

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

**AIR FORCE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES,
AND PROCEDURES 3-10.3**



22 DECEMBER 2008

Tactical Doctrine

**INTEGRATED DEFENSE COUNTERTHREAT
OPERATIONS (CTO)**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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PURPOSE: This Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTP) document describes the activities the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) employs in support of Integrated Defense (ID). AFOSI conducts counterintelligence and criminal investigations and operations in order to find, fix, track, and neutralize enemy threats. These activities promote Air Force operations.

APPLICATION: This publication applies to regular Air Force military and civilian personnel and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) personnel when published in the AFRCIND 2 and ANGIND 2. The doctrine in this document is authoritative, but not directive.

SCOPE: This Air Force TTP describes command and organizational relationships, execution using functional capabilities, and training requirements to conduct effective Counterthreat Operations (CTO). While these TTP principles are focused on expeditionary operations in high threat locations, the tactical doctrine principles remain the same for home-station operations.

Chapter 1

COUNTERTHREAT OPERATIONS (CTO) OVERVIEW

1.1. Overview. AFMD-39 directs AFOSI to find, fix, track, and neutralize enemy threats in order to create a sustained permissive environment for air, space, and cyberspace operations. AFOSI utilizes its five core capabilities in support of this mission directive. These are: Detect and Mitigate Threats; Engage Foreign Adversaries and/or Threats Offensively; Conduct Major Criminal Offense Investigations; Provide Global Specialized Services; and Protect Critical Technologies and Information. CTO are intelligence-driven operations utilizing information derived from multiple intelligence and counterintelligence sources. These operations provide commanders tactical situational awareness, drive force protection conditions, and forewarn of possible attacks. Within the US Air Force, AFOSI executes CTO by integrating all AFOSI capabilities into the Air Force "kill chain" cycle to achieve the desired effects. AFOSI operational activities seamlessly collect, fuse and disseminate relevant threat information from a broad array of sources on a continual basis. Successful CTO execution requires strong collaboration and coordination between AFOSI personnel and direct action forces to effectively neutralize enemy threats. CTO tactical doctrine is a compilation of knowledge and expertise and describes the appropriate AFOSI role in integrated defense (ID) in hostile, uncertain, and permissive environments.

1.1.1. The following activities are conducted in support of CTO; counterintelligence (CI) collections, analysis, investigations, offensive and defensive CI operations, law enforcement activities, evidence collection, liaison, threat detection, functional services such as technical services, polygraph, clinical psychology, protective service operations (PSO), surveillance, counter-surveillance, surveillance detection, tactical debriefing, field interviews, and defensive capabilities in cyberspace.

1.1.2. CTO Planning. AFOSI units should develop effective CTO plans to support an effects-based approach to operations (EBAO). "An effects-based approach to military operations means taking action against enemy systems so as to create specific effects that contribute directly to desired military and political outcomes." (AFDD-2). Defining the battlespace environment is critical to conducting successful CTO i.e., Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB). CTO plans consist of, but are not limited to, a unit's mission, map layout illustrating areas of concern/areas of influence, focused collection requirements, identified threats and potential adversary courses of action (COA).

Chapter 2

ORGANIZATION AND COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

2.1. Organization. AFOSI prepares and organizes combat-ready forces to meet the needs of the Air Force. This implies a high level of training, flexibility in organization and equipment, and professional leadership. Although a standard force structure is not realistic for all contingencies, a deployed AFOSI force should have the following elements to effectively conduct CTO in concert with Service or joint command goals and objectives.

2.1.1. Leadership. Deployed AFOSI expeditionary leaders report directly to the senior agent deployed who is part of the COMAFFOR staff.

2.1.2. Special Agents. AFOSI should ensure that deployed agent personnel have the requisite pre-deployment training to conduct CTO activities.

2.1.3. Special Agent Specialists. Some AFOSI personnel have received specialized training and perform a specialized mission. AFOSI should organize and deploy specialists such as polygraph examiners, technical service technicians, computer crime investigators, CI case officers, and forensic science consultants to maximize combat effectiveness.

2.1.4. Client Server Administrators (CSA). Deployed CSA personnel should have the requisite training and security clearances to conduct support functions that enable the AFOSI unit or personnel to conduct the CTO mission.

2.1.5. Tactical Security Elements (TSE). Freedom of movement is crucial to conducting successful CTO. In hostile and some uncertain environments, AFOSI units and personnel should conduct CTO with dedicated security elements. A TSE is a squad-size element that provides the capability, equipment, and firepower to travel independently of other ground maneuver units. Forces for TSE may come from organic AF units, or may be provided by other service or coalition forces.

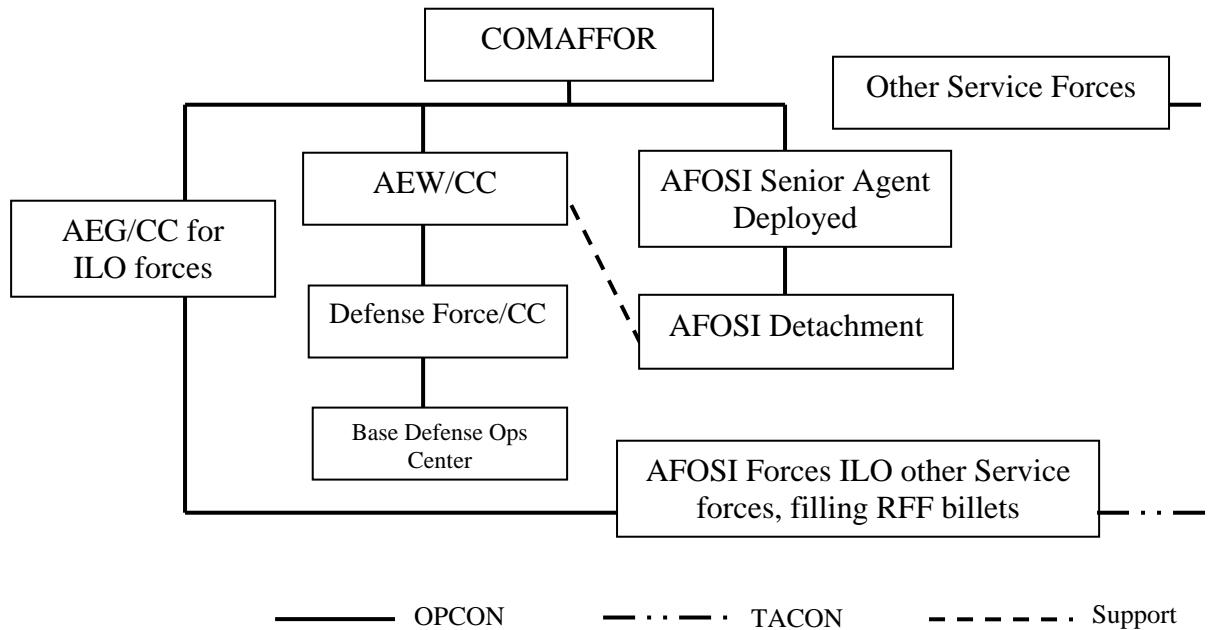
2.1.6. Analysts. AFOSI units should have embedded analysts with the requisite skill and training to analyze enemy threats. AFOSI embedded analysts should continuously gather and fuse relevant threat information from a broad array of sources. CI analysis helps focus collection and targeting activities.

2.1.7. Linguists. AFOSI units should have embedded linguists, specializing in the languages spoken in the operational environment. The linguists should be vetted and have appropriate security clearances.

2.2. Command Relationships. AFOSI maintains command and control over those forces assigned or attached to an AFOSI unit. Command relationships in a joint environment for AFOSI operations are derived from Joint Publications 1, *Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States*; 2-01.2, *Joint TTP for Counterintelligence and HUMINT Operations*; 3-07.2, *Joint TTP for Antiterrorism*; and 3-10, *Joint Doctrine for Security Operations*. Command authority for AFOSI forces conducting CTO is delegated from the Joint Force Commander (JFC), through the commander of Air Force forces (COMAFFOR), to

the designated senior agent deployed. Administrative control (ADCON) for AFOSI forces remains within the Air Force chain of command at all times.

Figure 2.1. Command Relationships (JP 1, AFDD 2).



2.2.1. The COMAFFOR exercises operational control (OPCON) over AFOSI CTO activities supporting force protection (See Figure 2.1) via the designated senior agent deployed. The Secretary of the Air Force retains responsibility for law enforcement, CI investigations, and attendant matters, and exercises this responsibility through the Commander, AFOSI. In the case of forces attached to another Service to act in lieu of (ILO) that Service's forces, OPCON may be delegated to the Air Force commander holding OPCON over all ILO forces.

2.2.2. AFOSI personnel not attached to an Air Expeditionary Task Force (AETF) who are performing the CTO mission in a Joint Operational Area (JOA) will be under the operational control of the AFOSI senior agent deployed (e.g., personnel providing support to a contingency response group/contingency response element).

2.2.3. When the Air Force is the force providing TSE support to AFOSI, tactical control (TACON) of a TSE is assigned to the supported AFOSI detachment commander or Special Agent in Charge (SAIC) via the AFOSI senior agent deployed. This ensures continuity of mission execution and operational security. The SFS Commander retains OPCON and ADCON of TSE personnel. TSE supported missions must be jointly planned by AFOSI and TSE personnel to identify the objectives and evaluate risks associated with the proposed operation. Conflicts should be resolved by the

installation-level AFOSI and SFS commanders. During mission execution, the TSE patrol leader has TACON of the security mission to include directing convoy operations to and from the objective, as well as directing combat operations if the convoy comes under attack. The senior AFOSI special agent on the mission has TACON of operational CTO activities.

2.2.4. AFOSI detachment commanders or SAICs will coordinate their unit's CTO activities in hostile and uncertain environments with the appropriate base operations center (e.g., Base Defense Operations Center (BDOC), Tactical Operations Center (TOC), etc.) and maintain communications with the BDOC to facilitate freedom of movement, unity of effort, and safety of forces. AFOSI personnel, when operating in a joint/combined environment, must understand the rules of engagement (ROE), or the Rules for the Use of Force (RUF) established by the joint force commander.

Chapter 3

CTO EXECUTION CYCLE

3.1. The CTO Execution Cycle. Air Force CTO contributes to an acute awareness of the operating environment to include Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) and incorporates the full range of functions/activities (figure 3.1) AFOSI uses to find, fix, track and neutralize the enemy. CTO activities help create a sustained permissive environment for air, space, & cyberspace operations. CTO capabilities are infinitely variable depending on their application combined with the prevailing threat, threat state, environment, friendly forces available, ROE, RUF, applicable laws, and other factors that characterize an operational area. The following sections define the CTO execution cycle.

Figure 3.1. The Counterthreat Operations Umbrella.



3.2. The five phases of the CTO Execution Cycle: Find, fix, track, neutralize, and assess.

3.2.1. Find. The find phase requires clearly designated guidance. This guidance is typically provided via established Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR) and associated collection requirements. These requirements drive CI collection planning and operations. CI collections lead to the detection of current and emerging targets. Tailored all-source analysis drives and focuses CI collections activities. AFOSI personnel should be familiar with the multiple targeting cycles present in a joint/combined operating environment.

3.2.1.1. In all situations, to include time sensitive targeting (TST), AFOSI forces conducting CTO will not engage in direct action activities. Instead, AFOSI disseminates information to direct action units or operations centers.

3.2.2. Fix. The fix phase uses analysis and prioritization to determine an emerging target is worthy of engagement. It may begin when the emerging target is detected or soon afterwards. When the emerging target is detected, sensors (human source networks, ISR platforms such as the Predator/Reaper), liaison, specialist activities, and information operations are focused to confirm the target's identity and precise location. Target location and other information should be accurately refined to permit tracking and neutralization. The completion of the fix phase results in a confirmed target tracked with a CTO named operation.

3.2.3. Track. Tracking is done with the initiation/continuation of specific and directed CI collection and investigative activities. Tracking is also accomplished with the employment of specific ISR platforms. Information obtained during this phase is compiled and documented in a comprehensive target package.

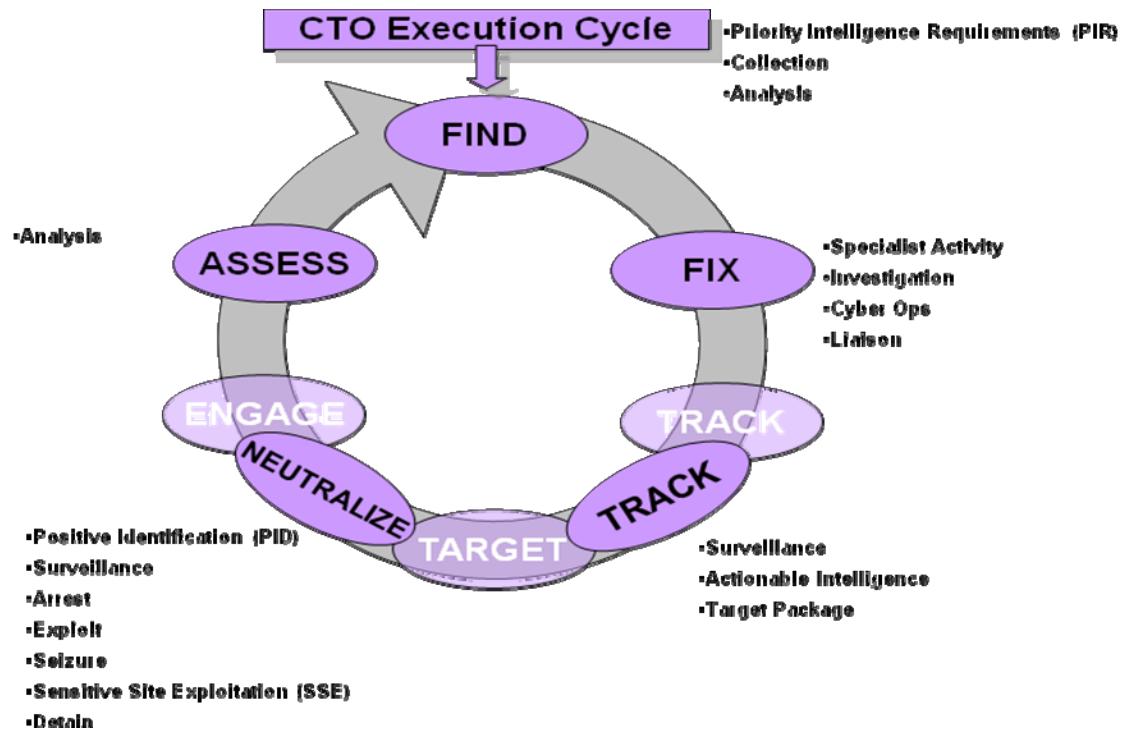
3.2.4. Neutralize. The neutralize phase begins after collected information is determined to be credible. Actionable intelligence or a comprehensive target package may be provided to a direct action authority for neutralization of the threat. AFOSI activities in this phase may include: positive identification (PID), surveillance (physical, technical or both), apprehension (during criminal investigations), recruitment, influence operations, computer network exploitation, and dissemination of actionable intelligence to direct action units to support exploitation, seizure, sensitive site exploitation, cordon and search, detention, or capture/kill operations.

3.2.4.1. In hostile and uncertain environments, AFOSI should coordinate with maneuver units within the battlespace for target execution. Following the execution of a CTO target package, AFOSI special agents may participate in site exploitation (search). Additionally, special agents should participate in and/or contribute to tactical questioning and document exploitation efforts.

3.2.5. Assess. Tactical assessments determine the effectiveness of executed CTO activities. The principal question answered during the assess phase is whether desired effects and objectives were achieved. In cases of fleeting targets, quick assessment may be required in order to make expeditious re-attack recommendations.

3.3. Reporting. CTO reports contribute to commanders' overall awareness of the operational environment. AFOSI reports should be disseminated to the intelligence and law enforcement communities, as appropriate, at all levels and during all phases of the CTO execution cycle. These reports include but are not limited to, suspicious incident reports (SIRs), intelligence information reports (IIRs), comprehensive target packages, analytical products, etc.

Figure 3.3. The CTO Execution Cycle (AFDD2-1.9).



Chapter 4

TRAINING

4.1. Conducting CTO missions can be inherently dangerous. For this reason, all efforts should be made to maximize training. Training is key to mission effectiveness. Effective ground combat skills are imperative to survival in hostile or uncertain environments. Initial and recurring field training on perishable skills is vital.

4.2. The USAF Special Investigations Academy Counterthreat Operations Course (CTOC) trains AFOSI agents in realistic scenarios to perform in high-risk locations more efficiently and effectively. This training is a team-centered, operationally intense, execution-based immersion course designed to train agents in core deployment skills. The course curriculum is focused on perishable skill sets used in hostile or uncertain environments. All military and civilian AFOSI personnel are required to attend mandatory advanced training, in accordance with AFOSI policy, prior to a contingency deployment or assignment.

4.3. Information Collection, Records, and Forms.

4.3.1. Information Collections. No information collections are created by this publication.

4.3.2. Records. The program records created as a result of the processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363 and disposed of in accordance with the AFRIMS RDS located at <https://www.my.af.mil/gcss-af61a/afrims/afrims/>.

4.3.3. Adopted and Prescribed Forms:

4.3.3.1. Adopted Forms. AF Form 673, *Air Force Publication/Form Action Request* and AF IMT 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*.

4.3.3.2. Prescribed Forms. No prescribed Forms are implemented by this publication.

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The Inspector General

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

Administrative Control. Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. Also called ADCON (JP 1-02)

Analysis. The conversion of processed information into intelligence through the integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of all source data and the preparation of intelligence products in support of known or anticipated user requirements. (JP 2-01)

Areas Of Concern/Interest. (joint) That area of concern/interest to the commander, including the area of influence, areas adjacent thereto, and extending into enemy territory to the objectives of current or planned operations. This area also includes areas occupied by enemy forces who could jeopardize the accomplishment of the mission. (JP 2-03)

Areas of Operations. (joint) An operational area defined by the joint force commander for land and maritime forces. Areas of operations do not typically encompass the entire operational area of the joint force commander, but should be large enough for component commanders to accomplish their missions and protect their forces. (JP 3-0)

Combat Intelligence. (joint) That knowledge of the enemy, weather, and geographical features required by a commander in the planning and conduct of combat operations. (JP 1-02)

Counterintelligence (CI). Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage, or assassinations conducted by or on behalf of foreign governments or elements thereof, foreign organizations, or foreign persons, or international terrorist activities. (JP 2-0)

Counterintelligence Force Protection Source Operations (CFSO). Collection activities conducted by CI personnel to provide Force Protection support and answer DoD and US CENTCOM Priority Intelligence Requirements (PIR) and standing DoD Counterintelligence Requirements. CFSO are only conducted outside the United States and its territories and usually use foreign nationals as sources. CFSO respond to local command requirements for Force Protection and do not fall within the purview of DCID 5/1, *Espionage and Counterintelligence Activities Abroad*, for national level coordination and approval. (AFTTP 3-10.X)

Countersurveillance. Technique designed to protect an *intelligence operation* from *countersurveillance* (*surveillance*) personnel. Those measures, active or passive, taken to detect, prevent, or deceive hostile surveillance. (JP 2-0)

Counterthreat Operations (CTO). The employment of AFOSI capabilities to find, fix, track, and neutralize enemy threats in order to create a sustained permissive environment for air, space, and cyberspace operations. (AF TTP 3-10.X)

Defensive Cyberspace Operations. The use of specialized techniques and procedures by trained Computer Crime Investigators to conduct cyber based investigations and operations into computer and networked systems, and conduct digital evidence analysis in support of criminal, counterintelligence and counterthreat operations to gain attribution, and identify cyber based threats to computer and network systems and DoD personnel. (AFTTP 3-10.X)

Direct Action. Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions conducted as a special operation in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive environments and which employ specialized military capabilities to seize, destroy, capture, exploit, recover, or damage designated targets. Direct action differs from conventional offensive actions in the level of physical and political risk, operational techniques, and the degree of discriminate and precise use of force to achieve specific objectives. Also called DA. See also special operations; special operations forces. (JP 1-02)

Hostile Environments. A hostile environment is “an operational environment in which hostile forces have control, as well as the intent and capability to effectively oppose or react to the operations a unit intends to conduct.” (JP 1-02)

Liaison - That contact or intercommunication maintained between elements of military forces or other agencies to ensure mutual understanding and unity of purpose and action (JP 1-02).

Military Sourcing Operations. Military source operations are “the collection from, by and/or via humans, of foreign and military and military-related intelligence.” Also called MSO. (JP 2-01.2).

Neutralize. As pertains to military operations, to render ineffective or unusable. To render enemy personnel or material incapable of interfering with a particular operation. To render safe mines, bombs, missiles, and booby traps. To make harmless anything contaminated with a chemical agent. (JP 1-02)

Offensive Counterintelligence Operations. Definition classified, see DoD Instruction S-5240.9, "Support to the Department of Defense Offensive Counterintelligence Operations (U)", November 28, 1989

Operational Control. The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Also called OPCON. (JP 1-02)

Permissive Environment. Operational environment in which host country military and law enforcement agencies have control as well as the intent and capability to assist operations that a unit intends to conduct. (JP 3-0)

Positive Identification. A reasonable certainty that the individual or object of attack is a legitimate military target in accordance with the applicable rules of engagement (ROE).

Protective Service Operations. The use of specialized techniques and procedures by trained personnel to ensure a principal’s personal safety and security during a specific event, while traveling, or over an extended period of time. When required, a PSO can be tailored to provide 24-hour protection. (AFOSIMAN 71-144)

Rules of Engagement. (joint) Directives issued by competent military authority that delineate the circumstances and limitations under which United States forces will initiate and/or continue combat engagement with other forces encountered. (JP 1-02)

Surveillance. Surveillance is the systematic observation of aerospace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means. (JP 1-02)

Tactical Control. Command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking, that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Tactical control is inherent in operational control. Tactical control may be delegated to, and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command. Tactical control provides sufficient authority for controlling and directing the application of force or tactical use of combat support assets within the assigned mission or task. Also called TACON. (JP 1)

Tactical Questioning. Direct questioning by any DoD personnel of a captured or detained person to obtain time-sensitive tactical intelligence at or near the point of capture or detention and consistent with applicable law (DoD Directive 3115.09).

Target Packages. (Air Force) Targeting information provided by AFOSI to direct action units/authorities (Army, SOF, Coalitions Forces, Host Nation Police etc.) for the purposes of identifying and neutralizing threats. (AFTTP 3-10.X)

Threats Identified. (Air Force) Individuals linked to insurgent groups, terrorist groups, or intelligence services that present a threat to USAF installations/resources. (AFTTP 3-10.X)

Technical Services. This support encompasses two distinct mission sets; the AF's Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) Program and AFOSI's technical surveillance program. AFOSI is responsible for executing the AF's TSCM Program (ref. AFMD 39), which includes techniques and measures to detect, neutralize, and/or exploit a wide variety of foreign technical surveillance technologies that are used to obtain unauthorized access to classified and sensitive information. AFOSI also provides technical surveillance support, including covert video and audio surveillance, vehicle tracking, photo surveillance, lock bypass, wiretap and other esoteric surveillance techniques. (DoDI 5240.05, AFOSIMAN 71-103 Volume 3)

Threat Assessments. The Joint Operation Planning and Execution System function that provides: timely warning of potential threats to US interests; intelligence collection requirements; the effects of environmental, physical, and health hazards, and cultural factors on friendly and enemy operations; and determines the enemy military posture and possible intentions. (AFTTP 3-10.X)

Uncertain Environments. An uncertain environment is “an operational environment in which host government forces, whether opposed to or receptive to operations that a unit intends to conduct, do not have totally effective control of the territory and population in the intended operational area.” (JP 1-02)

Vulnerability Assessments. A Department of Defense, command, or unit-level evaluation (assessment) to determine the vulnerability of a terrorist attack against an installation, unit, exercise, port, ship, residence, facility, or other site. Identifies areas of improvement to withstand, mitigate, or deter acts of violence or terrorism. Also called **VA**. (JP 3-07.2)

Attachment 2**SKILLS LIST**

The following list contains examples of skills AFOSI agents should be trained on prior to conducting CTO:

Tactical Vehicle Movements	Tactical Communications
Tactical questioning	Tactical Night Driving
Advanced Firearms & Tactics	Tactical Foot movements
Tactical Combat Casualty Care	Small Unit Tactics
Unarmed Combat & Defensive Tactics	Antiterrorism/Off Road Driving
Individual Equipment & Fieldcraft	Land Navigation Map & compass
Global Positioning System	Vehicle Search & Security
Night Vision Techniques/procedures	Falcon View Mapping software
Deployed concept of Ops/Future	Deployed Office Coord/Liaison
Deployed Stress	Developing Standard Operating Procedures
Operational Planning	Counterintelligence Tactical Reporting
Intelligence Information Reports	Working with Linguists
Counterthreat Operations/FTX	Behavior Instruments/Dep CS Ops
Surveillance	Counter Surveillance
Surveillance Detection	Military Sourcing Operations
Terrorism/Insurgency	IED/VBIED Recognize & Defeat
Threat Detection/Attack Recognition	HVI/HVT Packages
Deployed Theater/Culture Orientation	Survival, Evasion, Resistance, & Escape
Personal Security Operations	31 hours W/FLS
Night Operations	Foreign Weapons Familiarization
Focused Physical Training program	Urban Operations
Intro to the U.S. Army	SF Tactical Security Element Conops
SAP indoctrination	

Non-AFOSI personnel directly supporting the CTO mission should be knowledgeable of basic CTO principles in order to maximize interoperability between AFOSI and supporting agencies.

Attachment 3**READING LIST**

The following is a list of recommended reading AFOSI personnel should accomplish prior to conducting CTO:

- AFDD 2, *Operations and Organization*, 3 Apr 2007
AFDD 2-3, *Irregular Warfare*, 1 Aug 2007
AFDD 2-4.1, *Force Protection*, 4 Sep 2004
AFPD 31-1, *Physical Security*,
AFTTP 3-10.1, *Integrated Base Defense*,
AFMAN 10-100, *Airman's Manual*, 1 Jun 2004
AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008
AFOSI Manual 10-401, *AFOSI Operations Planning & Execution Systems*, 26 Feb 1998
AFOSI Manual 71-114, *Surveillance Operations*, 29 Mar 2005
AFOSI Manual 71-144 V3, *Protective Service Operations*, 18 Oct 2006
AFOSI Manual 71-144 V4, *Antiterrorism Services*, 28 Mar 2003
AFOSI Manual 71-144 V7, *Counterintelligence Collections, Analysis, & Production*, 27 Oct 2004
DoD Directive 3115.09, *DoD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning*, 3 Nov 05
Army Field Manual 3-24, *Counterinsurgency*, 15 Dec 2006
Army Field Manual 7-8, *Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad*, 22 Apr 1992
Army Field Manual 7-10, *The Infantry Rifle Company*, 14 Dec 1990
Developing and publishing IIR's (AFOSI IIR writing guide)
Joint Publication 1, *Doctrine for the Armed Forces of the United States*, 14 May 2007
Joint Publication 2-01, *Joint & National Intelligence Support to Military Operations*, 7 Oct 2004
Joint Publication 3, *Joint Operations*, 17 Sep 2006
Joint Publication 3-10, *Joint Security Operations in Theater*, 1 Aug 2006
OP Planning (WARNO, OPORD, FRAGO)
Standing DOD CI collection requirements
SCO Handbook Army Field Manual, Army FM 7-100, *Opposing Force Doctrinal Framework & Strategy*, 1 May 2003