CHAPTER 5

REPORTING AND RECORDING

MINEFIELD REPORTS

A minefield report is an oral, electronic, or written communication concerning friendly or enemy mining activities. The report format is specified by the local command. It is submitted by the emplacing unit commander through operational channels to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (Operations and Plans) (G3)/Operations and Training Officer (US Army) (S3) of the authorized headquarters. The headquarters integrates the report with terrain intelligence and disseminates it with tactical intelligence. The report is sent by the fastest, most secure means available. Figure 5-1, page 5-2, summarizes the minefield report flow at the division level and below.

Report of Intention

When planning to emplace a minefield, the unit must submit a report of intention to notify their higher headquarters. The report doubles as a request when it is initiated at levels below emplacement authority. The report includes—

- Tactical purpose of the minefield.
- Estimated number and type of mines to be emplaced.
- Location.
- Proposed start and completion times.
- Type of minefield.
- Whether mines are surface-laid or buried.
- Whether AHDs are used.
- Location and width of lanes and gaps.

Conventional minefields that are part of an operation plan (OPLAN) or general defense plan (GDP) approved by the authorizing commander do not require a report of intention because inclusion in an OPLAN or GDP implies an intention to lay.

Report of Initiation

A report of initiation is mandatory. It informs higher headquarters that emplacement has begun and that the area is no longer safe for friendly movement and maneuver. The report specifies the time emplacement began and identifies the location and target number of minefields.

Report of Completion

A report of completion is usually an oral report to the authorizing commander. It indicates the minefield is complete and functional. A report of completion is immediately followed by a completed DA Form 1355 or DA Form 1355-1-R.

Additional Reports

Progress reports. During the emplacing process, the commander may require periodic reports on the amount of work completed.

Report of transfer. Minefield responsibility is transferred from one commander to another in a report of transfer. This report is signed by the relieved commander and the relieving commander. It includes a certificate stating the relieving commander was shown or otherwise informed of all mines within the relieved commander’s zone of responsibility. The report states the relieving commander assumes full
Figure 5-1. Conventional minefield reporting chain
responsibility for those mines. The report of transfer is sent to the next higher commander who has authority over both the relieved commander and the relieving commander.

**Report of change.** A report of change is made immediately upon any change or alteration to a previously reported minefield. It is sent to the next higher commander and then through channels to the headquarters that keeps the written minefield record. A report of change is made by the commander responsible for surveillance and maintenance of the minefield.

## MINEFIELD RECORDS

Conventional minefields (except hasty protective) are recorded on DA Form 1355. Hasty protective minefields are recorded on DA Form 1355-1-R. Examples of completed DA Forms 1355 and 1355-1-R are shown in Figures 5-2a through 5-2c, pages 5-4 through 5-6, and in Figure 5-3, page 5-7. A blank DA Form 1355-1-R is provided at the back of this publication. It can be locally reproduced on 8 1/2- by 11-inch paper. The laying unit prepares the standard minefield record form. The OIC signs and forwards the form to the next higher command as soon as possible. Once the information is entered on the form, the form is classified SECRET or NATO SECRET. The number of copies prepared depends on the type of minefield and local procedures. Unit standing operating procedures (SOPS) should provide advanced guidance on how minefield information is to be passed to higher, lower, and adjacent commands. Minefield records are circulated on a need-to-know basis. When a record is made, it should be reproduced at the lowest level having the equipment to make copies. When used for training, the record is marked SAMPLE. Large minefields are recorded on two or more DA Forms 1355.

When changes are made to an existing minefield, a new record must be prepared on DA Form 1355. This record is marked REVISED. It shows the minefield as it is after changes. The original minefield number remains unchanged. Some changes which require a new record are—

- Relocation of mines in safe lanes.
- Relocation of safe lanes.
- Changed lane or minefield markings.
- Inclusion of the minefield into a larger minefield system.
- Removal or detonation of mines.
- Addition of mines to the field.

Conventional minefield records are forwarded through operational channels to theater army headquarters (TAHQ) where they will be maintained on file by the theater engineer. If a TAHQ has not been established, minefield records are maintained on file with the assistant corps engineer in whose area of operation the minefield is located.
Figure 5-2a. Standard pattern minefield - completed sample DA Form 1355 (front side)
Figure 5-2b. Standard pattern minefield - completed sample DA Form 1355 (inside) (continued)
**Minefield Requirements Computation Formula**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AT</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Desired Density</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IOE Representative Cluster</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AHD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **FM 20-32** Mine/Countermine Operations
2. Reporting and Recording
3. Enter minefield number as follows:
   - Designation of unit authorizing installation
   - Number of obstacle
   - Status of obstacle:
     - (B) Executed, (P) Proposed, (U) Under Construction
4. Enter minefield as described on page 3.
5. Enter map data as stated on map(s) used.
6. Enter complete data on at least two landmarks with 8 digit grid coordinates. Cross out unused blocks.
7. Enter description(s) of any Intermediate markers used. When a landmark is more than 200 meters from the minefield or strip of reference stake cannot be seen from the landmark or Intermediate marker must be used. If possible, the Intermediate marker should not be closer than 50 meters to the strip of reference stake. Cross out unused blocks.
8. Enter the word "Standard" when the standard marking fence or the boundary marking if other than the standard marking fence is used.
9. Enter the number of strips/rows laid other than IOE. Describe the strips/rows laid (Lines 1 to 8 words not applicable).
10. Enter the width, length, and closing one of each lane, when applicable. Give the type and number of mine for closing. The location of these mines is described in the "Notes" (Line 5). All strips and Rows are 1 meter wide, one-way vehicles are 8 meters and two-way vehicular lanes are 16 meters. Cross out unused blocks.
11. Enter type of minefield by crossing out lines not needed. Indicate method of laying markings on incorrect descriptions. Enter types of mines as AT, APF, APB, APQ, AP/TH, APM. Each type of mine, enter number of mines and antishielding devices installed in the IOE and in each strip or row. Strips or Rows will be lettered sequentially, starting with the first one laid. Enter totals. Cross out unused blocks.
12. Enter under Notes information which would be useful to personnel clearing the minefield. Appropriate items include number of chemical mines, location of AT mines with antishielding devices, location AP mines with tripwires, clusters in IOE which contain mines, where safety devices are buried, strip cluster composition and numbered or unnumbered clusters in regular strips.
13. QIC enters signature, rank and date.
14. Enter arrows for the direction of the enemy and magnetic north. The enemy arrow should always point within the top 180 degrees of the paper; the magnetic north should follow one of the lines of the graph.
15. Enter scale of sketch for standard pattern minefields the sketch should be drawn to a scale of about 1:10 meters.
16. Sketch in the following, as applicable:
   a. Show directional arrows as follows:
      i. Landmarks (or Intermediate markers) to strip markers at starting and finishing points of the last strip laid or to the nearest or farthest mine in a group.
      ii. From landmarks (or Intermediate markers) to fence or boundary markers.
      iii. From landmarks to Intermediate markers, if used.
      iv. For each straight line section of a lane centerline.
      v. Between markers of starting points of adjacent strips, including IOE, and between finishing points of adjacent strips, including IOE.
      vi. For each segment of a strip or of the IOE, label all directional arrows with magnetic azimuth in degrees and distance in meters. Express as a fraction (247 degrees/90 meters). Recorded from friendly to enemy side and from right to left or left to right.
   b. Show approximate location of protective fence or boundary markers.
   c. Show length and depth of minefield in meters. These dimensions indicate the extremities of the minefield.
   d. Show a grid intersection and give grid coordinate system.
   e. Show trace of shoreline and direction and approximate rate in meters per second of water current, for mines laid underwater.
17. Enter security classification of the form. (If the form is used for training enter the word SAMPLE.)
18. QIC enters signature and rank.

**Figure 5-2c. Standard pattern minefield - completed sample DA Form 1355 (back side) (continued)**

---

**Tabular Data** (Numbers correspond to numbered blocks on front of form)

1. Enter complete data on authority of laying and the laying unit. QIC blanks will include name, rank, and SSN.
2. Enter date and time groups for starting and completion times. Recorder blanks will include name, rank, and SSN.
**Figure 5-3. Sample DA Form 1355-1-R (completed)**
DA Form 1355, Minefield Record

DA Form 1355 from STANAG 2036 consists of a single sheet, printed on both sides. The front side contains blocks for tabular data. The back side is a graph consisting of 1-centimeter squares for a scaled sketch of the field. The scale for plotting minefields depends on the size of the field. To avoid using two sheets for the sketch, adjust the scale so that one form will support the sketch. For very large minefields, two sheets may be required. The system of measurement and scale sizes must be indicated in the legend block. A second form may be used to support any additional information in the mandatory notes block. Any blocks or lines not used on the form must be crossed out to avoid unauthorized entries on the form. The following step-by-step instructions are provided for completing DA Form 1355.

Block 1

Enter complete data on authority for laying and on the laying unit. The OIC block includes rank, name, and social security account number (SSAN).

Block 2

Enter date-time group (DTG) for starting and completion times. The recorder block includes rank, name, and SSAN.

Block 3

Enter copy and sheet number. The number of copies prepared depends on the unit SOP and minefield classification.

The minefield record is forwarded by the laying unit. One copy is retained by the overmatching unit, one copy by the next higher command, one copy by corps, where appropriate, and one copy by the proper national territorial authority.
Block 4

The minefield obstacle numbering system shown below will consist of 11 characters and an obstacle status symbol. It will show the type of obstacle, the belt and zone in which it is located, and the headquarters that established the zone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 through 4</td>
<td>Alphanumeric descriptions of the headquarters type and numerical designation that established the obstacle zone. Character 1 designates the unit type with a letter (A, armor division/brigade; I, infantry division/brigade; C, cavalry division; R, cavalry regiment; and Z, corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Letter indicating obstacle zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number indicating belt number in obstacle zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Letter indicating group in obstacle belt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 and 9</td>
<td>Letters indicating obstacle type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 and 11</td>
<td>Two numbers indicating obstacle number in the group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>One of four characters indicating obstacle status: / (slash) = planned obstacle. – (dash) = obstacle being prepared. + (plus) = prepared obstacle. (The + is for reserve demolition targets and may indicate a readiness state of safe or armed.) X (X) = completed obstacle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reporting and Recording
Obstacle Type Abbreviations

B - Bridge demolitions (demos)
BA - bridge demo, abutment
BS - bridge demo, span
BC - bridge demo, combination of abutment and span

M - Minefields
MD - minefield, disrupt
MT - minefield, turn
MF - minefield, fix
MB - minefield, block
MN - minefield, nonstandard
MP - minefield, protective
MQ - minefield, nuisance
MS - minefield, standard pattern

R - Road craters
RH - road crater, hasty
RD - road crater, deliberate
RM - road crater, mined

W - Wire obstacles
WA - wire, double apron
WB - wire, obstacle with booby traps
WF - wire, tangle foot
WG - wire, general purpose barbed tape (GPBT)
WN - wire, nonstandard
WR - wire, road block
WT - wire, triple standard

S - Scatterable minefields
SA - FASCAM, ADAM
SP - FASCAM, PDM
SG - FASCAM, GEMSS
SB - FASCAM, Gator
SR - FASCAM, RAAM
SF - FASCAM, ADAM and RAAM
SM - FASCAM, MOPMS
SV - FASCAM, Volcano
SW - FASCAM, wide area mine (WAM)

Miscellaneous
AD - antitank ditch
AR - rubble by combat engineer vehicle (CEV) gun
AB - rubble by blade
AT - abatis
AE - rubble by explosives
AM - movable military operations on urbanized terrain (MOUT) obstacle (car, bus)
AN - expedient nonstandard
AL - log crib, log obstacles
AP - post obstacles (hedgehog, tetrahedron)
AH - log hurdles

Example: Obstacle number 1005-A2A-SM21 / indicates the 5th Infantry Division planned the obstacle in zone A. It is the 21st obstacle in group A, belt 2, and has not been executed. The obstacle is a MOPMS.

Block 5

Enter map data as stated on the map(s) used.

[Map data]

MAP SERIES NO. AND SCALE: 4754 1:50,000
SHEET NO. (OR NAME): NJ 2055 Munsan
Block 6
Enter grid coordinates and a description of at least two landmarks. If landmarks are roads, trails, or routes, enter their name or number. This makes identification easier when removing the minefield.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>COORDINATES</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>U1 34917312</td>
<td>U-SHAPED PICKETS FLUSH WITH GROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>NEXT TO ROAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>U1 34927323</td>
<td>U-SHAPED PICKETS FLUSH WITH GROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>NEXT TO ROAD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Block 7
Enter the description(s) of any intermediate markers. When a landmark is more than 200 meters from the minefield or the strip/row reference stake cannot be seen from the landmark, an intermediate marker must be used. If possible, the intermediate marker is no closer than 75 meters to the strip/row reference stakes. Cross out any unused blocks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 U-SHAPED PICKETS 12&quot; ABOVE GROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Block 8
Enter the word STANDARD when a standard marking fence is used. Describe the boundary marking if a standard marking fence is not used. (Use two sides and the rear for tactical; four sides for protective.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY FENCE OR MARKING</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 SIDES MINEFIELD FULLY ENCLOSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Block 9
Enter the number of strips/rows laid. (Do not include the IOE.) Describe strip/row markers. Cross out words that do not apply.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO. OF STRIPS/ROWS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF STRIP/ROW MARKERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>U-SHAPED PICKETS FLUSH WITH GROUND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Block 10

Enter width, marking, and closing provisions for each lane. When appropriate, give the type and number of mines for closing. The location of these mines is described in Block 12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>WIDTH</th>
<th>HOW MARKED</th>
<th>METHOD OF CLOSING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 m</td>
<td>HEMMS SET</td>
<td>15 x M15, 30 x M16, 30 x M14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Block 11

Enter the type of minefield by crossing out lines not needed. Indicate the method of laying by crossing out incorrect descriptions. Enter the types of mines as APB, APF, or AT. For each type of mine, enter the number of mines. Also enter the number of AHDs installed in the IOE and in each row. Strips or rows are lettered sequentially, starting with the first one laid. Enter totals.
★ Block 12

At a minimum, enter the following items in the note block. Also, enter any additional information that would be useful in the removal of the minefield.

1. Mine clusters at ____ meters/paces spacing.

2. Number of IOE live clusters (all others numbered but omitted).

3a. Numbered omitted clusters in IOE and regular strips and why.

3b. Omitted clusters for lanes or gaps.

4. Clusters with AHDS (what type and where they are located on the mine). When using the M 142 multipurpose firing device, state the activation mode for each mine.

5. Clusters with trip-wire actuated AP mines.

6. Strip cluster composition,

7. Location of safety clips/pins (are buried 30 cm to the rear of each start strip/row marker).

8. Location of mines for closing lanes and gaps.
Block 13
The emplacing unit OIC signs and dates the form.

![Signature and Date]

The front side of DA Form 1355 is now complete. The rest of the form and step-by-step instructions follow.

Block 14
When filling out the sketch, enter arrows for the direction of the enemy and magnetic North. The enemy arrow will always point within the top 180° of the form; the North arrow will follow one of the graph lines.

![Sketch Diagram]

Block 15.
If a compass was not available, enter what was used in the information block. Indicate the system of measurement and the scale used.

![Measurement Table]
★ Block 16
Enter the following information on the sketch:
Block 17.
Enter the security classification of the form. If the form was used for training, enter the word SAMPLE.

Block 18.
The emplacing unit OIC signs in the signature block.

---

**DA Form 1355-1-R, Hasty Protective Minefield Record**

The purpose and composition of a hasty protective minefield are discussed in Chapter 1. Hasty protective minefields are recorded on DA Form 1355-1-R (see Figure 5-3, page 5-7). Conducting a thorough leader’s reconnaissance of the proposed minefield area is the first step when emplacing a hasty protective minefield. Mine locations that cover likely AAs, enhance key weapon systems, and cover dead space are identified. After the reconnaissance, mines are emplaced but not armed. As mines are being emplaced, an easily identifiable reference point (RP) is established between the minefield and the unit’s position. From the RP, mines are visualized as running in rows parallel to the unit position. This procedure simplifies recording and makes retrieval quicker and safer. By international agreements, the row closest to the enemy is designated row A; succeeding rows are designated B, C, D, and so on. Procedures for recording a hasty protective minefield are explained below. In the minefield depicted in Figure 5-4, only two rows are appropriate (row A and row B). The ends of a row are indicated by markers labeled with the row’s letter and the numbers 1 (for one end of the row) and 2 (for the other end of the row). The marker should be an easily identifiable object, such as a wooden stake or steel picket.

To determine the scale for use on DA Form 1355-1-R, use the following formula:

\[
\text{Distance from RP to the farthest point in the field} + 10 \text{ paces} / 4 = \text{scale.}
\]

**EXAMPLE:** 90 paces + 10 paces = 100 / 4 = 25 paces.

The number 4 is a constant and represents the four concentric rings on DA Form 1355-1-R. Ten is added to the pace count as a safety margin to ensure the minefield sketch is entirely contained within the largest ring. The distance between rings is 2 centimeters; therefore, the scale used in this example is 2 centimeters = 25 paces.

From the RP, the magnetic azimuth is measured in degrees. The distance to a point arbitrarily selected is between 15 and 25 paces to the right of the first mine laid. This point, called B1 (if there are two rows), marks the beginning of the second row. A marker is placed at B1, and the azimuth and distance are recorded on DA Form 1355-1-R.
Figure 5-4. Hasty protective minefield
The azimuth and distance are measured to a point 15 to 25 paces from the first mine in row A. A marker is placed at this point and recorded as A1.

The distance and azimuth are measured from A1 to the first mine and recorded.
The distance and azimuth are measured from the first mine to the second, and so on, until all mine locations have been recorded as shown. This procedure is repeated for the second row. As each mine is recorded, it is assigned a number to identify it in the minefield record. When the last mine location is recorded, the distance and azimuth are measured from that point to another arbitrary point, A2 or B2. Here, a marker is placed in the same manner as A1 and B1. Next, the distance and azimuth from the reference point to B2, and from B2 to A2, are measured and recorded.

The distance and azimuth between the RP and a landmark are recorded on DA Form 1355-1-R. The landmark is used to assist others in locating the minefield if it is abandoned. Finally, the tabular and identification blocks are completed.

Mines can be armed after recording is complete. Mines nearest the enemy are armed first, allowing soldiers to safely work their way back to the platoon position. Pins and clips can be buried 30 centimeters behind the row marker, the RP, or any easily identifiable, accessible location. Note the location in the remarks section (tabular block) of DA Form 1355-1-R.
DA Form 1355, Nuisance Minefield

The precise location of individual nuisance mines does not need to be recorded. The practice of locating mines within a defined boundary is used only when authorized. For this reason and because recording positions of mines which are laid to a pattern (either standard pattern or one adopted for the situation) is easy and quick, patterned laying should be used when it does not prejudice concealment. The number of mines to be laid on the site may make it impracticable or undesirable to lay mines to a pattern. In this case, they may be laid individually (unless otherwise authorized) if their positions are accurately recorded. Figures 5-5a through 5-5c, pages 5-21 through 5-23, provide an example of a completed nuisance minefield record.

Minefield Overlay Symbols

The symbols contained in Figure 5-6, pages 5-24 through 5-26, are extracts from FM 101-5-1 and are provided to assist in posting mine data on maps and overlays.
### Minefield - Record

**Authority:** CG 2nd INF Div  
**Laying Unit:** Recon, 2nd Engr Bn, 2nd Pl  
**OIC in Charge:** Lt. M. Smart  
**Date Start:** 090630Z Jan 90  
**Date Completion:** 091000Z Jan 90  
**Recorder:** Sec R COO 661-11269

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landmarks</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>UX 3417909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>UX 34569299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>UX 34497200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description of Boundary Fence or Marking:** None

**No. of Strips/Rows:** None

**Description of Strip/Row Markers:** None

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minefield Mines (m)</th>
<th>Anti-Personnel Mines (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Mine clusters at _______ metres/pace spacing
2. Location of AHD's not recorded
3. Nuisance minig A: 3 m/sided located in area of crater located at intersection of 34537300 in visuals west of north side of area 100 m from centerline of E/W road.
4. Nuisance minig B: Mining extends 100 m SE of landmark 1 and this following pattern: mine placed on left, centerline of road, mine placed on right, centerline of road. Place a gap of 100 m for 10 m (20 clusters) each cluster consists of 1 AT and 1 AP (m) mines.
5. Nuisance minig C: Mines are random located within 75 m radius of NE post of road.
6. Nuisance minig D: Mines laid in pattern between LMs 2 and 3. No omitted clusters. All clusters 0.2 m.
7. Nuisance minig E: Three mines placed at each intersection of track leading from houses. Total of 9 (0.14 m) mines.

**Signature (OIC in Charge):** Ian M. Smart  
**Date:** 9 Jan 90

---

**Figure 5-5a. Nuisance minefield - completed sample DA Form 1355 (front side)**
Figure 5-5b. Nuisance minefield - completed sample DA Form 1355 (inside) (continued)
MINEFIELD REQUIREMENTS COMPUTATION FORMULA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AT</th>
<th>AFF</th>
<th>APR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desired Density</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOE Representative Cluster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. No. of IOE Clusters • Front = 8
2. No. of IOEs • Cluster + IOE Representative Cluster = 8
3. Mines in Minefield • Front • Desired Density =
4. Total AT Mines Required • Line 2 • Line 3 =
5. Designation of unit authorizing installation
6. Number of obstacle
7. Status of obstacle
8. (S = Executed, P = Proposed, U = Under Construction)
9. Total AT Mines Required • Line 4 • Line 5 =
10. Add + 0 + c of "Desired Density" =
11. Rate x 0.5 =
12. AT Mine "Desired Density" x 0 =
13. No. of Regular Strips • Highest No. of Line 8 or 9 =
14. Total AT Mine (Line 12) =

NOTE: Round up to the next whole number.

STIP AT AFF APR ROW TOTAL

"CLUSTER"

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

COMPOSITION

TABLE

I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

COLUMN TOTAL

(Totals cannot exceed Line 12.)

TABULAR DATA (Numbers correspond to numbered blocks on front of form)
1. Enter complete data on authority of laying and on the laying unit. OIC blanks will include name, rank, and SSN.
2. Enter date-time groups for starting and completion times. Recorder blanks will include name, rank, and SSN.
3. Enter copy and sheet numbers. Number of copies will depend upon unit SOP and classification of the minefield.
4. Enter minefield number as follows:
   a. Designation of unit authorizing installation
   b. Number of obstacle
   c. Status of obstacle
   d. (S = Executed, P = Proposed, U = Under Construction)
5. Enter AT mine data as stated on maps used.
6. Enter complete data on at least two landmarks with 8-digit grid coordinates. Cross out unused blocks.
7. Enter description(s) of any intermediate markers used. When a landmark is more than 200 meters from the minefield or the strip/row reference stake cannot be seen from the landmark, an intermediate marker must be used. If possible, the intermediate marker should not be closer than 75 meters to the strip/row reference stake. Cross out unused blocks.
8. Enter the word "Standard" when the standard marking fence is used; describe the boundary marking if other than the standard marking fence is used.
9. Enter the number of strips/rows laid other than IOE. Be sure to cross out words not applicable. appropriate, give type and number of
10. Enter symbols of mines for closing. The location of these mines is describ- way vehicular lanes are 8 meters and two-way vehicular lanes are 8 meters and two-way vehicular.
11. Enter type of minefield by crossing out lines not r descriptions. Enter types of mines as AT, AFF, APB (i.e., enter number of mines and antihandling devices installed in..lettered serially, starting with the first one laid). Enter totals. Cross.
12. Enter under Notes information which would be useful to personnel, location of chemical mines, location of AT mines with antihandling devices.
13. IOE which contains mines, where safety devices are buried, strip cluster com., in regular strip.
14. OIC enters signature, rank, and date.
15. Enter scale of sketch for standard pattern minefields the sketch should be drawn to a scale of about 1cm:10 meters.
16. Sketch in the following, as applicable:
   a. Show directional arrows as follows:
      1) Landmarks (or intermediate markers) to strip markers at starting and finishing points of the last strip laid or to the nearest or farthest mine in a group.
      2) From landmarks (or intermediate markers) to fence or boundary markers.
      3) From landmarks to intermediate markers, if used.
      4) For each straight line section of a lane centerline.
      5) Between markers of starting points of adjacent strips, including IOE, and between finishing points of adjacent strips, including IOE.
      6) For each segment of a strip or of the IOE, label all directional arrows with magnetic azimuth in degrees and distance in meters. Express as a fraction (247 degrees/90 meters). Revise from friendly to enemy side and from right to left or right to left.
   b. Show approximate location of protective fence or boundary markers.
   c. Show length and depth of minefield in meters. These dimensions indicate the extremities of the minefield.
   d. Show a grid intersection and give grid coordinates.
   e. Show trace of shoreline and direction and approximate rate in meters per second of water current, for mines laid underwater.
   f. Enter security classification of the form. (If the form is used for training, enter the word SAMPLE )
   g. OIC enters signature and rank.

Figure 5-5c. Nuisance minefield - completed sample DA Form 1355 (back side) (continued)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minefields</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antipersonnel mine</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antitank mine</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antitank mine with antihandling device</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Directional mine</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(arrow points in direction of main effect)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mine cluster</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mine, type unspecified</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conventional</strong></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A planned minefield consisting of unspecified mines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A completed minefield consisting of unspecified mines</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scatterable minefield</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Symbol" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(DTGs used for self-destruct mines)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 5-6. Minefield overlay symbols*
Mine/countermine Operations

Extract from FM 101-5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conventional (cont)</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional minefield thickened with scatterable mines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional row mining (outline drawn to scale)</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuisance</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuisance minefield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demolished crossroads with nuisance mines</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phony</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phony minefield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective minefield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antitank ditch reinforced with antitank mines</td>
<td>![Symbol]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5-6. Minefield overlay symbols (continued)
**Extract from FM 101-5.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Tactical**  
Tactical minefield of scatterable antitank mines, effective till 101200Z | ![Symbol](image) |
| Completed antitank minefield  
(drawn away from the location and connected by a vector)                      | ![Symbol](image) |
| Lane in conventionally laid antitank minefield                               | ![Symbol](image) |
| Gap in conventionally laid antitank minefield                                | ![Symbol](image) |
| Phony (dummy) minefield, fenced                                               | ![Symbol](image) |

*Figure 5-6. Minefield overlay symbols (continued)*