted (except where indicated). Content may be re-printed if the MI Professional Bulletin and the authors are credited.

# CONTENT

**02** **Intelligence Support to Targeting in Multidomain Operations: A Doctrinal Approach from Competition to Crisis to Armed Conflict**  
by CW5 (retired) Rich Smith and CW3 Benjamin Denham

**06** **Perspective on Army Target Intelligence**  
by CW2 Marques Nelson

**11** **Operationalizing the Military Intelligence Brigade-Theater Operations Battalion**  
by LTC Christina Fanitzi, MAJ Michael Brady, and MAJ Brian Wadas

**15** **Geospatial Intelligence Support to Targeting**  
by CW4 John R. Livesey III


**20** **Fusing Data into a Battle Damage Assessment for the Commander**  
by MAJ Jared B. Cohen and CW3 Joshua Ryker

**30** **Information Collection Support to Targeting**  
by CW3 Trent Taylor and WO1 Evan Lipp

**33** **Tactical Intelligence Targeting Access Node**  
by Mr. Larry Glidewell

**35** **Intelligence without Tactical Internet**  
by MAJ Alex Dowds and CW3 Maegan Heinicke

**38** **Targets On Twitter. Open-Source Intelligence Support to Tactical Targeting**  
by Mrs. Shelly L. Bailey and CW4 (Retired) Jay Gack



# Intelligence Support to Targeting in Multidomain Operations: A Doctrinal Approach from Competition to Crisis to Armed Conflict

by Chief Warrant Officer 5 (Retired) Rich Smith  
& Chief Warrant Officer 3 Benjamin Denham

*The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy  
without fighting.*

—Sun Tzu

## Introduction

For the last two decades, our competitors observed as we engaged in counterterrorism and irregular warfare, aided humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and supported steady-state operations around the globe. They invested in and employed capabilities to challenge our superiority. To meet the challenge imposed by our adversaries, the Army has taken lessons from recent conflicts such as the Second Nagorno-Karabakh War and the Russian-Ukrainian conflict to shape the new war-fighting concept—multidomain operations. Multidomain operations establishes an operational framework, bridging five domains and three dimensions, to help leaders visualize the conditions that impact the conduct of operations. The complexity of the operational environment highlights the significance of intelligence support across all domains, and intelligence support to targeting in particular.

Currently, the Army faces a significant challenge with its understanding of what targeting means for both current and future operational environments, and how targeting varies in its generation of complementary and reinforcing effects at each echelon. At the tactical level, intelligence Soldiers prepare for large-scale ground combat operations by developing high-payoff target lists for collection and targeting operations that will achieve the commander's objectives. For special operations forces in Africa, targeting focuses on the human dimension, such as insurgent cell leaders and financiers or winning the hearts and minds of the local population. The joint targeting team for a combatant command develops electronic target folders to support nomination and validation of targets on the joint target list. To better understand the intelligence warfighting function's responsibilities when supporting targeting, we should take a closer look at those actions undertaken during each of the strategic contexts in which Army forces conduct operations.

FM 3-0, *Operations*, defines *multidomain operations* as “the combined arms employment of joint and Army capabilities to create and exploit relative advantages that achieve objectives, defeat enemy forces, and consolidate gains on behalf of joint force commanders.”<sup>1</sup> This transformation in the way we think and contend with peer threats enables Army forces to employ the four tenets of operations—agility, convergence, endurance, and depth<sup>2</sup>—to provide the joint force commander with options for achieving objectives. While the recently published FM 3-0 remains rooted in the traditional principles of war, it also highlights significant changes that allow U.S. forces to remain decisive against our peer and near-peer adversaries.

Some of the more noticeable changes help with visualization of the complex operational environment, including its relationship to the physical, information, and human dimensions. Most importantly, FM 3-0 codifies a modern perspective and expands the scope of military operations in competition below armed conflict, crisis, and armed conflict—the Army's strategic contexts.

## The Army Strategic Contexts

FM 3-0 describes *competition below armed conflict* as a general state “when two or more state or non-state adversaries have incompatible interests, but neither seeks armed conflict.”<sup>3</sup> Our adversaries view competition as a normal state of affairs across all aspects of national power. They have been mostly successful in achieving their strategic objectives below the threshold of armed conflict and in ways contrary to our national interests. Correspondingly, “Army forces are successful during competition when they deter adversary malign action, enable the attainment of other national objectives, and maintain the ability to swiftly and effectively transition to armed conflict when deterrence fails.”<sup>4</sup>



Wisconsin Army National Guardsmen secure and prepare an M119 howitzer for sling-load operations during Northern Strike at Grayling Army Airfield, MI, Jan. 24, 2023. (Photo by Air Force MSgt Scott Thompson National Guard)

we plan for effects with artillery, air support, or close combat—warheads on foreheads. Similarly, we have introduced cyberspace actions within the physical dimension, but seldom have we considered the information and human dimensions. Targeting must now converge effects against adversaries from the land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace domains, to exploit relative advantage across the physical, informational, and human dimensions to compel the enemy to do our will. We must change how we conduct intelligence support to succeed in the new paradigm.

Each strategic relationship, competition, crisis, and armed conflict, offers a distinct perspective for the United States to engage with the adversary. The Army’s current targeting process uses the decide, detect, deliver, and assess (D3A) methodology. This method can easily support each strategic context.

### Targeting in Multidomain Operations

**Competition.** The United States is constantly competing with its global adversaries. Therefore, the Army needs to establish targeting procedures to set conditions for possible engagements. Activities in competition focus on achieving two end states: deterring adversary malign action, and when deterrence fails, setting the requirements for the effective transition to crisis or armed conflict.

Targeting to support deterrence centers on the information and human dimensions of the operational environment; nonlethal effects are the key to success. These efforts may include policy changes, key leader engagements, information operations, and even military exercises and demonstrations to influence the adversary’s decision-making process. While this does not reflect targeting in the conventional sense, these activities are only achievable with targeting guiding the process. Fundamental intelligence support to targeting functions such as nominating targets, creating prioritized target lists, and synchronizing effects with the desired end states are some examples of intelligence support actions required during competition.

Likewise, a simultaneous effort must also exist to set the conditions for a transition to crisis and armed conflict. The targeting process includes target development and establishment of priorities within the physical dimension. Target development is a systematic examination of potential target systems and their components, individual targets, and elements of targets to determine the type and duration of action that must be exerted to create an effect consistent with the commander’s objectives.<sup>9</sup> The intelligence staff plays a critical role in leading or supporting functions such as target research, nomination, and target materials production. Target development results in four products: target development nominations, target folders, collection and exploitation requirements, and target briefs.<sup>10</sup>

A *crisis* is “an emerging incident or situation involving a possible threat to the United States, its citizens, military forces, or vital interests that develops rapidly and creates a condition of such diplomatic, economic, or military importance that commitment of military forces and resources is contemplated to achieve national and/or strategic objectives.”<sup>5</sup> “Success during a crisis, is a return to a state of competition in which the United States, its allies, and partners are in a position of increased relative advantage or—should deterrence fail—positioned to defeat the adversary during armed conflict.”<sup>6</sup> Army forces provide that range of flexible deterrent options or flexible response options to the joint force commander.

*Armed conflict* encompasses the conditions of a strategic relationship in which opponents use lethal force as the primary means for achieving objectives and imposing their will on the other.<sup>7</sup> Lethal force impacts the physical, information, and human dimensions by reducing the enemy’s capabilities and capacity while influencing their behaviors and decision making. Armed conflict is usually a combination of conventional and irregular warfare. For Army forces to be successful in armed conflict, they must create advantages, preserve combat power, and exploit opportunities as they arise.<sup>8</sup>

How does the Army conduct targeting within the framework of the competition continuum’s strategic relationships, and what does targeting look like for the intelligence professional? Historically, the Army campaigns within the physical dimension; a target is identified, and to achieve the desired outcome,

All intelligence disciplines support target development by identifying targets, target signatures, and activities. Personnel from each intelligence discipline compile data and include it in target development nominations, which gets the targets registered on the appropriate target list. From this point, validation and prioritization occur for future placement on the high-payoff target list. This process of validation and prioritization prepares for timely engagement if operations transition to crisis or armed conflict. Target development is a comprehensive process that requires input from the entire intelligence enterprise. It is not something to undertake without forethought.

**Crisis.** The transition from competition to crisis occurs when interactions with an adversary become tense due to a perception of escalation or rapid changes in the environment that indicate imminent military action. While lethal effects are not the primary means for achieving objectives during this stage, increasing force posture may be necessary—escalate to deescalate. Intelligence collection can help identify observable actions indicating a change to crisis, specifically collection by geospatial intelligence, signals intelligence, and human intelligence reporting. These indicators may be overlooked if proper target development did not occur during competition.

Additionally, targeting efforts during crisis can vary significantly for each echelon. At the tactical level, this primarily mirrors the targeting activities undertaken during the military decision-making process. Specifically, those executed through the D3A methodology and the creation of products such as high-value and high-payoff targets, target selection standards, and attack guidance matrix. With the likelihood of hostilities being greater, completing these products facilitates a smoother transition to conflict, should the need arise.

At the operational and strategic levels, the focus is on updating, refining, and revalidating targets previously identified during competition and nominating new targets to account for adversary activity. Overall, the process stays primarily the same—use the ongoing situation and current intelligence to support target nomination and validation to ensure the friendly forces' ability to shape the environment when entering armed conflict.

During crisis, both friendly and adversary forces conduct nonlethal targeting through the information and human dimensions to sway opinions of the foreign civilian populace and government leaders. If the environment continues to shift toward armed conflict, both sides want the backing of the people. Targeting is essential for identifying the needs and wants of the foreign population, and then using that information to achieve positive results.

**Armed Conflict.** Intelligence support to targeting activities within armed conflict is continuous and follows the D3A methodology. For the intelligence staff, the *decide* and *detect* functions of the targeting process focus on information collection. During the military decision-making process, the staff creates and refines the information collection plan ensuring alignment with the commander's desired course of action. A portion of this process is confirming that targeting priorities have adequate coverage so the threat targets are detectable and ready for engagement. Coordination with higher echelons and subordinate elements is necessary to ensure consideration of enemy activities in the deep and close area.

Depending on the target type and engagement criteria, positive identification from multiple sources may be required prior to engagement. To satisfy this, the intelligence staff should balance mixing assets and using redundancy and cueing for collection of targeting intelligence requirements. This strategy will ensure synchronization of target detection with the target selection standards.


The intelligence staff has minimal responsibility during the *deliver* function; however, their role in the *assess* portion of D3A is vital. Having an in-depth understanding of the targets, an understanding of what constitutes achievement of the desired effects, and an understanding of the criteria for target reengagement or follow-on actions is critical to mission success. Combat assessment is the process of determining the effectiveness of force employment and consists of three components:

- ◆ Battle damage assessment (BDA) is the estimate of target damage or effect resulting from lethal and non-lethal engagements on targets designated by the commander.<sup>11</sup> The article *Fusing Data into a Battle Damage Assessment for the Commander*, by MAJ Jared Cohen and CW3 Joshua Ryker, also in this special edition, provides an in-depth look into BDA.
- ◆ Munitions effectiveness assessment is an assessment of the military force in terms of the weapon system and munitions effectiveness.<sup>12</sup>
- ◆ Reengagement recommendation occurs when failure to achieve BDA, or failure to achieve necessary effects as a result of BDA, results in a decision from the commander as to whether to continue as planned or to reengage the target.<sup>13</sup>

The information collection plan is also the means for intelligence support to BDA. Post-strike collection and analysis, led by geospatial intelligence personnel with support from signals intelligence and human intelligence, provides the intelligence and operations staff with an assessment of the effectiveness of an attack. This collection requires a level of flexibility built into the information collection synchronization matrix. The

timing of lethal effects cannot always be predicted. They occur if or when the target is identified. The result is that collection in support of BDA will likely be an ad hoc requirement, requiring “white space” in the information collection synchronization matrix to ensure adequate resources are available.

## Conclusion

We must now conceptualize effects across the five domains and three dimensions, as intelligence support to targeting is vital for the Army of 2030 and beyond. Targeteers and intelligence professionals need to broaden their foundation from focusing on lethal targeting as the primary method of engagement to integrating nonlethal means across the strategic contexts. If not, then adopting a “figure it out as we go” approach will incur harsh repercussions during armed conflict. Establishing the appropriate processes and procedures during competition prepares the intelligence enterprise to successfully support engaging the enemy in armed conflict. Army leaders must seek out opportunities to incorporate rigorous targeting training into their operations and ensure its conduct is in accordance with the targeting process. The intelligence profession must critically deliberate to achieve an end state where all military intelligence professionals can support the targeting process regardless of echelon or operational domain. 

## Epigraph

Sun Tzu, *The Art of War* (London, UK: Chartwell Books, 2011).

## Endnotes

1. Department of the Army, Field Manual (FM) 3-0, *Operations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office [GPO], 1 October 2022), 1-2.
2. *Ibid.*, 3-2.
3. *Ibid.*, 1-14.
4. *Ibid.*, 4-1.
5. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication (JP) 3-0, *Joint Operations* (Washington, DC: The Joint Staff, 18 June 2022), GL-9.
6. Department of the Army, FM 3-0, *Operations*, 5-1.
7. *Ibid.*, 6-1.
8. *Ibid.*, 6-1–6-2.
9. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, JP 3-0, *Joint Operations*, II-5.
10. Department of the Army, Army Techniques Publication 3-60, *Targeting* (Washington, DC: GPO, 7 May 2015), 2-8.
11. *Ibid.*, 2-14.
12. *Ibid.*, 2-16.
13. *Ibid.*

*CW5 Rich Smith (Retired) recently retired from the U.S. Army after 31 years of service. His final duty assignment was as the chief of the military intelligence warrant officer training branch. He is currently employed as a U.S. government contractor and works as an all-source intelligence and requirements analyst for the Intelligence-Capabilities Development and Integration Directorate, U.S. Army Futures Command, Fort Huachuca, AZ.*

*CW3 Benjamin Denham currently serves as a doctrine writer and geospatial intelligence subject-matter expert for the Directorate of Training and Doctrine at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, Fort Huachuca, AZ. His prior assignments include 350G Warrant Officer Basic course manager and lead instructor for the Information Collection Planner Course.*

# PERSPECTIVE ON ARMY TARGET INTELLIGENCE



## **Introduction**

Over the last 20-plus years, the U.S. Army intelligence enterprise focused its efforts on a counterinsurgency fight to defend our Nation against terrorism and violent extremist organizations. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan were fought against an enemy that primarily used unconventional weapons and guerrilla warfare, which shaped how the United States Army now conducts intelligence and targeting operations against non-state actors. The United States continues to face multiple challenges—those involving peer threats in great power competition and persistent threats that require continuous monitoring. To prepare for 21<sup>st</sup> century conflict, the Army will need to revise the current methods of planning and the way we conduct intelligence and targeting operations.

by  
**Chief  
Warrant  
Officer 2  
Marques  
Nelson**



## Making the Shift

The counterinsurgency-centric wars in the Central Command theater prompted a profound change in how the U.S. Army planned and conducted targeting and intelligence operations against our adversaries. This change put the emphasis for Army intelligence analysis mostly on supporting the dynamic targeting of non-state actors' organizations, personnel, and equipment. To meet theater and tactical objectives in this environment, a tactical echelon's target nominations were linked to centers of gravity within the social network analysis of personnel targets. Targeting intelligence primarily used organic air assets to characterize and assess enemy activity (previously known as pattern of life). This process provided positive identification of the adversary's activity and intentions so that U.S. forces could decide, detect, and deliver effective munitions to deny, degrade, and disrupt the adversary's intentions and actions. Positive identification assessments from intelligence sections provided targeting officers and joint terminal attack controllers with an initial assessment to prosecute a target and deliver effects on the battlefield.

The ability of theater and joint operations to gain and maintain air superiority proved vital to ground force operations. Additionally, U.S. ground forces maintained a significant tactical advantage with vastly superior ground systems and capabilities; however, a peer threat will contest this superiority in all domains during large-scale combat operations. Targeting operations against a peer threat will differ significantly based on the threats' ability to disrupt the battlespace and the Army's ability to "shoot, move, and communicate." To prepare for this shift, the Army can achieve its goal of being effective in the antiaccess and area denial environments and increase its intelligence support to joint targeting by—

- ◆ Acknowledging the nature of the threat outlined in the National Defense Strategy and its impact on modernizing the Army.
- ◆ Understanding how the tenets of Army multidomain operations in a joint environment affect intelligence support to targeting against enemy forces.
- ◆ Identifying where the Army can focus intelligence efforts today to improve the Army's readiness to support the joint force to fight and win tomorrow.

## The European Theater and the Awoken Bear

As the Army modernizes for a peer or near-peer fight, much can be learned from the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Russia's "special military operation" turned protracted war in Ukraine presents an instable security environment in the European Theater. The conflict is having an enormous impact on the diplomatic, informational, military, and economic (DIME) facets of national power. Russia is attempting to leverage aspects of DIME to pressure NATO and other European countries to stand by without intervening. Western allies identify Russia's unprovoked aggression as an effort to regain former Soviet Union territory and demonstrate Russia's superior military power in the region. Pro-Russia supporters leverage disinformation campaigns to link the special military operation with unifying ethnic Russians and countering NATO expansion to the east.

The war was supposed to be a hasty victory for the much more formidable Russia through military overmatch and political withdrawal. Russia's lack of planning and inability to employ a systematic approach to targeting, targeting intelligence, and logistics will ultimately make this war costlier than Russia and its supporters expected. Russia's failures in Ukraine illuminate the shortfalls in their ability to project power in a sustained military conflict. Russia's miscalculation of having the superior force in the conflict has led to considerable damage to their forces and future objectives. Their show of hand will have unintended consequences in shaping regional conditions for an expansion of Russian influence. The U.S. Army must capture the lessons from this conflict in combating a conventional force short of overmatch with improvised means. Learning from these events will assist the United States and our allies and partners in posturing for future conflict against a peer or near-peer threat.

## Strategic Direction

The National Defense Strategy, published by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, provides a clear roadmap and identifies critical areas of focus and development to direct the Department of Defense (DoD) in meeting current and future objectives. For many years, the DoD followed the strategic direction outlined in the 2008 National Defense Strategy, which emphasized winning the "Long War" against violent extremist

### Antiaccess and Area Denial<sup>1</sup>

Antiaccess (A2) and area denial (AD) are two strategic and operational approaches to preclusion.

**Antiaccess** is an action, activity, or capability, usually long-range, designed to prevent an enemy force from entering an operational area (JP 3-0).

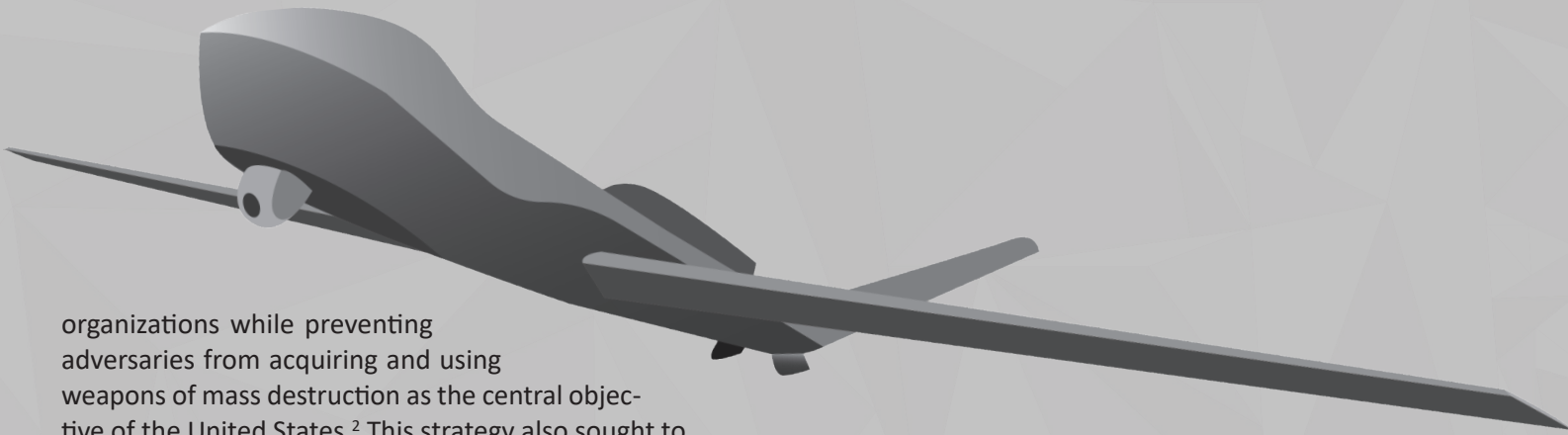
**Area denial** is an action, activity, or capability, usually short-range, designed to limit an enemy force's freedom of action within an operational area (JP 3-0).

Some examples of approaches to **A2** include:

- ◆ Intercontinental ballistic missiles.
- ◆ Long-range bombers.
- ◆ Surveillance and reconnaissance.

Some examples of approaches to **AD** include:

- ◆ Land-based missiles.
- ◆ Long-range artillery.



organizations while preventing adversaries from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction as the central objective of the United States.<sup>2</sup> This strategy also sought to further shape China and Russia as stakeholders in the international system. It looked to India to assume greater responsibility commensurate with its growing economic, military, and soft power. This emphasis continued to shape the way we fought wars in the Middle East for the next 12 years, while Russia and China put their attention on growing power and influence in other regions.

In 2022, Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin developed a new National Defense Strategy to focus the Department’s “path forward. . . from helping to protect the American people, to promoting global security, to seizing new strategic opportunities, and to realizing and defending our democratic values.”<sup>3</sup> The Secretary identifies The People’s Republic of China as the Department’s pacing challenge in supporting a stable and open international system. The Department must also collaborate with NATO allies and partners against Russian aggression while not forgetting the necessity to mitigate and protect against threats from North Korea, Iran, and violent extremist organizations. In crafting the 2022 National Defense Strategy, the Department integrated its strategic reviews—the National Defense Strategy, the Nuclear Posture Review, and the Missile Defense Review—into one consolidated document to better link strategies with resources. “The Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) describes United States nuclear strategy, policy, posture, and forces in support of the National Security Strategy (NSS) and National Defense Strategy (NDS).”<sup>4</sup> “The 2022 Missile Defense Review (MDR) provides direction to the Department of Defense (DoD) and guidance to its interagency partners on U.S. missile defense strategy and policy in support of the National Defense Strategy (NDS).”<sup>5</sup> The consolidated strategy outlines deterrence objectives and establishes the framework of *integrated deterrence* for flexible deterrent options during competition, crisis, and conflict. Achieving integrated deterrence occurs by implementing actions of denial, resilience, and cost imposition to reduce our adversaries’ perceptions of the benefits to adverse behaviors. The United States will employ new operational concepts that will strengthen and sustain deterrence and, if necessary, enable the force to prevail in conflict. The Secretary prioritizes a future force that is lethal, sustainable, resilient, survivable, agile, and responsive.<sup>6</sup>

The Army Futures Command leads the Army’s priority to modernize the force, which it executes through a gamut of cross-functional teams, organizations, governance boards, and enterprise solutions. The DOTMLPF–P<sup>7</sup> framework for design will enable and assist in realigning manpower, systems, equipment, and personnel to support multidomain operations.

### Multidomain Operations

Multidomain operations is a warfighting concept to focus U.S. Army operations on the “*use of all available combat power from each domain to accomplish missions at least cost.*”<sup>8</sup> Multidomain operations are how Army forces maintain a competitive edge across the competition continuum to deter adversaries while assuring our allies and partners. This concept “proposes detailed solutions to the specific problems posed by the militaries of post-industrial, information-based states like China and Russia.”<sup>9</sup> For the Army to posture itself, it must continue to evolve as a part of the joint force. In parallel to the National Defense Strategy, multidomain operations focus on the threats that China and Russia pose from competition to conflict in an information-dominant environment. These adversaries pose a significant threat to the ability of the United States to project power and maintain military advantage in the regions where they operate.

The tenets of multidomain operations are attributes that relate to how to employ the Army’s operational concept. They are—

- ◆ Agility.
- ◆ Convergence.
- ◆ Endurance.
- ◆ Depth.

The tenets are critical to the success of the Army and the joint force as they assist in gaining a relative advantage across the competition continuum. As the United States shifts its mission course from the Global War on Terrorism, a realignment of resources, personnel, and equipment will quickly follow to reassign organizations to a broader mission and operational set. The containment and eradication of terrorism and violent extremist organizations have long been the focus

of U.S. military operations and will continue to exist, but less so in a future conflict. A new force structure will enable the Army to be better organized, trained, and equipped for great power competition in large-scale combat operations and multidomain operations. The second tenet—convergence—in the context of multidomain operations and modernization is “an outcome created by the concerted employment of capabilities from multiple domains and echelons against combinations of decisive points in any domain to create effects against a system, formation, decision maker, or in a specific geographic area.”<sup>10</sup> Convergence creates opportunities for mission accomplishment.

### Improving Target Intelligence

Target intelligence is a multidisciplinary and multifaceted culmination of the operations and intelligence processes. The modernization of Army target intelligence should posture the Service to best support the joint force from competition to crisis against a peer or near-peer adversary. To modernize hastily for a future fight, the civilian sector and industry’s emerging technologies must be part of the technological solution. The Army’s transition to large-scale combat operations and multidomain operations will rely heavily on the ability of the Army intelligence enterprise to provide more persistent, penetrating, and reliable intelligence solutions to meet the demand for deliberate and dynamic targeting.

Target intelligence solutions should focus on assisting the theater army and geographic combatant commands in the processing and potential prosecution of hundreds, if not thousands, of targets across all domains. The pace of operations in future large-scale combat across time and space will significantly differ from counterinsurgency and any other conflict the U.S. military has faced. The Army must swiftly prevail in the contested areas of air, maritime, space, and cyberspace to meet theater and national objectives. The convergence of information, intelligence analysis, and targeting will be critical in shaping great power competition in the pursuit of Army 2030 and 2040 Force (formerly known as WayPoint 2028 and AimPoint 2035, respectively).

### Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, and Automation

Data in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is becoming more complex, versatile, and abundant. With the ever-expanding use of social media, web-based platforms, and mass data collection by the civil,

commercial, and intelligence community, we must be able to harness it. Effective utilization of foundational and intelligence data provides relevancy for tactical and strategic commanders alike. Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and automation will streamline the understanding, visualization, and wrangling of substantial amounts of data in the next war.

The wrangling of “big data” in a persistent race to understand the operational environment is critical for every theater’s indicators and warning intelligence.

With a growing apparatus of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems, managing the processing, understanding, and visualization of a collective group of systems and sensors will be impractical without a solution to the mass collection, storage, and processing of information.<sup>11</sup> Big data without adequate algorithms and structured data sets will become pollution, in a sense, to the common operational picture and current intelligence picture.



### Winning with People

To complement the joint force in the joint operational area, the Army must address shortfalls in grade plate, education, training, and experience in key leadership positions supporting target intelligence at the Army Service component command (ASCC) and geographic combatant command level. The current grade plate for target intelligence officers at the ASCC and echelons corps and below is in the rank of captain. Other Services assign a senior major or lieutenant colonel intelligence officer to manage target intelligence operations at this level. This slating disadvantages the Army by providing personnel with minimal key targeting experience who may lack the knowledge, depth, and skills required to manage and direct target intelligence operations at the theater and joint level.

In addition to grade plate increases, the Army must address education, training, and experience because they are critical to integrating Army target intelligence into the joint fight. In 2016 as the result of a study to identify gaps in Army targeting, the Chief of Staff of the Army, through the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, assigned the Fires Center of Excellence as the proponent for targeting modernization. The Fires Center of Excellence stood up the Army Multi-Domain Targeting Center with the evolving mission of addressing Army targeting doctrine, policy, and program oversight within the Army community. The Army Multi-Domain Targeting Center provides the Army with Defense Intelligence Agency and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency accredited targeting

courses. The Army Multi-Domain Targeting Center fills a significant gap in the education and training of Army personnel on targeting and target intelligence.


### Target Development Work Center

Over the last 3 years, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) has developed a critical capability to support targeting and intelligence across multiple geographic combatant commands and ASCCs in the competition phase. INSCOM supports targeting and global campaign plans during competition through its established and accredited Target Development Work Center. A Target Development Work Center is an accredited space that has the systems, software, personnel, and training to conduct advanced target development. The work center's efforts include point precision mensuration, combat assessment (also known as battle damage assessment), and collateral damage estimate. This capability provides the Army with augmented target development support at the joint and Army level.

Over the last 2 years, the Target Development Work Center has supported theater operational, contingency, and global integrated planning by providing intermediate and advanced target development products to geographic combatant commands and ASCCs. The Target Development Work Center also provides support to intelligence community programs to close the gap in foundational military intelligence and make significant contributions to maintaining and updating the Modernized Integrated Database. This military intelligence worldwide database provides data for basic order of battle, equipment, and facility holdings. These contributions provide decision makers at all levels the information and intelligence to better understand friendly and adversary locations.

### Conclusion

The U.S. Army will be called upon to fight and win our Nation's wars within multidomain and joint all-domain operations environments in joint operational areas. To ensure operational and strategic success, we must invest Army resources in target intelligence personnel, systems, and capabilities to compete, penetrate, disintegrate, exploit, and re compete against our adversaries when called upon to act.

This transformation must drive change within the current DOTMLPF-P process (and faster methods) to inform modernization. The Army's investment in intelligence support to targeting increases the Army and joint force's lethality and readiness to fight and win our Nation's war—from competition to crisis and conflict. 

### Endnotes

1. Department of the Army, Field Manual (FM) 3-0, *Operations* (Washington, DC: Government Publishing Office, 1 October 2022), 2-9 –2-10; and Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-0, *Joint Operations* (Washington, DC: The Joint Staff, 18 June 2022), GL-7.
2. Department of Defense, 2008 *National Defense Strategy of the United States of America* (Washington, DC, June 2008), 6–8.
3. Department of Defense, 2022 *National Defense Strategy of the United States of America* (Washington, DC, October 27, 2022), iii.
4. *Ibid.*, 1.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, iii, 2, 8.
7. DOTMLPF-P: doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy.
8. Department of the Army, FM 3-0, *Operations*, 1-2 (emphasis added).
9. Department of the Army, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Pamphlet 525-3-1, *The U.S. Army in Multi-Domain Operations 2028* (Fort Eustis, VA: TRADOC, 6 December 2018), 5.
10. Department of the Army, FM 3-0, *Operations*, 3-3.
11. Department of the Army, Army Futures Command, "Data Science Basics" (PowerPoint presentation), 2-14.

CW2 Marques Nelson is an Army departmental requirements officer who manages geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) collection requirements for Army modernization, exercises, and analysis within the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). His previous assignments include mission manager for the Army GEOINT Battalion, National Ground Intelligence Center; GEOINT officer in charge, 10<sup>th</sup> Army Air and Missile Defense Command; J2T collection manager, Joint Intelligence Operations Center (JIOC), U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (INDOPACOM); and GEOINT senior noncommissioned officer in charge, NGA support team, INDOPACOM JIOC Southeast Asia Division.



# OPERATIONALIZING THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE-THEATER OPERATIONS BATTALION

by Lieutenant Colonel Christina Fanitzi,  
Major Michael Brady, and Major Brian Wadas

## ACE

- ◆ Provides the USARPAC commander with adversary ground order of battle, high-payoff target list, and situation template through all-source intelligence analysis.
- ◆ Provides the operational and strategic picture through production and analysis.
- ◆ Aligns analysis via regional teams.

## Pacific PED Center

- ◆ Provides multidomain processing, exploitation, and dissemination of national, joint, and theater assets collection in support of lethal and nonlethal targeting.
- ◆ Holds high-payoff target list targets in continuous custody for prosecution by the Target Development Work Center in both competition and conflict.
- ◆ Experiments with emerging technologies.

## Target Development Work Center

- ◆ Provides targeting linkage from the ACE and the Pacific PED Center to the theater fires element in both competition and conflict.
- ◆ Develops the operations plan and competition targets in support of USARPAC commander priorities.
- ◆ Integrates intelligence process with targeting process, which enables continuous target development and refinement.

## Introduction

A recent force structure expansion at the 500<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade-Theater's (MIB-T's) operations battalion provided an additional 57 analysts and associated equipment to support the U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC) theater all-source analysis and single-source collection. The expansion gave the 205<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion (MI BN) (Operations) a unique opportunity to reassess how to execute assigned missions, restructure systems and processes, and reorganize units of operation to effectively operationalize the battalion in support of the theater army and the USARPAC commander's priorities. This included a shift in focus toward targeting by reorganizing the analysis and control element (ACE) and establishing the Pacific Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination (PED) Center. These two battalion elements support modernization and work together to provide targetable data to the commander via the USARPAC Target Development Work Center.

## Support Targeting and Seize the Initiative Faster

Delivery of the common operational picture and common intelligence picture solely to the division commander does not leverage all intelligence support available to operations, at echelon, in the large-scale combat fight. Therefore, the intelligence community must reconsider how it operationalizes intelligence to provide the strategic and operational picture to commanders so that they can understand and target the threat. This requires a look at how intelligence, at echelon, can provide multidomain operations-capable formations, deep sensing, and an accurate, timely intelligence picture to the command. In the Pacific theater, the 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN conducted this evaluation through full mission analysis and task organization. It then moved toward operationalizing its intelligence units of operation in order to develop and implement a new and efficient information flow. The goals were to support targeting, increase support to priority threat and ground order of battle analysis, and increase support to indications and warning intelligence, enabling USARPAC to “seize the initiative” faster.

## The Convergence of Warfighting Systems

The convergence of warfighting systems capable of autonomously interacting across intelligence, operations, and fires functions begins with refined sensor to shooter processes during competition. The ability to discern the adversary’s warnings and the enemy’s intentions and capabilities, across all domains, informs the commander’s decisions and realistic assessment of the operational and tactical risk. The MIB-T, specifically through its operations battalion, provides this support to the theater army commander using its single-source (PED), all-source (ACE—ground order of battle and indications and warning intelligence), and dissemination (intelligence and electronic warfare systems and the Advanced Miniaturized Data Acquisition System [AMDAS] Dissemination Vehicle) capabilities. Military intelligence (MI) units must conduct mission analysis of their organizational posture in order to task organize and shape their support to the large-scale combat fight and multidomain operations. When analyzing the organizational posture and processes for target data flow, MI units should also consider how “advances in intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), bolstered by machine learning, will improve the flexibility and responsiveness of deep[-sensing] operations.”<sup>1</sup> Changing the Army’s intelligence unit’s conventional structure requires a shift in our leaders’ mindsets, away from a force provider mentality, in order to drive the integration of the units of operation and to drive operations that support targeting.

## 205<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion (Operations) Mission

The 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN conducts continuous multidiscipline intelligence operations in order to enable situational understanding and mission command for units assigned, aligned, and deployed to the Pacific theater; establishes and sustains regional partnerships; extends and enables access to the foundational intelligence network; and on order deploys ready, trained, and tailorable intelligence teams in support of unified land and multidomain operations.

## An Operational Approach to the Problem

Using the military decision-making process, the 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN (Operations) created an operational approach to solving this problem by delineating operational support, rather than analytical production, for each of its units of operation, in support to targeting. The demand signal from the newly formed Target Development Work Center to provide targetable data to the theater army required additional capabilities from PED single-source collection with a clear delineation and different requirements from all-source analysis. The delineation of support roles for the units of operation included efforts to assign senior leader mission roles between the G-2 staff directorate and the MI BN chain of command in order to increase efficiency and harness the full weight of intelligence support to the commander (Figure, on the next page). This approach highlighted the importance that MI command organizations, in support, can drive collection and intelligence operations for the G-2’s analytical efforts and the commander’s priorities by determining, synchronizing, and resourcing operational requirements.

The battalion also identified that the integration of its ACE and PED capabilities, as two newly separated entities, lacked the coordination and synchronization required to deliver an operational strategic picture to the commander to drive targeting. In addition, as expected from two newly established entities, the Pacific PED Center and the Target Development Work Center, when integrated with the ACE, lacked defined processes, roles, and responsibilities to support one another. Using the military decision-making process, as directed by the battalion commander, the battalion staff framed the problem, developed courses of action, and produced an operations order to organize and operationalize the battalion’s theater-level enabling assets to support the Target Development Work Center and execute effects on targets throughout the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command (USINDOPACOM).<sup>2</sup>

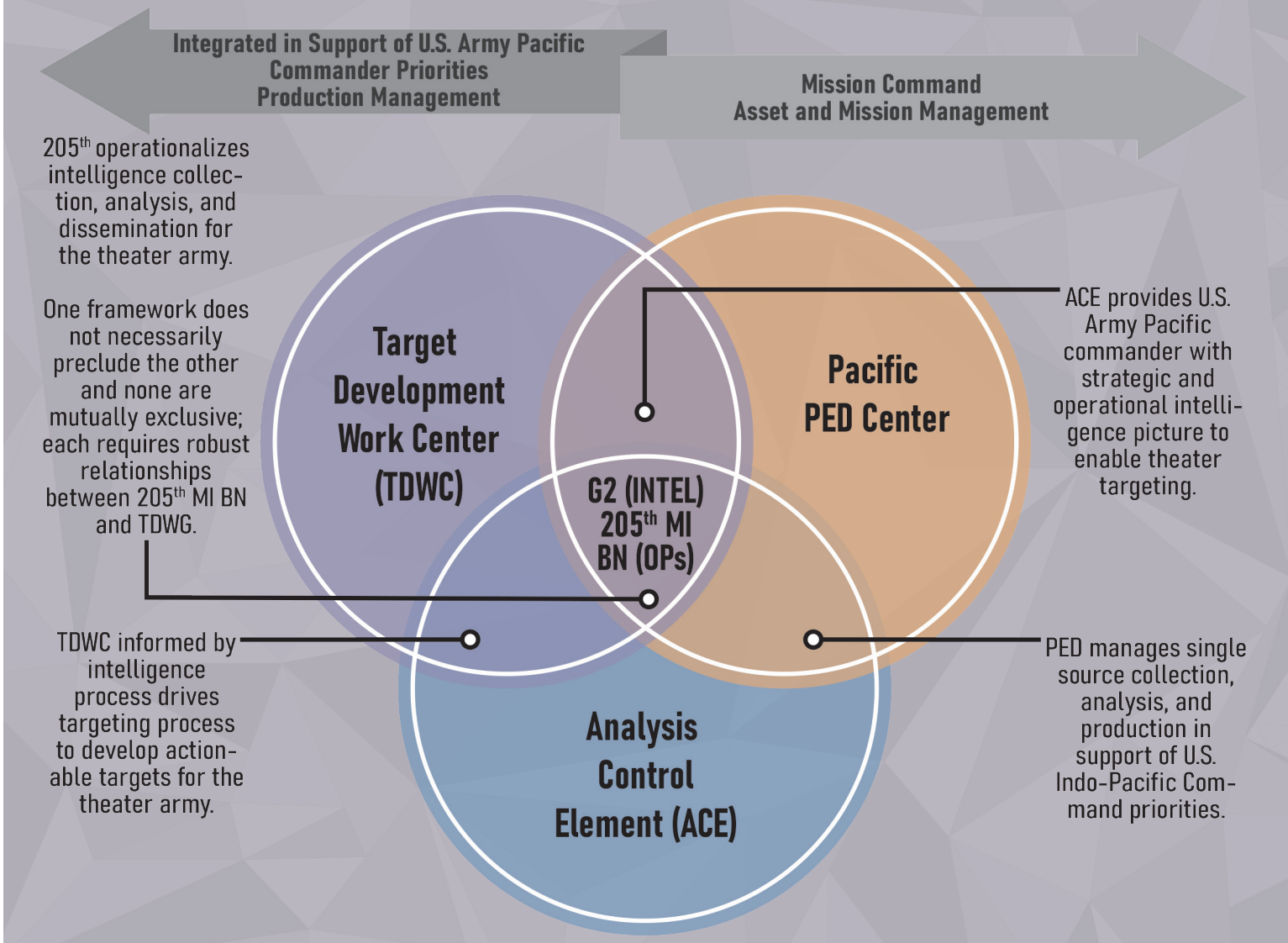


Figure. Integration of the ACE, PED Center, and TDWC

The mission analysis and modifications to the existing structure showed that MI operations battalions are uniquely equipped with the staff, expertise, and resources to analyze, frame, and solve challenging complex problems. Navigating these problem sets requires direct tasking and synchronization with the ACE, PED Center, and intelligence and electronic warfare, which the supported G-2 cannot, nor should not, provide for tasking management and overall leader development, training, and resourcing. This support is the responsibility of the operations battalion and its staff. The battalion staff is responsible for developing and maintaining the running estimates required to visualize the problem, assess operations, manage the information within each section's area of expertise, and identify risk, which helps to inherently advise the commander so that the commander may drive the required intelligence collection and analysis for their supported G-2.<sup>3</sup>

### Improving Intelligence Support to Targeting

The 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN's approach resulted in three primary advances to improve intelligence support to targeting:

**ACE Reorganization to Support Targeting through Ground Order of Battle Expansion.** The 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN reorganized

the ACE from a regionally aligned concept to a functionally aligned concept with clearly established ACE operations, long-term analysis, ground order of battle, ground domain awareness cell, and targeting teams in order to drive targeting and provide the commander with indications and warning intelligence against the pacing threat. The reorganization standardized processes and procedures to ensure the predictability of tasks and to keep the focus on the mission despite daily intelligence requirements. The ACE operations section provides an interface to field requests for information and allows analysts to focus on long-term analysis, ground order of battle, and targeting. The new structure placed 90 percent of its analytical efforts on the People's Republic of China and increased its ground order of battle support by about 300 percent to drive targeting. Targeting data comes from the long-term analysis team and the experiences and expertise of individuals in the ground domain awareness cell that tracks the ground order of battle. Reorganization of the ACE will increase focus, efficiencies, predictability, and the ability to effectively target centers of gravity throughout competition, a transition to crisis, and conflict.


**Pacific PED Center Interoperability.** In support of the USARPAC G-2, and as USARPAC builds its PED capacity, the 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN increased the functionality and synchronization of single-source intelligence. The Pacific PED Center, as USARPAC's contribution to joint targeting, endeavors to maintain critical target custody and provide support to lethal and nonlethal targeting. This requires very narrowly defined requirements prioritization, data flow, and output processes in order to provide near real time targetable data. The battalion continues its mission analysis support to external site build-out and the internal organizational structure and information flow of its single-source intelligence support.

**Bodhi Common Operational Picture and Common Intelligence Picture.** Bodhi is an application that the National Reconnaissance Office developed for visualization, collaboration, and presentation. It allows users to create and establish customized situational awareness and common operational picture views. Bodhi provides a presentation and storytelling capability to enable collaboration and data sharing.<sup>4</sup> The 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN leads working groups that focus on the Bodhi common operational picture and common intelligence picture to leverage the battalion's intelligence and electronic warfare resources. This has resulted in architecture improvements to the SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network and the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System, which ensure data flow from the ACE to USINDOPACOM. The weekly Bodhi working group meetings and the creation of a shared Confluence page for the MIB-T and USARPAC enable synchronization and the team's input into Bodhi's development. To maintain proficiency, Soldiers interact daily with the Bodhi application and participate in a USINDOPACOM J-2 training course. This ensures that there are enough Bodhi-trained operators and helps to improve processes to maintain an updated common operational picture and common intelligence picture for the command.

## Way Forward

The 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN reorganized its ACE and established the Pacific PED Center's initial operational capability in early January 2022. The 205<sup>th</sup> MI BN intends to share lessons learned to determine their relevance for other theaters. As the Army modernizes and prepares for large-scale combat operations, additional opportunities exist for the intelligence warfighting function to increase its presence and request additional force structure. These opportunities require further exploration and evaluation. They include—

- ◆ Determining the delineation of intelligence support between corps, division, and theater.
- ◆ Establishing clear intelligence handover lines.

- ◆ Determining the ability of the expeditionary-military intelligence brigade to provide both multidomain operations-capable and deep-sensing formations to corps and division commanders.
- ◆ Determining the ability of the MIB-T to set the theater and provide an aggressive posture of collection assets for deep sensing.
- ◆ Determining the ability of the Multi-Domain Task Force to serve as the theater army's multidomain operations-capable formation. 

## Endnotes

1. Department of the Army, *Army Multi-Domain Transformation, Ready to Win in Competition and Conflict, Chief of Staff Paper #1* (Washington, DC, 16 March 2021), 8.
2. Department of the Army, Army Doctrine Publication 5-0, *The Operations Process* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office [GPO], 31 July 2019).
3. Department of the Army, Field Manual 6-0, *Commander and Staff Organization and Operations* (Washington, DC: U.S. GPO, 16 May 2022).
4. "GEOINT Services OpenSphere," National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, accessed 23 May 2022, <https://home.gs.mil/trainings/opensphere>.

*LTC Christina Fanitzi serves as the 205<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion commander. Her previous assignments include special assistant to the Army Chief of Staff, White House Fellow, 504<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade operations officer, and 303<sup>rd</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion executive officer. She holds an undergraduate degree from the George Washington University and a master of business administration from The Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth College.*

*MAJ Michael Brady serves as the 205<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion operations officer. His previous assignments include intelligence plans officer at 500<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade-Theater and military intelligence branch assignment officer at Human Resources Command. He holds an undergraduate degree from Strayer University and a master of arts in defense and strategic studies from the U.S. Naval War College.*

*MAJ Brian Wadas serves as the intelligence planner for the 94<sup>th</sup> Air and Missile Defense Command. His last assignment was as the 205<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion executive officer. His previous assignments include brigade S-2, National Training Center intelligence planner and cavalry squadron observer coach/trainer, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry Regiment military intelligence troop commander. He holds an undergraduate degree from Ithaca College and a master of arts in business and organizational security management from Webster University.*

## Contributor

*MAJ Truong Tran serves as the 205<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion executive officer.*



# Geospatial Intelligence Support to Targeting

by Chief Warrant Officer 4 John R. Livesey III

## Introduction

The Global War on Terrorism led to a changed operational environment, forcing the Army to adapt. The lessons learned over time and differences in threat circumstances created a new targeting paradigm. This targeting process was slow, reactive in nature, and required a steady back-and-forth exchange between the various elements of the intelligence and fires sections.

## Khost, Afghanistan, 2005

Forward Operating Base 12 was responsible for operations in the Khost province of Afghanistan. Intelligence reports began filtering in indicating that insurgents had begun massing across the Pakistan border for an attack on a checkpoint manned by a joint garrison of United States and Afghani forces. The garrison commander immediately prioritized the potential threat and tasked the intelligence section with confirming the reports and pinpointing locations of insurgent elements. The commander also ordered the operations and intelligence sections to develop a targeting plan with the intent of protecting the checkpoint.

Over the course of the next 2 days, geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) personnel confirmed multiple insurgent staging areas, each with a sizable number of fighters. They passed the information to the fires section for target development, who in turn generated a request for information to the GEOINT section for additional data necessary to conduct mensuration and a collateral damage estimation. The GEOINT section provided the required intelligence and target development continued.

Twenty-four hours later the target working group briefed the commander. The commander approved the operation, and the insurgent staging areas were struck with multiple volleys from 155mm howitzers. The intelligence section was then tasked with providing post-strike battle damage assessment to confirm that the commander's intent had been met. The entire process took close to a week, and the mission was declared an overwhelming success.

A process like the one in the vignette was repeated hundreds of times during counterinsurgency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan with each unit adding their own unique variations based on their command's preferences. While effective, this system is poorly suited to meet the Army's targeting needs of today in multidomain operations against a peer or near-peer threat.

## The Army's Force Modernization Effort

As U.S. forces spent more time focusing on counterinsurgency operations, Army doctrine also adapted to the insurgent threat. Then, in 2017, FM 3-0, *Operations*, changed the Army's operational focus from counterinsurgency to large-scale combat operations. The Army further solidified this focus on large-scale combat operations against a peer threat with the multidomain operations strategy found in the latest version of FM 3-0 published in October 2022. Multidomain operations are the combined arms employment of joint and Army capabilities to create and exploit relative advantages that achieve objectives, defeat enemy forces, and consolidate gains on behalf of joint force commanders.<sup>1</sup> These operations exist along a continuum that include competition, crisis, and armed conflict. Multidomain operations provide a means to exploit opportunities presented when the threat is destroyed, dislocated, isolated, and disintegrated.<sup>2</sup>

The Army is currently emerged in a massive modernization effort designed to ensure the Army is appropriately investing its time and money to build a force capable of shaping the deep maneuver and fires areas with long-range precision fires and other lethal and nonlethal effects. Changes to align with the tenets of operations (agility, convergence, endurance, depth) are occurring across the Army's DOTMLPF-P<sup>3</sup> spectrum. Some of these changes require innovative solutions, such as changing the unit of action from the brigade combat team to the division, or new long-range precision fires equipment, such as the Army's midrange precision strike missile system; however, not all solutions to the Army's multidomain operations challenges require innovative technology or tactics, techniques, and procedures. For some, more effectively using capabilities we already have is the answer. Targeting is one process that if employed properly (and more specifically, GEOINT support to targeting) can make solving challenges presented by multidomain operations less difficult.

GEOINT, through its support to targeting, can provide a crucial component for success as a defeat mechanism in multidomain operations. However, Army GEOINT has seen little to no change in its current training methodologies that would support multidomain operations. Army GEOINT can immediately affect all four tenets of operations while addressing gaps related to long-range precision fires and Soldier lethality by incorporating joint-level targeting training into the Army's GEOINT training pipeline.

## The Tenets of Multidomain Operations<sup>4</sup>

- ◆ **Agility** – The ability to move forces and adjust their dispositions and activities more rapidly than the enemy.
- ◆ **Convergence** – The concerted employment of capabilities from multiple domains and echelons against combination of decisive points in any domain to create effects against a system, formation, decision maker, or in a specific geographic area.
- ◆ **Endurance** – The ability to persevere over time throughout the depth of an operational environment.
- ◆ **Depth** – The extension of operations in time, space, or purpose to achieve definitive results.

As one of the seven single-source intelligence disciplines, GEOINT provides exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth.<sup>5</sup> GEOINT directly supports the tenets of multidomain operations. When collected and analyzed in a timely manner, GEOINT gives the commander at a minimum locations of adversary personnel, equipment, and logistics pathways. This valuable information provides insight into the operational environment and supports the *agility* to strike and maneuver with a *convergence* of coordinated capabilities across multiple domains. Accurate and timely GEOINT enhances force *endurance* and *depth* by fostering the preservation of combat resources and protection of forces through its support to target development and to battle damage assessments. GEOINT contributes to the commander's overall situational understanding and understanding of the threat's strengths, weaknesses, and disposition.

## The Intelligence Support to Targeting Mission

Targeting provides a key for success in multidomain operations. It creates advantages and opportunities to counter our enemies' capabilities, create depth, and protect friendly formations. Appendix B of FM 2-0, *Intelligence*, outlines tactical tasks for the intelligence warfighting function. One of those tasks is Army Tactical Task (ART) 2.4, "Provide Intelligence Support to Targeting and Information Operations." This task further divides with two targeting specific sub-tasks:

- ◆ ART 2.4.1, "Provide Intelligence Support to Targeting." In this task the intelligence warfighting function has the responsibility for target development and target detection.
- ◆ ART 2.4.3, "Provide Intelligence Support to Combat Assessment." This task requires the intelligence warfighting function to perform physical and functional damage assessments.<sup>6</sup>

These tasks comprise the core of intelligence support to targeting. GEOINT performs a vital function in each of these sub-tasks.

## Geospatial Intelligence Support to Targeting

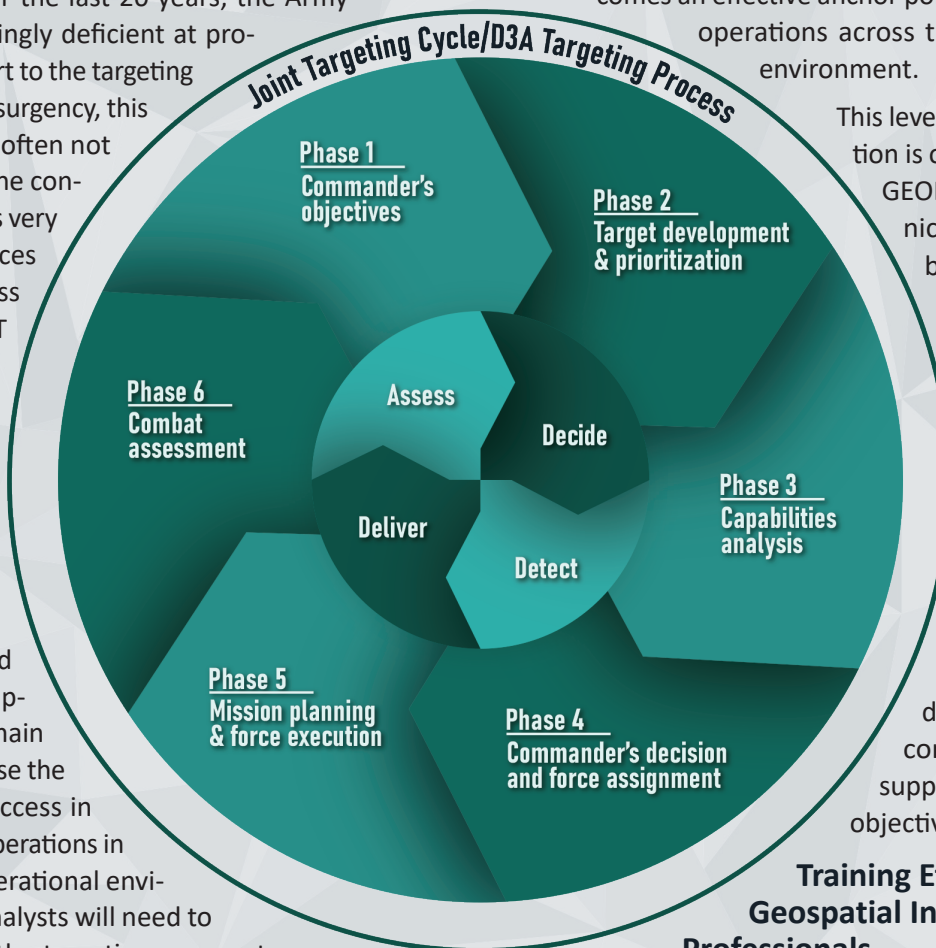
Unfortunately, over the last 20 years, the Army has become increasingly deficient at providing GEOINT support to the targeting process. In counterinsurgency, this type of support was often not necessary because the conflict environment was very reactive, and U.S. forces had dominance across all domains. GEOINT support to targeting primarily consisted of following targets with unmanned aircraft systems and conducting drone strikes. The Army, and joint forces, will require revitalized and refined GEOINT to support future multidomain operations. To increase the Army's chance of success in large-scale combat operations in the multidomain operational environment, GEOINT analysts will need to be fully engaged in the targeting process to counter the threat's antiaccess and area denial capabilities such as integrated air defenses, antisatellite technology, and electromagnetic warfare equipment.

No better set of personnel exists within our formation to perform target development and assessment tasks than the Army's GEOINT professionals—military occupational specialty (MOS) 35G, GEOINT Imagery Analyst, and MOS 350G, GEOINT Imagery Technician. The training these specialists receive embed skills that prepare them to fulfill many of the requirements for intelligence support to targeting and combat assessment. To prepare for future operations, Army GEOINT targeting and combat assessment training must expand to encompass joint targeting standards. An emphasis on joint targeting standards prepares Army GEOINT Soldiers to enable the joint force during armed conflict.

GEOINT analysts that have joint targeting training give commanders, at all echelons, the direct ability to identify and exploit relative advantages in real time. GEOINT analysts assigned to a military intelligence brigade-theater (MIB-T) can supply deep area targeting data to the tactical echelon while simultaneously supporting joint fires. This allows them to support deliberate targeting to shape the deep fight. It also enables GEOINT personnel at division and below to provide

dynamic targeting support to the close fight. The MIB-T becomes an effective anchor point, directly influencing operations across the entire operational environment.

This level of targeting coordination is only possible when the GEOINT analysts and technicians have a common baseline of targeting training. The analysts would be using the same techniques and reporting systems that feed targeting data into both Army and joint fires systems, generating attack orders that provide mensurated coordinates, collateral damage estimates, and combat assessments in support of a commander's objectives.



## Training Effective Geospatial Intelligence Professionals

For GEOINT professionals to meet the requirements of multidomain operations, the Army should implement changes to all three of its training domains: institutional, operational, and self-development.

**Institutional Training.** Institutional training—from initial training and subsequent functional training to professional military education for noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and warrant officers—can prepare GEOINT professionals to perform the critical tasks that are common to both the joint targeting cycle and the Army targeting methodology of decide, detect, deliver, and assess, also known as D3A.

*Entry level training:* The GEOINT Imagery Analyst advanced individual training (enlisted skill level 10) course is implementing the following Army Multi-Domain Targeting Center and Joint Targeting School courses:

- ◆ Target Mensuration Only: Teaches and certifies analysts on multiple mensuration techniques that produce a targetable coordinate for precision-guided weapon systems in support of both dynamic and deliberate targeting.
- ◆ Collateral Damage Estimate: Teaches and qualifies analysts to perform imagery analysis in accordance with the body of joint standards, methods, techniques, and

processes used to conduct collateral damage analysis and produce collateral damage estimates, informing the commander about potential unintended damage and casualties resulting from a weapon strike to the areas surrounding a target.

- ◆ **Combat Assessment:** Teaches and certifies analysts to determine the overall effectiveness of force employment during military operations by performing physical and functional damage assessments, collateral damage assessments, munitions effectiveness assessments, and restrike recommendations using imagery.

These courses are taught over three weeks and will create baseline knowledge for skill level 10 imagery analysts. These Soldiers will be capable of serving across all three Army components and at all echelons supporting the employment of long-range precision fires through GEOINT support to targeting. This will significantly shorten the sensor to shooter time and increase Soldier lethality by enabling one individual to perform multiple steps in the targeting process. The training also creates a common baseline, ensuring the targeting products imagery analysts create are fully interoperable with Army and joint fires systems.

*Noncommissioned officer training:* The Advanced Leader's Course (enlisted skill level 30) should add the Joint Targeting School's Intermediate Target Development course, which teaches NCOs the basic skills needed to develop and database targets to the point where they can supply target significance, description, functional characterization, expectation, critical target elements, and collateral damage considerations. The course builds upon the entry-level imagery work by providing a deeper understanding of how target development and intelligence can support the targeting process while strengthening the typical NCO role of quality control.

*Warrant officer professional military education:* The Warrant Officer Basic Course and Warrant Officer Advanced Course should implement the Joint Targeting Staff Course from the Joint Targeting School, which teaches the integration of operations and intelligence functions through the joint targeting process to provide targeting functions in support of the commander's objectives, to include the various roles within the targeting working group. The course builds upon the base of enlisted levels of training to elevate and better align with the warrant officer's role as the subject matter expert by creating warrant officers who can immediately operate in a joint environment or leverage joint capabilities at their operational echelon.

**Operational Training.** Development of operational GEOINT training needs to occur across all echelons to maintain

currency of skills developed in institutional training while further building skillsets to meet the specific mission requirements of the unit. Operational training should include periodic training events that require GEOINT personnel to perform all aspects of unit targeting requirements using realistic scenarios. Unit warrant officers, NCOs, and enlisted targeting personnel, working in tandem with their counterparts in the fires section, would fulfill their designated duties as defined by their unit's mission essential task list. The training should require the section to perform tasks and create products in an environment that closely emulates what they would experience during real-world targeting operations, exercising all steps in the joint targeting cycle or the D3A methodology.

The events would enable the maintenance and development of GEOINT skills, such as:

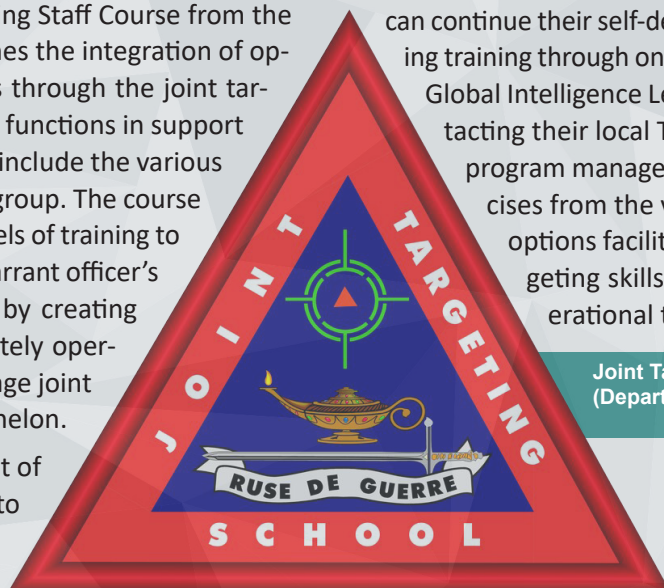
- ◆ Basic tactical identification.
- ◆ Specialized targeting skills in a realistic environment.
- ◆ Annual currency skill requirements for targeting personnel.

Additionally, commanders can use these events to evaluate their unit's readiness and to develop additional training that addresses any identified deficiencies.

A final consideration is the Military Intelligence Training Strategy (MITS) outlined in the TC 2-19.400 series of publications. MITS provides guidance on how to plan, prepare, and execute certification for the military intelligence personnel assigned to the brigade engineer battalion of the brigade combat team. It can, however, be adapted for training and certification at other echelons.


**Self-Development.** Opportunities for GEOINT personnel to conduct geospatial or imagery related self-development training are limited. Creative thinking is necessary to continue training outside of formal venues.

GEOINT professionals at all levels who support targeting can continue their self-development by attending targeting training through online programs like the Advanced Global Intelligence Learning Environment or by contacting their local Target Coordinate Mensuration program manager and requesting practical exercises from the various targeting courses. Both options facilitate maintenance of critical targeting skills between institutional and operational training events.



Joint Targeting School Logo.  
(Department of Defense Graphic)

## Conclusion

The Army will always fight as a member of a joint force. Revitalizing GEOINT training across the training domains will better facilitate intelligence support to targeting. A coordinated, reinforced approach using joint targeting training will ensure that the Army has the capabilities to fulfill the tenets of multidomain operations, to execute long-range precision fires, and to offer increased Soldier lethality. These initiatives are attainable at minimal cost because the courses already exist. The Army only needs to certify instructors and incorporate the training. 

## Endnotes

1. Department of the Army, Field Manual (FM) 3-0, *Operations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office [GPO], 1 October 2022), 1-2.
2. Ibid.
3. DOTMLPF–P: doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership and education, personnel, facilities, and policy.
4. Department of the Army, FM 3-0, *Operations*, 3-2–3-7.
5. Department of the Army, Army Doctrine Publication 2-0, *Intelligence* (Washington, DC: GPO, 31 July 2019), 4-4.
6. Department of the Army, FM 2-0, *Intelligence* (Washington, DC: GPO, 6 July 2018), B-16–B-19.

## References

1. Department of the Army. Army Techniques Publication 3-60, *Targeting*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office, May 7, 2015.
2. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint Publication 3-60, *Joint Targeting*. Washington, DC: The Joint Staff, 28 September 2018.

*CW4 John Livesey is the 35G10 Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Imagery Analyst course manager, Alpha Company, 309<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion, 111<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade, U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, Fort Huachuca, AZ.*

## Contributors

*Ssg Alana N. Marcum is a 35G, GEOINT Imagery Analyst, targeting instructor at the GEOINT Imagery Analyst Advanced Individual Training course, Alpha Company, 309<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion, 111<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade, U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, Fort Huachuca, AZ.*

*Mr. David M. Haney is the 35G, GEOINT Imagery Analyst, targeting program manager and course developer, 309<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Battalion, 111<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade, U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, Fort Huachuca, AZ.*

# FUSING DATA INTO A BATTLE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FOR THE COMMANDER

by Major Jared B. Cohen &  
Chief Warrant Officer 3 Joshua Ryker

## Targeting Decisions Affect Wet Gap Crossing

It was a rainy Sunday morning during the corps warfighter exercise. After 72 hours of deliberate targeting against the enemy, the commanding general asked his staff during the targeting decision board (TDB) if the corps had set conditions for the divisions to conduct their wet gap crossing (WGX). The corps commander looked to the G-2 for an assessment. The G-2 targeting officer (G-2T) and fire support coordinator briefed the overall strength of the enemy and assessed the combat systems removed from the battlefield, but they did not provide an assessment of targeting's overall effects on the enemy's ability to affect the WGX. Based on the number of combat systems removed from the battlefield, the commanding general ordered the division to begin the WGX.

At 0400, the 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) ordered the Multi-Role Bridge Company from the Brigade Engineer Battalion to bridge two 107-meter gaps across the river to enable the division's crossing. The Multi-Role Bridge Company immediately received indirect fire from enemy 9A52s and 2S19s belonging to the 20<sup>th</sup> Integrated Fires Command (IFC), causing heavy casualties and destroying the bridging assets. Additionally, 2S6M air defense artillery (ADA) systems protecting enemy defenses near the WGX destroyed six AH-64 Apache helicopters supporting 1<sup>st</sup> ABCT. The corps deputy commanding general for maneuver, who controlled the fight from the tactical command post (CP), ordered 1<sup>st</sup> ABCT to cease crossing operations and to establish a hasty defense while the division attempted to destroy the enemy ADA and artillery affecting the WGX. The deputy commanding general for maneuver looked to the G-2 and G-3 for an update. He asked why 1<sup>st</sup> ABCT and the combat aviation brigade (CAB) received such heavy casualties from enemy artillery and ADA when the staff briefed all 9A52s and 2S6Ms supporting defenses near the WGX were destroyed.

After reevaluating the battle damage assessment (BDA) provided to the commander, the G-2 realized that several factors led to an inaccurate assessment regarding enemy composition, disposition, and capability with respect to the WGX. First, the G-2T incorrectly assessed the number of combat systems removed from the battlefield. He did not account for decoys on the battlefield, and he counted effects on the same 2S6M and 2S19 battery twice because the CAB and the infantry battalion both reported BDA on the same enemy unit. Second, when the G-2T briefed the commanding general on the number of combat systems removed from the battlefield, he did not delineate between those tasked to affect the WGX and those aligned against the other friendly divisions. Finally, nobody provided the commanding general with a description of what enemy capabilities remained on the battlefield and how the enemy could use those capabilities to interrupt the WGX. As a result, based on the way the G-2 section briefed their BDA, the commanding general believed the corps had met its targeting objectives to enable the WGX when, in reality, the enemy retained the capability to halt the division and force them into a hasty defense.

*Editor's Note: This article first appeared in August 2022 on the publications website of the Center for Army Lessons Learned at <https://www.army.mil/CALL#org-publications>. It has been modified from the original to fit the format of MIPB.*

## Introduction

The preceding vignette highlights the importance of accurately analyzing the damage inflicted upon enemy combat systems by friendly targeting efforts and applying that knowledge to holistically assess the enemy's remaining capability to affect friendly operations. Unfortunately, the lack of a standardized BDA process within Army doctrine hinders a unit's ability to develop an effective BDA framework. At present, units rely on individual experience, commander's guidance, and trial and error to train G-2 analysts on how to collect, refine, and assess BDA during large-scale combat operations. This article serves as a supplement to Army doctrine by describing all elements of BDA to help analysts provide commanders with more than just the number of systems removed from the battlefield. It offers recommendations on how to train and organize the G-2T section and highlights the most effective ways to conduct BDA that support both targeting and the commander's decision-making process.

## What is Battle Damage Assessment?

BDA is the timely and accurate estimate of damage against a predetermined target (enemy weapon systems, personnel, or capabilities) caused by lethal or non-lethal military force.<sup>1</sup> BDA is more than counting the number of casualties or pieces of equipment destroyed. BDA helps answer three questions:

- ◆ Did we destroy targets on the commander's high-pay-off target list (HPTL)? This is targeting effectiveness.
- ◆ If so, does the enemy need to adjust combat power to achieve its objective? This is the enemy's counteraction.
- ◆ Do we need to reattack high-payoff targets (HPTs) to set conditions for mission success? This is reattack criteria.

BDA is broken down into three components to help assess effects on a target:<sup>2</sup>

- ◆ **Physical Damage Assessments:** What was observed or interpreted? The extent of damage to a target.

Example: 2 of 3 x 2S19s destroyed near Objective (OBJ) X-RAY.

- ◆ **Functional Damage Assessments:** Can the enemy target perform its intended mission? This interim assessment must include the estimated time it will take for the enemy to replace or fix the capability.

Example: The remaining 1 x 2S19 vicinity OBJ X-RAY maintains limited capability to effectively target friendly forces at OBJ X-RAY because the enemy cannot mass fires on the WGK. However, 20<sup>th</sup> IFC can reposition a multiple rocket launcher battalion (MRL BN) within two hours to range the WGK.

- ◆ **Target System Assessments:** A broad assessment of the overall impact and effectiveness engagements had against an entire target system capability.

Example: While friendly targeting achieved the desired effects against the 2S19s affecting OBJ X-RAY, it did not destroy all the systems the 20<sup>th</sup> IFC relies upon to support and enable defenses near OBJ X-Ray (CPs, IL220 radars, 9A52s, SA-17s, and 2S6Ms).

Providing an accurate target system assessment is the most critical component to BDA because it helps the commander and staff both to understand the effects against an entire system and to determine if the enemy unit can still accomplish its task. While assessing effects against a target system is a crucial first step toward providing situational understanding, analysts must also understand why BDA is vital to the commander's targeting process. Once analysts understand how BDA supports the targeting process, they can effectively prioritize battle damage reports and use the assessments to develop a shared understanding of the enemy threat.

### Why is Battle Damage Assessment Important?

Commanders utilize BDA to visualize the threat and understand whether conditions are set for units to achieve the next phase of the operation. Accurate BDA contributes to the commander's understanding of risk and assists with identifying windows of opportunity for exploitation. It is a critical component within the commander's decision-making process,

and it requires the G-2 section to provide more than just the assessed number of combat systems destroyed.

BDA must contribute to the commander's understanding of the threat by providing an estimate of remaining enemy capabilities and their ability to disrupt friendly operations in conjunction with a description of how friendly targeting disrupted the enemy's course of action, intentions, and decision-making cycle.<sup>3</sup> When assessing the enemy's remaining critical capabilities, analysts must account for decoys, over reporting, force displacement, and enemy reconstitution or reinforcements to provide an accurate assessment and to refine deliberate targeting operations. Additionally, analysts must assess how long effects of targeting will last. For example, destruction of all 9A52s supporting the battle zone may only provide an 8-hour window before the enemy reinforces the IFC. The commander needs to understand this time constraint to either adjust the operational tempo or to maneuver forces to exploit the opportunity created through targeting.

Limited resources available to units and commanders during large-scale combat operations require detailed information and assessments to enable the best use of all available combat power. Understanding the commander's objectives and desired end state is a critical step to effective collection management, targeting, and BDA.<sup>4</sup> Staffs cannot effectively decide what HPTs to collect against, destroy, and assess in time and space to support the commander's objectives if they do not clearly understand the desired end state. If the G-2 and staff only report numbers and fail to provide an assessment that helps the commander to visualize the threat, the commander will not be able to effectively allocate resources or to determine whether reengagement of HPTs is necessary.

### Establishing the G-2 Targeting Section

Successful units support the commander's decision-making process by effectively organizing the targeting enterprise for combat, utilizing a clearly defined BDA framework and routinely exercising these processes with the same personnel. This begins with organizing the G-2T section.

Although corps and division G-2 sections understand the significance of conducting accurate BDA, they typically do not allocate sufficient personnel, training, or systems to achieve the required level of accuracy and analysis to inform targeting and decision making. Because there is a 35F, Intelligence Analyst, personnel shortage across the Army intelligence enterprise, G-2T sections typically consists of only two to four Soldiers to perform BDA. These analysts often lack sufficient training on the targeting process, the enemy's order of battle, and the unit's approach to BDA to be successful. To build an effective targeting team, the G-2 must first identify Soldiers to serve as BDA analysts and ensure they remain in the position throughout the unit's training and deployment cycle.

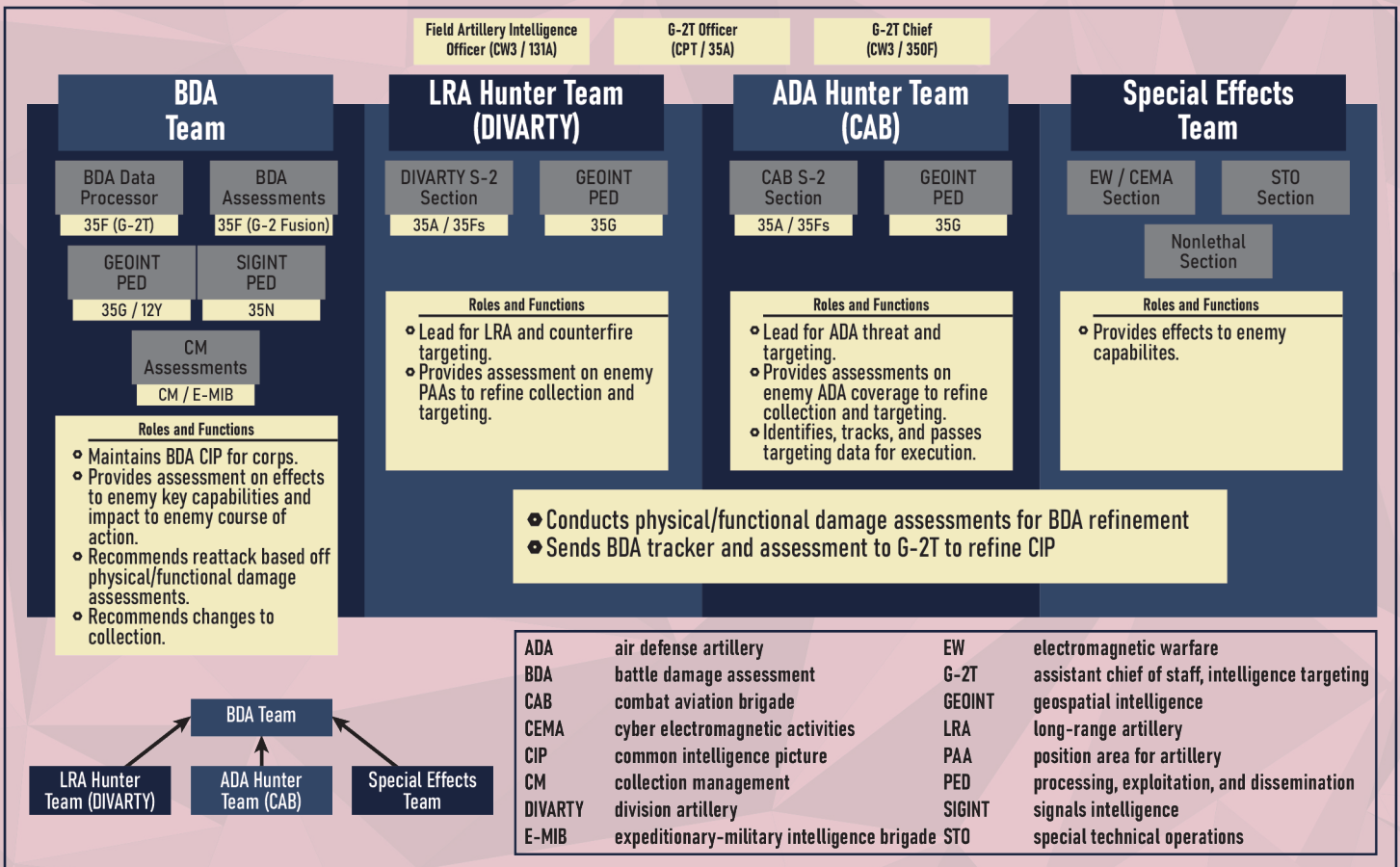


Figure 1. Establishing a G-2 Targeting Section

The targeting section concept depicted in Figure 1 is a way both to establish a G-2T section at a corps or division and to synchronize its efforts with the functional brigades. Once established, units must develop a plan to train targeting section analysts on the following:

- ◆ Enemy order of battle and critical capabilities.
- ◆ Unit methodology for reporting, tracking, and assessing BDA at echelon.
- ◆ Data management tools and processes.
- ◆ BDA's contribution to targeting and situational understanding.

While the G-2T is responsible for the overall management of the BDA common intelligence picture and targeting process, the division artillery or field artillery brigade and the CAB S-2s have responsibilities to submit BDA to higher and analyze the enemy artillery and ADA threat. Synchronizing these efforts provides greater analysis on critical enemy capabilities that threaten the unit's operations since the CAB and division artillery S-2's expertise and primary focus are on those threats. However, to ensure these units fully understand their roles and functions in support of targeting and the BDA process, the G-2 must also clearly define their roles and responsibilities in the G-2 and division tactical standard operating procedures. Once the G-2 section establishes

roles and responsibilities, it must standardize BDA reporting formats and timings to streamline the process and prevent double counting or gaps in physical damage reporting to the greatest extent possible.

### Battle Damage Assessment Reporting Requirements

BDA reporting is fast paced and can quickly overwhelm an analyst if procedures are not established, disseminated in orders, and adhered to by all units and enablers within the unit's area of operation. Accepting multiple BDA reporting formats increases the risk of duplicate battle damage reports, creating over reporting and inaccurate assessments. Units should implement a standardized automation process to ingest reports (C104 and C119 BDA reports) in the Distributed Common Ground System-Army and create a BDA tracker that at a minimum includes the following:

- ◆ Date-time group and mission number.
- ◆ Enemy unit, either assessed or confirmed.
- ◆ Military Grid Reference System coordinates. This helps with unit correlation and where effects occurred on the battlefield.
- ◆ Tasked detection and delivery asset. This ensures tasking of assets for BDA.
- ◆ The unit who reported BDA, to include a point of contact if further clarification is required.



- ◆ Effects against the target (physical/functional damage assessment).
- ◆ Include measures of effectiveness to expand assessments beyond simple order of battle charts depicting physical damage.
- ◆ How the unit confirmed the initial BDA. (What collection asset observed the BDA?)
  - ◆ Green = BDA confirmed by a collection asset.
  - ◆ Yellow = BDA needs to be confirmed/reconfirmed.
  - ◆ Red = there were no effects.
- ◆ Recommended reattack criteria based on enemy attrition requirements.

While trackers, such as the one depicted in Figure 2, help consolidate data for the G-2T analysts to process, BDA charts also help analysts to describe effects achieved on enemy capabilities. For example, whether the unit destroyed an entire target system capability killing friendly formations and what critical capabilities remain. These charts help refine targeting and set conditions for current and future operations. These products should be standalone and used as briefing tools in the targeting working group (TWG). BDA charts should also provide enough detail for the commander and staff to inform their decisions. All BDA products must have a date-time group to prevent the staff from using obsolete data when developing assessments. Additionally, units must establish a PACE<sup>5</sup> plan to disseminate the reports promptly.

12 COR		NO %-BDE 3 STAND ALONE							
45 REC BDE	UNIT	1 REC BN	2 REC BN	3 TANK BN	4 MEI BN	6 FA BN	6 ADA BN	FIRE 8 RADAR 8/C2	ADA RADAR 8/C2
	EQP	BMP, BRDM	BMP, BRDM	T90A	BMP	2S19	256M1	PRP4	PPRU
	AUTH	3.1	31	30	50	18	18	9	1
	OH	3.1	0	30	0	0	18	9	1
%									
105 AT BDE	UNIT	1 AT BN	2 AT BN	3 AT BN	4 AT BN	6 ADA BN			
	EQP	2S25	2S25	2S25	2S25	256M1			
	AUTH	24	24	24	24	12			
	OH	24	24	24	24	12			
	%								
364 TANK BTG	UNIT	1 TANK BN	2 TANK BN	3 TANK BN	4 MEI BN	6 FA BN	6 ADA BN	FIRE 8 RADAR 8/C2	ADA RADAR 8/C2
	EQP	T90A	T90A	T90A	BMP	2S19	256M1	PRP4	PPRU
	AUTH	30	30	30	50	18	18	9	1
	OH	30	30	30	50	18	18	9	1
	%								

Figure 2. Example Battle Damage Assessment Tracker

### How to Read a BDA Scorecard

Data: # Lethal Engagements  
Source: JFACC / JFMCC / JFLCC or CAB / FAB / AIR  
OPR: G3 Fires

EW	CAB 0	FAB 2	AIR 0	NAI T004
CEMA	II IFC 9A52			ELINT
MISO				SIGINT
Radar	6 / 12 (18)			HUMINT

Data: EW Source: MDTF OPR: Corps G39

Data: Jamming Source: ATO OPR: Corps G39

Data: MISO Source: ATO OPR: Corps G39

Data: Radar Acquisition Source: CF HQ OPR: CF HQ

Data: NAI Coverage TGT Source: G2 Collection

Data: Attrition Goal Level Source: G2 / MDTF

Data: Collection Activities Source: G2 / MDTF

Data: Unit Name / Type / % Source: EOBB OPR: G2T / Fires Targeting

Data: # Critical Systems destroyed / required attrition rate (total systems in formation) Source: BDA

100-81%	80-61%	60-41%	40-21%	<20%
---------	--------	--------	--------	------

EW	Air 3	Navy 0	Land 1	NAI T004
CEMA	75%			ELINT
MISO	215	9A52	50%	
Radar	9 / 18 (36)			HUMINT

Summary of Scorecard: 1-215 is at 75% of 9A52 systems. There is an agreed upon contract of attrition to 50% combat strength. 9x systems have been destroyed of the 18x needed to reach the attrition contract. There are a total of 36x 9A52s in that formation. The target is being monitored in NAI T004 and there are ELINT and SIGINT sensors collecting on the system. The target has been attacked by 1x surface to surface mission, 3x air to surface missions, successful EW and CEMA effects with unknown MISO and Radar effects. The Corps will continue to target 9x 9A52s from the 215th to achieve attrition goals to enable division operations.

This example BDA scorecard is a way to provide detailed information to the commander on effects to enemy capabilities. The scorecard shows the assets used to detect the enemy, how the unit delivered effects against the enemy, how many critical systems remain, and if the unit achieved its attrition goal to set conditions. The scorecard also has analyst comments at the bottom to summarize if targeting disrupted or destroyed the enemy's ability to use the asset or if future targeting is required to support the commander's desired end state. Having an established common reporting format that feeds an effective BDA tracker will help facilitate discussion in working groups and assist with setting targeting priorities.

ATO	air tasking order	G-39	assistant chief of staff, information operations
BDA	battle damage assessment	GEOINT	geospatial intelligence
BDE	brigade	HUMINT	human intelligence
CAB	combat aviation brigade	HQ	headquarters
CEMA	cyber electromagnetic activities	IFC	integrated fires command
CF	coalition forces	JFACC	joint force air component command
ELINT	electronic intelligence	JFLCC	joint force land component command
EOBB	electronic order of battle	JFMCC	joint force maritime component command
EW	electromagnetic warfare	MDTF	multidomain task force
FA	field artillery	MISO	military information support operations
FAB	field artillery brigade	NAI	named area of interest
G-2	assistant chief of staff, intelligence	OPR	office of primary responsibility
G-2T	assistant chief of staff, intelligence targeting	S-2	battalion or brigade intelligence staff officer
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations	SIGINT	signals intelligence

## Battle Damage Assessment Working Group

Once battle damage reports are processed, units normally do not have a working group or system to refine BDA with subordinate units and higher headquarters. Often, the G-2 discusses BDA during the G-2 Synch or TWG because there are already too many meetings and not enough time for work. While this avoids creating another forum, these meetings do not provide ample time to review BDA discrepancies, remaining BDA requirements, and future operations that require BDA collection. Successful units conduct BDA working groups that meet before the TWG and TDB to allow enablers to refine assessments of the enemy's strength, of the impacts on the enemy commander's critical capabilities (i.e., HPTs) and systems, and of the enemy commander's reaction based off achieved targeting effects. Additionally, the BDA working group enables the collection manager to synchronize collection assets before the TWG for BDA, reattack requirements, or target development based on physical and functional damage assessments. Synchronizing assets and targeting requirements will ensure the unit achieves the required air tasking order (ATO) effects. At a minimum, subordinate unit targeting officers, field artillery intelligence officers, collection enablers, collection managers, and Combined Forces Air Component Command liaison officers must attend the working group to achieve the desired inputs and outputs for the meeting. Figure 3 outlines the intent and purpose of a BDA working group, an example agenda, and inputs and outputs for the meeting. The required outputs include collection requirements and reattack recommendations that feed directly into the subsequent collection management (CM) working group and TWG.

### Role of Collection in the Battle Damage Assessment Process

Planning and balancing collection requirements for targeting, BDA, and situational understanding in advance helps ensure assets are available at the required time and location for HPT detection. Additionally, it prevents the unit from dynamically retasking assets to search for HPTs instead of collecting BDA to refine situational understanding.<sup>6</sup> While tasking assets for BDA collection is vital to understanding the threat, it will limit available assets for target development and acquisition. The CM working group verifies coverage of collection requirements and synchronizes assets for situational understanding, target development, and BDA collection. The working group also helps the G-2 develop indicators for the collection plan prior to collection. This is crucial to timely assessments, especially if observation of the damage or effect is required. Indicators allow analysts to—

- ◆ Identify critical targets quickly.
- ◆ Task resources capable of collecting the required information.

**Purpose:** Review battle damage to provide accurate assessments that inform the targeting process and the commander's decision making.  
**Intent:** Coordinate and deconflict BDA to develop a common intelligence picture (CIP) on division/corps effects to enemy capabilities. Synchronize collection for successful HPT and BDA collection. Identify recommended enemy reattack criteria for TWG based off physical and functional damage assessments to achieve required ATO "Kill Contract" effects.  
**Frequency:** 2x daily, prior to TWG and TDB (enable time to make changes to BDA and enemy situation).

**Chair:** G-2T or Fusion Chief

**Lead:** G-2T

**Attendees:**

- G-2T team (at echelon)
- Field Artillery Intelligence Officer
- CM
- E-MIB (BDA or CM Assessments section)
- Targeting enablers (EW, CEMA, Nonlethal, STO etc.)
- Fires Targeting Officer
- G-35 Representative

**Inputs/Actions:**

- Review BDA discrepancies at echelon to refine BDA CIP.
- Did we achieve BDA effects required for ATO "Kill Contract"?
- Was collection focus correct? (Did we find HPTs?)
- Recommended adjustments to collection for BDA support.
- Recommended reattack criteria to set conditions.

**Outputs (Feeds TWG and TDB):**

- BDA common intelligence picture (CIP) at echelon on effects to enemy capabilities (physical / functional assessments).
- Recommended collection requirements to support targeting and BDA collection.
- Recommendations for reattack based off physical and functional damage assessments. (Did we achieve desired effects and conditions against the enemy?)

**Agenda:**

**SWO:** Impacts to planned collection or targeting missions.

**G-2T (at echelon):** Review BDA discrepancies at echelon to refine BDA CIP. (Did we achieve BDA effects?)

**G-2 Target Officer:** 24–48 hour enemy assessment focused on changes that impact agreed upon ATO "Kill Contract."

- What effects did we have on enemy capabilities and how will enemy react?

**G-35:** Changes to division/corps mission.

**G-2 CM/E-MIB:** Was collection focus correct? (Did we find HPTs?)

- Recommended adjustments to collection for BDA support.

**G-2T (at echelon):** Recommendations for reattack based off physical and functional damage assessments. (Did we achieve desired effects and conditions against the enemy?)

ATO	air tasking order
BDA	battle damage assessment
CEMA	cyber electromagnetic activities
CIP	common intelligence picture
CM	collection management
E-MIB	expeditionary-military intelligence brigade
EW	electromagnetic warfare
G-2T	assistant chief of staff, intelligence targeting
G-35	assistant chief of staff, operations and plans
HPT	high-payoff target
STO	special technical operations
SWO	staff weather officer
TDB	targeting decision board
TWG	targeting working group

Figure 3. Battle Damage Assessment Working Group

- ◆ Identify best collection times.
- ◆ Provide specific changes in activity the sensor should collect.
- ◆ Assess how the change in activity impacts the target's functional status.

Once BDA is collected, the G-2T and Fusion sections conduct analysis to determine if the unit achieved the desired effects from targeting. These results must be discussed in the BDA working group and included in the G-2T's TWG assessment to determine if reattack or adjustments to the collection plan are required.<sup>7</sup>

The example intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance plan in Figure 4 is a method of ensuring adequate coverage for all the collection focus areas. It provides an appropriate allocation of collection assets to support target development, BDA, and situational understanding, as well as a clear identification of collection gaps and risk mitigation measures prior to each TWG and TDB. The collection manager uses the TWG and CM working group to prepare the assessment and collection requirements for the commander and staff in the TDB.

## Turning Battle Damage into Combat Assessments for the Commander

Outcomes from the BDA and CM working group assist the G-2T analysts with fusing battle damage reports into detailed assessments that facilitate targeting. The commander's HPTL by phase of the operation clearly delineates enemy capabilities important to the commander and informs analysts what critical enemy capabilities will significantly contribute to the friendly course of action when destroyed.<sup>8</sup> G-2T analysts must prioritize battle damage reports based on the HPTL and use the data to assess impacts against the enemy. Analysts must also focus on assessing the enemy's remaining critical capabilities. The G-2T must account for decoys, force displacement, and the enemy's ability to reconstitute or reinforce units in order to provide an accurate assessment and to refine deliberate targeting for current and future operations. Similar to the U.S. Army, adversaries will attempt to replace losses in combat power and capability to prevent the loss from disrupting operations.

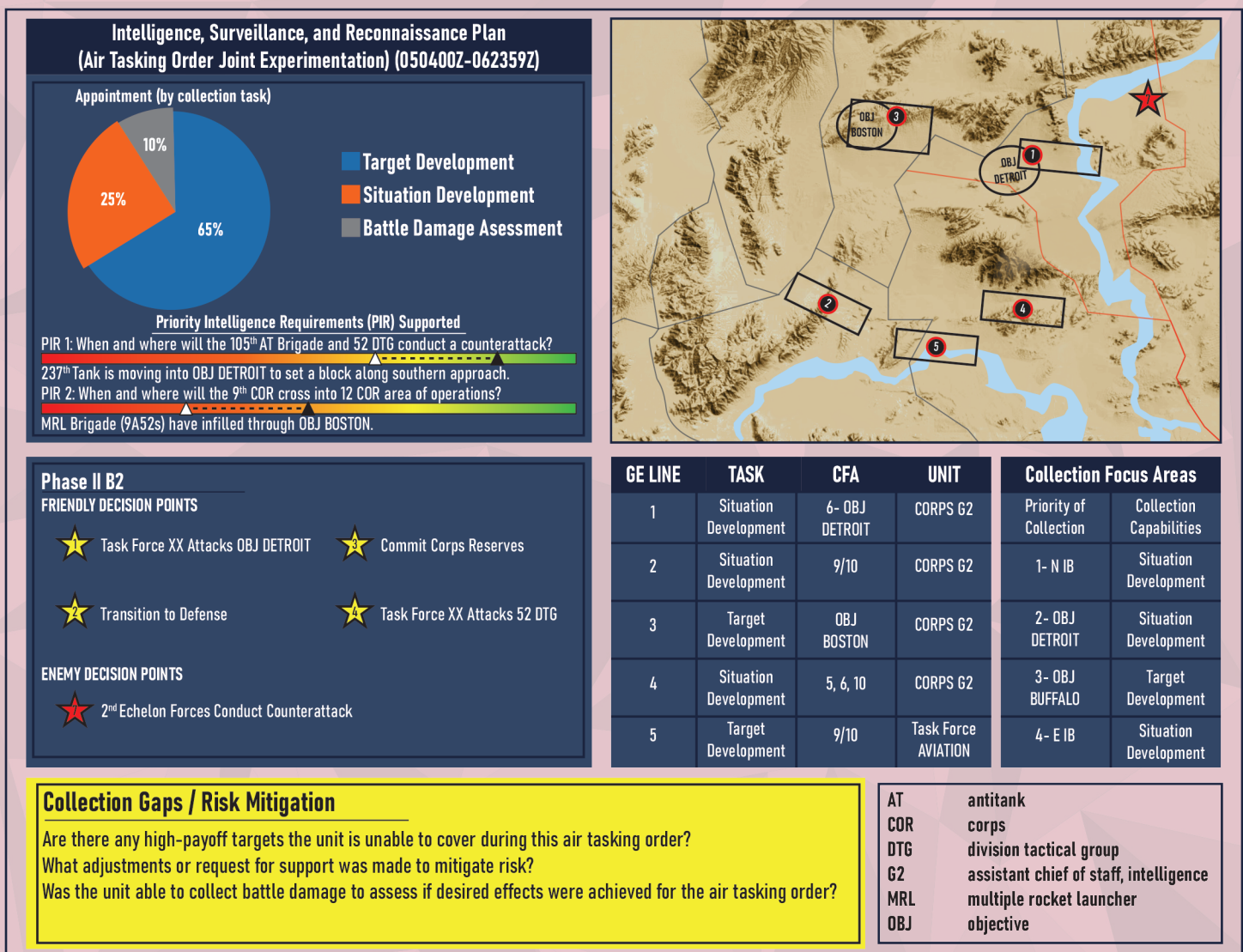


Figure 4. Example Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Plan

G-2T analyst should develop combat assessment products, like the one shown in Figure 5, that provide the commander with a visual depiction of the effects targeting had on the enemy and how the enemy will react to mitigate or replace the combat losses. These assessments are crucial to helping the commander determine if reengagement is necessary before moving assets for follow-on targeting efforts. These products, along with the G-2's verbal description, must include the critical components of physical damage, functional damage, and target system assessment to inform the commander and staff if the enemy can employ its capabilities to disrupt the mission.<sup>9</sup>

At a minimum, a 24–48-hour combat assessment must include the following details:

- ◆ Effects achieved on enemy capabilities (BDA, account for decoys and over reporting).
- ◆ Targeting impacts to the enemy's course of action and decision making.
- ◆ Enemy's reaction to prevent combat power loss from disrupting their course of action (account for asset displacement and ability to reconstitute or reinforce units).
- ◆ Recommendations for reattack based on shaping requirements and situational understanding. (What enemy capabilities need to be disrupted or destroyed for mission success?)
- ◆ Timeline of when we will achieve conditions against the enemy to enable the commander's decision making and mission success.

The staff uses the assessment to articulate effects against the enemy in time and space, prioritize remaining critical enemy capabilities to target in future ATOs, and adjust the operational timeline, when necessary. The vignette, below, is an example of how combat assessments inform the commander's decisions.

### Wet Gap Crossing Combat Assessment

Ma'am we have destroyed 1 x MRL BN CP, 2 x 1L219 radars, 18 x 9A52s, 6 x 2S19s, and 3 x 2S6Ms supporting defenses along the wet gap, preventing 20<sup>th</sup> IFC from massing fires and protecting HTPs near the WGX [What]. We have achieved conditions against the enemy 24 hours earlier than previously assessed to enable 3ID to cross the wet gap. We have approximately 6 hours until OSC-S reinforces defenses with an additional MRL BN and 2S6M company [So What]. Therefore, between now and 1800, 3 CAB will have air superiority to target remaining enemy defenses and the enemy will not be able to mass fires with long range artillery against 3ID [Which Means]. We recommend conducting the WGX in the next 4–6 hours to take advantage of disrupted enemy capabilities and to prevent the enemy from reinforcing their defenses along the WGX with obstacles, artillery, and ADA [Recommendation].

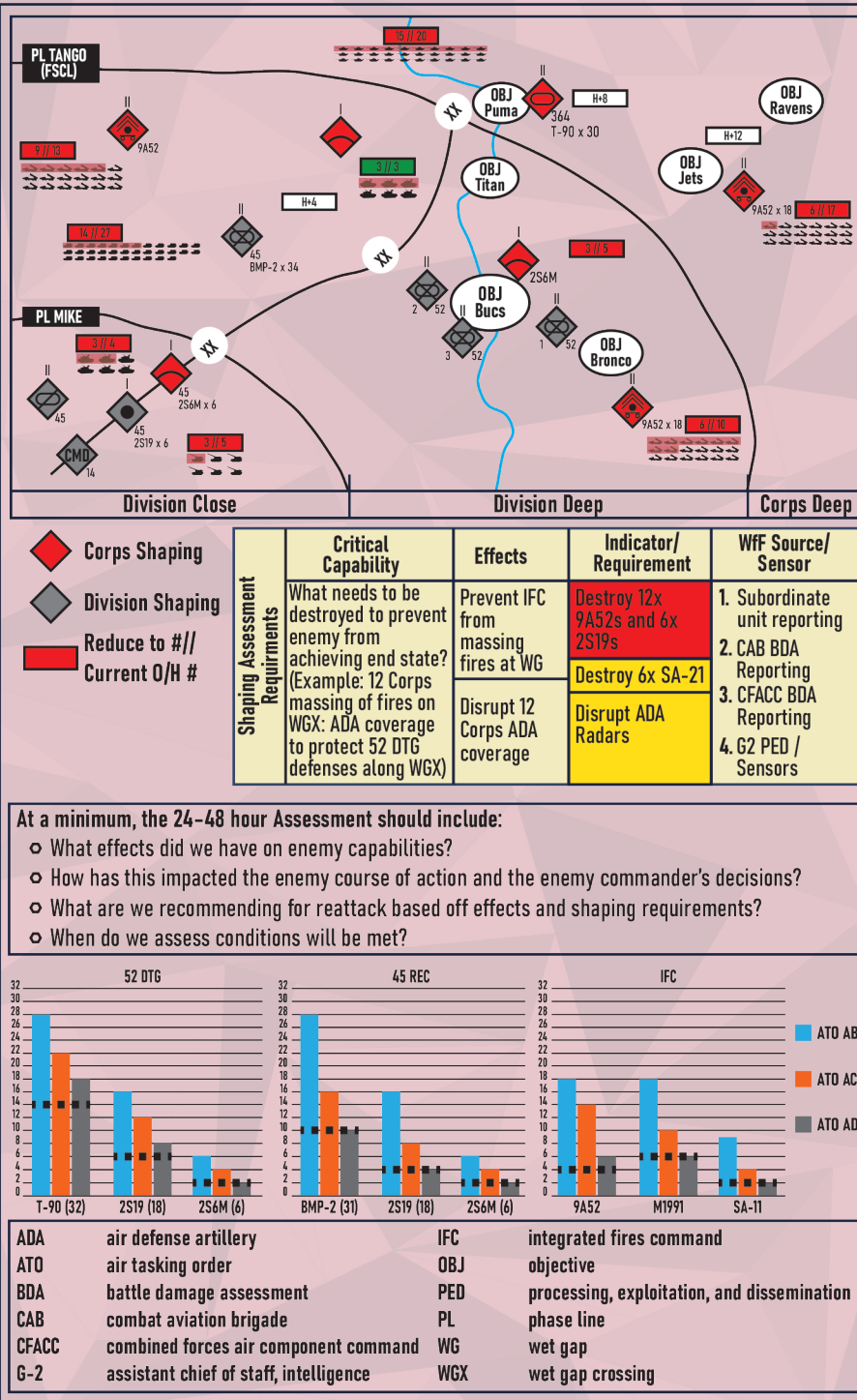


Figure 5. Combat Assessment Tool

Presenting comprehensive combat assessments that include the what, so what, which means, and recommendation during the TWG and TDB highlight the effects achieved on enemy capabilities and provides a timeframe for how long it will take the enemy to replace the capability. This analysis informs the G-3 of opportunities against the enemy and recommends changes to the operational timeline to synchronize targeting and enable the commander's decisions.

## Roles and Responsibilities of the Commander and Staff

The TWG and TDB synchronize all staff efforts in support of the targeting discussed in this article. The TWG supports the TDB by reviewing initial collection requirements, as required, and prioritizing targets based on the commander's guidance during the previous decision board.<sup>10</sup> Critical to the TWG is the integration of crucial targeting enablers at the action officer level that will assist in achieving desired targeting effects. The TWG also determines the targets that require BDA. Units should select only the most critical targets since valuable collection assets and analytic capability must be diverted to perform BDA.

Prior coordination in the BDA and CM working groups will help facilitate discussion and provide the necessary analysis for planning and allocating resources in the TWG. The G-2 section plays a critical role in providing threat assessments of the enemy, allowing other staff sections and enablers to determine how to employ capabilities in support of targeting efforts (See Figure 6, on the next page).

During the TWG, the G-2 should brief the following:<sup>11</sup>

- ◆ Enemy situation and upcoming assessed enemy decision points (combat assessment).
- ◆ BDA from the previous ATO and its impact on the enemy course of action.
  - ◆ Reattack recommendations, if the unit did not achieve the desired effects.
- ◆ Predictive 24–72-hour assessment of the enemy most likely course of action, most dangerous course of action, and how the enemy will react.
  - ◆ Assessed and confirmed dispositions of the HPTs within the ATO timeline.
  - ◆ Recommended changes and updates to the HPTL.
  - ◆ Recommended changes to priority intelligence requirements (PIR) for the commander's approval (staff reviewed).
  - ◆ Current and proposed changes to the information collection plan.

Once the G-2 section provides its assessment, enablers and staff must provide inputs on integrating their capabilities or resources to support the targeting efforts. Staff sections

and enablers need to apply critical thought and foresight to assist the planning efforts and influence the G-2's assessment. The enemy threat is constantly evolving because of operational variables. If time allows, the G-2 needs to notify the staff regarding critical enemy threat updates before the TDB, especially if it negatively affects the plan developed in the TWG. Units must avoid using the TWG as a rehearsal for the TDB. Doing so prevents enablers and staff sections from brainstorming and synchronizing effects delivered against a target, degrading targeting efforts.

The TDB is one of the few opportunities for the staff to provide the commander with an accurate assessment of the threat and how the unit plans to defeat the enemy and accomplish the mission. The TDB is not an information brief. Instead, the staff receives guidance and decisions from the commander that drive future planning, allocation of resources, and targeting operations. Staffs must use the TDB to seek clarification. Units fail when they do not seek clarification on the commander's guidance. Some commander-level decisions the staff should request are:

- ◆ Approval to reallocate commander's critical assets to support targeting.
- ◆ Changes to the HPTL and/or reprioritizing HPTs.
- ◆ Approval for updated commander's critical information requirements (PIRs and friendly force information requirements).
- ◆ Changes to the operating tempo, if required.

Commanders can be extremely helpful in acquiring additional resources from higher headquarters to achieve desired effects. During the TDB, the staff must articulate support requests for the commander to pursue during their dialogue with the higher headquarters commander. Requests for support should only occur after the staff has completed the "science" behind the request and all staff-to-staff coordination is exhausted.

A running estimate that provides an assessment in time and space is beneficial to help the commander retain the analysis provided during a lengthy TDB. The G-2 Fusion section should be responsible for developing the intelligence running estimate for the commander. While running estimates are based on a commander's preferred method to receive information, the running estimate should include:

- ◆ Enemy combat strength by echelon.
- ◆ Enemy most likely course of action and most dangerous course of action.
- ◆ If the enemy is on plan to achieve the course of action.
- ◆ Risks the enemy poses to friendly force operations.

- ◆ G-2's recommended focus against the enemy.
- ◆ Future enemy decision points by ATO.

Accurate BDA and communication between enablers and subordinate units will help ensure estimates provide necessary analysis for the commander to visualize the threat.

## Conclusion

The fast and constantly evolving environment during large-scale combat operations requires well-trained analysts with systems in place to quickly capture and analyze data that refine assessments to support targeting and the commander's decision making. Similar to friendly force combat slants, BDA will never be 100 percent accurate. Nevertheless, successful units develop a BDA framework that assist with the commander's visualization of the threat to make informed decisions and synchronize operations. When units employ a comprehensive BDA process that incorporates the key ideas and recommendations discussed in this article, commanders will more effectively visualize the threat, allocate resources, and adjust friendly operations to mitigate risk and exploit opportunities. 🌟

<p>The G-2 supports the targeting process by...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <b>Decide-"What are my targets?"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Targeting working group products.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ High-payoff targets to target in time and space.</li> <li>◦ Effects on enemy capabilities (battle damage assessment).</li> <li>◦ Updates to enemy course of action and decisive points.</li> <li>◦ Recommended reattack criteria.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ <b>Detect-"Where are my targets?"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Collection management working group synchronizes collection to find and fix.</li> <li>◦ High-payoff targets based on guidance from targeting working group/tactical database.</li> <li>◦ PED analysts send targets to field artillery intelligence officer for execution.</li> </ul> </li> <li>◦ <b>Assess-"Did we achieve our effects?"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Battle damage assessment helps determine enemy's combat effectiveness and remaining capabilities.</li> <li>◦ Is reengagement necessary before moving to the next objective?</li> <li>◦ Helps G-3 manage operating tempo.           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Opportunities to exploit success.</li> <li>◦ Delay operations based on reattack requirements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p>ELINT FFAHQ G-2 G-2T G-3 GMTI JAGIC NTISR PED TVA</p>	<p>electronic intelligence free-fire area headquarters assistant chief of staff, intelligence assistant chief of staff, intelligence targeting assistant chief of staff, operations ground moving target indicator joint air-ground integration center nontraditional intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance processing exploitation, and dissemination technical vulnerability assessment</p>

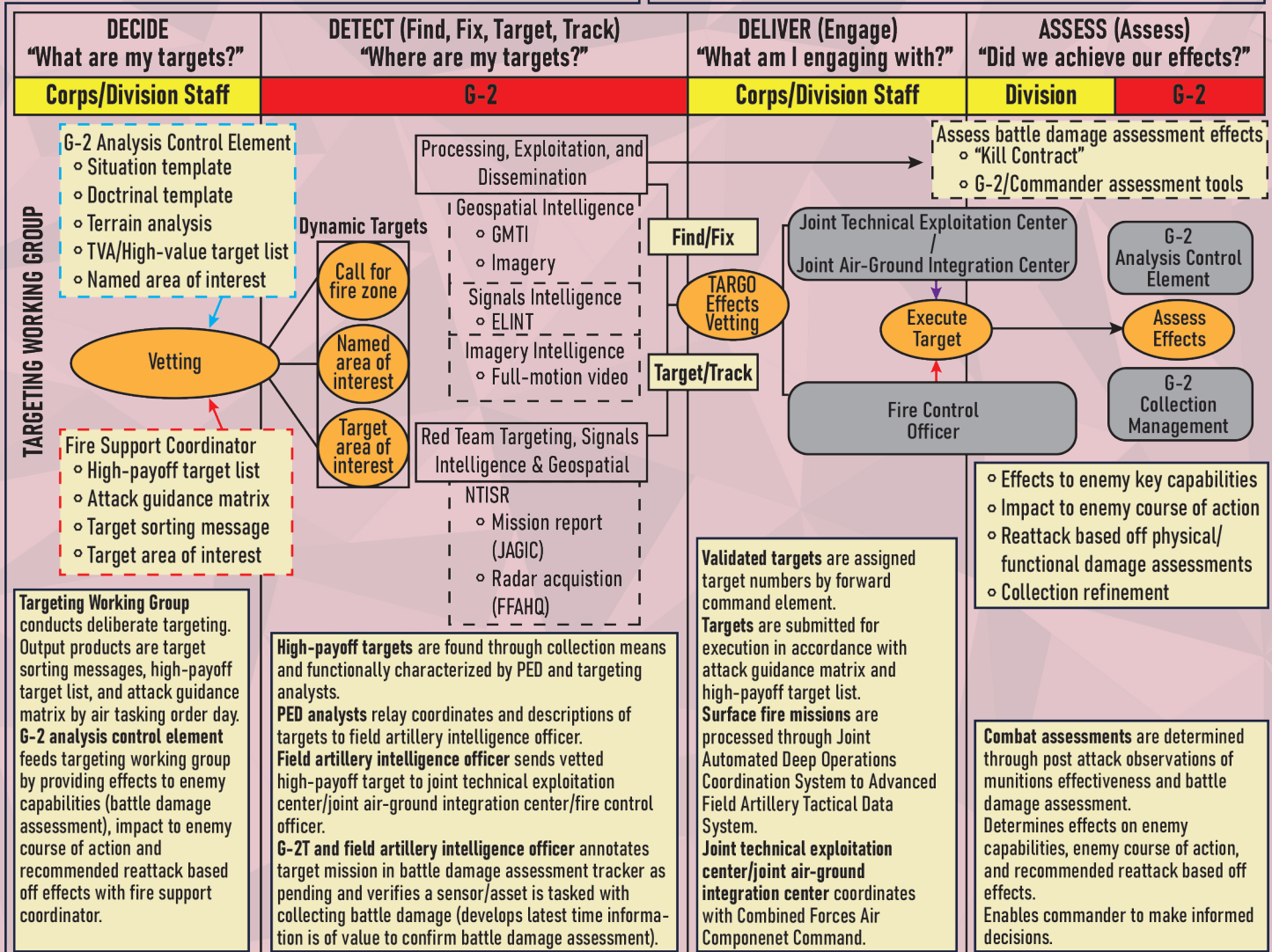


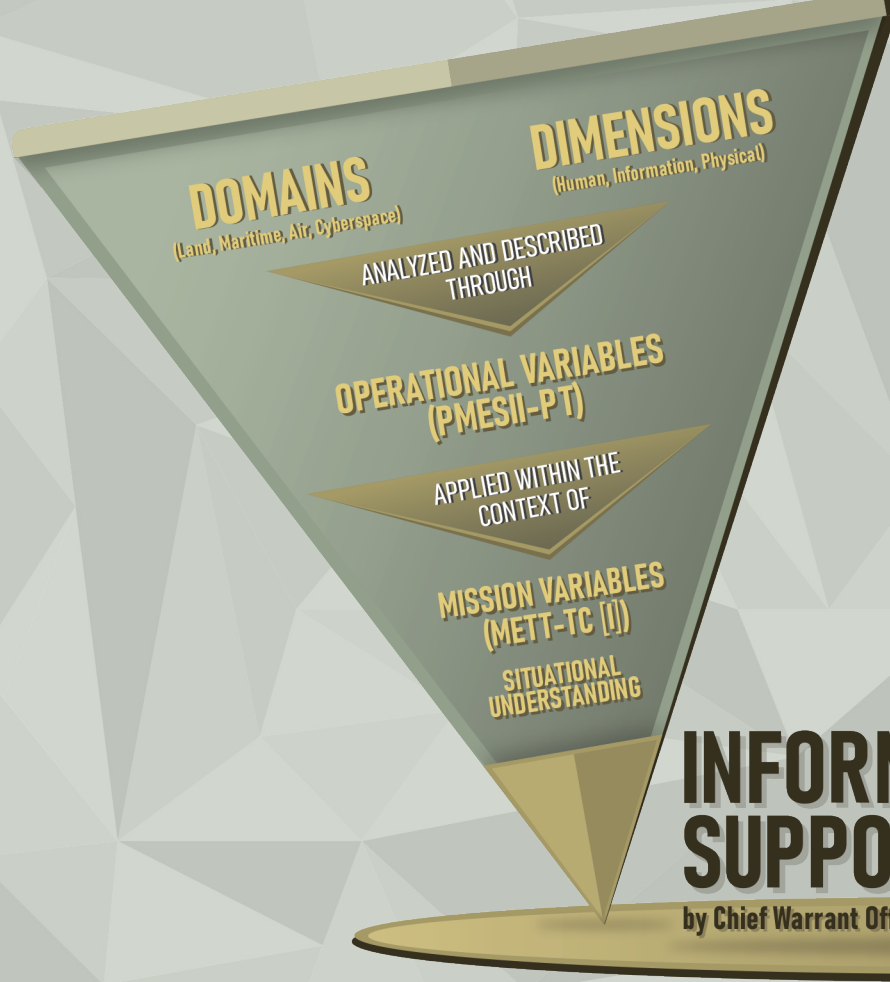
Figure 6. G-2 Support to Targeting Process

## Endnotes

1. Department of the Army, Army Techniques Publication (ATP) 3-60, *Targeting* (Washington, DC: Government Publishing Office [GPO], 07 May 2015), 2-14.
2. *Ibid.*, 2-15.
3. *Ibid.*, 2-14–2-15.
4. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3162.02, *Methodology for Combat Assessments* (Washington, D.C.: The Joint Staff, 08 March 2019), B-1.
5. A PACE plan establishes primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency methods of communications for each warfighting function, typically from higher to lower echelons. Department of the Army, Field Manual 6-0, *Commander and Staff Organization and Operations* (Washington, DC: GPO, 16 May 2022), 6-8.
6. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-60, *Joint Targeting* (Washington, DC: The Joint Staff, 28 September 2018), D-3.
7. Department of the Army, ATP 3-60, *Targeting*, 2-15.
8. *Ibid.*, 2-2.
9. *Ibid.*, 2-15.
10. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Publication 3-60, *Joint Targeting*, III-7.
11. Department of the Army, ATP 3-60, *Targeting*, 4-15.

*MAJ Jared Cohen is an intelligence observer coach/trainer for the Mission Command Training Program (MCTP) at Fort Leavenworth, KS. He previously served as the 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division analysis and control element chief; 3<sup>rd</sup> Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division S-2; and the Regional Command South Afghanistan G-2 targeting officer. He has served in multiple intelligence positions at the tactical and operational levels deploying to both Iraq and Afghanistan.*

*CW3 Joshua Ryker is currently an intelligence observer coach/trainer for MCTP at Fort Leavenworth, KS. He previously served as I Corps G-2 targeting, collections and operations manager; Joint Special Operations Task Force-Afghanistan fusion chief; 201<sup>st</sup> Expeditionary-Military Intelligence Brigade all-source intelligence technician, 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division fusion chief; and most recently 3<sup>rd</sup> Security Force Assistance Brigade senior intelligence analyst. He has served in multiple intelligence positions at the tactical and operational level with several deployments to both Iraq and Afghanistan.*



# INFORMATION COLLECTION SUPPORT TO TARGETING

by Chief Warrant Officer 3 Trent Taylor and Warrant Officer 1 Evan Lipp

## Introduction

Operations and intelligence are interdependent functions. Intelligence drives the conduct of operations, and the requirements of operations direct the focus of information collection. Imagine planning an advance without confirming through a collection asset the threat's current strength and disposition. Or, planning a mission to create desired effects on a high-value target without surveillance in place to confirm the target's location. The information collection tactical tasks and missions—reconnaissance, surveillance, intelligence operations, and security operations<sup>1</sup>—support the decision-making process of commanders and operations planners. Synchronization between the intelligence and operations staffs will be crucial to overcoming the challenges of large-scale ground combat operations against peer threats and the competition for limited collection assets at every echelon.

The commander drives collection management. The collection management team, in coordination with the staff, manages the intelligence requirements, prepares the collection management plan, and coordinates with the operations staff for tasking and directing collection. The commander also depends on the intelligence warfighting function to answer collection requirements. The intelligence staff does this by supporting the military decision-making process (MDMP), providing intelligence preparation of the battlefield products, supporting the information collection effort, and supporting the targeting effort.<sup>2</sup>

Collection requirements should be layered and integrated across echelons. Integration occurs both vertically and horizontally through a myriad of systems, capabilities, and efforts to obtain the information the commander needs to quickly make decisions. Layering ensures use of the limited collection assets to their best advantage as mutual support activities can share requirements. As part of the collection management effort, collection and analysis elements should disseminate information and intelligence to forward units to achieve the greatest effects. This information is meant to provide situational awareness and force protection to maneuver elements, as well as inform the targeting process against deliberate, dynamic, and time sensitive targets.

Accurate and timely information will result in creating desired effects based on the commander's targeting guidance.<sup>3</sup> After target engagement, analysts conduct battle damage assessment to confirm that the desired effects were achieved, to determine if target reengagement is necessary, and to inform forward units how they should proceed.

How effective the Army is at targeting will significantly affect how successful U.S. forces are at achieving military objectives. Currently, the Army is not postured to effectively conduct information collection in the deep area during large-scale combat operations that target antiaccess and area denial systems.<sup>4</sup> Army intelligence must adapt existing capabilities and leverage all available resources to include expanding collaboration with allies and partners.



## Collection Management During Large-Scale Ground Combat Operations

As the Army transitions to the multi-domain operations concept with a focus on large-scale combat operations, the change in how we think about the Army operating within the contexts of competition below armed conflict, crisis, and conflict must include a change in how we think about information collection. The chaotic nature of large-scale ground combat operations will place a greater demand on the information collection effort and strain available collection assets. Army forces will also contend with peer threats capable of employing long-range fires and denying freedom of airspace, compounded by the potential of a disconnected, intermittent, and limited communications environment.

During hostilities, U.S. forces will not always have the freedom to employ aerial collection assets in the same manner they were employed in past operations because of high levels of risk. These collection capabilities may be relegated to rear area support and tasked with monitoring logistic routes, non-combatant evacuations, or enemy special operations elements operating in non-contiguous battle spaces until friendly forces gain a position of relative advantage or window of opportunity. During this time, information collection will be almost entirely dependent upon the land and space domains to support the deep fight.

To reach positions of relative advantage and open windows of opportunity, coordination and synchronization between the collection management team and operations staff becomes infinitely more important. They must become creative with utilization of available assets and capabilities. If organic and supporting assets become over-tasked, collection management teams should seek assistance from their higher echelon.

### Information Collection Support to Targeting

Decide, detect, deliver, and assess (D3A) is the Army's targeting methodology. It provides organization for the commander's targeting decisions and the staff's requirements for an effective information collection effort. Targeting is a leader driven process conducted in conjunction with the MDMP. The *decide* function occurs from the receipt of mission through the issuing of an approved plan or order. The commander, staff, and targeting working group plan and develop the high-payoff targets, target selection standards, attack guidance matrix, targeting synchronization matrix, named

areas of interest and target areas of interest, and other outputs that articulate the commander's intent for deliberate targets.<sup>5</sup>

The *detect* function of the methodology uses the outputs from the *decide* function and the corresponding step of the MDMP.<sup>6</sup>

Named areas of interest are an output of the MDMP used to direct information collection in time and space based on the enemy course of action, friendly scheme of maneuver, and terrain.<sup>7</sup> The collection strategy is constructed using the named areas of interest and the associated target areas of interest; it remains fluid based on the commander's decision points, phase of operation, and the enemy's reactions. This ensures that target engagement is at the right time to maximize effectiveness and allow friendly forces the ability to employ decisive action.


Information collection directly supports target detection, tracking, and execution of the desired effects on the attack guidance matrix during the *deliver* function of D3A. Information collection is integral to detecting dynamic and time-sensitive targets that require immediate response because they are highly lucrative, fleeting targets of opportunity or pose a danger to friendly forces.<sup>8</sup>

The *assess* function of the targeting methodology is when battle damage assessment occurs.<sup>9</sup> After target prosecution, follow-up analysis is conducted to confirm if the desired effects were achieved. A component of combat assessment, battle damage assessment consists of the physical damage assessment, functional damage assessment, and target system assessment.<sup>10</sup> When assessing the enemy's remaining critical capabilities, analysts must account for decoys, over reporting, force displacement, and enemy reconstitution or reinforcement to provide an accurate assessment and to refine deliberate targeting operations.

Military occupational specialty (MOS) 35Gs, Geospatial Intelligence Imagery Analysts, use aerial and space-based imagery, full-motion video, geospatial data, and other electronic monitoring to identify activity, extract intelligence information, and conduct combat assessments. They perform point measurement and determine collateral damage estimates, when necessary. The past focus on counterinsurgency operations degraded certain more refined analysis skills; however, the Army has recently added these tasks back into institutional training programs. It will take some time for these proficiencies to permeate throughout the force.

It  
will take  
some time for  
these proficiencies to permeate  
throughout the  
force.

## Conclusion

Commanders and leaders at all levels must engage with their subordinates about the challenges of the future operational environment. While the models we use to understand our operational environment have changed, and there are new capabilities to consider, the nature of war remains the same. Multidomain operations and large-scale combat operations should be familiar terms within the Army lexicon; collection management and targeting should also be familiar. What may not be as familiar is how to apply the information behind these concepts. Conducting realistic training and building effective relationships are crucial to operational success. Conducting information collection in support of targeting requires thorough and creative planning, aggressive execution, and adjustments based on the situation.<sup>11</sup> The intelligence warfighting function needs to continuously train to meet a high degree of proficiency. The MDMP and intelligence preparation of the battlefield set the foundation for operations, lead to better collection and more effective targeting, and create windows of opportunity to dominate enemy forces. Intelligence must be deliberate, accurate, and timely to support targeting and maneuver for U.S. forces to succeed. 

## Endnotes

1. Department of the Army, Army Techniques Publication (ATP) 2-01, *Collection Management* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Publishing Office [GPO], 17 August 2021), 1-5.
2. *Ibid.*, 1-6, 3-1.
3. Department of the Army, ATP 3-60, *Targeting* (Washington, DC: U.S. GPO, 7 May 2015), 1-2.
4. Army Futures Command, Army Futures Command Pamphlet 71-20-3, *The U.S. Army Concept for Intelligence 2028* (Fort Eustis, VA: Army Futures Command, 18 September 2020), 15.
5. *Ibid.*, 1-7; and Department of the Army, ATP 2-01, *Collection Management*, 3-12.
6. *Ibid.*
7. Department of the Army, ATP 2-01, *Collection Management*, 3-13.
8. Department of the Army, ATP 3-60, *Targeting*, 1-4.
9. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3162.02A, *Methodology for Combat Assessments* (Washington, DC: The Joint Staff, 16 July 2021), B-5.
10. *Ibid.*, B-7.
11. Department of the Army, Field Manual 2-0, *Intelligence* (Washington, DC: U.S. GPO, 6 July 2018), B-17.

*CW3 Trent Taylor is currently the geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) discipline technical advisor for the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, Fort Huachuca, AZ.*

*WO1 Evan Lipp, is currently the imagery intelligence officer in charge for the Integrated GEOINT Division, 532<sup>nd</sup> Military Intelligence (MI) Battalion, 501<sup>st</sup> MI Brigade-Theater. Mr. Lipp is a National Geospatial Agency certified GEOINT professional, a U.S. Geospatial Intelligence Foundation certified GEOINT professional, and a Digital Intelligence Systems Master Gunner.*

# TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE TARGETING ACCESS NODE

*by Mr. Larry Glidewell*

## Introduction

The rapid technology innovation of the past 20 years affects our everyday life—from smartphones, to driver assisted automobiles, to the latest developments in smart home automation. The Army is also adapting to the progress of technology. The work Army Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) and Program Manager Intelligence Systems and Analytics (PM IS&A) are doing will in large part support the way the Army fights future conflict. Falling within the Program Executive Office Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors, Army TENCAP and PM IS&A are leading the development of the Tactical Intelligence Targeting Access Node (TITAN), the Army's next-generation intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance ground station.

## Concept Development

A Combined Arms Center study on multidomain operations/joint all-domain operations, which identified “deep sensing” as the number one gap in the Army's ability to conduct large-scale combat operations, led to the development of TITAN. TITAN will receive massive volumes of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance data from current and future space-, high altitude-, aerial-, and terrestrial-layer sensors. It leverages artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies to reduce the burden for intelligence analysts and rapidly transforms data into intelligence. The data produced from TITAN, such as target indications and warnings, will provide multidiscipline intelligence support to targeting that will feed fires command and control networks and directly enable long range precision fires. In addition, TITAN will rapidly provide the commander with situational awareness and situational understanding, supporting maneuver and mission command even in disconnected, intermittent, low bandwidth, and antiaccess and area denial scenarios. Ultimately, TITAN will reduce the sensor to shooter timeline and enable the Army to conduct multidomain operations/joint all-domain operations.

As a next generation expeditionary ground station, TITAN will initially include two design variants—advanced and basic—which will deliver tailored capabilities that support commanders at multiple echelons. These systems will include automated target recognition, data links, and network connections to sense deep into strategic areas of operation. They will leverage artificial intelligence and machine learning to accelerate and automate processing and exploitation of received data. The systems have the ability to incorporate new technology and capability through realization of modular open-system architecture to keep pace with our adversaries and the evolving threat. In a statement for this article, the PM IS&A said, “TITAN will collect data from terrestrial, space, and aerial sensors and deliver targetable data to systems while providing commanders with multi-source intelligence support that speeds up the decision-making process at scale and speed needed in a JADO [joint all-domain operations] environment.”<sup>1</sup>

## Prototype and Program of Record

To support the Army's Sensor to Shooter Campaign of Learning, the current force Advanced Miniaturized Data Acquisition System Dissemination Vehicle and Remote Ground Terminal systems were deployed as “TITAN surrogates” for early TITAN risk-reduction during key exercises and demonstrations. Lessons learned from surrogate demonstrations informed development of the TITAN pre-prototype (TPP) and TITAN Program of Record (PoR).

Army TENCAP manages the TTP and is leveraging an Other Transaction Authority contract through the Defense Innovation Unit for flexible and rapid acquisition capabilities and systems development. This method allowed TENCAP to dynamically move from initial concept, to prototype, to fielding the first TPP system to the 1<sup>st</sup> Multi-Domain Task Force in under 24 months.



Soldiers with the 173<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Brigade Combat Team observe an impact zone from a forward observation point during Dynamic Front 2019 in Torun, Poland, March 2019. (Photo by SPC Christina Westover, 1<sup>st</sup> AD)

The TPP will highlight a first of its kind tactical cross domain solution internal to the system, which allows intelligence data to seamlessly move across security enclaves to deliver information that supports fires, maneuver, and mission command. In addition, the TPP employs automation of intelligence fusion, target recognition, identification, and geolocation from multiple sensors. The automation allows for leveraging mature artificial intelligence and machine learning technology to reduce the sensor to shooter timelines, generate target nominations, and fuse the common intelligence picture. Early employment and demonstration of the TPP also supports and informs the TITAN PoR (managed under PM IS&A) by providing lessons learned, design details, and Soldier feedback to PM IS&A during early prototyping. The TITAN PoR will leverage some components of the TPP through the Space Ground Component Kit.


PM IS&A is also using an Other Transaction Authority contracting approach for PoR prototyping, through the C5 Consortium. Two vendors are on contract as part of a 14-month competition to each build a TITAN advanced prototype. Core focus areas for this competitive prototyping phase are human systems integration and user-centric design. TITAN is executing a series of Soldier Touch Points for the vendors to receive and incorporate feedback into their solution and ensure the systems meet the user's needs. Soldier Touch Points provide the competing vendors the opportunities to obtain Soldier feedback for building the best possible end user solution and provide metrics that will be factored into the up-select decision operational prototypes for first unit issue. First unit issues will continue to receive user feedback, support data collection for test and evaluation activities, and inform requirements for additional prototypes.

The PM IS&A said, "The methodology of using Human Systems Integration during competitive prototyping not only provides our competing vendors with the opportunity to obtain Soldier feedback to build the best possible solution for

end users, but also provides metrics that will be factored into the final selection decision."<sup>2</sup>

TITAN vendors will complete their initial system prototype build for the advanced variant, which will be demonstrated and evaluated at a capstone event in the fourth quarter of FY 2023. The Army will then select a single vendor and award for a prototype maturation phase in early FY 2024, which will continue prototype maturation and build additional advanced configurations, along with several basic prototypes. All prototypes will be delivered to the field for operational use and user feedback. They will also support developmental testing and an operational assessment prior to production start in FY 2026.

## Conclusion

TITAN is on track to support Army modernization efforts and multidomain operations/joint all-domain operations in 2030 and beyond. PM IS&A and Army TENCAP plan to grow capability and continue to modernize the TITAN fleet by integrating additional data sources, leveraging continued advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning, integrating with emerging sensors across all layers, and increasing the expeditionary nature of TITAN systems. 

## Endnotes

1. Christopher Anderson, Colonel U.S. Army, correspondence with author, n.d.
2. Ibid.

*Mr. Larry Glidewell is a government contractor and public affairs specialist for Program Manager Intelligence Systems and Analytics, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD.*

## Contributor

*Mr. Jason Cook is a Department of the Army Civilian with the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and Army Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities program.*



# INTELLIGENCE WITHOUT TACTICAL INTERNET

by Major Alex Dowds and Chief Warrant Officer 3 Maegan Heinicke



*Editor's Note: Because of the sensitive nature of the systems discussed in this article, it was necessary for the author to omit details of their full functionality, leading to a generalized, but still valuable, discussion.*

## Introduction

As we train for tomorrow's fight, battalions, brigades, and divisions conduct collective training events that enable unit commanders' familiarity with the ways their formations fight and win. Units draft, refine, and validate standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the intelligence warfighting function to serve as a guide for the commander and intelligence staff. Currently, the U.S. Army is employing lessons learned from the battlefields of Ukraine, Syria, and Nagorno-Karabakh to adapt our way of fighting to where survivability relies on mobility and a communications architecture that provides maximum intelligence for the commander's decision making. Our ability to maintain momentum and survive in conflict with a peer threat will require versatile PACE<sup>1</sup> plans that incorporate redundant mechanisms to assimilate information and enable the commander's decision space in an environment where "first to know" becomes "first to act."

One option units should consider for their PACE plans is the Integrated Broadcast Service (IBS). Units can incorporate the IBS into their PACE plans without additional equipment requirements. This service delivers near real time intelligence to the warfighter, nearly anywhere on the globe, from an ultra-high frequency (UHF) broadcast that is timely, relevant, and targetable without an upper tactical internet connection. IBS has been delivering this type of intelligence support to the joint service for decades. The Army, through its focus on upper tactical internet and its intelligence programs of record, has eroded the knowledge base required to use this fundamental capability at the brigade and division level. Our current training and materiel prevent an otherwise well-trained and

equipped force from harnessing this capability. This article seeks to convey, at an unclassified level, some of these deficiencies. It also explores opportunities for military intelligence leaders to stimulate discussion as they develop training plans in preparation for a combat training center or Mission Command Training Program rotation.

## What is the Integrated Broadcast System?

The IBS is a worldwide Department of Defense standard network for transmitting time-sensitive tactical and strategic intelligence and targeting data from multiple sources, including ground-, air-, and space-based sensors, into a common feed. The broadcast feed is available to authorized consumers at all echelons around the globe in near real time. Additionally, the IBS feed replicates over networks for processing by compatible internet protocol-based platforms to feed digital systems across the warfighting functions.

## Is My Unit Equipped to Use the Integrated Broadcast System?

At brigade and division echelons, the system that receives the IBS broadcast is the Tactical Intelligence Ground Station (TGS). Depending on hardware version, the brigade S-2 and the military intelligence company have at least two organic receivers that can accept and process the IBS broadcast. At the corps level, the system is the Operational Ground Station. Currently, there is a capability to receive and process the IBS feed at the battalion level through the Global Broadcast Service. All echelons can receive the IBS feed through digital networks on the upper tactical internet.

Imagery Analysts from the Geospatial Intelligence Integration Support Test and Training Detachment travel to a training site with the Army's DCGS-A Tactical Ground Station on Fort Huachuca, AZ, July 19, 2013. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Kristine Smedley)



TGS are also not a consideration for the SIGINT team during the Military Intelligence Training Strategy (MITS) certification. Therefore, when it is time for a collective training event, both the SIGINT and the GEOINT section lack the knowledge required to set up and incorporate the IBS broadcast.

### **Integrated Broadcast Service and Unit Training**

Tier 1 and Tier 2 MITS events are the certification events that give brigade commanders confidence in the readiness of their intelligence warfighting function. However, units currently complete this certification without evaluating what intelligence obtained though the IBS broadcast can do for them. MITS does not reinforce the planning, resourcing, or training of the IBS broadcast through the brigade combat team's organic receivers, and it does not currently evaluate a unit's ability to set up and use those receivers. Instead, MITS focuses on message traffic simulation through the Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Tactical Proficiency Trainer.

The National Training Center produces a feed for the IBS broadcast in its scenarios, but it has not been widely adopted by home station training MITS enablers, the Joint Readiness Training Center, or the Mission Command Training Program. To use this broadcast capability in an exercise, there is a cumbersome process to incorporate exercise data over broadcast while using existing simulation programs of record. The process relies on expertise that is not present at every installation. It is worth noting that anecdotal evidence from the National Training Center suggests that the primary means of receiving IBS has either not functioned or rotational units have not brought it to the exercise *in the last 2 years*. The process to convert exercise traffic into the proper format (Common Message Format vs. United States Message Text Format) is time intensive using current Army simulation programs of record. If a unit intends to use the IBS broadcast, it is recommended that they start the process six months before their training rotation. To overcome this, units are encouraged to leverage their home station Foundry site and enable IBS integration using the Automated Scriptor Simulator Exercise Trainer (known as ASSET), which is funded by the National Reconnaissance Office. This significantly reduces the lead-time and personnel required to convert message traffic for seamless use of IBS.


If we want to stay true to, "train how you fight," then we need to do a much better job of making training available to units that are preparing for deployments. Units need the ability to use the IBS broadcast in training, because that is

The ownership of the TGS causes tension at some units. The TGS is a multi-function target acquisition system, equipped with an array of antennas and processors to receive full motion video, imagery, and ground moving target indicators in addition to the IBS broadcast. Many of its capabilities are geospatial intelligence (GEOINT) related, and the system falls under the GEOINT section of the Intelligence Processing Team within the modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE). However, the primary consumers of the IBS feed are signals intelligence (SIGINT) analysts. SIGINT Soldiers have their own property and systems to manage and maintain in the form of the Prophet Enhanced and the Tactical Dismounted Electronic Warfare and SIGINT (better known as TDEWS), which does not receive the IBS UHF broadcast. Since the TGS belongs to the GEOINT team, and the SIGINT team has their own property to manage, the IBS capability is often overlooked.

GEOINT teams do not train on methods for receiving the IBS broadcast feed because they do not have a requirement to use that data feed. Without the need for it, GEOINT teams deprioritize training and maintenance of the TGS's IBS capabilities. SIGINT Soldiers focus their training time on their section's architecture, versus time spent on SIGINT analysis tools. Since their MTOE systems do not receive the IBS broadcast, they do not train on it. Instead, SIGINT sections train on their tasks by accessing data over internet protocol and never have to deconflict training time on the TGS with their GEOINT counterparts. They do not train on the TGS at all, as it is out of sight, out of mind. The IBS functions of the

where we validate our SOPs. The inability of units to train with the IBS broadcast during their training cycles leads to units not knowing about the functionality or lacking an adequate proficiency with it.

## Conclusion

The materiel solution to enable tactical formations to receive targetable, near real time intelligence already exists. Formations need to understand and train on all the capabilities that exist within their current equipment. We are not encouraging units to train with the IBS broadcast in our culminating exercises, resulting in SOPs that lack the incorporation of IBS broadcasts, and commanders that do not know the capabilities they possess. Military intelligence leaders at all echelons must embrace the capabilities of the IBS and train for its use and purpose. The IBS capability provides added flexibility and survivability that we need to harness to succeed in our next fight. 

## Endnote

1. A PACE plan establishes primary, alternate, contingency, and emergency methods of communications for each warfighting function, typically from higher to lower echelons. Department of the Army, Field Manual 6-0, *Commander and Staff Organization and Operations* (Washington, DC: Government Publishing Office, 16 May 2022), 6-8.

*MAJ Alex Dowds is the S-2 for 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade Combat Team, 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division. He previously served as the 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division Collection Manager. He holds a master of operational studies degree from the Command and General Staff College and a master of arts in international security studies from the University of Arizona. MAJ Dowds is a graduate of the Army Intelligence Development Program-Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance as well as the Digital Intelligence System Master Gunner Course.*

*CW3 Maegan Heinicke is the Fort Irwin and National Training Center Foundry director and a signals intelligence technician. She previously served as the signals intelligence officer in charge for the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division, Fort Riley, KS. She is currently pursuing a bachelor's degree in legal studies.*

# TARGETS ON TWITTER: OPEN-SOURCE INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO TACTICAL TARGETING

by Mrs. Shelly L. Bailey &  
Chief Warrant Officer 4 (Retired) Jay Gack

*Disclaimer: The views expressed in this article are the author's alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of Science Applications International Corporation or any U.S. Army organization.*

## Introduction

Open-source intelligence (OSINT) is likely the world's oldest intelligence discipline. Exercised by Viking explorers, Roman Legionnaires, and Silk Road traders,<sup>1</sup> OSINT was the dominant form of intelligence gathering through much of recorded history. From Hannibal's knowledge of Gallic separatist aspirations in northern Italy,<sup>2</sup> to William the Conqueror's use of local terrain knowledge in his defeat of the Ely Rebellion,<sup>3</sup> decision makers have historically relied on publicly available information (PAI) to inform strategy and military tactics.

Despite performing admirably through the major wars of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, OSINT fell out of vogue after World War II in favor of more technical and clandestine collection capabilities. Signal intercepts and space-based satellite imagery were simply better suited for Cold War intelligence missions targeting the insular authoritarian regime behind the Iron Curtain.<sup>4</sup> While it remained a source of foundational intelligence, OSINT was unable to substantially contribute to the Nation's foremost intelligence challenges, such as the readiness of Soviet troops, because the information available to OSINT collectors originated almost exclusively from the adversary's own media sources. This trend began to reverse when the Berlin Wall fell, helping to foster the information revolution and global network integration. As social networks and mobile computing technologies gained global popularity, the OSINT collector suddenly gained access to billions of sources, who—through the course of their daily activities—shared a staggering amount of intelligence data.



The value of PAI's resurgence is demonstrated nowhere better than in Ukraine. Since Russia's invasion in February 2022, social media platforms such as Facebook, TikTok, and Telegram have become primary sources for current information on the Russia-Ukraine conflict. In the West, both government intelligence agencies and private OSINT enthusiasts are using social media and other online sources to collect, correlate, and verify Russian military activities. Ukraine's government has gone further by soliciting public observations and receiving tens of thousands of crowd-sourced reports every day on Russian maneuvers.<sup>5</sup> As suggested in ATP 2-22.9, *Open-Source Intelligence*, "Circumstances have never been more favorable for using open-source information . . . The exponential increase in the number of publicly available information (PAI) sources worldwide provides an unprecedented opportunity for the intelligence warfighting function to support command and control."<sup>6</sup>

Since the buildup of forces along the Russian-Ukraine border in 2021, PAI has provided consistent, timely, and accurate insights into the preparation and prosecution of Russia's invasion. This includes the staging of forces in Belarus, the initial attack targeting the Donbas region and Kyiv, the siege of Mariupol, and evidence of various alleged Russian atrocities.<sup>7</sup> Despite Russian attempts to disrupt internet and phone services in occupied areas, local citizens continue to collect and share tactical combat information via social media and other web-based repositories.<sup>8</sup>

OSINT's utility during the Russia-Ukraine conflict presents a compelling case for the Army intelligence enterprise to employ the discipline more broadly. OSINT is already widely acknowledged as a critical enabler for nonlethal target development, nonlethal effects assessment,<sup>9</sup> and cyber-enabled intelligence.<sup>10</sup> Recent global conflicts—and Ukraine in particular—demonstrate OSINT's ability to enable tactical intelligence as well, including target intelligence and battle damage assessment (BDA).

### Open-Source Intelligence and Tactical Intelligence

OSINT has enjoyed consistent success in recent conflicts. For example, after Russia's 2014 occupation of eastern Ukrainian provinces, a team of Ukrainian military and private OSINT enthusiasts successfully verified the presence of Russian military forces—a fact long denied by Moscow—through online photographs and personal social media

accounts.<sup>11</sup> Around the same time, the Defense Intelligence Agency was tracking Yemeni Houthi SCUD missile launches via Twitter,<sup>12</sup> and other United States intelligence agencies leveraged social media to identify and target ISIS locations in Syria.<sup>13</sup> Government and press reports since 2015 list dozens of examples of PAI informing force protection,<sup>14</sup> providing warning,<sup>15</sup> tracking enemy force projection,<sup>16</sup> informing counterinfluence activities,<sup>17</sup> and providing decisive input to tactical targeting efforts.

The 2022 National Defense Strategy discusses the critical nature of "mutually-beneficial Alliances and partnerships" and the need for a "whole-of-government" approach to strategic competition.<sup>18</sup> This type of partnering requires the sharing of intelligence under a structured foreign disclosure plan. Of course, rigorous sanitization and disclosure review takes time; a limited resource in tactical environments. Raw publicly available data and information, on the other hand, is highly shareable. This makes OSINT an optimal choice for intelligence sharing, whether independently generated or corroborated with more traditional collection capabilities.

### Open-Source Intelligence in Tactical Target Development

OSINT's value on the modern tactical battlefield extends well beyond its ability to enable intelligence sharing and includes target development, BDA, and other direct support to military operations. A 2019 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs

of Staff Instruction defines targeting as "the process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them."<sup>19</sup> From a target selection standpoint, OSINT has much to offer. Public information provides dynamic notification of high-value or high-payoff target identification, supporting dynamic targeting operations. This was demonstrated repeatedly during counter-ISIS operations in Syria and Iraq, as previously mentioned. It is also a common fixture in the conflict in Ukraine. For example, in mid-August 2022, Ukraine's Armed Forces struck a Wagner mercenary headquarters in Popasna destroying the facility and killing an unverified number of Russian mercenary fighters. According to statements from Ukraine's Ministry of Defense, military forces identified the headquarters building after a Russian propagandist posted photos of the location on his Telegram page.<sup>20</sup>



Public information also holds vast amounts of geospatial, structural, and cultural information to help “characterize the function, criticality, and vulnerabilities” of potential targets, supporting deliberate target development.<sup>21</sup> Most often, this includes foundational intelligence information, such as the function of structures surrounding a military target, or the population’s composition and sympathies in an operating area. Sometimes, however, OSINT can be used to identify specific target locations for deliberate strikes. For example, the April 16, 2022, Russian missile strike on eastern Kyiv. The target—a workshop used to convert captured Russian equipment for Ukrainian use—was struck by multiple missiles after Ukraine’s 1+1 News network ran a story on the operation. After the story’s release, Rybar (a pro-Russian OSINT consortium) analyzed images from the video and published a report on VKontakte (a Russian social media platform) identifying the exact location of the workshop. Russia struck the site two days later destroying the factory and multiple captured military vehicles. Additionally, three Ukrainian civilians were reported killed in the strike.<sup>22</sup>

### Open-Source Intelligence in Tactical Combat Assessment

The 2019 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction lists combat assessment, which includes the intelligence task of BDA, as another key component of the targeting process.<sup>23</sup> Here too, OSINT is providing regular and discrete contributions. After Ukraine’s mid-August 2022 strikes on Russia’s Saki airbase in Crimea, a combination of commercial imagery and social media videos verified the destruction of at least 10 Russian aircraft. Notably, a Russian Su-24, which was destroyed on the far west end of the airfield, did not appear on satellite imagery; however, separate ground-level social media videos verified its location and status despite apparent quick recovery by Russian forces.<sup>24</sup>

Commercial and private OSINT elements have also been surprisingly effective at cataloging combat losses. The resulting BDA registries rival the detail of public-sector intelligence agencies. Social media users like “OSINTtechnical” and “The Kyiv Independent”<sup>25</sup> catalog daily strikes and individual equipment losses, often including ground-level imagery from local witnesses. Analytics and conflict-tracking firms, such as the Turkish firm Oryx, catalog daily strikes and individual equipment losses from a host of secondary sources. They provide verification of the dates, locations, and equipment types

destroyed by Ukrainian strikes. Many of these sources also provide BDA data at no charge and to the public, exposing the resident data to further scrutiny, and improving its reliability.<sup>26</sup>

### Challenges and Vulnerabilities of Open-Source Intelligence Derived Targeting

While the previous examples demonstrate OSINT’s practical applicability to the tactical targeting process, timeliness and reliability remain challenges. This is a result of the volume of PAI available to an OSINT collector. The information available online, on almost any topic, is so expansive that finding precise information on an issue may be prohibitively time-consuming. For example, an early October 2022 search for Twitter posts related to artillery or airstrikes in Ukraine returned more than 1.5 million results. If each post took 10 seconds to review, an OSINT collector could review Twitter posts continuously for 6 months without reading the same post twice.<sup>27</sup> Of course, Twitter is just one of a multitude of online repositories capturing statements, claims, and observations regarding the Ukraine conflict. While automation and commercial data analytic tools mitigate some of the information overload, the problem is likely to persist as online networks continue to grow and diversify.


“ The wide use of smartphones among Ukraine’s population effectively means millions of civilians are armed with sensors, something extremely hard for the Russian army to prevent.”

The reliability of online data is also a persistent challenge. America’s competitors are notorious for saturating online platforms with fake news, fraudulent personas, and biased content.<sup>29</sup> When applied deliberately and in a concerted manner, disinformation campaigns can overwhelm legitimate voices and create a corroboration challenge for OSINT collectors. One of the most noteworthy examples of this phenomenon was Russia’s attempt

to use false flag incidents to justify the invasion of Ukraine. Fortunately, Ukrainian leaders effectively countered Russia’s propaganda campaign by using PAI to disprove Russia’s claims. Ukraine even turned the tables on Russia by using PAI to catalog the atrocities incited by Russian aggressors on the people and infrastructure of Ukraine, helping Ukrainian leaders garner and maintain international support.<sup>30</sup>

### Conclusion

Russia’s 2022 invasion of Ukraine not only affirms the intelligence value of public data; it identifies several tactical applications for OSINT in a combat operations environment. OSINT offers a competitive advantage by tipping and cueing other intelligence disciplines, observing activity in denied

locations, and delivering a releasable product to our allies and partners.<sup>31</sup> Like other intelligence disciplines, OSINT remains vulnerable to adversarial deception. However, the Russia-Ukraine conflict demonstrates that crowd-sourced PAI can be applied to target intelligence and BDA functions at the tactical level with significant effect. Moreover, repeated failed attempts by the Russians to disrupt the information environment in eastern Ukraine demonstrates the resiliency of modern communication networks, implying that high-volume public information will likely be available for exploitation in a large-scale combat operations environment. 

## Endnotes

1. Chris Westcott, "Open source intelligence: academic research, journalism, or spying?" chap. 28 in *Routledge International Handbook of Universities, Security and Intelligence Studies* ed. Liam Francis Gearon (New York: Routledge, 2020).
2. Jona Lendering, "Hannibal Barca," Articles on ancient history, Livius, last modified September 8, 2020, <https://www.livius.org/articles/person/hannibal-3-barca/>.
3. Mark Cartwright, "William the Conqueror & the Ely Rebellion," *World History Encyclopedia*, last modified January 21, 2019, <https://www.worldhistory.org/article/1321/william-the-conqueror--the-ely-rebellion/>.
4. Cameron Colquhoun, "A Brief History of Open Source Intelligence," OSINT, Bellingcat, July 14, 2016, <https://www.bellingcat.com/resources/articles/2016/07/14/a-brief-history-of-open-source-intelligence/>.
5. Pranshu Verma, "The rise of the Twitter spies," Technology, *Washington Post*, March 23, 2022, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2022/03/23/twitter-open-source-intelligence-ukraine/>.
6. Department of the Army, Army Techniques Publication (ATP) 2-22.9, *Open-Source Intelligence* (Washington, DC: Government Publishing Office [GPO], 15 August 2019), VII.
7. Daryna Krasnolutska, Arne Delfs, Alberto Nardelli, Aliaksandr Kudrytski, Aine Quinn, John Follain, and Kateryna Choursina, "A Visual Guide to the Russian Invasion of Ukraine," Bloomberg, <https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/2022-ukraine-russia-us-nato-conflict/>.
8. The Kyiv Independent news desk, "General Staff: Russia blocks Ukrainian mobile network operators, internet in nearly all occupied territories," Kyiv Independent, June 1, 2022, <https://kyivindependent.com/uncategorized/general-staff-russia-blocks-ukrainian-mobile-network-operators-internet-in-nearly-all-occupied-territories>.
9. Miles O'Brien and Will Toubman, "Open source intelligence combats disinformation on Russia's war against Ukraine," anchored by Judy Woodruff, aired April 13, 2022, on *PBS News Hour*, <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/open-source-intelligence-combats-disinformation-on-russias-war-against-ukraine>.
10. Dmytro V. Lande and Ellina V. Shnurko-Tabakova, "OSINT as a part of cyber defense system," *Theoretical and Applied Cyber Security* 1, no. 1 (2019): 104–108, <http://tacs.ipt.kpi.ua/issue/view/10154>.
11. "OSINT group identifies more Russian war criminals in Donbas," War, Unian Press, April 27, 2017 <https://www.unian.info/war/1897309-osint-group-identifies-more-russian-war-criminals-in-donbas.html>; and Eliot Higgins, "Ukraine's Dnipro Battalion Combines Drone Footage with Open Source Intelligence," Ukraine, Bellingcat, July 25, 2015, <https://www.bellingcat.com/news/uk-and-europe/2015/07/25/ukraines-dnipro-battalion-combines-drone-footage-with-open-source-intelligence/>.
12. Sean D. Naylor, "Top Pentagon Intel Officer: Iraq 'May Not Come Back as an Intact State,'" *Foreign Policy Magazine*, July 31, 2015, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2015/07/31/top-pentagon-intel-officer-iraq-may-not-come-back-as-an-intact-state/>.
13. Brian Everstine, "Carlisle: Air Force intel uses ISIS 'moron's' social media posts to target airstrikes," Your Air Force, *Air Force Times*, June 4, 2015, <https://www.airforcetimes.com/news/your-air-force/2015/06/04/carlisle-air-force-intel-uses-isis-moron-s-social-media-posts-to-target-airstrikes/>.
14. Adéla Klečková, "Open Source Intelligence and Terrorism" (Alumni Brief–1, Prague Security Studies Institute, Prague, Czech Republic, Feb 2021), [https://www.pssi.cz/download/docs/8539\\_pssi-alumni-brief-01-osint-4.pdf](https://www.pssi.cz/download/docs/8539_pssi-alumni-brief-01-osint-4.pdf).
15. Christian Haimet and Thomas Bullock, "Russia/Ukraine - Coming of Age for OSINT?," interview by Harry Kemsley and Sean Corbett, The World of Intelligence Podcast, *Janes*, February 24, 2022, <https://podcast.janes.com/public/68/The-World-of-Intelligence-50487d09/0fd51ea>.
16. Pierre Vaux, "Putin in Syria," The Interpreter, September 17, 2015, <https://www.interpretermag.com/putin-in-syria/>.
17. Houda Abadi, *Countering Daesh Propaganda: Action-Oriented Research for Practical Policy Outcomes* (Atlanta, GA: Carter Center, 2016), [https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/peace/conflict\\_resolution/countering-isis/counteringdaeshpropaganda-feb2016.pdf](https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/peace/conflict_resolution/countering-isis/counteringdaeshpropaganda-feb2016.pdf).
18. U.S. Department of Defense, *2022 National Defense Strategy of The United States of America* (Washington, DC, October 27, 2022), 2.
19. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 3162.02, *Methodology for Combat Assessment* (Washington, DC: The Joint Staff, 8 March 2019), B-1.
20. Matt Burgess, "Their Photos Were Posted Online. Then They Were Bombed," Security, *Wired*, August 26, 2022, <https://www.wired.co.uk/article/wagner-group-osint-russia-ukraine>.
21. Department of the Army, ATP 3-60, *Targeting* (Washington, DC: GPO, 7 May 2015), 2-8.
22. Amra Dorjbayar, Archit Mehta, Ben Heubl, Brecht Castel, Kalim Ahmed, Alberto Olivieri, and the volunteers of GeoConfirmed, "Killer Coordinates: How a Russian missile hit Kyiv with the help of online sleuths," *Eyes on Russia* (blog), Center for Information Resilience, June 15, 2022, <https://www.info-res.org/post/killer-coordinates-how-a-russian-missile-hit-kyiv-with-the-help-of-online-sleuths>.
23. Office of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, *Methodology for Combat Assessment*, B-1.
24. HARM [pseud], "Operation Cigarette Butt: Ukraine's Covert Strike on Saki Air Base," T-Intelligence, August 15, 2022, <https://t-intell.com/2022/08/15/operation-cigarette-butt-ukraines-covert-strike-on-saki-air-base/>.
25. OSINTtechnical (@Osinttechnical), "Ukrainian forces destroy a Russian T-80V and BREM-1 ARV with drone dropped munitions and artillery fire," Twitter, September 12, 2022, 5:24 p.m., <https://twitter.com/Osinttechnical/status/1569481999743688704>; and The Kyiv Independent (@KyivIndependent), "Ukraine's military destroys Russian equipment in southern Ukraine," Twitter, September 30, 2022, 6:34 p.m., <https://twitter.com/KyivIndependent/status/1576022716934602752>.

26. Stijn Mitzer and Jakub Janovsky, "Attack On Europe: Documenting Russian Equipment Losses During The 2022 Russian Invasion Of Ukraine," in collaboration with Joost Oliemans, Kemal, Dan, and naalsio26, Oryx, February 24, 2022, <https://www.oryxspioenkop.com/2022/02/attack-on-europe-documenting-equipment.html>.

27. Web search via Google API using search criteria: "site:twitter.com "Ukraine" AND (destroy OR airstrike OR bomb OR artillery)," October 3, 2022.

28. Magdalene Karalis, "Open-source intelligence in Ukraine: Asset or liability?" Russia and Eurasia Programme, Chatham House, 16 December 2022, <https://www.chathamhouse.org/2022/12/open-source-intelligence-ukraine-asset-or-liability>.

29. Sherry Ricchiardi, "How to use open source intelligence data to debunk Russian disinformation," Combating Mis- and Disinformation, International Journalists' Network, September 14, 2022, <https://ijnet.org/en/story/how-use-open-source-intelligence-data-debunk-russian-disinformation>.

30. Vanessa Smith-Boyle, "How OSINT Has Shaped the War in Ukraine," American Security Project, June 22, 2022, <https://www.americansecurityproject.org/osint-in-ukraine/>.

31. Department of the Army, ATP 2-22.9, *Open-Source Intelligence*, 1-4; and Department of the Army, ATP 3-60, *Targeting*, 1-1.

*Mrs. Shelly L. Bailey is the Acting Director of the Army Open Source Center. She has over 28 years of intelligence experience as a counterintelligence agent, analyst, collection manager, and open-source manager. She has a master's degree in strategic intelligence from American Military University and has over 6 years of staff officer experience.*

*CW4 (retired) Jay Gack recently retired from the Army after 23 years of service and is currently a senior open-source advisor with Science Applications International Corporation. He previously managed the Army's main open-source intelligence (OSINT) pilot at the 513<sup>th</sup> Military Intelligence Brigade (Theater). Jay has a master's degree in strategic intelligence from National Intelligence University. He has contributed to myriad studies on technology and intelligence, including a 2019 Rand study on the military application of OSINT.*



# Contact & Article

## Submission Information



*This is your professional bulletin. We need your support by writing and submitting articles for publication.*

**When writing an article, select a topic relevant to Army MI professionals.**

Our goals are to spark discussion and add to the professional knowledge of the MI Corps and the intelligence community. Articles about current operations, TTPs, and equipment and training are always welcome as are lessons learned, historical perspectives, problems and solutions, and short “quick tips” on better employment of equipment and personnel. Explain how your unit has broken new ground, give helpful advice on a specific topic, or discuss how new technology will change the way we operate.

**When submitting articles to MIPB, please consider the following:**

- ◆ Feature articles, in most cases, should be between 1,000 and 3,000 words, double-spaced with normal margins without embedded graphics.
- ◆ We cannot guarantee we will publish all submitted articles.
- ◆ Please do not send overly large and complicated or small print graphics/PowerPoint slides. What looks good as a PowerPoint presentation doesn't always translate well to an 8 1/2" x 11" article format.
- ◆ Please do not include any personally identifiable information (PII) in your article or biography.
- ◆ Please do not submit an article to MIPB while it is being considered for publication elsewhere; nor should articles be submitted to MIPB that have been previously published in another publication or that are already available on the internet.
- ◆ All submissions become property of MIPB and may be released to other government agencies or nonprofit organizations for reprint upon request.

**What we need from you:**

- ◆ Compliance with all of your unit/organization/agency and/or installation requirements regarding release of articles for professional journals. For example, many units/agencies require a release from the Public Affairs Office.
- ◆ A cover letter/email with your work or home email, telephone number, and a comment stating your desire to have your article published.
- ◆ **(Outside of USAICoE)** A release signed by your unit's information security officer stating that your article and any accompanying graphics and photos are unclassified, not sensitive, and releasable in the public domain. A sample security release memorandum is available from the MIPB Staff. Contact us at the email address at the bottom of the page.
- ◆ **(Within USAICoE)** Contact the Doctrine/MIPB staff (at 520-533-3297) for information on how to get a security release approved for your article. A critical part of the process is providing all of the source material for the article to the information security reviewer in order to get approval of the release.
- ◆ Article in Microsoft Word; do not use special document templates.
- ◆ Pictures, graphics, crests, or logos relevant to your topic. Include complete captions (the 5 Ws), and photographer credits. Please do not send copyrighted images. **Do not embed graphics or photos within the article. Send them as separate files such as .tif or .jpg.** Photos must be at least 300 dpi. If relevant, note where graphics and photos should appear in the article. PowerPoint (**not in .tif/.jpg format**) is acceptable for graphs, figures, etc.
- ◆ The full name of each author in the byline and a short biography for each. Biographies should include authors' current duty assignment, related assignments, relevant civilian education and degrees, and any other special qualifications.

We will edit the articles and put them in a style and format appropriate for MIPB. From time to time, we may contact you during the editing process to help us ensure a quality product. Please inform us of any changes in contact information.

Submit articles and graphics to [usarmy.huachuca.icoe.mbx.mipb@army.mil](mailto:usarmy.huachuca.icoe.mbx.mipb@army.mil). For any questions, email us at the above address or call 520-533-7836/DSN 821-7836.

**MIPB (ATZS-DST-B)  
DOTD, USAICoE  
550 Cibique St.  
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017**



**Headquarters, Department of the Army.  
This publication is approved for public release.  
Distribution Unlimited**

**PIN: XXXXXX-XXX**