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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE



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TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual sets forth doctrine and procedures for the planning, collection, processing, and dissemination of technical intelligence during peace and war. It covers procedures and broad doctrine regarding the role of intelligence personnel and units in matters pertaining to technical intelligence.

b. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve this manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded direct to Commandant, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md.

2. Application

The material presented herein is applicable without modification to both nuclear and non-nuclear warfare.

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3. Definitions

a. Intelligence. Intelligence is the product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of information which concerns one or more aspects of foreign nations or of areas of operations and which is immediately or potentially significant to planning.

b. Technical Intelligence. Technical intelligence is that intelligence concerning foreign technological developments, performance and operational capabilities of foreign materiel, which now or may eventually have a practical application for military purposes. It is the end product resulting from the processing and collation of technical information.

Section II. MISSIONS AND OBJECTIVES

4. General

In order to maintain a superior position in any given area of technology, a country should know the current position and the future plans of foreign nations. The contributions of present day science and technical intelligence help maintain superiority.

5. Mission of Technical Intelligence Units

The mission of Army-wide technical intelligence units is to further national security through the collection and processing of foreign technical and scientific information, data, and material and the dissemination of resulting technical intelligence.

6. Objectives of Technical Intelligence

a. In order to fulfill this mission, technical intelligence must be provided to support both the national (strategic) requirements and those of the field commanders (combat). This is accomplished by the Integrated Combat Intelligence System of which technical intelligence is a part.

b. Four major objectives may be attained by proper intelligence exploitation of foreign material, facilities, installations, and other information sources. These objectives are—

- (1) *Determination of foreign technical capabilities.* Continuing studies of the construction and performance characteristics of a nation's materiel and facilities (military and civilian) must provide the intelligence needed to determine that nation's military capabilities at both tactical and strategic levels. Such studies may also disclose critical shortages which force the use of inferior substitutes, or it may indicate production rates, new techniques in manufacturing, or bottlenecks which could be vulnerable points.
- (2) *Prompt development of countermeasures.* Countermeasures must be developed to neutralize the effectiveness of new foreign arms and equipment. For example, technical service personnel determine the capabilities and limita-

tions of a new type of enemy tank. Based on the determination of its vulnerabilities, a new tactic using current weapons or a new weapon may be developed to combat the threat.

- (3) *Use of foreign materiel and facilities by our own forces.* Knowledge of foreign arms, ammunition, supplies, facilities, equipment, logistics, terrain, workforce, and other resources will enable our forces to employ foreign materiel and facilities with maximum efficiency and a minimum loss of time, thus lessening our logistical problem. Appropriate technical services assist by preparing and translating manuals, firing tables, technical bulletins, ammunition interchangeability guides, and other training literature and aids vital to the employment of foreign materiel, facilities, and resources.
- (4) *Prompt exploitation of new ideas.* Foreign scientists, technicians, or production experts may develop new materiel techniques, or production methods. Our use or adoption of these ideas in our planning and production may result in new or improved equipment, more efficient operating methods, and better use of facilities in foreign areas. It may also reduce the lead time required for our own basic research and engineering.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

Section I. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

7. General Organization

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army (ACSI) plans, directs, and supervises the world-wide intelligence effort of the Department of the Army. Within the office of ACSI, the Technical Division, Office of the Director of Foreign Intelligence, is charged with primary responsibility for the technical intelligence program. The chief of each technical service assists in extending the technical intelligence effort by providing direction and supervision within his technical service.

8. Responsibilities Within the Department of the Army

a. Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence.

(1) In discharging the responsibilities listed above, ACSI provides—

- (a) Direction and general supervision over the collection of technical intelligence information.
- (b) General staff direction and supervision over the production and main-

tenance of intelligence, assisted as appropriate by other elements within the intelligence community.

- (c) General staff direction and supervision over the dissemination of intelligence to include the proper and timely dissemination of all intelligence produced within the Army establishment.
 - (d) Army staff supervision over the intelligence activities of the technical services to include coordination and guidance over the program planning of the services under the Department of the Army Intelligence Plan (DAIP).
- (2) ACSI publishes directives for the collection of technical information and the production and dissemination of technical intelligence. These directives serve as the basis for preparing short- and long-range plans for collection, processing, and dissemination during peace and war. They establish collection priorities to establish the relative order of importance of national and army intelligence requirements.
- (3) ACSI provides direction and supervision to U.S. Army attachés who are responsible for collecting and reporting information. Requests by the chiefs of the technical services or by technical intelli-

gence agencies with CONUS for information from attachés will be processed by ACSI.

b. Chiefs of Technical Services, Department of the Army. The Chief of each technical service is responsible for the collection of information and the production and dissemination of technical intelligence by his service to meet requirements established by both his own service and ACSI. Technical *information* collected or *intelligence* produced by the technical services should be forwarded to the appropriate G2 concurrently with its dissemination to the various elements of the technical service concerned.

Section II. FIELD PERSONNEL AND UNITS

9. General Organization

The collection of technical information and the production and dissemination of technical intelligence are functions of command. The comprehensive nature of technical intelligence information lends itself to collection by all means available to the commander. The interrelationship of the enemy's technical capability with his overall combat capability makes collection of technical intelligence information inherent to the mission of intelligence operating agencies. In addition, commanders at all echelons are provided technical intelligence specialist personnel and organizations for staff support in the production and dissemination of technical intelligence and for

the coordination of the technical intelligence collection effort between technical intelligence organizations and other organic collection means. Intelligence and technical service personnel and organizations available to commanders from theater army through division are shown in figure 1.

a. At theater army no fixed organization is prescribed for the collection of technical information and the production and dissemination of technical intelligence. The organization needed should be based upon theater requirements and the assigned technical intelligence mission. The Theater Army G2 may organize a scientific and technical section to assist in the accomplishment of his technical intelligence responsibilities. The military intelligence organization furnishes additional intelligence support for the scientific and technical section, i.e., interrogators of prisoners of war, counterintelligence special agents, imagery interpreters, and document translators.

b. In logistical commands intelligence is the staff responsibility of the Director of Security. His intelligence branch includes a technical intelligence section.

c. The army group intelligence officer may have a small technical intelligence subsection provided by the supporting military intelligence organization. Since army group has no area responsibility, technical service intelligence detachments are not normally found at this echelon.

d. Field army and corps intelligence officers are provided technical intelligence personnel by the

UNITS	ECHELONS					
	Theater Army	Logistical Command	Army Group	Field Army	Corps	Division
<u>Intelligence Section Personnel</u>						
Intelligence Officer	X	X	X	X	X	X
Technical Intelligence Coordinator (Chief Tech Intel Subsection, G2 Section)	As req	As req	As req	X	X	
Tech Intel Subsection (Element G2 Section)	As req	X	As req	X	X	
<u>Technical Service Personnel (Other than TSID)</u>						
Tech Service Staff Officer (Senior Officer)						
Tech Service Element of Command	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tech Intel Officer (Commander TSID or member - Tech Svc Staff Section)	X	X	X	X	X	
<u>Technical Service Intelligence Detachment (TSID)</u>						
Chemical (Assisted by Chemical Mobile Laboratory Teams, JA)	As req	As req	As req	As req	As req	As req
Chemical Company (Combat Support)					X	
Engineer: Tech Intel Collection Teams	As req	As req	As req	As req	X	
Terrain Detachment	X	X	X	X	As req	
Tech Intel Research Team			X	X		
Medical: Technical Intel Detachments	X			X		
Ordnance: Technical Intel Control Detachment (BC)	As req	As req	As req	X	As req	
Tech Intel Detachment (BB)	As req	As req	As req	X	X	
Quartermaster: TD Type TSID	X					
Battlefield Collec Det.	As req	As req	As req	As req	X	
Signal: Tech Intel Team (Class II)			X (Major oversees command)			
Tech Intel Teams	X	X		X	X	
Transportation: Intel Collec. Det (HA)	As req	X	As req	As req	X	
Intel Research Det (HB)	X	X	As req	X	As req	
Intel Augmentation Det (HC) - (Augment HA or HB Det)	As req	As req	As req	As req	As req	

Figure 1. General organization for technical intelligence.

assigned Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army, and by the attached military intelligence detachment at corps.

e. Intelligence officers of division and lower units normally accomplish their technical intelligence missions through organic technical service personnel or attached technical intelligence personnel. Assistance is provided by corps technical intelligence coordinators and technical service intelligence detachments and, depending on the technical service, there may be additional technical intelligence personnel available. When operating as a separate task force, a division may have technical intelligence subsections or technical service intelligence detachments attached by corps or field army. The composition of these detachments will depend on the mission assigned to the task force. The task force intelligence officer will have general staff supervision and control over such attached technical intelligence personnel. Operational control will be exercised by the appropriate technical service staff officer.

10. Responsibilities

a. *Commanders.* Commanders at all echelons are responsible for exploitation of captured enemy materiel, facilities, and installations within their zone of responsibility and will—

- (1) Insure that members of their command are continuously trained in the recognition, proper handling, and reporting of

captured enemy ammunition, weapons, equipment, and documents related thereto.

- (2) Provide proper safeguards to prevent destruction by delayed enemy demolitions or combat troops, prevent looting or removal by souvenir hunters, and deterioration from exposure.
- (3) Make appropriate reports to higher headquarters on captured enemy materiel, facilities, and installations.
- (4) Insure that new, unusual, or dangerous materiel remains in place for exploitation and disposition by appropriate technical services.
- (5) Insure that technical intelligence units, such as technical service intelligence detachments, are available to supervise, advise, evaluate, coordinate the evacuation, and in some cases evacuate captured enemy materiel.

b. Intelligence Officers. The commander assigns staff responsibility for the collection of information and the production and dissemination of technical intelligence to the intelligence officer who gives direction to the collection effort and supervises the collection of technical information by all elements of the command. The specific responsibilities of the intelligence officer are enumerated in figure 2.

c. *Technical Intelligence Coordinator (TIC)*. The technical intelligence coordinator is the chief of the technical intelligence subsection of the G2 section. As an assistant to the intelligence officer, the TIC provides guidance and background material for the collection of technical information. He assists the G2 in the supervision of the production and dissemination of technical intelligence. His specific responsibilities are outlined in figure 2.

d. *Technical Service Staff Officer*. The title of technical service staff officer, as used throughout this manual, refers to the senior officer of each technical service within each major echelon of command from theater army to division. He plans for and supervises the technical intelligence effort of his technical service within the command (fig. 3). He exercises operational control over technical intelligence detachments of his service within the command.

e. *Technical Service Intelligence Officer*. The technical service intelligence officer is the commander of a technical service intelligence detachment or a member of the technical service staff section. He receives direction from the technical service staff officer. For specific responsibilities, see figure 3.

f. *Technical Service Intelligence Detachments (TSIDs)*. Technical service intelligence detachments are assigned to foreign areas for overt collection purposes and to overseas army com-

mands to aid in collecting and processing technical information and disseminating technical intelligence. The general responsibilities of the TSIDs of the various technical services are similar (fig. 3); however, the detailed functions vary with the specific area of interest of the service concerned.

Major area of responsibility	Intelligence Officers (Specific responsibilities for technical intelligence)	Technical Intelligence Coordinator (Specific responsibilities)
General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide general staff supervision for all operations pertaining to technical intelligence functions. 2. Coordinate with the appropriate general and special staff for tactical and logistical support of intelligence task force operations. 3. Initiate and supervise the technical intelligence training programs. 4. Establish liaison as required, for coordination with non-army agencies, civil, military, domestic and foreign. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is chief of the technical intelligence element of the G2 section. 2. Maintains liaison with appropriate United States Air Force, Navy, civilian and foreign technical intelligence agencies and individuals operating in the area. 3. Maintains the following records: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inventory and data on captured and/or exploited enemy materiel. b. Files on scientific and technical intelligence targets. c. An "items wanted list." 4. Assists the intelligence officer in the preparation and supervision of the technical intelligence training program.

Figure 2. Responsibilities of intelligence section personnel.

Major area of responsibility	Intelligence Officers (Specific responsibilities for technical intelligence)	Technical Intelligence Coordinator (Specific responsibilities)
Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide direction over the collection of technical information except that the technical services may plan for and collect, by overt means, information pertinent to the technical service concerned, provided such collection activity is not in conflict with the policies established by the G2 and provided that such information is made available to the G2 for further evaluation and for dissemination to other agencies. 2. Prepare plans and directives concerning the collection of technical information and the production and dissemination of technical intelligence. 3. Insure an integrated and coordinated effort by all technical intelligence collection agencies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommends plans for the collection of technical information and the production and dissemination of technical intelligence. 2. Recommends a souvenir and war trophy policy and a policy for the disposition of captured and foreign materiel of intelligence interest.

Collection

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide general staff supervision over the collection of technical information.2. Expedite transmission of scientific and technical information obtained from available sources and agencies. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Assists in the general staff supervision of the collection of technical information.2. Coordinates the collection, examination, and evacuation of items in which more than one technical service is interested.3. Expedites the translation and dissemination of foreign documents concerning technical matters.4. Supervises the selection for interrogation of enemy personnel (military and civilian) having technical knowledge.5. Assists technical service units in the evacuation of enemy materiel by obtaining priority for shipment and obtaining special equipment to evacuate large items.6. Coordinates with civil affairs agencies and technical service staff officers for exploitation of sources of tech- |
|---|--|

Figure 2—Continued.

Major area of responsibility	Intelligence Officers (Specific responsibilities for technical intelligence)	Technical Intelligence Coordinator (Specific responsibilities)
		<p>nical information or intelligence within friendly or occupied territory.</p> <p>7. Coordinates with security personnel concerned.</p>
Processing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide general staff direction and supervision over the production and maintenance of intelligence, assisted as appropriate by other elements within the intelligence community. 2. Review and accept or reject the evaluation and conclusions recommended by the technical intelligence coordinator. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supervises the functions of the technical intelligence element of the G2 section to include the recording of technical information in the journal, enemy situation map, worksheet, and/or intelligence files as appropriate. 2. Evaluate the technical information for pertinence, reliability, and accuracy. 3. Coordinates with the appropriate technical service staff officer and/or technical service intelligence detachment in the analysis and dissemination of the evaluated information.

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Integrates the elements isolated in analysis and other known information to form a logical picture or hypothesis. 5. Forms conclusions based on an analysis or testing of the hypothesis and recommends these conclusions to the intelligence officer.
Dissemination and use.	Provide general staff direction and supervision over the dissemination of intelligence.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prepares reports and studies, recurring reports and studies, operational plans and orders, maps, and special reports as directed by the G2 for dissemination to higher, lower, and adjacent units. 2. Disseminates technical information and intelligence within the headquarters as directed by the G2.

Figure 2—Continued.

Major area of responsibility	Technical Service Staff Officer	Technical Service Intelligence Officer	Technical Service Intel Detachments (Each TSID acts within the field of interest and responsibility of its own service.)
General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides direction and special staff supervision to the technical intelligence program of his specific service. 2. Advises the G2 on technical matters and provides assistance as required. 3. Develops techniques required for the process of technical analysis. 4. Trains personnel and units for specialization in technical analysis and the preparation of technical intelligence reports and studies. 5. Provides, within his field of interest, information 	Is the commander of a technical intelligence detachment or a member of the technical service staff section.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Render support to the field commanders as required. 2. Assist in the training of units in the recognition, use, maintenance, countermeasures and destruction of captured enemy materiel. 3. Prepare instructional matter (including training aids) in the use of or the countermeasures against foreign materiel. 4. Assist the technical service staff officer in accomplishing his technical intelligence responsibilities and satisfying his technical data needs.

	<p>for the training of troops on foreign materiel to include recognition, characteristics, use and interchangeability with United States or allied equipment.</p> <p>6. Exercises operational control and supervision over technical intelligence detachments of his service within the command.</p>		
Planning	<p>Prepares the general plan for the overt collection, examination, and reporting on captured enemy materiel, installations, and facilities to meet the requirements established by G2 and the special requirements of his technical service.</p>	<p>1. Prepares detailed plans for the implementation of the general plan created by the technical service staff officer.</p> <p>2. Prepares the plan for evacuation of</p>	<p>Assist the technical service intelligence officer in preparing detailed plans for the implementation of the general plan of the technical service staff officer.</p>

Figure 3. Responsibilities of technical service personnel and units.

Major area of responsibility	Technical Service Staff Officer	Technical Service Intelligence Officer	Technical Service Intel Detachments (Each TSID acts within the field of interest and responsibility of its own service.)
		<p>captured enemy materiel under the direction of the Technical Service Staff Officer and in coordination with G4.</p>	
Collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides direction, supervision over the overt collection, examination and reporting of data concerning foreign materiel, installations, and facilities in accordance with policies and priorities established by G2 and the special requirements of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implements the plans for the overt collection of technical information. 2. Supervises the acquisition and evacuation of captured enemy materiel. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collect foreign materiel and technical information as directed. 2. Select and expedite the evacuation of foreign materiel for intelligence exploitation. 3. Assist in the location, examination and intelligence exploitation of for-

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>his technical service.</p> <p>2. Organizes and directs the system of acquisition and evacuation of captured materiel.</p> | <p>3. Coordinates with civil affairs on collection of materiel and liaison with civilian technicians, officials, and caretakers within friendly or occupied territory.</p> | <p>eign installations, facilities, personalities, agencies, and activities within the designated field of interest. This includes those associated with or contributing to the planning, design, development, operation, research, field testing, production, storage, maintenance or construction of equipment, installations, or facilities analogous to those within the designated field of interest.</p> <p>4. Conduct technical service intelligence examination of information repositories.</p> <p>5. Assist in or conduct translations, photo interpreta-</p> |
|--|--|--|

Figure 3—Continued

Major area of responsibility	Technical Service Staff Officer	Technical Service Intelligence Officer	Technical Service Intel Detachments (Each TSID acts within the field of interest and responsibility of its own service.)
			tion activities and interrogations of prisoners of war or other knowledgeable personnel or technical matters of interest to the service concerned.
Processing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produces and maintains technical reports and studies concerning technical intelligence subjects within the field of interest and assigned responsibilities of his technical service and the requirements of G2. 2. Provides assistance to intelligence agencies in the determination, evaluation, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exploits by overt means technical intelligence targets. 2. Supervises the determination, evaluation, and interpretation of scientific and technical aspects of new developments in foreign 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study the components of foreign materiel, its use and effectiveness, and its possible intelligence value including research and development value. 2. Prepare field reports on technical information as directed.

	and interpretation of scientific and technical aspects of new developments in foreign materiel and facilities within his field of interest.	materiel and facilities. 3. Prepares technical intelligence field reports, studies and analyses.	
Dissemination and use.	Disseminates technical reports and other intelligence concurrently through the Intelligence Officer (G2) and his own technical service channel, except for that required exclusively for a service's own use.	Assists the technical service staff officer.	Assist in the evacuation of items of technical intelligence interest.

Figure 8—Continued

- (1) *Chemical Technical Intelligence Detachments.* Such detachments assist the chemical officer of the command in his responsibility to provide the commander, through the G2, with technical intelligence by examining and evaluating captured chemical, biological, and radiological materiel; by preparing intelligence reports; and by locating and evaluating CBR intelligence targets. Theater and mobile chemical laboratories, within their capabilities, provide technical assistance to the Chemical TSIDs by examining, evaluating, and identifying equipment and materiel pertinent to chemical, biological, or radiological warfare. Identification of biological warfare agents is the responsibility of the Army Medical Service.
- (2) *Engineer technical intelligence detachments.* Such detachments are composed of Engineer Technical Intelligence Teams (Collection) and Engineer Technical Intelligence Teams (Research). These teams have the capability of collecting information and producing intelligence concerning foreign engineer equipment, tactics, techniques, order of battle, installations, facilities, personalities, logistics, and training of type units. The engineer terrain detachments specialize in collecting information and producing intelligence concerning technical

terrain analyses including geology, hydrography, utilities, highways, and soils.

- (3) *Medical technical intelligence detachments.* In addition to the responsibilities outlined in figure 3, the Medical Technical Intelligence Detachments are responsible for evaluating CBR weapons intelligence information and advising on the medical aspects as they may affect medical operations. Also, these detachments are responsible for collecting and disseminating data regarding quality and quantity of civilian medical facilities and medical personnel; communicable and nutritional disease prevalence and control capabilities; and for the production of intelligence concerning enemy medical capabilities.
- (4) *Ordnance technical intelligence detachments.* The Ordnance Technical Intelligence detachment attached to corps and under the operational control of the technical intelligence control team of army is primarily responsible for locating, collecting, identifying, examining, and submitting initial reports on foreign ordnance material and supporting facilities and installations. The Technical Intelligence Control Detachment (B.C.) assigned to field army provides technical supervision to the corps detachments, operates a control center for the receipt of technical intelligence reports, evalu-

ates technical information, and disseminates resulting intelligence.

- (5) *Quartermaster technical intelligence detachments.* Quartermaster battlefield collection detachments provide a capability to corps for collecting, initial examination, evaluation, and reporting of foreign quartermaster type materiel and information. The TD type detachment at field army provides technical supervision to the battlefield collection detachments. Quartermaster POL products laboratories (base or mobile) while not designated intelligence units, analyze and classify captured and foreign POL products for use by friendly forces.
- (6) *Signal technical intelligence detachments.* Signal Technical Intelligence Detachments are composed of several teams. The corps signal technical intelligence teams are responsible for collecting, photographing, and initial examination of foreign electronic, telecommunications, and photographic communications equipment, materiel, and facilities. The field army and logistical command signal technical intelligence teams perform technical examination and evaluation and recommend disposition of fixed plant communications installations and other special communication installations and equipment. In addition, they

supervise storage, issue, processing, and shipment of collected foreign communication materiel. The theater army teams coordinate the activities of the teams at corps, field army, and logistical commands, and supervise the shipment to CONUS of foreign communication materiel.

- (7) *Transportation intelligence detachments.* Transportation Intelligence Detachments are composed of transportation intelligence collection, research, and augmentation teams. Collectively they are responsible for collecting and processing technical information and reporting the resultant intelligence concerning the physical characteristics, critical features, indigenous resources, condition, organization, operation, performance, and capabilities of foreign transportation systems. They also select, process, report, and expedite the flow of foreign transportation materiel for transportation intelligence purposes. See FM 55-8 for specific team responsibilities.

CHAPTER 3

PRODUCTION OF TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

Section I. INTRODUCTION

11. General

a. Production of technical intelligence is on a continuous world-wide basis. It is oriented on the commander's mission and consists of the following steps:

- (1) *Planning the collection effort.*
- (2) *Collection of technical information.*
- (3) *Processing the collected information.*
- (4) *Dissemination and use of resulting intelligence.*

b. This chapter also discusses coordination as it applies to each of the four steps.

12. Coordination and Liaison

a. In order to insure timely determination of essential elements of information and the systematic collection and processing of technical information, coordination is maintained between the intelligence officer, the technical intelligence coordinator, and the technical service staff officers. Likewise, it is maintained between the technical services staff officers, their technical service intelligence officers and detachments and other elements of their service's technical intelligence effort.

b. Continuing liaison is maintained by each technical service staff officer or his technical service intelligence officer with their counterparts at higher and subordinate headquarters including civil affairs functional specialists. This aids in the establishment of clearly defined objectives, eliminates unnecessary duplication, and provides for determination of the best methods of implementation so that current, complete, and relatively uniform technical intelligence is available at all levels of command.

c. Close liaison under the supervision of the technical intelligence coordinator is maintained at the operational level between the operating agencies of the intelligence officer and technical intelligence detachments, to assure coordination of the technical intelligence collection effort, to make requisite intelligence specialist support available to these detachments, and to provide technical intelligence advice and assistance to the intelligence operating agencies as required for their operations.

d. Systematic and continuing liaison and coordination will be established with the intelligence elements of the Navy, Air Force, and Allied Forces by the intelligence officer.

Section II. PLANNING THE COLLECTION EFFORT

13. General

Technical intelligence planning is an integral part of the overall intelligence planning. Initially,

the intelligence officer (G2/S2) prepares a technical intelligence plan to establish the general policies and procedures for the technical intelligence effort. Subsequent planning is more specific. He determines in coordination with technical service staff officers, the technical intelligence requirements and the order of their priority. Requirements are balanced with the capabilities of collection agencies to arrive at allocation of the available collection effort. Collection agencies are then selected, and the appropriate orders and requests prepared and dispatched.

14. Technical Intelligence Plan (Appendix II)

The theater army intelligence officer prepares the theater army technical intelligence plan in coordination with the technical services staff officers. Supporting plans are prepared at lower echelons by the appropriate G2. Each technical service staff officer prepares a technical service intelligence plan based upon the intelligence officer's technical intelligence plan. The technical service intelligence plan details the procedures to be followed by the technical service staff officer, technical service intelligence detachment, and other personnel of his technical service.

15. Technical Intelligence Requirements

The process followed by the intelligence officer in developing technical intelligence requirements parallels that used for the development of other combat intelligence requirements. See FM 30-5,

Combat Intelligence. However, at theater army level in time of peace, guidance for the production of technical intelligence is provided the theater army commander by ACSI and the theater army technical service staff officers. In times of war, guidance will be received by the theater army commander from the theater commander operating under the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Care must be exercised in integrating these requirements with those of the local command to prevent duplication of effort and to assure the proper allocation of available effort.

16. Priorities and Allocation of Effort

As the collection capabilities of a command are rarely sufficient to collect all the desired information simultaneously, the intelligence officer directs the resources of the command toward definite intelligence objectives in the priority of their need. After determining the specific requirements and establishing their priorities, collection agencies are selected to obtain the information. In making this selection the factors of capability, suitability, multiplicity, and balance are considered. See FM 30-5, Combat Intelligence.

17. Issuance of Orders and Requests

Orders to collect specific information are issued to agencies under the control of the intelligence officer. Agencies which are not under his control are requested to submit information. Requests to technical services staff officers and units are coordinated by the technical intelligence coordinator.

Section III. COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

18. General

A knowledge of the capabilities of the sources of information and collection agencies is essential to personnel engaged in the technical intelligence effort.

19. Sources

Sources of information are the actual origin from which information is obtained. Some sources of particular interest to technical intelligence personnel are—

a. Military. Captured military personnel normally are not interrogated for detailed technical information at division or lower echelons. However, intelligence officers at these levels will insure that captured personnel or recovered friendly military personnel possessing significant technical information are singled out for a thorough interrogation at higher echelons. Such information is forwarded to permit arrangements for technical intelligence units to participate in detailed technical interrogations. These will take place as directed by the theater army G2, where adequate time, facilities, and the presence of technical intelligence personnel will facilitate a thorough interrogation.

b. Civilians. This category includes officials and other individuals connected with foreign government and military technical and research agencies, testing grounds, and other installations.

Scientific personnel from institutions of higher learning, research organizations, manufacturing concerns, and other development, production, and testing facilities may provide detailed technical and scientific information.

c. Documents. This category includes foreign documents containing information on technical data concerning existing, new, or proposed materiel, facilities, installations, research, and development. They may be obtained through military attaches, government employees, civil affairs personnel, open purchases, defectors, etc. These documents may be found in or near government institutions, defense plants, industrial laboratories, testing areas and other technical facilities. Documents concerning equipment, weapons, vehicles or other items relating to their design and operation may be captured on the battlefield.

d. Other Sources. This category includes foreign materiel; foreign signal communications and other electronic emissions; areas contaminated by toxic chemical agents, biological agents, or residual nuclear radiations; nuclear bursts; informers; and friendly intelligence reports and studies.

20. Agencies

Agencies are individuals or organizations which collect or process information. Each has its distinct capabilities. The following agencies are normally used in the collection effort of technical intelligence.

a. *Combat Troops.* Troops in combat are usually the first to encounter new or modified captured foreign materiel, methods, and techniques, and the organizations employing them. When properly trained in recognition of standard enemy weapons and equipment, troops can readily identify new or modified types and promptly report the discovery.

b. *Intelligence Personnel.* Personnel of intelligence sections and military intelligence organization may have contact with foreign materiel and personnel which are excellent sources of information.

c. *Technical Service Personnel.* Such personnel are well versed in our own and foreign equipment and facilities. They can provide technical assistance in recognition and collection of technical intelligence information and both standard and nonstandard enemy weapons and equipment.

d. *Technical Service Intelligence Detachments.* These units are trained and indoctrinated to search for information on foreign materiel, facilities, methods, techniques, and technical activities. These units are authorized to contact front-line organizations after having first coordinated their visits with appropriate headquarters. See figure 3 for detailed responsibilities.

e. *Civil Affairs Units.* These units are charged with military-civil coordination and liaison and possess functional specialist personnel with technical backgrounds and training.

f. Other Agencies. The Army Security Agency, Electronic Warfare Units, Field Operations Intelligence Units, the Departments of the Navy and Air Force, the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department, and other specialized agencies may provide technical information and intelligence through established intelligence channels.

Section IV. PROCESSING OF INFORMATION

21. General

Information becomes intelligence through processing. The complexity and broad range of technical information received requires that it be processed by trained specialists. The three phases of processing are recording, evaluation, and interpretation.

22. Recording

As the first phase in processing, information is recorded in journals, on worksheets, situations maps or other recording devices, and in intelligence files (FM 30-5). The purpose is to aid the intelligence officer by grouping together related items to facilitate evaluation and interpretation.

23. Evaluation

Evaluation is a critical appraisal of information as a basis for its subsequent interpretation. Evaluation includes determining the pertinence of the information, the reliability of the source and agency through which the information was

derived, and its accuracy. Evaluation ratings are made at the lowest headquarters possible. FM 30-5, Combat Intelligence, describes in detail the methods used to determine and indicate evaluations.

24. Interpretation

Interpretation is the mental process of determining the significance and importance of evaluated information. Interpretation consists of the analysis of the evaluated information, the integration of the analyzed elements with other known information, and the formation of conclusions (FM 30-5). The analysis function for processing technical information into technical intelligence is decentralized to the technical services. At corps level and higher, the technical service intelligence officer is responsible for performing the technical analysis. G2 integrates the analyzed information with intelligence produced by other sources to arrive at an estimate of the capabilities and limitations of foreign armed forces.

Section V. DISSEMINATION OF TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

25. General

The dissemination of technical intelligence achieves maximum usefulness to troops and their commanders when such intelligence is timely and in usable form. The means and methods selected for dissemination depend on the detail, pertinence, urgency of the information and intelligence, and

its intended users. Consideration is given to the needs of the user, his resources to handle the disseminated material, and the capabilities of available communication.

26. Means of Dissemination

Some of the means of disseminating technical intelligence are—

- a.* Technical intelligence bulletins.
- b.* Intelligence reviews.
- c.* Periodic intelligence reports.
- d.* Special intelligence reports.
- e.* Special intelligence studies.
- f.* Intelligence surveys.
- g.* Intelligence estimates.
- h.* Graphic training aids.
- i.* Handbooks on foreign armies.
- j.* Personal contact.
- k.* Imagery interpretation keys.
- l.* Spot reports.

CHAPTER 4

CAPTURED MATERIEL

Section I. INTRODUCTION

27. General

Enemy materiel captured with explanatory documents intact is one of the most important sources of technical information. For this reason, every effort should be made to insure that items of captured materiel and accompanying documents are properly reported to intelligence officers in order that maximum value can be obtained from the prompt and proper study of this materiel.

28. Exploitation

Exploitation of intelligence produced from captured or other foreign materiel takes place in both the theater of operations and CONUS. The capture of a new or modified item or one of special interest is reported to the S2/G2 who expeditiously notifies the next higher headquarters. Technical intelligence unit personnel proceed to the capturing unit or location; make a preliminary examination, arrange for evacuation of the item to the appropriate maintenance shop, branch depot, or branch section of a general depot; or to a chemical or medical laboratory, if applicable,

and prepare a preliminary report which is disseminated through intelligence and technical service channels. At the installation to which it was evacuated, a detailed field examination is made and a final field report is prepared. When a technical service has a separate technical intelligence unit at army or higher level, the unit covering the forward area normally forwards the item and its field report to the technical intelligence unit at the higher echelon where a final field report is prepared.

Section II. EXAMINATION

29. General

In the theater of operations, the first objective after the capture of an item is to obtain information of immediate value to the combat forces. Such information includes recognition characteristics, capabilities, limitations, and countermeasures. This information is derived mainly from the data obtained by actual examination and operation, when possible, of the captured materiel. Additional information may be derived from accompanying documents and interrogation of personnel captured with the materiel.

30. Preliminary Examinations

a. Preliminary examination of bulky and important equipment is made by appropriate technical intelligence units. For example, a new enemy tank would require several days for a complete field analysis and for evacuation to the

appropriate service installation. A preliminary report is submitted, and the tank is evacuated to an ordnance general support company of the corps support battalion. A preliminary report is not required for an item of no special significance. TSIDs have a limited capability for producing reports. For this reason, the reproduction of technical intelligence detachment reports, drawings, and photographs is usually accomplished by any available units having these capabilities. However, technical intelligence detachments will prepare reports as directed by the respective technical service and the intelligence officer of the command.

b. Initial examination may be made by the nearest TSID. Frequently information obtained by initial interview is of considerable importance. In a fast moving situation, personnel who witness enemy use of equipment, or its effects, are no longer in the area by the time a TSID of appropriate technical service arrives at the scene, but the TSID can initiate proper security measures and make initial determination as to the technical service having primary cognizance. TSID teams from that service can then make detailed examination and analysis.

31. Field Examinations

Generally, field examinations are made by appropriate technical intelligence units at the unit's bivouac or at the appropriate branch installation. Information obtained during the field examination will be collated with all technical information

on the subject which has been obtained from documents or interrogations and will identify the source of each item of information. Final field reports will be submitted (par. 42).

32. Detailed Technical Examinations

Detailed technical examinations are normally conducted by civilian and military technical specialists in the communications zone. The technical service sponsoring technical specialists is responsible for submission of the required reports (sec. IV).

Section III. EVACUATION

33. General

The general plans, policies, and procedures for evacuation and recovery of foreign materiel will be prescribed by theater army headquarters. Certain items require special handling, packaging, and permits for shipment to CONUS. Each echelon of command within the theater army will insure that their plans and policies are in accordance with the theater army directives which will include the requirements established by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Atomic Energy Commission, or the Department of Agriculture.

34. Capturing Unit

Tactical units report the capture of enemy materiel to the next higher headquarters and if possible and practical, move the captured materiel to points from which it can be more advantageously evacuated by available means.

35. Technical Services

The technical services evacuate captured materiel of intelligence value reported to them by capturing units. Procedures for evacuation are established by theater army.

36. CONUS

Captured enemy materiel of all types is collected at the appropriate branch installation in the service area or communications zone. Upon completion of final examination of items having technical intelligence value, materiel is further evacuated to the appropriate base for shipment to the CONUS. Items not required for exploitation by CONUS agencies may be issued for troop training or other uses, when properly authorized.

37. Marking

a. Tags (fig. 4). In order to forestall tampering by unauthorized persons and to facilitate segregation and collection of materiel to be evacuated for intelligence purposes, tags of appropriate service are securely attached.

- (1) Tags are identical, except for the superimposed service insignia and service color for ease of identification. Each service provides weather resistant tags to its technical intelligence units.
- (2) Article 103, Uniform Code of Military Justice, is printed on the reverse side of the tag. However, this is not adequate to forestall tampering. In addition to

Printing and Insignia indicated are marked with standard SERVICE COLOR

To be Affixed to Captured Enemy Equipment

DO NOT DISTURB!

NOMENCLATURE:

SERIAL NO:

DATE CAPTURED:

WHERE CAPTURED:

CAPTURING UNIT:

CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE: ...

.....

.....

NOTICE

This Equipment is Being
Held For
Analysis
Utilization
Solvage

BY AUTHORITY OF THEATER ARMY COMMANDER

.....
(Signature)

.....
(Unit)

DO NOT DISTURB!

LANGUAGE OF AREA OF OPERATION

On Reverse Side Print the Following:
Article 103, Uniform Code of Military Justice

PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CAPTURED EQUIPMENT

IN SERVICE COLOR

Figure 4. Example of technical service tag (white background).

the establishment of proper safeguards, military personnel should receive training in their responsibility in this area and in the consequences of failure to execute this responsibility (par. 44d).

b. Service Colors. Captured materiel when crated for shipment to CONUS will be prepared and marked as prescribed in appropriate standing operating procedures of the theater. This will include the application of prescribed standard service colors and labels. These markings assist in the identification of materiel during handling and provide greater ease of segregation at handling points en route to its ultimate destination.

c. Original Markings. Original markings on materiel at the time of its capture must not be defaced.

38. Safeguarding in Transit

The use of escorts is mandatory to provide security for classified items of captured materiel. Within the theater, appropriate technical service intelligence officers determine the need and arrange for escorts. For shipment of materiel to the CONUS, the theater army intelligence officer determines the need and arranges for escorts.

39. Destruction

In the event of imminent recapture, captured materiel, except medical, is destroyed in place.

Section IV. REPORTS

40. General

Intelligence plans specify the type of reports and number to be submitted. Reports are supplemented by photographs when appropriate. Photographs are titled and referenced to their accompanying reports by reporting agencies.

41. Preliminary Reports

Preliminary and spot reports may be prepared by capturing units, technical intelligence and intelligence units, and intermediate commands and intelligence echelons. In all instances dissemination follows intelligence and technical intelligence channels. Examination reports prepared by civilian technical specialists may also be prepared as preliminary or spot reports and dissemination should follow intelligence and technical intelligence channels.

42. Final Field Reports

Final field reports, prepared by technical intelligence detachments and equipment specialists, are furnished to intelligence and special staff officers of the supported command. In certain services, a technical intelligence detachment is placed at army headquarters or higher to make the final field reports. These units are better equipped to make a more thorough report than the collecting detachment.

43. Special Reports

Special reports are prepared as required by higher headquarters.

CHAPTER 5

TRAINING FOR TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

Section I. INDIVIDUAL TRAINING

44. Basic

A knowledge of current enemy weapons and equipment enhances the ability of combat personnel to recognize new weapons or modifications of standard weapons encountered and to employ this material against the enemy. Therefore, properly trained combat personnel provide a wide screen for gathering technical information. To assist in this training, the chiefs of technical services furnish information and assistance by providing recognition and technical pamphlets, firing data charts and user guides. Training of individuals should include—

- a. Objectives of technical intelligence.
- b. Individual responsibilities.
- c. Recognition of foreign equipment.
- d. Reporting procedures. (Includes training in responsibility to secure property taken from the enemy and to notify proper authority of all captured and abandoned property. Also includes orientation concerning maximum punishment for violation of Article 103, UCMJ.)

- e.* Proper handling for evacuation.
- f.* Use of selected items.
- g.* Current war trophy policy.

45. Intelligence Personnel

In addition to the general training given to all personnel, intelligence personnel must be trained in—

- a.* Sources of technical information available.
- b.* Intelligence mission, responsibilities, requirements, and operations of the technical services.
- c.* Mission, capabilities, and basis of assignment of TSIDs and other technical exploitation units.
- d.* Collection, reporting, and processing of information concerning foreign materiel and facilities as well as dissemination and use of the resultant intelligence.
- e.* Proper procedures for evacuation of captured foreign materiel.

46. Technical Intelligence Coordinators

The technical intelligence coordinator assigned to the military intelligence battalion receives the same training as all other intelligence personnel, with further training to include—

- a.* Orientation in the primary intelligence requirements, responsibilities, and activities of each technical service and their relationship to technical service and associated general staff planning and operations.

b. A general knowledge of the structure and functioning of weapons, materiel, and facilities.

c. Recognition of captured foreign materiel and significant features of key facilities and installations.

d. Procedures and agencies involved in the collection and processing of technical intelligence information and methods of dissemination of technical intelligence.

e. Terminology used in technical reports.

f. Trends in development of weapons, equipment, and facilities.

g. Knowledge of appropriate foreign language.

h. Preparation of his portion of the Technical Intelligence Plan (app. II), Items Wanted Lists, etc.

Section II. TECHNICAL SERVICE INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL

47. General

Each technical service is responsible for training personnel for assignment to the intelligence section in the office of the technical service staff officer, the technical service intelligence detachments, and other technical service exploitation units.

48. Technical Services Intelligence Sections

Individuals assigned to technical services intelligence sections must be well versed in the planning, operations, facilities, methods, tech-

niques, equipment, and employment of troops within the supported command. Such training is a combination of individual, specialist, and on-the-job training: Additional special intelligence instruction on foreign materiel and facilities includes—

- a.* Collection and reporting procedures.
- b.* Handling and evacuation of materiel and documents.
- c.* Demonstration techniques.
- d.* Handling of special target requirements.
- e.* Recognition of enemy and other foreign techniques (inclusive of ideas and concepts), doctrines, and trends in counterpart services.
- f.* War trophy policy.
- g.* Industrial recognition.
- h.* Photography or imagery (to include the use of Imagery Interpretation Keys).
- i.* Interrogation techniques.

49. Technical Service Intelligence Detachments

Individual and unit training is the responsibility of the respective technical services. The programs of instruction include—

- a.* The technical intelligence missions, responsibilities, requirements, and operation of the technical services.
- b.* Subjects concerning materiel and facilities for which their service has primary responsibility or collateral interest to include—

- (1) Technical aspects, including characteristics, capabilities, limitations, and potentialities for military use.
- (2) Recognition of captured foreign materiel.
- (3) Development and trends.
- (4) Storage, packing, and shipping.
- (5) Methods of manufacture and deductive methods used to determine methods of manufacture.
- (6) Techniques and doctrines of employment of equipment.
- (7) Industrial recognition.

c. Known doctrine, tactics, techniques, activities, and operational capabilities of enemy and other foreign counterpart services, to include paramilitary and civilian organizations which may support that service.

d. Procedures for collection, processing, and reporting technical information.

e. Examination of facilities and equipment, and writing of technical reports.

f. Knowledge of the appropriate foreign language.

g. Relationship and contribution of technical intelligence to other types of intelligence.

h. Working knowledge of imagery interpretation (as used for locating and exploiting targets).

i. Major targets and problems of the technical intelligence detachments of the other technical services.

50. Training Material

There are available to the technical service intelligence staff officer and technical intelligence detachment commander many sources of training material. Examples are pertinent Department of the Army field manuals in the 30 series (app. I), intelligence collection guides, special technical intelligence studies, and technical intelligence bulletins.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

FM 3-85	Chemical Service Units
FM 3-130	U.S. Army Chemical, Biological & Radiological (CBR) Intelligence (U).
FM 5-30	Engineer Intelligence
FM 11-30	Signal Corps Technical Intelligence.
FM 19-40	Handling Prisoners of War
FM 21-5	Military Training
FM 21-6	Techniques of Military Instruction.
FM 21-30	Military Symbols
FM 21-75	Combat Training of the Individual Soldier and Patrolling.
FM 30-5	Combat Intelligence
FM 30-7	Combat Intelligence, Battle Group, Combat Command and Smaller Units.
FM 30-9	Battalion, Field Army
FM 30-10	Terrain Intelligence
FM 30-15	Intelligence Interrogation (U)
FM 30-19	Order of Battle Intelligence
FM 41-5	Joint Manual of Civil Affairs/Military Government.
FM 55-8	Transportation Intelligence
FM 100-5	Field Services Regulations, Operations.

- FM 100-10 Field Service Regulations, Administration.
- FM 101-5 Staff Officers' Field Manual, Staff Organization and Procedure.
- DA Pam 108-1 Index of Army Motion Pictures, Film Strips, Slides and Phonorecordings.
- DA Pam 310-3 Index of Training Publications
- DA Pam 310-4 Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Regulations, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders and Modification Work Orders.
- DA Pam 310-5 Index of Graphic Training Aids and Devices.
- JCS 1 Dictionary of United States Military Terms for Joint Usage.
- AR 320-5 Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
- AR 320-50 Authorized Abbreviations and Brevity Codes.
- AR 380-5 Safeguarding Defense Information.
- SR 550-25-1 Retention of War Trophies & Registration of War Trophy Firearms.
- TOE 3-500D Chemical Service Organization
- TOE 8-500C Medical Service Organization
- TOE 9-510R Ordnance Specialized Service Detachment.

TOE 10-500R (KA)	QM Technical Intelligence Detachment.
TOE 11-500R	Signal Service Organization.
TOE 30-15D	Military Intelligence Battalion, Field Army.
TOE 30-17D	Military Intelligence Detachment, Divisional.
TOE 30-18D	Military Intelligence Detachment, Corps, Airborne Corps.
TOE 30-600D	Military Intelligence Organization.
TOE 55-500R	Transportation Service Organization.

APPENDIX II
EXAMPLE
TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE PLAN
(ALL ECHELONS)

CLASSIFICATION

Issuing Headquarters
Place _____
Time/Dtate

Appendix _____ to Annex _____ (Intelligence) to
Operation Plan _____

1. General

A statement of the purpose, references, period covered, and designation of subordinate elements required to prepare similar plans.

2. Organization

a. Intelligence Agencies. Organization and functions at each echelon, including subordinate and supporting agencies and their liaison.

b. Technical Services. A subparagraph for each technical service stating the mission, organization, allotment of technical service intelligence detachments, responsibilities and functions, as well as description of field service depots and the availability of chemical and medical laboratories.

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

3. Personnel

a. Military. Policy concerning: taking custody of captured enemy materiel; movements in forward areas; reporting to command posts; cooperation with combat intelligence personnel; relationship between intelligence and technical service intelligence personnel; and special passes.

b. Civilian.

- (1) Authority for presence in theater of operations; passes required.
- (2) Policies concerning sponsors for individuals and groups.
- (3) Responsibility of sponsor for logistical support.
- (4) Limitations on activities of individuals and groups.

4. Direction

Policies governing publishing requirements and Items Wanted Lists; designation of special targets; direction to be provided by subordinate echelons and technical services.

5. Collection

a. Documents. Procedures for collecting and forwarding documents; responsibilities for evaluating importance and timeliness of data; channels for forwarding.

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

b. Prisoners. Procedures for selection and interrogation of personnel with technical knowledge; channels for evacuation; ultimate disposition (civilians, neutrals, deserters, etc.)

c. Materiel.

(1) Disposition of information concerning captured enemy materiel.

(2) Policies for safeguarding, evacuation, examination, and ultimate disposition.

d. Facilities. Procedures for collecting and reporting information; responsibility for preparing EEI; Channels for forwarding or disposition of facilities data.

6. Processing

a. Records required to be maintained.

b. Policies governing preparation of preliminary and final field reports.

c. Liaison and coordination between intelligence agencies and technical services concerning evaluation and interpretation of technical intelligence information.

7. Dissemination

a. Purpose, scope, language, content, and type of periodic and special reports to be submitted.

b. Policies governing dissemination.

CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION

8. Technical Intelligence Task Force Operations

a. Theater and theater army policy concerning scope and effort that may be expended on missions.

b. Authority to determine whether an intelligence target should be evacuated or destroyed.

c. Procedures for collecting and reporting data.

d. Responsibility for direction of operations.

e. Limitation on units and individuals authorized to participate.

f. General provisions for security of planned operations, safeguarding components of intelligence and other value, priorities concerning exploitation.

Commander

Distribution :

AUTHENTICATION :

CLASSIFICATION

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Chief of Staff.

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NG: State AG (3): units—same as Active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

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For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

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