
Photograph (Intelligence)

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**Various Proponents of the United States Army;
Richard Wheeler**

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Preface

Many tasks and job roles within the military call for the use of photography. This manual focuses on those that are associated with collecting intelligence.

This is an entry in a “meta-manual” series: except where noted, material in this series is drawn from existing manuals published by components of the United States Department of Defense. Material in this manual is drawn from existing manuals published by the United States Army.

Manuals in the “meta-manual” series focus on specific tasks or verbs related to art and design practice as presented within United States military manuals. These “meta-manuals” are created through a process of automated keyword searching of all known publicly available United States military manuals and then a series of manual review and editing processes.

The measurements in this publication are stated as they are used in training (either metric or standard).

Material from original sources for this book applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG)/Army National Guard of the United States (ARNGUS), and the United States Army Reserve (USAR) unless otherwise stated. Material in this book applies to anyone interested in photography as a tool in physical surveillance.

The proponent for this publication is the Richard Wheeler. The preparer was Richard Wheeler. Send comments and recommendations by e-mail using the format of DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms. Point of contact information is as follows.

Email: richarduwheeler@gmail.com

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used, both men and women are included.

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Chapter 1

Why photograph?

A well-taken picture is truly worth a thousand words. [Photography] is often an invaluable skill.¹

[Imagery Intelligence] IMINT collection is an extremely important task. [Units] can collect, confirm, or reinforce technical information through on-the-ground photographic surveillance, which cannot be done by more technical means. Consider the [Imagery Intelligence] IMINT principles discussed in the following paragraphs.²

Section I. Specific Missions

Identification

1-1. Identification photography deals with photographing personnel or groups of personnel to identify and record the identity of the subject(s). The subject may or may not be aware that he is being photographed. Examples of identification photography include:

- Photographing indigenous personnel for pay and/or service records.
- Photographing threat personnel, dead or alive, to obtain [Order of Battle] OB information.
- Clandestinely photographing drug traffickers in support of [Host Nation] HN counterdrug (CD) operations.³

Documentation

1-2. Documentation photography is used to record printed material or other photographs. Examples of documentation photography include:

- Photographing base camp records to be cached.
- Photographing captured or acquired maps and overlays.
- Photographing documents that would compromise a sensitive operation if they were removed.⁴

1-3. Photography provides an excellent means of supplementing reports of captured enemy arms or equipment, because items too large or bulky to evacuate can be photographed in detail and the finished

¹ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

² FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

³ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

⁴ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

negative exfiltrated as the situation permits.⁵

Technical

1-4. Technical photography is the photographing of equipment or mechanical or electrical items so that the photograph may be analyzed in lieu of the actual item. Examples of technical photography include:

- Photographing an item of equipment that is too large for exfiltration.
- Making a photographic inventory record.
- Photographing a piece of equipment that would compromise a sensitive operation if removed.⁶

Surveillance

1-5. Surveillance photography is an advanced technique used for obtaining information about an individual or an installation under a full range of threat, weather, and terrain conditions. See AR 381-10 [U.S. Army Intelligence Activities] and FMs 34-60A [Counterintelligence Operations (SECRET/NOFORN/WNINTEL)] and 31-26(U) [(SECRET/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Special Forces Advanced Operations Techniques (U)] for detailed information about personnel surveillance. Surveillance photography implies that the target is unaware it is being photographed. Surveillance photography may require the use of spotting scopes, telephoto lenses, and binoculars.⁷

1-6. Intelligence gathering activities are facilitated by using the camera, particularly in target reconnaissance. [An image] of a target installation gives the [unit] an opportunity to make detailed and deliberate studies which often reveal information the casual observer would not have been able to report. This same [image] also provides a valuable aid in briefing personnel about the installation.⁸

1-7. Physical surveillance of US persons including photography and video recording, is governed by AR 381-10 [U.S. Army Intelligence Activities], Procedure 9.⁹

⁵ FM 31-20 Special Forces Operational Techniques (30 December 1965).

⁶ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

⁷ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

⁸ FM 31-20 Special Forces Operational Techniques (30 December 1965).

⁹ FM 34-60 Counterintelligence (3 October 1995)

Counterintelligence

1-3. Photography and video recording in [Counterintelligence] CI investigations includes:

- Identification of individuals. [Counterintelligence] CI agents perform both overt and surreptitious photography and video recording.
- Recording of incident scenes. Agents photograph overall views and specific shots of items at the incident scene.
- Recording activities of suspects. Agents use photography and video recording to provide a record of a suspect's activities observed during surveillance or cover operations.¹⁰

Mixed

1-7. Photography that is purely of the identification, documentation, technical, or surveillance type is seldom used. [Often] photography combines some principles from all of them. For example, photography of an industrial site for technical evaluation may require the following types of photography:

- Surveillance—to provide an overview of the target area, its perimeter, avenues of approach, access, egress, fields of fire as seen from particular vantage points.
- Identification—to identify key individuals.
- Documentation—to obtain copies of access documents, duty rosters, wiring diagrams, and flow charts.
- Technical—to picture circuit boards, pipe fittings, switch panels, or gears.¹¹

Section II: Subjects

1-8. Generally, threat force activity has the most intelligence value in SR [special reconnaissance] operations. Terrain and weather information can also be important. What will or will not be photographed is largely determined by PIR [Priority intelligence requirements], IR [Information Requirements], SIR [Specific information requirements], and METT-T [mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time; now METT-TC or mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time, and civilian considerations].¹²

¹⁰ FM 34-60 Counterintelligence (3 October 1995)

¹¹ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

¹² FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

Subjects to Photograph

1-9. You may find yourself photographing the following types of subjects:

- Installations [including military fortifications, terrorist safe houses, and drug laboratories].
- Equipment.
- Caches.
- Roads.
- Communications and power transmission lines.
- Personnel.
- Terrain.
- Moving subjects.¹³

Subjects Not to Photograph

2-10. Never photograph [unit] members on a mission. If threat forces capture film with images of the [unit] on it, they can determine the [unit's] strength and capabilities.¹⁴

¹³ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

¹⁴ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

Chapter 2

How to photograph

Practice makes perfect. Consistently practice photographic techniques. Rehearse these techniques under the light and weather conditions that are expected in the operational area. Lack of adequate practice could result in overexpose, underexposure, or wasted shots, which may cause mission failure.¹

Section I. Photographic Techniques

2-1. Techniques for taking a useful photograph depend on many considerations. Photography can be planned as an operation using METT-T [mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time; now METT-TC or mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time, and civilian considerations].²

Taking the photograph

2-2. Bear the following in mind when taking photographs:³

- Camera support.
- Composition.
- Focus.
- Exposure.

Camera Support

2-3. Hold the camera as steady as possible. With slow shutter speeds or during telephoto photography, use a tripod or field-expedient steadying device such as a rock or a tree.⁴

2-4. To determine the slowest shutter speed for hand-held cameras, use the reciprocal of the lens focal length, for example, a 50-mm lens becomes 1/50. Since there is no 1/50 shutter speed, round up to 1/60. When taking photographs from aerial platforms, however, do not brace the camera against the aircraft frame. The speed and vibrations of the aircraft create movement of the camera in relation to the target and blur the image on the film, even with a fast shutter speed.⁵

1 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

2 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

3 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

3 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

5 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

Composition

2-5. Center the subject in the viewfinder to assure maximum detail is obtained. If the subject does not fit the frame, switch to a wide-angle lens or use panoramic photography.⁶

2-6. The size of the image in the viewfinder is not proportionate to a 20- by 25-centimeter enlargement. The image should not be crowded horizontally when the camera is held normally or approximately 15 percent of the image will be lost when an enlargement is made.⁷

2-7. [In technical photographs] [a]lways photograph an object of identifiable size (such as a cartridge or a military pen) with the subject to help identify its dimensions. If operating in an urban environment or other area where military items should not be carried, an indigenous coin or a 15-centimeter plastic or wood ruler may suffice to show size.⁸

Focus

2-8. Get a sharp image in the viewfinder before exposing the film. Focusing aids located in the viewfinder are used for proper focus.⁹

2-9. Because of possible image deterioration, do not attempt to shoot through glass or plastic windows. Under low light conditions when the target cannot be seen in the viewfinder, preset the estimated range based on the distance scale of the focusing ring.¹⁰

Exposure

2-10. Use the light meter in the camera to determine the correct exposure. Follow instructions for the camera and the film to ensure the film is neither overexposed nor underexposed.¹¹

2-11. [When not using manual mode the] exposure is [usually] either aperture or shutter priority. Most SR [special reconnaissance] photography is aperture priority, emphasizing the maximum depth of field. Shutter priority is used to obtain photographs of moving targets.¹²

6 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

7 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

8 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

9 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

10 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

11 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

12 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

2-12. If more than one camera is available and/or multiple photographs will be taken, “bracket” the aperture and shutter settings to increase the probability of good, clear photographs.¹³

Low light

2-13. In night photography, the degree of illumination (moonlight, ambient man-made light) determines aperture and shutter settings. Take test photographs during isolation, under the same or similar conditions expected during the mission (for example, moon phases, risings, and settings).¹⁴

2-14. Take photographs of stationary subjects at night through a combination of American Standards Association (ASA) compensation and “push processing.”¹⁵

2-15. Under favorable light conditions, capture moving subjects with a fast shutter speed and stop action. Under low light, shoot moving subjects with longer shutter speeds by “panning” the camera.¹⁶

Long-range

2-16. Unless a telephoto lens is used, photographs of personnel at ranges in excess of 100 meters do not show enough detail to be useful for identification purposes. In most SR [special reconnaissance] situations, close-up photographs are difficult (but not impossible) to take. Take most identification photographs at intermediate ranges with a telephoto lens. When gathering information on personnel in general, concentrate on identifiable uniform or clothing items. When the subject is a specific individual or group of individuals, concentrate on facial features or any other identifiable features instead of clothing and equipment. When conducting surveillance, concentrate on behavior of those located near the target.¹⁷

2-17. It is often [necessary? desirable?] to [visit?] the vicinity of the objective to obtain close-up photographs, and target installations may also be photographed from a distance by using telephoto techniques.¹⁸

13 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

14 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

15 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

16 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

17 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

18 FM 31-20 Special Forces Operational Techniques (30 December 1965).

Section II. General Principles

2-18. An unloaded camera shoots blanks. Always keep the camera loaded and readily accessible. Before departure, check the camera to ensure it is loaded with the proper film. Immediately after exposing a roll of film, reload the camera.¹⁹

2-19. Film is cheap. Carry several rolls of film of various capabilities. When lighting conditions are questionable, bracket exposures. It is better to have too many photographs of the target than to be missing the one critical photograph. When in doubt, shoot the picture.²⁰

2-20. When taking photographs of more than one target on a mission, do not carry the film of the previous target(s) to the next target. Cache previously exposed film. Pick up the exposed film when it leaves the [Area of Operations] AO. The capture of multiple rolls of film with pictures of several targets could seriously compromise U.S. intentions in the area.²¹

¹⁹ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

²⁰ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

²¹ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

Chapter 3

What to photograph

Section I: Pictorial Elements

Landscape

You may be tasked to photograph representative terrain in an AA [area assessment] or terrain in and around a specific target. When shooting terrain, concentrate on the OCOKA [(Observation and Fields of Fire, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles (man made and natural), Key or Decisive Terrain, Avenues of Approach)] factors.¹

Installations

3-1. Photograph installations to show location, security, dimensions, construction, accesses, and other features. Photograph the entire installation using a wide-angle lens or by using panoramic photography. Note on the photo log the direction (in degrees, 3 digits) in which the photo was taken and the location from which it was taken. Overlap panoramic frames to prevent the loss of any details. Then join these photographs to create a photomosaic. Shoot key emplacements using a telephoto lens, a spotting scope, or binoculars.²

Transportation

3-2. Shoot roads, trails, vehicle tracks, and any paths for movement from each direction (noted on photo log) to establish place. Use technical photography to photograph details such as road surface, shoulder, footprints, or vehicle tracks.³

Infrastructure

3-3. Shoot all poles, wires, or cables found. Photograph the cleared right-of-way in both directions and the adjacent terrain to determine place. Also shoot key items such as insulators, transformers, and cable supports, using technical photography if possible. Use a telephoto lens to obtain close-ups of those components situated above the ground.⁴

Equipment

3-4. Shoot equipment, including weapons systems, vehicles, indus-

¹ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

² FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

³ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

⁴ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

trial machinery, and ammunition stocks to show dimensions, capabilities, identifying markings, and other features. Place small equipment on a flat surface and photograph it from above. Photograph large items as they are found. Use technical photography techniques.⁵

Caches

3-5. Shoot caches to record their location and contents. Photograph the cache site as it is approached to establish place. If time permits, use technical photography to photograph the containers and their contents, paying particular attention to any markings.⁶

Evidence

3-6. It is not always possible or practical to bring a piece of into judicial proceedings. Photographic media, x-rays, replicas of hazardous material, sketches, and graphs are examples of demonstrative evidence. Demonstrative evidence is evidence consisting of a representation of the actual piece of evidence to establish context among the facts presented in a case. A demonstrative exhibit must accurately represent the actual object at the relevant time of collection.⁷

3-7. A photograph or video recording may be valuable as evidence since it presents facts in pictorial form and creates realistic mental impressions. It may present evidence more accurately than a verbal description. Photographs permit consideration of evidence which, because of size, bulk, weight, or condition, cannot be brought into the courtroom.⁸

3-8. Units take as many photographs as possible of as much evidence as possible. The photographs are used to show the judges what happened and where it happened. Photographs aid the witnesses when testifying. Photographs provide an accurate representation of the scene as found and a permanent record of fragile and perishable evidence. A picture is worth a thousand words.⁹

3-9. To qualify as evidence, photographs and video recordings must be relevant to the case and be free of distortion. A person who is

5 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

6 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

7 ATTP 3-90.15 (FM 3-90.15) Site Exploitation Operations (8 July 2010)

8 FM 34-60 Counterintelligence (3 October 1995)

9 ATTP 3-90.15 (FM 3-90.15) Site Exploitation Operations (8 July 2010)

personally acquainted with the locale, object, person, or thing represented must verify the photograph or video recording. This is usually the photographer. The [photographer] will support photographs and video recordings used as evidence by notes made at the time of the photography.¹⁰

Guidelines for photographing evidence

3-10. Photographs must:

- Be clear, sharp, and free of distortion.
- Be taken from a stable position at eye level (average height).
- Include the date, time, and location when photographs were taken. (Digital cameras must be correctly programmed for the date and time.)
- Be processed by the unit intelligence section if not taken with digital cameras.¹¹

3-11. Take photographs of:

- 360-degree exposure of the entire area, room, or four corners.
- Each piece of suspected evidence, with and without measuring device (small ruler).
- Close-ups in which the evidence will fill the frame.
- Victims, suspects, and witnesses.
- The crowd and any vehicles in the area.
- A reference point of view depicting the physical dimensions of the site, building, and items collected.
- A broad point of view that establishes the location of the crime scene by including landmarks or reference points.
- Anything that may be considered evidence (such as weapons, ammunition, money, or detonators). (If ever in doubt, photograph it; more is better than less.)
- Detainees with the evidence that associates them with the illegal activity (in the same picture) at the location in question. Display under the detainee's face in the photograph name; father's name (if appropriate, for identification); village; tribe; date of birth; objective, building, and room; and date of photo.¹²

¹⁰ FM 34-60 Counterintelligence (3 October 1995)

¹¹ ATTP 3-90.15 (FM 3-90.15) Site Exploitation Operations (8 July 2010)

¹² ATTP 3-90.15 (FM 3-90.15) Site Exploitation Operations (8 July 2010)

- 3-12. Follow established guidelines for photographs showing—
- Weapons of mass destruction.
 - Toxic industrial chemicals.¹³

Section II: Sequence

General Principles

3-13. When taking a series of photographs of a complex item or area, use a logical sequence. Normally, Americans view subjects from left to right and from top to bottom. Also, when photographing an installation, it is good to go from the broad to the narrow, or from outside to inside, along the same or a similar path that would be viewed by other forces. When multiple, closely sequenced moving or still photographs are taken along such a path, as in moving along streets and inside buildings, the effect of “surrogate travel” can be created.¹⁴

Interiors

- 3-14. Photograph interiors:
- From all corners of rooms take photos making sure to capture all features and material to be collected.
 - Move to the center of the room and facing out at each of the four corners of the room take additional photos.¹⁵

Exteriors

- 3-15. Various portions of the site exterior should be photographed such as:
- rooftops
 - entrance and exits
 - locations of areas containing captured material¹⁶

Objects

- 3-16. Photograph:
- Photograph documents, and any material too large or dangerous to remove from the site such as large equipment, ordnance, and hazardous materials (notify appropriate personnel for ordnance and hazardous materials).

¹³ ATTP 3-90.15 (FM 3-90.15) Site Exploitation Operations (8 July 2010)

¹⁴ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

¹⁵ ATTP 2-91.5 Document and Media Exploitation Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Final Draft—Not for Implementation) (Date Pending)

¹⁶ ATTP 2-91.5 Document and Media Exploitation Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Final Draft—Not for Implementation) (Date Pending)

- Photograph intentionally hidden items.
- Photograph intentionally damaged items.
- Photograph items that, once packaged, may lose significance of their original positioning.
- Photograph items that cannot be removed (i.e. graffiti).
- Photograph items that meet collection requirements.
- Photograph serial numbers on high value items or items of interest.
- Photograph items unique to the area.
- Photograph items that relay new enemy TTPs [Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures].¹⁷

Technical Photography

3-17. Photograph technical items from the general to the specific and from the whole to individual pieces.¹⁸

3-18. When possible, first photograph the subject in its original position to establish place. Next, if time permits, photograph the item whole. Then disassemble the item and photograph the components in relation to one another. Finally, photograph each piece. If the item is to be retrieved, reassemble the item.¹⁹

¹⁷ ATTP 2-91.5 Document and Media Exploitation Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Final Draft—Not for Implementation) (Date Pending)

¹⁸ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

¹⁹ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

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Chapter 4

Documentation

Section I: Making a record

Photography Log

4-1. Document all photographs on a photography log. This record greatly enhances the information value of the photographs. Record the following information in the log as soon as the photograph is taken, or as soon as practical thereafter:

- Photograph items unique to the area.
- Type of camera (make and model).
- Number of the exposure.
- Target or subject designation.
- Azimuth and/or distance from the photographer to the target.
- DTG [date-time group] of photograph.
- F/number.
- Shutter speed.
- Lens used.
- Remarks, including pertinent information such as universal transverse mercator (UTM) grid and/or geographic coordinates, direction, and number of the target.
- Roll number of the film (for example, 1 of 2).
- Type of film (for example Tri-X Pan).
- ASA number of the film and the ASA number at which it was exposed (for example, ASA 400 ei 1600 [“ei” being the abbreviation of exposure index on the camera]).¹

Site photography

4-2. Ensure that room/zone marking, for example: 1,2,3, is visible when taking a photo of the room. This will be matched to the site sketch and should be documented in the photo log that is created simultaneously which is explained in the inventory and group task.

4-3. Ensure one batch photo is taken with all markings indicating that it is captured material.

4-4. Ensure one sanitized batch photo is taken with no markings present.²

¹ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

² AITP 2-91.5 Document and Media Exploitation Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Final Draft—Not for Implementation) (Date Pending)

Evidentiary Photography

The [photographer] will support photographs and video recordings used as evidence by notes made at the time of the photography. These notes provide a description of what the photograph includes. The notes will contain:

- The case number, name of the subject, and the time and date that the photographs or video recordings were taken.
- Technical data, such as lighting and weather conditions and type of film, lens, and camera used.
- Specific references to important objects in the photograph.
- These notes may be retained on a form such as a photo data card.³

³ FM 34-60 Counterintelligence (3 October 1995)

Appendix A
Photography Logs

PHOTO DATA CARD

Case number: _____ Subject: _____ Photographer: _____
Location: _____ Date: _____
Time of day: _____ Weather conditions: _____
Camera: _____ Negative size: _____
Lens (type): _____ Focal length: _____
Shutter speed: _____ f-stop: _____
Film: _____
Camera position: _____
A. Compass reading: _____ B. Height and altitude: _____
C. Lateral position: _____ D. Tilt: _____
E. Camera-to-subject distance: _____
Artificial light used: _____ Developer: _____
Developing time: _____ Temperature: _____ Agitation: _____
Method of printing: _____ Contrast: _____
Type of enlarger lens: _____
Paper: _____
Distances between important objectives in view: _____
Description of area: _____
Remarks: _____

Figure A-1: Sample photography log¹

¹ FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

PHOTO DATA CARD

Case number: _____ Subject: _____ Photographer: _____
Location: _____ Date: _____
Time of day: _____ Weather conditions: _____
Camera: _____ Negative size: _____
Lens (type): _____ Focal length: _____
Shutter speed: _____ f-stop: _____
Film: _____
Camera position: _____
A. Compass reading: _____ B. Height and altitude: _____
C. Lateral position: _____ D. Tilt: _____
E. Camera-to-subject distance: _____
Artificial light used: _____ Developer: _____
Developing time: _____ Temperature: _____ Agitation: _____
Method of printing: _____ Contrast: _____
Type of enlarger lens: _____
Paper: _____
Distances between important objectives in view: _____
Description of area: _____
Remarks: _____

Figure A-2: Sample photography data card²

² FM 34-60 Counterintelligence (3 October 1995)

Appendix B

Complete Text of Referenced Sections

ATTP 2-91.5 Document and Media Exploitation Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (Final Draft—Not for Implementation)

(Date Pending)

Photograph and video record the site.

- From all corners of rooms take photos making sure to capture all features and material to be collected.
- Move to the center of the room and facing out at each of the four corners of the room take additional photos.
- Ensure that room/zone marking, for example: 1,2,3, is visible when taking a photo of the room. This will be matched to the site sketch and should be documented in the photo log that is created simultaneously which is explained in the inventory and group task.
- Photograph documents, and any material too large or dangerous to remove from the site such as large equipment, ordnance, and hazardous materials (notify appropriate personnel for ordnance and hazardous materials).
- Various portions of the site exterior should be photographed such as:
 - rooftops
 - entrance and exits
 - locations of areas containing captured material.
- Photograph intentionally hidden items.
- Photograph intentionally damaged items.
- Photograph items that, once packaged, may lose significance of their original positioning.
- Photograph items that cannot be removed (i.e. graffiti).
- Photograph items that meet collection requirements.
- Photograph serial numbers on high value items or items of interest.
- Photograph items unique to the area.
- Photograph items that relay new enemy TTPs [Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures].
- Ensure one batch photo is taken with all markings indicating that it is captured material.
- Ensure one sanitized batch photo is taken with no markings present.

2-21. Figure 2-4 is an example of a batch photo taken with markings indicating that it is captured material. If detainees are captured a sanitized photograph of each batch of captured material will assist in their release by identifying their personal belongings.

ATTP 3-90.15 (FM 3-90.15) Site Exploitation Operations

8 July 2010

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EVIDENCE

B-19. It is not always possible or practical to bring a piece of evidence into judicial proceedings. Photographic media, x-rays, replicas of hazardous material, sketches, and graphs are examples of demonstrative evidence. Demonstrative evidence is evidence consisting of a representation of the actual piece of evidence to establish context among the facts presented in a case. A demonstrative exhibit must accurately represent the actual object at the relevant time of collection.

B-20. Units take as many photographs as possible of as much evidence as possible. The photographs are used to show the judges what happened and where it happened. Photographs aid the witnesses when testifying. Photographs provide an accurate representation of the scene as found and a permanent record of fragile and perishable evidence. A picture is worth a thousand words. Table B-3 lists specific guidelines for photographing evidence.

Table B-3. Guidelines for photographing evidence

Photographs must—

- Be clear, sharp, and free of distortion.
- Be taken from a stable position at eye level (average height).
- Include the date, time, and location when photographs were taken. (Digital cameras must be correctly programmed for the date and time.)
- Be processed by the unit intelligence section if not taken with digital cameras.

Take photographs of—

- 360-degree exposure of the entire area, room, or four corners.
- Each piece of suspected evidence, with and without measuring device (small ruler).

- Close-ups in which the evidence will fill the frame.
 - Victims, suspects, and witnesses.
 - The crowd and any vehicles in the area.
 - A reference point of view depicting the physical dimensions of the site, building, and items collected.
 - A broad point of view that establishes the location of the crime scene by including landmarks or reference points.
 - Anything that may be considered evidence (such as weapons, ammunition, money, or detonators). (If ever in doubt, photograph it; more is better than less.)
 - Detainees with the evidence that associates them with the illegal activity (in the same picture) at the location in question. Display under the detainee's face in the photograph name, father's name (if appropriate, for identification); village; tribe; date of birth; objective, building, and room; and date of photo.
- Follow established guidelines for photographs showing:
- Weapons of mass destruction.
 - Toxic industrial chemicals.

FM 31-20 Special Forces Operations Techniques

30 December 1965

Section III. PHOTOGRAPHY

11. General Uses

The preservation of unit records is one of the more important uses of the detachment camera. These records include such documents as the detachment journal, summaries of operations, intelligence reports, details of enemy atrocities, records of arms and equipment disposition, expenditures of funds, and information concerning indigenous personalities. Photographing these documents and subsequently caching or exfiltrating the negatives provides a method of records preservation and security not obtainable by other means. Special Forces operational detachments (SFOD) will find their organic photographic equipment important in making identification photographs for population control and for organization and control of paramilitary units. To avoid having a large amount of sensitive material on hand, the detachment normally photographs these items at frequent intervals. After processing the negative and determining its acceptability, the originals of unit records may be destroyed.

12. Intelligence Photography

Intelligence gathering activities are facilitated by using the camera, particularly in target reconnaissance. A good negative or print of a target installation gives the detachment an opportunity to make detailed and deliberate studies which often reveal information the casual observer would not have been able to report. This same negative or print also provides a valuable aid in briefing personnel about the installation. It is often reveal information the casual observer to the vicinity of the objective to obtain close-up photographs, and target installations may also be photographed from a distance by using telephoto techniques. Photography provides an excellent means of supplementing reports of captured enemy arms or equipment, because items too large or bulky to evacuate can be photographed in detail and the finished negative exfiltrated as the situation permits.

13. Equipment and Supplies

The camera equipment presently included in the [Table of Elements] TOE of the operational detachment is adequate for the job intended; however, the following additional accessories are suggested for more satisfactory photographs:

- A 35-mm developing tank, preferably of the daylight loading kind.
- Two unbreakable plastic bottles or flasks for chemicals.
- A small thermometer.
- A small exposure meter to insure proper settings.

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[No date]

Photography

A well-taken picture is truly worth a thousand words. In the conduct of [Special Reconnaissance] SR, [Special Forces] SF photography is often an invaluable skill.

[Imagery Intelligence] IMINT Collection

[Imagery Intelligence] IMINT collection is an extremely important task for an [Special Forces operational detachment Alpha] SFOD A in its operational area. The [Special Forces operational detachment] SFOD can collect, confirm, or reinforce technical information through on-the-ground photographic surveillance, which cannot be done by more technical means. Consider the [Imagery Intelligence] IMINT principles discussed in the following paragraphs.

Practice makes perfect. Consistently practice photographic techniques. Rehearse these techniques under the light and weather conditions that are expected in the operational area. Lack of adequate practice could result in overexposure, underexposure, or wasted shots, which may cause mission failure.

An unloaded camera shoots blanks. Always keep the camera loaded and readily accessible. Before departure, check the camera to ensure it is loaded with the proper film. Immediately after exposing a roll of film, reload the camera.

Film is cheap. Carry several rolls of film of various capabilities. When lighting conditions are questionable, bracket exposures. It is better to have too many photographs of the target than to be missing the one critical photograph. When in doubt, shoot the picture.

NOTE: Never photograph [Special Forces operational detachment] SFOD members on a mission. If threat forces capture film with images of the [Special Forces operational detachment] SFOD on it, they can determine the [Special Forces operational detachment's] SFOD's strength and capabilities.

When taking photographs of more than one target on a mission, do not carry the film of the previous target(s) to the next target. Cache previously exposed film. Pick up the exposed film when it leaves the [Area of Operations] AO. The capture of multiple rolls of film with pictures of several targets could seriously compromise U.S. intentions in the area.

Always photograph an object of identifiable size (such as a cartridge or a military pen) with the subject to help identify its dimensions. If operating in an urban environment or other area where military items should not be carried, an indigenous coin or a 15-centimeter plastic or wood ruler may suffice to show size.

Types of Photography

There are five types of special purpose photography applicable to [Special Reconnaissance] SR missions.

Identification photography deals with photographing personnel or groups of personnel to identify and record the identity of the subject(s). The subject may or may not be aware that he is being photographed. Examples of identification photography include—

- Photographing indigenous personnel for pay and/or service records.
- Photographing threat personnel, dead or alive, to obtain [Order of Battle] OB information.
- Clandestinely photographing drug traffickers in support of [Host Nation] HN counterdrug (CD) operations.

Documentation photography is used to record printed material or other photographs. Examples of documentation photography include—

- Photographing base camp records to be cached.
- Photographing captured or acquired maps and overlays.
- Photographing documents that would compromise a sensitive operation if they were removed.

Technical photography is the photographing of equipment or mechanical or electrical items so that the photograph may be analyzed in lieu of the actual item. Include a measurement scale in technical photographs. A 15-centimeter ruler is an excellent scale for most small items such as individual weapons and radios. Expedient scales such as currency, a like item of U.S. manufacture, or a known round of ammunition may be used. Examples of technical photography include—

- Photographing an item of equipment that is too large for exfiltration.
- Making a photographic inventory record.
- Photographing a piece of equipment that would compromise a sensitive operation if removed.

Surveillance photography is an advanced technique used for obtaining information about an individual or an installation under a full range of threat, weather, and terrain conditions. See AR 381-10 [U.S. Army Intelligence Activities] and FMs 34-60A [Counterintelligence Operations (SECRET/NOFORN/WNINTEL)] and 31-26(U) [(SECRET/NOFORN/WNINTEL) Special Forces Advanced Operations Techniques (U)] for detailed information about personnel surveillance. Surveillance photography implies that the target is unaware it is being photographed. Surveillance photography may require the use of spotting scopes, telephoto lenses, and binoculars.

Take photographs of stationary subjects at night through a combination of American Standards Association (ASA) compensation and “push processing.”

Photography that is purely of the identification, documentation, technical, or surveillance type is seldom used. Most SR photography combines some principles from all of them. For example, photography of an industrial site for technical evaluation may require the following types of photography:

- Surveillance—to provide an overview of the target area, its perimeter, avenues of approach, access, egress, fields of fire as seen from particular vantage points.
- Identification—to identify key individuals.
- Documentation—to obtain copies of access documents, duty rosters, wiring diagrams, and flow charts.

- Technical—to picture circuit boards, pipe fittings, switch panels, or gears.

Equipment

Collect [Imagery Intelligence] IMINT with the KS-99 series camera system, the electronic filmless camera system, and various off-the-shelf still and motion photographic systems.

The KS-99 series camera system is based on a single-lens reflex (SLR) 35-mm self-contained, portable, hand-operated camera. The camera can be used to photograph most still and moving subjects under various lighting conditions. It is used mainly for black and white or color photography under conditions where small, readily portable equipment is desired and small picture format may be used. The KS-99 series cameras may vary in body type. Refer to the manufacturer's handbook for specific information and STP31-18F4-SM-TG [Soldier's Manual and Trainer's Guide for MOS 18F, Skill, Level 4] for further information and functions of the KS-99.

A wide variety of off-the-shelf, small, lightweight, battery-operated, hand-held videocamera systems can be used. These systems include a camera, recorder, and lighting equipment. Some of these cameras are comparable in size and weight to an SLR camera body with a lens. All offer the advantage of being able to take motion pictures with sound. Most modern systems also can record the date-time group (DTG) on the film as the pictures are being taken, which aids in the accurate timing of events or activities being recorded. Disadvantages of these systems are that they do not perform well in below-freezing environments and their acuity is not as great as with a 35-mm camera system under most circumstances. They also generally do not perform as well in low light conditions without the use of NVD [night vision device] type lenses. More advanced technology can also be used. The electronic filmless camera system (EFCS) records still images and motion pictures electronically instead of using the standard photographic process. The EFCS stores information and converts it to a digital data stream for transmission via secure or nonsecure radio and/or satellite on command. The primary advantage of the EFCS over 35-mm and videotape photography is its NRT image transmission capability. The most important limiting factor of the EFCS is light conditions. Other limitations include transmission times, size of the equipment, weather, and other factors that would limit normal 35-mm photography.

Photographic Techniques. Techniques for taking a useful photograph depend on many considerations. Photography can be planned as an operation using METT-T [mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time; now METT-TC or mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time, and civilian considerations].

Sequence. When taking a series of photographs of a complex item or area, use a logical sequence. Normally, Americans view subjects from left to right and from top to bottom. Also, when photographing an installation, it is good to go from the broad to the narrow, or from outside to inside, along the same or a similar path that would be viewed by other forces. When multiple, closely sequenced moving or still photographs are taken along such a path, as in moving along streets and inside buildings, the effect of "surrogate travel" can be created.

Photograph technical items from the general to the specific and from the whole to individual pieces.

Subjects. Generally, threat force activity has the most intelligence value in SR operations. Terrain and weather information can also be important. What will or will not be photographed is largely determined by PIR [Priority intelligence requirements], IR [Information Requirements], SIR [Specific information requirements], and METT-T [mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time; now METT-TC or mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time, and civilian considerations].

You may find yourself photographing the following types of subjects:

- Installations.
- Equipment.
- Caches.
- Roads.
- Communications and power transmission lines.
- Personnel.
- Terrain.
- Moving subjects.
- Installations include military fortifications, terrorist safe houses, and drug laboratories.

Photograph installations to show location, security, dimensions, construction, accesses, and other features. Photograph the entire installation using a wide-angle lens or by using panoramic photography. Note on the photo log the direction (in degrees, 3 digits) in which the photo was taken and the location from which it was taken. Overlap panoramic frames to prevent the loss of any details. Then join these photographs to create a photomosaic. Shoot key emplacements using a telephoto lens, a spotting scope, or binoculars.

Shoot equipment, including weapons systems, vehicles, industrial machinery, and ammunition stocks to show dimensions, capabilities, identifying markings, and other features. Place small equipment on a flat surface and photograph it from above. Photograph large items as they are found. Use technical photography techniques. When possible, first

photograph the subject in its original position to establish place. Next, if time permits, photograph the item whole. Then disassemble the item and photograph the components in relation to one another. Finally, photograph each piece. If the item is to be retrieved, reassemble the item.

Shoot caches to record their location and contents. Photograph the cache site as it is approached to establish place. If time permits, use technical photography to photograph the containers and their contents, paying particular attention to any markings.

Shoot roads, trails, vehicle tracks, and any paths for movement from each direction (noted on photo log) to establish place. Use technical photography to photograph details such as road surface, shoulder, footprints, or vehicle tracks.

Shoot all poles, wires, or cables found. Photograph the cleared right-of-way in both directions and the adjacent terrain to determine place. Also shoot key items such as insulators, transformers, and cable supports, using technical photography if possible. Use a telephoto lens to obtain close-ups of those components situated above the ground.

Unless a telephoto lens is used, photographs of personnel at ranges in excess of 100 meters do not show enough detail to be useful for identification purposes. In most SR situations, close-up photographs are difficult (but not impossible) to take. Take most identification photographs at intermediate ranges with a telephoto lens. When gathering information on personnel in general, concentrate on identifiable uniform or clothing items. When the subject is a specific individual or group of individuals, concentrate on facial features or any other identifiable features instead of clothing and equipment. When conducting surveillance, concentrate on behavior of those located near the target.

You may be tasked to photograph representative terrain in an AA or terrain in and around a specific target. When shooting terrain, concentrate on the OCOKA [(Observation and Fields of Fire, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles (man made and natural), Key or Decisive Terrain, Avenues of Approach)] factors.

Under favorable light conditions, capture moving subjects with a fast shutter speed and stop action. Under low light, shoot moving subjects with longer shutter speeds by "panning" the camera.

Taking the photograph

After a general plan for taking the required photographs is established, it is time to push the shutter. Bear the following in mind when taking photographs:

- Camera support.
- Composition.
- Focus.
- Exposure.

Hold the camera as steady as possible. With slow shutter speeds or during telephoto photography, use a tripod or field-expedient steadying device such as a rock or a tree. To determine the slowest shutter speed for hand-held cameras, use the reciprocal of the lens focal length, for example, a 50-mm lens becomes 1/50. Since there is no 1/50 shutter speed, round up to 1/60. When taking photographs from aerial platforms, however, do not brace the camera against the aircraft frame. The speed and vibrations of the aircraft create movement of the camera in relation to the target and blur the image on the film, even with a fast shutter speed.

Center the subject in the viewfinder to assure maximum detail is obtained. If the subject does not fit the frame, switch to a wide-angle lens or use panoramic photography.

The size of the image in the viewfinder is not proportionate to a 20- by 25-centimeter enlargement. The image should not be crowded horizontally when the camera is held normally or approximately 15 percent of the image will be lost when an enlargement is made.

Get a sharp image in the viewfinder before exposing the film. Focusing aids located in the viewfinder are used for proper focus.

Because of possible image deterioration, do not attempt to shoot through glass or plastic windows. Under low light conditions when the target cannot be seen in the viewfinder, preset the estimated range based on the distance scale of the focusing ring.

Use the light meter in the camera to determine the correct exposure. Follow instructions for the camera and the film to ensure the film is neither overexposed nor underexposed. The exposure is either aperture or shutter priority. Most SR photography is aperture priority, emphasizing the maximum depth of field. Shutter priority is used to obtain photographs of moving targets. In night photography, the degree of illumination (moonlight, ambient man-made light) determines aperture and shutter settings. Take test photographs during isolation, under the same or similar conditions expected during the mission (for example, moon phases, risings, and settings). If more than one camera is available

and/or multiple photographs will be taken, “bracket” the aperture and shutter settings to increase the probability of good, clear photographs.

Making a record

Document all photographs on a photography log. This record greatly enhances the information value of the photographs. Document photographs with a log shown in Figure C-6. Record the following information in the log as soon as the photograph is taken, or as soon as practical thereafter:

- Type of camera (make and model).
- Number of the exposure.
- Target or subject designation.
- Azimuth and/or distance from the photographer to the target.
- DTG of photograph.
- F/number.
- Shutter speed.
- Lens used.
- Remarks, including pertinent information such as universal transverse mercator (UTM) grid and/or geographic coordinates, direction, and number of the target.
- Roll number of the film (for example, 1 of 2).
- Type of film (for example Tri-X Pan).
- ASA number of the film and the ASA number at which it was exposed (for example, ASA 400 ei 1600 [“ei” being the abbreviation of exposure index on the camera]).

Field development

Where possible, bring a compact field development kit to the surveillance site. Such kits for 35-mm color slide film are particularly compact and quick. The advantage of having such a kit is that you can quickly check the results of your work and, if the subject is still in sight, take more photographs as needed. Field development may also be done in the ORP and/or MSS [mission support site], from where, if not compromised, you may return to the target area if the photographs taken do not meet mission requirements. Film taken in the field and field-developed photographs can also be evacuated via aerial message pickup, if the situation dictates.

FM 34-60 Counterintelligence

3 October 1995

Appendix A

A-III-3. Investigative Photography and Video Recording.

a. Photography and video recording in [Counterintelligence] CI investigations includes:

(1) Identification of individuals. [Counterintelligence] CI agents perform both overt and surreptitious photography and video recording.

(2) Recording of incident scenes. Agents photograph overall views and specific shots of items at the incident scene.

(3) Recording activities of suspects. Agents use photography and video recording to provide a record of a suspect’s activities observed during surveillance or cover operations.

b. A photograph or video recording may be valuable as evidence since it presents facts in pictorial form and creates realistic mental impressions. It may present evidence more accurately than a verbal description. Photographs permit consideration of evidence which, because of size, bulk, weight, or condition, cannot be brought into the courtroom.

c. To qualify as evidence, photographs and video recordings must be relevant to the case and be free of distortion. A person who is personally acquainted with the locale, object, person, or thing represented must verify the photograph or video recording. This is usually the photographer. The agent will support photographs and video recordings used as evidence by notes made at the time of the photography. These notes provide a description of what the photograph includes. The notes will contain:

(1) The case number, name of the subject, and the time and date that the photographs or video recordings were taken.

(2) Technical data, such as lighting and weather conditions and type of film, lens, and camera used.

(3) Specific references to important objects in the photograph.

d. These notes may be retained on a form such as a photo data card shown in Figure A-III-1.

e. Agents can obtain specialized photographic development support from the Intelligence Materiel Activity, Fort Meade, MD.

f. Physical surveillance of US persons including photography and video recording, is governed by AR 381-10 [U.S. Army Intelligence Activities], Procedure 9.

Glossary

Section I: Acronyms and Abbreviations

AA	area assessment
AO	area of operations
ASA	American Standard Association
ATTP	Army tactics, techniques, and procedures
CI	counterintelligence
DTG	date-time group
FM	field manual
HN	host nation
IR	information requirements
IMINT	imagery intelligence
METT-T	mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time [now METT-TC or mission, enemy, terrain, troops available, time, and civilian consideration]
MSS	mission support site
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Alliance
NVD	night vision device
OB	order of battle
ORP	objective rally point
OCOKA	Observation and Fields of Fire, Cover and Concealment, Obstacles (man made and natural), Key or Decisive Terrain, Avenues of Approach
PIR	priority intelligence requirement
SF	Special Forces
SFOD	Special Forces operational detachment
SIR	specific information requirements
SLR	single-lens reflex
SR	special reconnaissance
TOE	table of elements
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
USCINCSOC	United States Commander in Chief, Special Operations Command
WMD	weapons of mass destruction

Section II: Definitions

area assessment	In unconventional warfare, the collection of specific information prescribed by the commander to commence immediately after infiltration. It is a continuous operation, and it confirms, corrects, refutes, or adds to intelligence acquired from area studies and other sources prior to infiltration. ¹
cache	A source of subsistence and supplies, typically containing items such as food, water, medical items, and/or communications equipment, packaged to prevent damage from exposure and hidden in isolated locations by such methods as burial, concealment, and/or submersion, to support isolated personnel. ²
counterdrug	Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. Also called CD. ³
counterintelligence	Information gathered and activities conducted to protect against espionage, other intelligence activities, sabotage or assassinations conducted for or on behalf of foreign powers, organizations or persons, or international terrorist activities, but not including personnel, physical, document or communications security programs. Synonymous with Foreign Counterintelligence. ⁴
host nation	Nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. ⁵
imagery intelligence	The collected products of imagery interpretation processed for intelligence purposes. ⁶
indigenous population	The societal framework of an operational environment including citizens, legal and illegal immigrants, dislocated civilians,

1 FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces ([No date])

2 JP 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (8 November 2010)

3 JP 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (8 November 2010)

4 FM 34-60 Counterintelligence (3 October 1995)

5 FM 3-05.102 (FM 34-36) Army Special Operations Forces Intelligence (31 August 2001)

6 FM 34-60 Counterintelligence (3 October 1995)

	and governmental, tribal, ethnic, religious, commercial, and private organizations and entities. ⁷
order or battle	The identification, strength, command structure, and disposition of the personnel, units, and equipment of any military force. Also called OB; OOB. ⁸
personnel	Those individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned mission. ⁹
reconnaissance	A mission undertaken to obtain, by visual observation or other detection methods, information about the activities and resources of an enemy or adversary, or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. Also called recon. ¹⁰
site exploitation	Systematically searching for and collecting information, material, and persons from a designated location and analyzing them to answer information requirements, facilitate subsequent operations, or support criminal prosecution. ¹¹
special reconnaissance	SR operations are reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted by special operations forces to obtain or verify, by visual observation or other collection methods, information concerning the capabilities, intentions, and activities of an actual or potential enemy or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. It includes target acquisition, area assessment, and poststrike reconnaissance. (USCINCSOC) ¹²

⁷ JP 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (8 November 2010)

⁸ JP 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (8 November 2010)

⁹ JP 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (8 November 2010)

¹⁰ JP 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (8 November 2010)

¹¹ ATTP 3-90.15 (FM 3-90.15) Site Exploitation Operations (8 July 2010)

¹² FM 31-20-5 Special Reconnaissance Tactics, Techniques, & Procedures For Special Forces (No date)

surveillance The systematic observation of aerospace, surface, or subsurface areas, places, persons, or things, by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means.¹³

¹³ JP 1-02 Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms (8 November 2010)

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8 November 2010

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