

APPENDIX E

GRAPHIC REPORT FORMATS

Intelligence personnel use a variety of formats to request, report, and disseminate information (see FM 34-3). Personnel working in a joint environment should use JCS Pub 6-04.11. The formats assimilate information into automated intelligence support systems, such as the ASAS.

This appendix concentrates on graphic report formats, specifically the graphic INTSUM and the graphic intelligence estimate. The INTSUM is the main focus, but a graphic intelligence estimate is also provided.

GRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY

The graphic INTSUM is used by units at all echelons to rapidly convey threat situation dynamics. The graphic INTSUM is a current depiction of significant threat dispositions, activities, strengths, and weaknesses and an assessment of the most probable ECOA. A current, complete graphic INTSUM will provide for efficient collection and enable the commander to exploit fleeting threat vulnerabilities.

The graphic INTSUM can be maintained on conventional maps of any scale as an overlay or created electronically and disseminated to computer and television screens. For example, army-level organizations may utilize a 1:250,000 map scale and focus on an army or front-level threat, whereas in SASO activities the deployed unit may utilize a map scale of 1:25,000 or smaller and focus on a platoon or company-size threat.

The graphic INTSUM (Figure E-1) may contain 12 components:

- Legend and margin information.
- Area orientation.
- Threat unit locations and mission activities.
- Threat mission capabilities assessment.
- Threat boundaries and front-line trace.
- Threat objectives.
- Threat air activity.
- Threat weaknesses and vulnerabilities.
- Threat strengths and capabilities.
- Threat intentions assessment.

FM 34-8-2

- Friendly commander's intent and PIR.
- Predicted future threat activity.

LEGEND AND MARGIN INFORMATION:

Components include—

- Overall classification of the INTSUM, posted top and bottom, to include a "Classified By" line and declassification instructions.
- Title.
- Issuing headquarters.
- "As Of" DTG. Use either local or Zulu time; this is critical since predicted threat activity will be depicted based upon the "As Of" DTG plus a given number of hours.
- Map reference, to include scale, and at least two coordinate registration marks.
- A symbology key can be added for increased clarity and **must** be included if symbols used are not in FM 101-5-1.
- SASO symbology is not standardized, but there are several symbol methodologies that have been developed. (See MIPB Jan-Mar 94, p 35.)

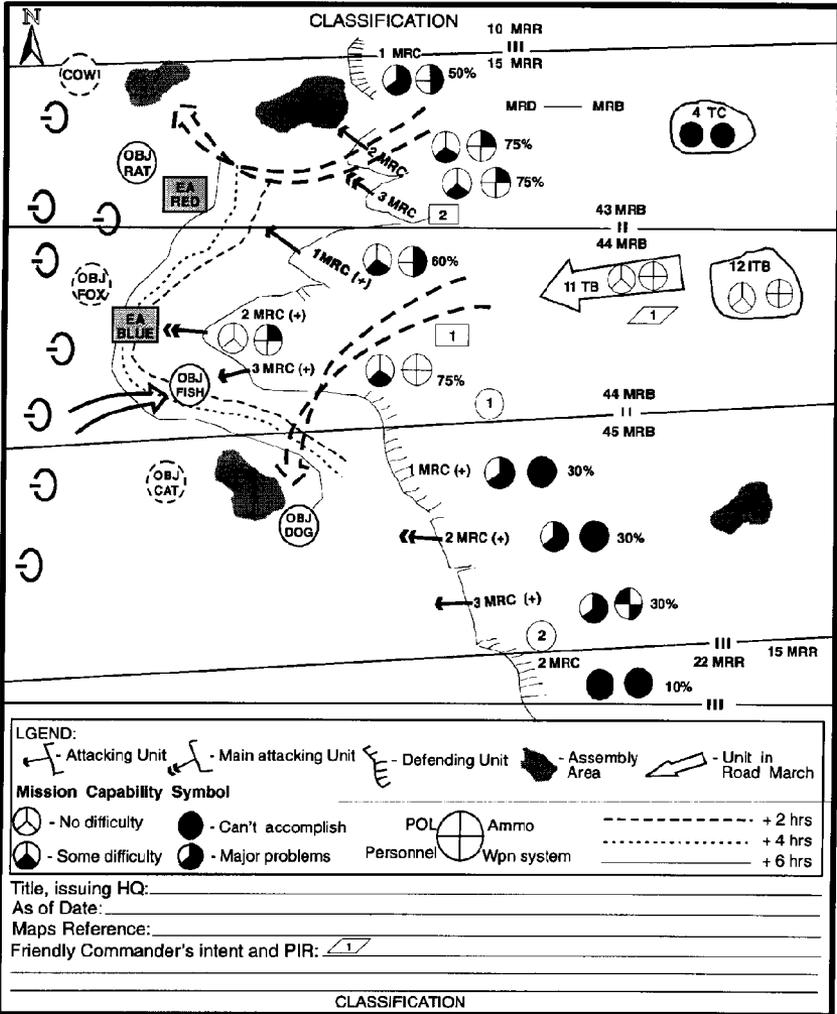


Figure E-1. Graphic INTSUM.

AREA ORIENTATION

Selected geographic features will be highlighted on the overlay in order to orient the user to the area being displayed. The features selected will depend on the specific AO and type mission in which the friendly unit is involved.

Common features could include cities, rivers, and major relief features. Selected features for some SASO activities may be highlighted on a smaller scale. In an NEO highlighted features could include airports, LOCs, embassies, consulates, and American housing areas, and other features that will play prominently in the operation. Provide only the features necessary for orientation; do not clutter the INTSUM.

THREAT UNIT LOCATIONS AND MISSION ACTIVITIES

Depict **committed** threat unit locations with a bracket followed by the unit identification. The size of the bracket will indicate the frontage occupied by the unit. The mission of the unit will be shown graphically (Figure E-2).

Depict **uncommitted** threat units with the symbology shown in Figure E-3.

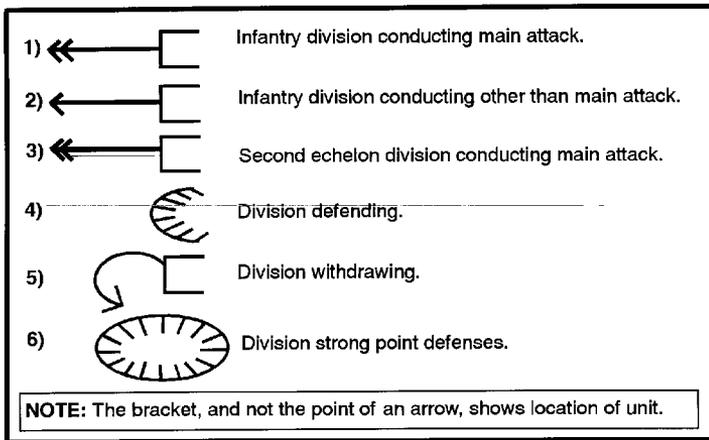


Figure E-2. Threat unit locations and mission activities (committed).

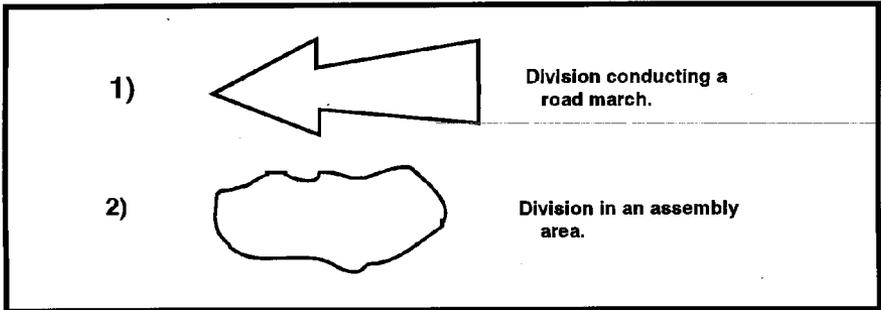


Figure E-3. Threat unit locations and mission activities (uncommitted).

THREAT MISSION CAPABILITIES ASSESSMENT

Use combat effectiveness graphics to assess and display the capability of a threat unit to perform its mission. Consider all factors, tangible and intangible, in making the assessment; include unit strength, logistics status, maintenance and readiness status, morale, mission, weather, and terrain. Place selected symbols in the vicinity of the unit identification (Figure E-4).

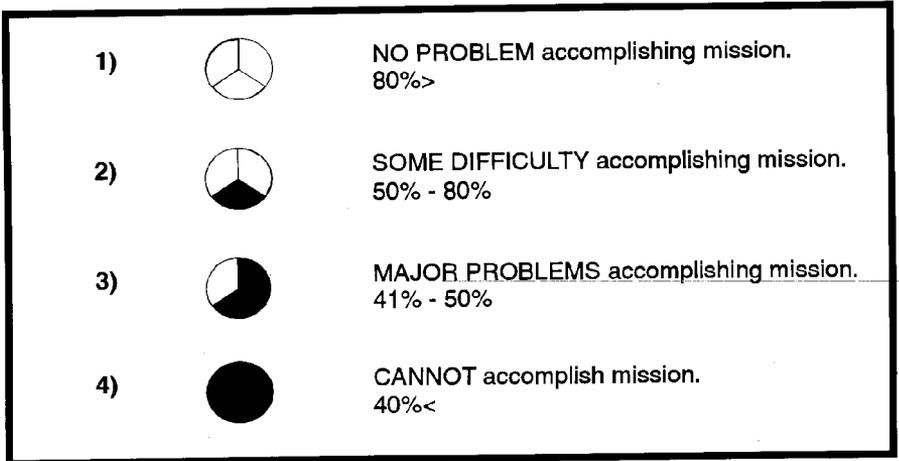


Figure E-4. Threat mission capabilities assessment.

A diminished threat mission capability is due usually to one or more specific problem areas such as damaged or destroyed weapons systems or a lack of ammunition, POL, or replacement personnel. If known, graphically depict these problem areas for each unit immediately next to the threat mission capabilities assessment symbol so the friendly commander can exploit what may be a very crucial, but fleeting, threat vulnerability.

Specific problem areas are indicated by blackening in the appropriate quadrant of the circle. The problem area categories are not static; other problem areas can be selected for display on this symbol as long as the selection is clearly explained in the key. Figure E-5 shows a sample problem area symbol and an example of the problem area symbol used in conjunction with the threat mission capabilities assessment symbol.

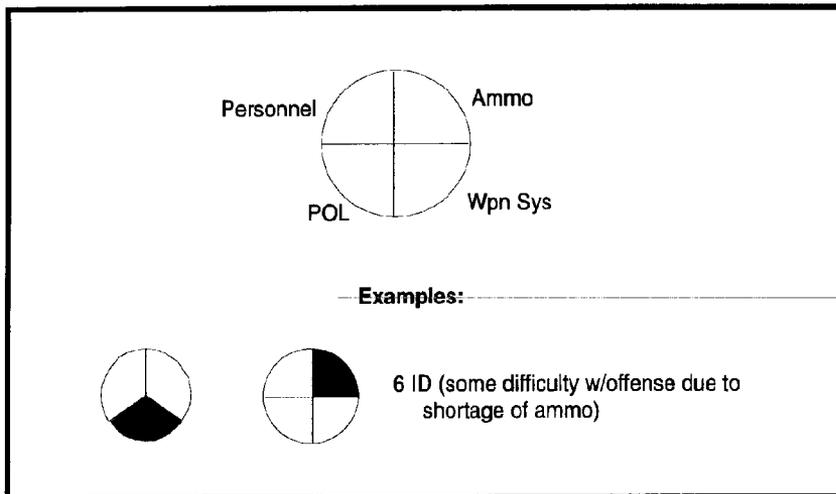


Figure E-5. Threat problem area symbology.

THREAT BOUNDARIES AND FRONT-LINE TRACE:

In conventional military operations, threat boundaries below the division level normally will not be included in the INTSUM. These lower level boundaries are often difficult to delineate and clutter the INTSUM. In some SASO activities, such as support to insurgency and COIN, smaller units will be the rule and must be constantly accounted for on the INTSUM.

The front-line trace will not be shown on the graphic INTSUM. The brackets depicting the frontages of the threat units in contact will suffice for an effective front-line trace. Addition of a front-line trace can be easily confused with the depictions of predicted threat activity.

THREAT OBJECTIVES:

If threat objectives can be discerned, they will be placed on the INTSUM.

FM 34-8-2

THREAT AIR ACTIVITY:

Depict threat air activity on the INTSUM. Use an aircraft symbol with direction of travel and total number of sorties. Some units may opt to break down the sortie count by category, such as fighter (F), bomber (B), and reconnaissance (R). Example: A total sortie count of 12 could be depicted as (12). The same sortie count could also be depicted as (4F/6B/2R). The sortie breakdown should be used only if it will not clutter the INTSUM unnecessarily. Sortie breakdown symbols, such as F, B, and R must also be included (Figure E-6).

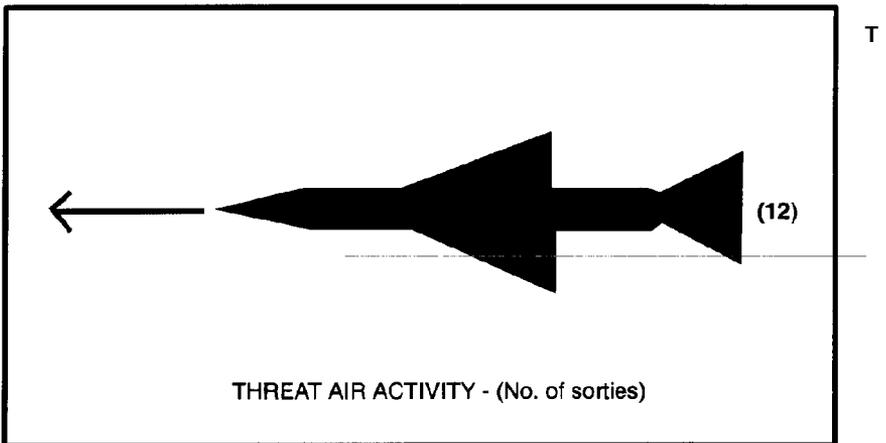


Figure E-6. Threat air activity symbology.

THREAT WEAKNESSES AND VULNERABILITIES:

Show specific weaknesses or vulnerabilities by using a numbered circle on the INTSUM (see Figure E-1). A supporting message could list threat weaknesses and vulnerabilities in narrative form.

THREAT STRENGTHS AND CAPABILITIES

Show threat strengths and capabilities by using numbered squares (see Figure E-1).

THREAT INTENTIONS ASSESSMENT

Write an assessment of threat intentions and most probable COA in a concise narrative format; graphically key it to the INTSUM when possible.

FRIENDLY COMMANDER'S INTENT AND PIR

List the friendly commander's intent and PIR in narrative format on the INTSUM. Graphically key these statements to the overlay.

PREDICTED FUTURE THREAT ACTIVITY

Draw predicted lines of threat advance or withdrawal and tie them to a timeline to convey as much information about future threat activity as possible (Figure E-7). Predicted lines of advance or withdrawal will be based on the "As Of" time found in the legend and margin information. Remember: Predicted lines are only an aid to planners; current threat situation must be continuously monitored to update the predictions.

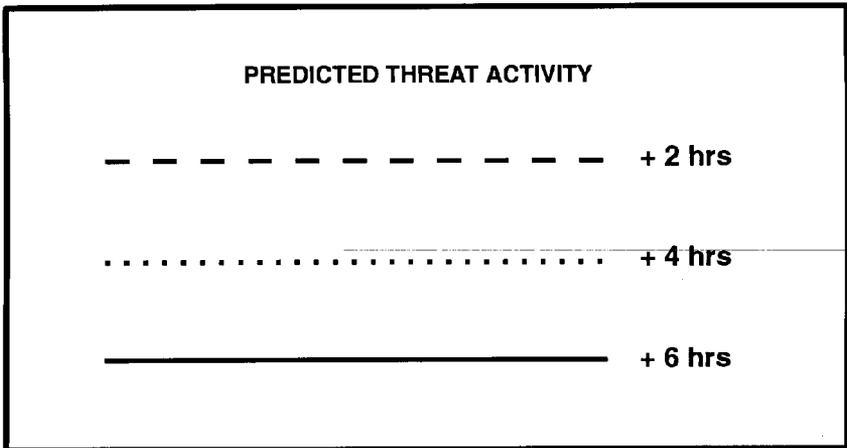


Figure E-7. Predicted threat activity timelines.