This appendix contains S2 checklists that pertain to the following PCO:

- Counter-drug operations.
- Operations to restore order.
- NEO.
- Show of force operations.

Other PCO such as UW, strikes and raids, RRO, and arms control are not discussed because the majority of Army units will never plan for these operations.

These checklists contain items that are unique to LIC operations but are not all inclusive. They support the development of your operational planning.

### COUNTER-DRUG OPERATIONS

#### DEFINE THE BATTLEFIELD

- **Assumptions**
  - AI. Consider both air and ground AIs. Questions include—
    - Where do precursor elements originate?
    - How and where do they enter the HN and the AO?
  - Realms of activity. Consider local economic conditions, effectiveness of HN military, LEAs, and the nature of the HN government.

#### DESCRIBE THE BATTLEFIELD

- Consider that MC&G coverage of your AO and AI maybe lacking.
- Identify agricultural areas for drug crops and growing seasons.
- Consider HN hydrography necessary to support the drug crop.
- Consider terrain and weather in relation to production, growth, and movement cycles of drug crops.
- Identify routes and techniques available to traffickers for infiltration by air, ground, and sea.
- Identify exfiltration routes (including transshipment points) and techniques for air, land, and water movement.
- Identify likely storage areas for drug shipments awaiting transit.
- Identify physical conditions and operational procedures such as customs inspection stations, amount of vehicle traffic across the border, or movement choke points that affect trafficking.

#### DESCRIBE THE ENEMY

- Consider the structure of the drug organization:
  - Look at family relationships.
• Identify key personnel (leaders, logisticians, security specialists, and chemists).
• Consider security elements and methods of production, concealment, and transportation.
• Identify narcoterrorist groups, their tactics and procedures
• Consider support that the local government cannot or will not give to the local populace.
• Consider the threat use of force tactics such as blackmail, kidnapping, threats of violence to gain support, and control populace and the government.

DETERMINE THREAT COAs
• Template or describe the activities of drug producers in the AO and AI.
• Template or describe production activities such as logistics, security, and training.
• Template or describe the specific actions of the traffickers through the AO and AI. This includes storage areas, drying areas, surface and air routes to include airstrip analysis, ports, and types of vehicles or animals used by the traffickers.
• Template trafficker and producer actions upon confrontation. Include legal evasion.
• Template or describe the support activities associated with trafficking in the AO and AI. Include finances, front organizations, civic actions, and money laundering.
• Template the security procedures and procedures to avoid detection for the above templates.

ANALYZE MISSION
There are no intelligence considerations that are unique to mission analyses in counter-drug operations.

DEVELOP COAs
• Planners must consider operations against all types of threat activities, including—
  — Producing.
  — Trafficking.
  — Support activities.
  — Security measures.
• The SJA will validate each friendly COA against HN, US, and international laws.

ANALYZE COAs
• During wargaming, you should roleplay producers, traffickers, support, and security personnel.
The S5 should roleplay the local populace.

The S2 ensures that trafficker and producer actions (when confronted) are wargamed in detail.

RECOMMEND A COA
You should consider politics, HN legal system, and profit motive as more important than weather or terrain.

PIR
Since producers and traffickers strive to avoid detection, all PIR can be dedicated to support unit operations instead of verifying planning assumptions and preventing surprise.

COLLECTION PLAN
You need to allocate a significant number of indicators for each NAI. For example, the surveillance of the back entrance of a trafficking safe house by one person might include distinctly different indicators to confirm or deny the—

- Presence of the drug shipment.
- Presence of key trafficking personnel.
- Presence of money.
- Presence of incriminating documentation and a destruction plan.
- Presence of weapons and other security measures.
- Escape and evasion procedures.
- Traffickers’ actions upon confrontation,

COLLECT
Political relations and pre-mission agreements with the HN will dictate the quantity and type of assets available to you.

- HUMINT observes, elicits, and exploits material and documents to gain information on drug traffickers.
- IMINT aids in identifying illicit crops, production facilities, LOC, and transshipment points.
- SIGINT identifies transshipment points, logistics activity, and movement of drugs.
- MDCI tells you how your unit looks to the threat. It keys on the balance between mission goals and the scope, intensity, and nature of friendly operations.

PROCESS
- Use target folders to organize data. These folders include—
  — Locational data.
  — Historical drug trafficking routes to and from the target.
  — Identified defensive positions.
— Physical characteristics of known structures.
— Observed antenna configurations with photographs or sketches.
— Coordinates register of recent activity.
— Confirmed data about this target.

• Using pattern analysis based on the results of past raids may reveal changes in movement patterns, front companies, and laboratory locations.
• Use link analysis to show association between types of supplies; who orders them, and the intended user.

DISSEMINATE
• Take advantage of the slower pace of counter-drug operations to brief key personnel face-to-face.
• Organize INTSUMs and other intelligence reports by target areas. Group the target areas using the flow of drugs through country. An example report might be structured as follows:
  — Ground infiltration lanes into country.
  — Sea infiltration lanes into country.
  — Air routes into country.
  — Transshipment points.
  — Support activities in country.
  — Ground, sea, and air routes out of country.

. Encourage the SJA to write a report for each INTSUM.

NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS

DEFINE THE BATTLEFIELD

• AI.
  — Within the nation where NEO will be conducted, identify and locate all groups that might influence operations.
  — Check which countries might accept evacuees?
  — Which countries are likely to assist or hinder the operation?

• Realms of activity.
  — Identify whether evacuation is expected to be permissive, semi-permissive, or non-permissive.
  — Identify the operational time sensitivities.
  — Identify the root cause of the situation that has prompted the NEO. Consider the political, social, economic, legal, and religious situations. In general, look at the government, military, and population.
DESCRIBE THE BATTLEFIELD

- The SJA should identify all legal issues that impact on the NEO.
- Identify local political issues that shape friendly COAs. Learn if—
  - Hostile groups oppose the evacuation of noncombatants?
  - This source of irritation might be minimized?
  - There are areas where anti-evacuation sentiment is the strongest?
  - There are identified areas where sympathy for the evacuation is strongest?
- Identify the logistics infrastructure that might support NEO. Choose—
  - Consolidation points that are secure from attack and well equipped with power, water, restrooms, and heat. Consider football and soccer stadiums, gymnasiums, auditoriums, large halls, and recreation centers.
  - Evacuation routes that are fast and secure.
  - A secure means of transportation for evacuees. Consider the local transport system.
  - Available sources of food and potable water for evacuees.
  - Communications systems that can support evacuation operations. Analyze the ability of isolated evacuees to contact evacuation authorities.
- Map the location of key facilities to include foreign embassies, military installations, hospitals, police stations, and government buildings.
- Conduct a standard OCOKA terrain analysis to—
  - Identify probable locations for ambushes of NEO vehicles. Within urban areas, look at major thoroughfares and public transportation.
  - Identify infiltration routes and assembly areas for enemy attacks on consolidation points of evacuees.
  - Identify places suited for anti-US demonstrations and their relative position to NEO sites and US installations.
- Weather. Analyze the effect of weather upon—
  - Adverse groups. Dedicated insurgents prefer inclement weather while casual demonstrators do not.
  - Evacuation operations. Will sudden rain, cold, or extreme heat require changing evacuation facilities or evacuation transportation?

DESCRIBE THE ENEMY

- Identify all groups that might intentionally interfere with NEO. Consider HN LEA, military, political groups, religious factions, and the general population. Focus on hostile groups such as insurgents, terrorists, and radical extremists.
Using a population, conduct an OB analysis for each of these potentially hostile groups:


- Composition and strength. How are these groups organized? What kind of weapons do they possess?

- Tactics. What resistance methods and techniques can these groups employ against the evacuation? Consider attacks, raids, ambushes, snipings, bombings, hijackings, hostage taking, kidnapping, and demonstrations.

Identify all groups that might unintentionally interfere with the NEO. Consider groups such as students, labor unions, demonstrators, rioters, HN forces, and criminal elements.

Conduct OB analysis on the adverse groups also. Identify their goals and objectives as well as their position towards the evacuation operation. Focus on the methods of resistance and techniques employed to achieve these objectives. How would they interfere with the NEO?

Consider threat influence on the logistics infrastructure. Look for the control of workers such as bus drivers, dock workers, police, food service personnel, and labor groups.

**DETERMINE THREAT COAs**

- Use the key facilities and targets overlay to identify the most likely points of interference for US NEO.

- Template intentional interference with NEO by hostile groups at each likely interference site. Consider terrorist actions, ambushes, delays at checkpoints, demonstrations, raids on consolidation points, and sniping. Determine alternative routes or COA at these points.

- Identify unintentional interference with the NEO by wild card groups and template this activity (riots, criminal activity, and arson).

- Template or describe the support functions for groups that would interfere with NEO (planning, C3I, weapons, ammunition, food, water, shelter, and training).

- Template threat influence on local transportation systems (control of workers such as bus drivers, dock workers, police, and labor groups).

**ANALYZE MISSION**

There are no intelligence considerations that are unique to mission analysis in NEO.

**DEVELOP COAs**

You ensure that each COA considers taking maximum advantage of the HN logistics infrastructure, if available. You should also ensure that each COA optimizes the available security measures.
ANALYZE COAs
During wargaming you role play both intentionally and unintentionally hostile adverse groups.

PIR
Intelligence requirements during NEO usually focus on gaining advance warning of activities by hostile or unintentionally adverse groups that would interfere with evacuation.

COLLECTION PLAN
• NAIs and indicators for hostile groups are similar to those that support counterinsurgency and antiterrorist operations.
• NAIs and indicators for the unintentionally adverse groups are usually simple to identify and collect against. This is because these groups are overt and usually advertise their planned activities.

COLLECT
• Use HUMINT to identify the threat infrastructure. Activities include liaison, interrogations, and debriefing.
• Use IMINT for target coverage of LOC, airfield, and evacuation points.
• Use SIGINT to provide a means of assessing threat reaction to NEO. It also helps pinpoint areas of threat activity.
• Use MDCI to-
  — Gauge hostile reaction to NEO.
  — Provide threat assessment to the NEO force.
  — Perform liaison with other US agencies in the HN and, when possible, with HN intelligence, security, and LEAs.
• These activities refine the key facilities and targets overlay.

PROCESS
• Use a population status overlay to identify the areas most likely to harbor people who would interfere with NEO operations.
• Use a coordinates register to record activities around key routes and consolidation points.
• Use an intelligence workbook and OB files to record information about potentially hostile and adverse groups.
• Use activities and association matrices to identify which key individuals are actively interfering with evacuation.
• Use the LOC and key facilities and targets overlays to determine where interference will occur.
• The reliability and credibility of each report will need to be evaluated in detail. NEO operations generally occur in chaotic environments where false rumors are often presented as fact. HN personnel may use reports for personal vendettas.
DISSEMINATE

Develop a fast, effective means of disseminating intelligence to consumers.

- Consider physical collocation of the quick reaction force and decision makers.
- Also consider electronic collocation via the operations and intelligence net.

OPERATIONS TO RESTORE ORDER

DEFINE THE BATTLEFIELD

- **AI.**
  - Identify third-nation support for any of the belligerent parties.
  - Identify outside influences such as world organizations, news media, and others.

- **Realms of activity.** Almost every demographic topic (religion, politics, ethnic differences) will have to be considered in peacemaking operations.

DESCRIPT THE BATTLEFIELD

- **Legal.** Identify the legal limits of friendly use of force in the AO. What COAs does this allow for, and under what conditions?

- **Demographics.**
  - A comprehensive and continuing demographic study is required to support peacemaking operations. The symptoms, causes, and aggravations of the conflict should be defined in terms of all demographic factors.
  - Obstacles to resolutions should be identified and studied in detail.
  - Identify how demographics allow for, encourage, and discourage belligerent COAs. For example, a historical feud between two religious sects might designate certain monuments or other icons as key terrain.

- **COAs.** Also identify which friendly COAs will be tolerated, encouraged, or discouraged. Consider the balance of the forces in the area.

- **Terrain.**
  - Conduct OCOKA analysis to determine where terrain imparts both offensive and defensive operations for all belligerents.
  - Identify the terrain which is best suited for police action to support friendly patrols. Use population status, LOC, logistic sustainability, and key facility and target overlays to do this.
DESCRIBE THE ENEMY

- Fully identify all belligerent groups. If the relationship between two groups is in question, consider them separately even if their political objectives are the same.

- What is the relationship of each group to every other allied, neutral, or hostile group?

- What is the political organization of each group? What are the political objectives of each group? How strong are each of their convictions?

- How much discipline can the leadership of each group expect from their followers? How likely are rank and file members to violate a truce negotiated by their leaders?

- Fully identify the military capability of each group. Start with traditional OB factors to develop doctrinal templates.

- What friendly COAs would induce the belligerents to obey the law? Some options to consider are—
  - Show of force.
  - Defensive measures for key facilities, police patrols, and cordon and search operations.
  - Designating territorial boundaries.
  - Establishing demilitarized zones.

DETERMINE ENEMY COAs

- Template or describe the belligerent actions (raids, ambushes, occupation of contested areas) that prevent peace or other desired end states.

- Template or describe the supporting functions associated with the belligerent actions of the warring groups such as massing at assembly areas, logistics, finance, and C'3.

- Template or describe the responses of belligerent groups to US actions within the AO and AI. Consider terrorist actions.

ANALYZE MISSION

- Precisely define the desired end state.

- Designate the resolution of each military contention as implied tasks.

- Designate the resolution of the most decisive military conflicts as mission-essential tasks.

- Identify the political, religious, economic, and other demographic areas of contention as limitations to friendly operations.

DEVELOP COAs

For each COA you should identify the suitability, feasibility, and adaptability for that COA in terms of the—

- Probability of inducing the cessation of military actions by all parties.

- Probability that the US will retain neutrality within the conflict.
• Likelihood that the leadership of each party can keep the forced peace within its faction.

• Ability of US forces to make peace. (Can they do it indefinitely?)

• Estimate the demographic and military situation that would follow withdrawal of US forces (and the collapse of any negotiated agreements).

ANALYZE COAs

• During wargaming you should roleplay each of the belligerent parties.

• Wargame the interaction of belligerents to each other and to US forces upon the initiation of the friendly COA.

• Wargame all potential incidents in terms of the suitability, feasibility, and acceptability factors listed above.

RECOMMEND A COA

The decision criteria will vary drastically with each peacemaking operation.

PIR

The PIR will have to be custom designed for each peacemaking operation. There are no typical PIR or IR.

COLLECTION PLAN

• Indicators and NAIs will have to be double or triple redundant due to the irreversible nature of operations during peacemaking. Analytical mistakes may result in major setbacks.

• Indicators and NAIs may have to be proven to a court-of-law standard before friendly action can be taken.

COLLECT

• Use HUMINT to identify and neutralize the threat infrastructure. It does this by filling gaps in your commander’s intelligence requirements and by concentrating on identifying and analyzing the potential threat.

• Use IMINT to determine the disposition of threat forces. IMINT can provide data concerning defenses or new structures. IMINT also shows changes in LOC and target coverage (observation) for key military areas, installations, and main government centers.

• Use SIGINT to identify and locate threat groups and determine changes in communications levels.

• Use MDCI to assess friendly vulnerability to all types of threat; conduct joint liaison; and contribute to mission analysis through investigations, operations, collection, analysis, and production.

• All soldiers must use the incident report checklist described in Show of Force Operations below.

PROCESS

• An intelligence workbook and OB tiles should be kept on each of the belligerent factions.
• Use association and activities matrices to further determine the loyalties and relationships of key personnel.

• Use event diagrams and link analysis to develop doctrinal templates for each faction.

• A coordinates register should be maintained for each critical area.

• Color code the SITMAP for the standard incidents within the crisis. For example, allocate different colors to raids, ambushes, sniping, assassinations, arson, vandalism, and terrorism.

• Use pattern analysis to identify indicators associated with each of these standard incidents.

DISSEMINATE
Dissemination techniques will have to be custom made for each peacemaking operation. There are no rules of thumb.

SHOW OF FORCE OPERATIONS

DEFINE THE BATTLEFIELD

• AO. Define the boundaries for the maneuver of US forces relative to both HN and target nation.

• AI.
  — Expand the AI to include all military, paramilitary, or other organizations that might interact with friendly forces.
  — Identify those nations which influence or are influenced by events in the AO.

• Realms of activity.
  • The psychology of all key decision makers will need to be studied in detail. This is probably the dominant consideration for show of force operations.
    — Identify the legal parameters that bind the activities of the HN, target nation, and US forces in the region. This includes treaties, international law, SOFA, and ROE restrictions.
    — Identify the moral issues that affect the activities of the nation involved.
    — Identify the scope of pertinent political issues within the region. For example: Do the actions of local politicians affect mission successor should friendly concern be confined to politicians at the national level?
    — Which economic issues influence the crisis?
DESCRIBE THE BATTLEFIELD

• Psychological. What is the psychological environment in which key decision makers find themselves? Is the key leadership secure, or is there a legitimate threat to their power base? How would compliance with US desires affect their positions?

• Legal. Identify the—
  — Terrain that is legitimate for use by US forces.
  — Legal restrictions that affect friendly terrain use and COAs.

• Moral. What friendly actions would be encouraged, tolerated, discouraged, and not tolerated by—
  — US public opinion? (Consider actions that are legally correct but morally suspect.)
  — The international community?

• Political.
  — How does the regional political situation (HN, target nation, and neighboring states) affect friendly COAs?
  — How does the world political situation affect friendly COAs?
  — How does the political situation affect target COAs?

• Economic.
  — How does the economic situation in the region affect friendly COAS? Would a particular friendly action unduly interfere with a vital economic function such as farming?
  — How does the economic situation affect target COAS?

• Terrain.
  — Which terrain best lends itself to the show of force operations being considered? For example, does the terrain allow for observation of (and by) the target audience?
  — Consider that the show of force could escalate to war. Conduct a standard OCOKA analysis to determine that terrain which best supports offensive and defensive operations.

• Weather. Remember to evaluate the impact of weather upon any PSYOP actions.

DESCRIBE THE ENEMY

• Decision makers. Develop a psychological profile of the key target decision makers. Include—
  — Personal objectives, goals, concerns, values, and perspectives of each individual. Are there any support bases, material possessions, official positions, ranks, titles, privileges, or relationships that individuals value over the good of their country?
— Current position, attitude, opinions, and views of each individual towards the contentious issues.

— Decision-making procedures for each individual. Determine the influence of emotion and logic as the individual deliberates. When does each individual actively seek information? When do they allow information to come to them?

— The ability of each individual to access information. Do decision makers get complete, honest, and unbiased information? Are the decision makers surrounded by cowards or sycophants who would withhold or change information for personal reasons?

— Other psychological aspects that affect decision making, to include ability to objectively reason; ability to compare long-term and short-term gain; ability to calculate risk; and courage to take risks.

— Doctrinal templates. What do the key decision makers usually do when confronted with similar situations?

• Target nation. What friendly COAs would increase or decrease popular support for target decision makers?

— Is the target nation prepared for escalation to war?

— Conduct traditional OB analysis and develop doctrinal templates in case the crisis escalates to war.

— Carefully identify the willingness of the target nation military to fight. Do they believe they can successfully fight US forces should the crisis escalate? What friendly actions would help the US gain moral ascendancy over the target nation military?

DETERMINE ENEMY COAs

• Template or describe the possible decision-making processes of key target leaders. What are the crux elements of each individual’s position? What are likely and unlikely leveraging forces that would lead to desired and undesired decisions?

• Template or describe enemy actions to be influenced. Describe the key elements that would lead to the implementation of desired actions or the cessation of nondesired actions.

• Template or describe enemy support functions associated with both desired and nondesired actions; for example, movement, C%, rehearsals, and propaganda.

• Template or describe enemy reactions to friendly actions. For example: Will they fight? Will they comply? Will they resort to legal or political recourse?

• Consider illegal threat actions for which the target nation does not need to claim responsibility. Terrorism and agitation of HN are examples.

ANALYZE MISSION

• Carefully specify the perception that the show of force should register. Typical perceptions include—
— Capability. Convince the target nation that they will lose should the crisis escalate to hostilities.
— Willingness or resolve. Convince the target nation that friendly forces will likely be committed if the target nation does not comply.

• Carefully specify the target audience for each of the desired perceptions described above. Typical audiences will include—
  — Decision makers (for the compliance actions).
  — Sources of support for decision makers; for example, population, military, wealthy families, and religious groups.

• In most show of force operations, it is desirable to overwhelm the armed forces of the target nation with demonstrations. In other words, friendly forces must gain *moral ascendancy* over the armed forces of the target nation. The target audience for this perception should be the entire armed forces—from private to CINC.

• If the results of the above analysis are not already *specified* tasks, they should be considered *implied* tasks. The registration of perceptions (willingness or capability) upon key personnel are usually mission-essential tasks in show of force operations.

### DEVELOP COAs
The friendly force should always prepare contingency plans for hostilities in the event that the show of force fails. These plans should demonstrate the—

• Willingness of the friendly force to conduct precombat activities that can be collected against by target nation intelligence sources. These activities might include rehearsals, lock-downs, issue of ammunition, crash training programs, readiness measures, and practice alerts.

• Capability that friendly force can conduct displays of combat equipment, firepower demonstrations, and training demonstrations of difficult tasks openly.

### ANALYZE COAs

• For perceptions to be registered, you should roleplay the target audience as well as the target nation intelligence services that can collect against friendly actions.

• Wargame target nation reactions to friendly actions. The psychological reactions of key decision makers should be wargamed in detail.

• What friendly COAs would influence target decision makers to comply.

• Events that would lead to the escalation to hostilities should be wargamed in detail. The SJA should be involved in this wargaming to determine the moral, legal, and political status of both sides during escalation.

### RECOMMEND A COA

• The psychology of *key decision makers* should be heavily weighted as a decision criteria.
The ability of friendly collection assets to verify or deny the target audience awareness of friendly operations should be considered as one of the decision criteria.

PIR
Intelligence questions for show of force operations will usually include:

- Has the appropriate perception registered upon the target audience?
- Has the target nation complied with desired actions?
- Has the target nation elected to escalate to war either intentionally or unintentionally?

COLLECTION PLAN
Indicators and NAIs for the registration of perceptions are difficult to effectively collect against. The analyst should generate a large number of indicators to validate analytical conclusions. The indicators should be double or triple redundant.

COLLECT
- HUMINT is the best collection source to determine how the target audience perceives friendly operations.
- IMINT can provide disposition, strength, and composition of target nation forces. It can also provide valuable information about support functions to include status of LOC, bridges, airfields, ports, and border areas.
- SIGINT helps to gain insight into the target nation’s immediate reactions to friendly operations.
- MDCI provides intelligence on threat targeting of friendly forces.
- All collection sources should be utilized to provide I&W of target nation operations.
- Every incident reported during show of force operations should be rigorously followed up. Every soldier should be trained to report the following aspects of any incident with identified or suspected forces of the target nation. This list goes well beyond the standard SALUTE format:
  
  What is the short title of the suspicious activity? (Possible enemy surveillance, possible terrorist activity, combat patrol by target nation, possible probe of friendly perimeter.)

  When did you first identify suspect activity? Could you determine where the suspect personnel came from?

  How many personnel were involved in the suspect activity? What did each person do during the entire time of observation? Were they armed? What were they wearing? Did the personnel have any other equipment?

  Did the suspect personnel say anything during the incident? With whom did they interact?
Where did the incident occur? Submit a sketch map showing the locations of all suspect personnel during the incident.

What time did the incident occur? How long did the incident last?

In which direction did the suspect personnel leave?

Did any other friendly personnel observe the incident? HN forces? Local population?

- The unit should consider sending cameras or video equipment with patrols to document incidents.

**PROCESS**

- Use an intelligence workbook to analyze incidents during show of force operations. The titles of the subsections might include target nation—
  - Decision makers.
  - Intelligence services.
  - Covert activities.
  - Military readiness.
  - Army.
  - Navy.
  - Air Force.
  - Legal activities.
  - Propaganda.

- A coordinates register should be used to record events that occur in key areas (such as contested lands or border areas along likely invasion routes).

- The evaluation step of processing (pertinence, reliability, credibility) requires extra attention.

- Analytic conclusions reached during show of force operations are often subjective. Additionally, unit analysts are very prone to group think and other biases, when analyzing the psychology behind events. Before the force commander acts, he should explain the action he is about to take and the analysis that supports that action to his higher commander.

**DISSEMINATE**

- The intelligence situation for show of force operations is usually so subtle and complex that few personnel outside the concerned headquarters are likely to have any expertise in the area. Since a large number of key friendly personnel need and want to understand the situation, you should develop a standard presentation that gives visitors to the AO a quick and effective picture of the intelligence situation.

- Written INTSUMs and intelligence reports are the norm for show of force operations.
The following operations, although PCO, are addressed in general terms because they generally do not involve interaction with hostile forces.

**HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF OPERATIONS**

These operations usually take the form of economic and logistic assistance.

- Determine the present and potential extent of the disaster (additional floods, earthquakes, mudslides, DPs). Through analysis, predict which population sectors will require assistance and determine the type.
- Consider weather and the environment as potential threats:
  - Weather will impact your ability to conduct relief operations. For example, if the target of a relief effort is a village isolated by mudslides or another natural disaster, inclement weather may limit or curtail air and ground operations to the site.
  - The environment may pose threats to the health of both mission and HN personnel in the forms of waterborne diseases, spoiled or contaminated foodstuffs, and other environmental hazards.
- Use non-DOD assets and HN resources to fill voids in map coverage of your AO.
- Use MDCI for force protection. It provides you with vulnerability assessments and will assess all threats whether actual or potential.

**SUPPORT TO DOMESTIC CIVIL AUTHORITY**

This type of support includes activities conducted by military forces in support of federal and state officials.

- The battlefield in this type of operation maybe created by emergency situations such as domestic unrest, threats to federal property including firefighting, illegal immigration, and drug trafficking.
- Intelligence support to this type of operation is conducted under and limited by the Posse Comitatus Act and other laws and regulations to include AR 381-10 and AR 381-20.
- In planning, it is advisable to defer to the expertise of the organization being supported.

**SECURITY ASSISTANCE SURGES**

These operations occur when a friendly or allied nation faces an imminent threat. Assistance can take the form of logistical support, additional combat systems, or training.

- The battlefield in this type of operation includes the air AI and AO plus delivery points in the HN. Consider the threat to friendly aircraft in the form of surveillance from third-party nations. Hostile threat on the ground concerns surveillance and threats to physical security.
- Use HUMINT throughout the operation to deny the enemy knowledge of the operation.
- MDCI assesses all threat intelligence activities to deny the threat knowledge of the operation and its intent.