
Target Sheets

In the Targeting and Intelligence Process

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Target description sheets are a valuable part of the targeting process; unfortunately, few units seem to be using them. For example, in training exercises, division-level long range surveillance (LRS) teams have been sent out to identify SA-15 surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) and 2S19 self-propelled howitzers without being told what these new systems look like. And during Operation DESERT STORM in early 1991, LRS teams were sent out to determine whether Iraqi Republican Guard units were in the area but were not told how to identify these units by distinctive equipment, markings, or uniforms.

If LRS teams are to be effective in a mission, they must be given accurate and complete information beforehand. And if light infantry units are to attack deep targets, they too must have good target descriptions. Target sheets can supplement intelligence collection efforts in combat and serve as exercise intelligence during training.

The targeting process is discussed in Field Manual (FM) 6-20-10, *The Targeting Process*, dated 29 March 1990, and target sheets are part of that process. Target sheets are single-page descriptions of high-value and high-payoff targets. *High-value* targets are assets the enemy commander must have to successfully complete his mission. *High-payoff* targets are high-value targets that friendly forces must acquire and attack successfully if their mission is to succeed.

For LRS teams, these target sheets should be tied to the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) and information requirements (IRs), which are used to form the specific in-

formation requirements (SIRs). (A second area in which potential targets may be identified is the decision support template, as the commander and his staff explore courses of action.) Normally LRS teams are sent to observe named areas of interest (NAIs) to look for specific activity units; to accomplish that mission, they must have the necessary information to focus their efforts. If the LRS teams cannot accurately identify what they see in their areas, the information they relay will not be very useful. Equal effort must be made to teach LRS teams to recognize enemy equipment as they go to and from their surveillance sites.

Target sheets normally contain the following data:

Target Category. The data falls into 13 target categories:

- Fire support.
- Command, control, and communications centers.
- Maneuver.
- Air Defense Artillery (ADA).
- Engineer.
- Nuclear/chemical.
- Reconnaissance, surveillance, target acquisition.
 - Radio electronic combat.
 - Class III, petroleum, oil, and lubricants.
 - Class V, Ammunition.
 - Class IX, Maintenance.
 - Lift.
 - Lines of Communication.

Target Sheet Number and Title. A numbering and title system of 128 target numbers is used to cross-reference the targets on the target spread sheets, the high-value target list, and the high-payoff target list. Although FM 6-20-10 does not

list all of these target numbers, a list of target sheet numbers and titles can be found in FM 6-20-40, *Fire Support for Brigade Operations (Heavy)*, January 1990, and in FM 6-20-50, *Fire Support for Brigade Operations (Light)*, January 1990. A unit can also change or add to this list, as additional targets are identified or fielded.

Decimal notations have been added to the basic numbers to describe different targets in the same type categories. For example, the manual lists Target 18, Artillery Firing Battery. This category has been subdivided into Target 18.1 for the 122mm D-30 howitzer battery, 18.2 for the 122mm 2S1 self-propelled howitzer battery, 18.4 for the 2S19 152mm self-propelled howitzer battery, and so on, in order to show differences in the organization and tactics of a target depending on the type of equipment an LRS unit must identify.

Function. The function section describes a target's specific operations and tasks.

Description. The description section includes information on the target's size, normal posture, and distance from the forward edge of the battle area. It also includes the number and types of vehicles, equipment, and personnel.

Signature. The signature section describes the target's visual and electronic signature. The electronic signature of a target is vital to the military intelligence battalion and the electronic warfare officer, while the radar signatures are significant for the aviation brigade. Additionally, several LRS units (being familiar with the Special Forces practice of taking electronic warfare intercept

teams with them) have considered taking a PDR-11 man-portable communication intercept team.

Degradation. This section describes the effects on the enemy if the target is neutralized or destroyed.

Graphic Representation. A picture or line drawing of the equipment is shown along with a diagram of the way it is to be doctrinally deployed.

The following items have been added to these seven types of data for target sheets:

- Weapon/Acquisition/Jamming Range.
- Emplacement/Displacement/Firing Time.
- Sources.
- References.

The sources of the information are shown, using a number/number system (1/4-55), in which the first set of numbers is the source and the second is the page so that anyone who has a question can easily look it up. All sources used are listed in the References section.

Target sheets should be produced at division or corps level. FM 34-25, *Corps Intelligence Electronic Warfare Operations*, page 4-6, states in reference to a corps LRS unit that "the corps has described the target, identified the general location and time of projected engagement . . ." The all-source production section (ASPS), with the electronic warfare officer assisting, should produce the target sheets. The terrain analysis team can analyze the lines of communication for likely target areas such as restrictive terrain, bridges, and so forth.

Target sheets are a vital part of the intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) and the targeting process. Units should develop them and add to them before they participate in command post exercises, field training exercises, or combat. Prepared target sheets can speed up the targeting process, insuring the destruction of high-payoff targets and high-value targets. Target sheets can also identify a potential threat's weaknesses, which can then be exploited. Target sheets should be included in LRS unit mission folders.

In the days when the former Soviet

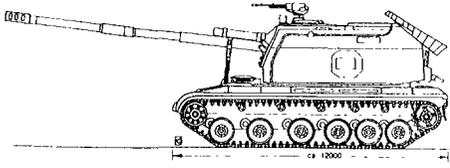
Union was considered the primary threat, units could rely on FM 100-2-3, *The Soviet Army Troops, Organization, and Equipment*. Much of this information is still valid, but the 1991 version of this manual does not include new equipment, such as the 152mm 2S19 howitzer, the SA-15 surface-to-air missile, and the 300mm multiple rocket launcher (MRL). In addition, the Army now faces different threat countries with different equipment, tactics, and terrain that affect the appearance of the targets, and our units need target sheets for instruction.

For example, units that may fight in Korea must be able to identify North Korean equipment. While the North Koreans have a considerable collection of older Soviet equipment, they also produce some of their own equipment, including the M-1978 170mm "Koksan" self-propelled gun and the M-1985 240mm multiple rocket launcher (MRL). Likewise, units oriented toward Iraq will need to be able to identify free-world sys-

tems that the Iraqis have—the Astros II MRL, the Roland II surface-to-air missile, the Cymbeline counter-battery radar, and the Rasit battlefield surveillance radar.

To help meet the need for additional threat information for target sheets, the Infantry Center's Foreign Analysis Division of the Directorate of Threat and Security has developed three sets of unclassified target sheets for use in the Long Range Surveillance Unit Course at Fort Benning, Georgia. These sets are for a European threat (91 targets), a North Korean threat (87 targets), and an Iraqi/Samaran (generic Middle-Eastern) threat (67 targets).

Additionally, the U.S. Army Infantry School has produced and issued on interactive video disks a combat vehicle identification course on former Soviet/Warsaw Pact equipment and one on North Korean combat vehicles. The disks operate on the Electronic Information Delivery System (EIDS) AN/GSH-55, at

TARGET CATEGORY: FIRE SUPPORT	
TARGET NUMBER & TITLE: Target 18.4. 2S19 152mm Self propelled Howitzer Battery	
FUNCTION: Provide direct, indirect, and counterbattery fire support - high explosive, smoke, and illumination for MRD or TD.	
DESCRIPTION:	WEAPON RANGE - 36-40 kilometers TARGET RADIUS 100-200 meters EMPLACEMENT TIME 1 Minute DISPLACEMENT TIME 1 Minute Battery may remain in position as little as 4 minutes after firing first round. FIRING TIME 8 RPM POSTURE 20-40 meters between firing positions FEBA DISTANCE 3-6 kilometers COMPOSITION - VEHICLES: 6 or 8 X Tracked 2S19 howitzer 1 X ACRV M1974 (1)/1V23 Battery FDC MTLB 1 X ACRV 1V14/1V22 Tracked Battery COP MTLB* 1 X GAZ-66 Truck 6 X URAL-375 Cargo Trucks Approximately 60
	PERSONNEL: SIGNATURE: VISUAL - See Graphic ELECTRONIC - 8-10 X R-123 Med power VHF radios 8-10 X HF radios OTHER - Sound/Flash (Aural, Visual, IR) Projectile can be tracked by CB-CM Radar 1 X Laser Rangefinder
DEGRADATION: - Destruction of the COP or FDC vehicle will slow down artillery requests. The ammunition supply is on trucks which are vulnerable to destruction. Counterbattery system. * COP Vehicle probably will not be at Battery location, but at maneuver unit commander's location.	
SOURCES: 1/4-55, 5-59; 12/18, 19, 30; 30/47	
GRAPHIC:	
	
Die Skizzen der PZH 2S19 wurden nach nicht reproduzierbaren sowjetischen Fotos gefertigt	

Sample Target Sheet

Training and Doctrine Command schools and in facilities available to the National Guard. Although these courses are also primarily for LRS units, they are useful for other units that need to be able to conduct vehicle identification training.

Further information on the target sheet sets is available from Commander, U.S. Army Infantry Center, ATTN: ATZB-IST, Fort Benning, GA 31905-5372; telephone DSN 835-1561 or commercial (706) 545-1561. Additional information

on the interactive video disk courses may be requested from Mr. Noble at DSN 835-2488 or commercial (706) 545-2488.

Vehicle identification is a skill that must be renewed periodically, and these courses will be critical for LRS unit home station training. In addition to the LRS Unit Course at Fort Benning, which covers a week-long block of threat instruction, the two-week Target Process Course taught at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, trains officers in the Army targeting

process and in targeting operations at division level and higher. Together, these courses should improve the joint targeting capability for all U.S. armed forces.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO IN WORLD WAR II JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1944

By the beginning of 1944, the Axis Powers were no longer able to recover from their steadily mounting losses in men, materiel, and territory. In spite of stubborn resistance, Allied ground forces in Italy had secured beachheads, pushed inland, and begun mounting a final offensive against the Germans' heavily defended Winter Line. On the Russian Front, the Soviets seized the initiative following a breakthrough in the Kirovograd area, encircling and destroying pockets of resistance. In the Pacific, Japanese positions in the Solomon, Bismarck, and Marshall Islands fell before the relentless pressure of the U.S. Army and Marine Corps, while the air and sea power of the U.S. Navy hammered away at the steadily dwindling numbers of operational Japanese ships and aircraft.

These and other highlights of World War II are excerpted from Bud Hanning's superb chronology, A Portrait of the Stars and Stripes, Volume II (available for \$50.00 from Seniram Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box 432, Glenside, PA 19038).

- 2 January** ***British General Sir Harold Alexander—15th Army Group Commander—orders the U.S. Fifth Army to prepare for a landing at Anzio, south of Rome.***
- 3 January** ***Soviet Army seizes Olevsk, northwest of Kiev, and Novograd-Volyinski; and penetrates the prewar frontier of Poland for the first time in the war.***
- 20 January** ***Advancing Soviet forces surround German units, cutting off their route to the Gulf of Finland.***
- 22 January** ***The VI U.S. Corps lands at Anzio, gaining complete surprise. Ordered to establish a beachhead before advancing inland, the force delays 10 days, allowing German infantry, armor, and artillery to isolate and pound the beachhead for more than three months.***
- 30 January** ***During heavy fighting on Bougainville, in the Solomons, Staff Sergeant Jesse Drowley climbs atop a tank to direct fire against a machinegun that has his company pinned down. Although shot through the chest, he continues to direct fire until the bunker is destroyed, but another bullet blinds his left eye. He is later awarded the Medal of Honor.***
- 4 February** ***Elements of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division overcome the last enemy resistance on Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands.***
- 16-20 February** ***German forces hurl massive attacks against Allied positions at Anzio in an offensive that lasts four days. U.S. and British forces hold, but at the cost of high casualties and equipment losses on both sides.***
- 20 February** ***The United States Strategic Air Force commences a week of heavy bombing raids on Braunschweig and Leipzig, with more than 1,000 bombers participating. Five days later, bombers will hit Regensburg, Stuttgart, Augsburg, and Fuerth.***
- 28 February** ***Allied planners confer in Caserta, Italy, to plan the drive on to Rome.***