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Preface

This manual provides doctrinal guidance, techniques, and procedures governing the employment of human intelligence (HUMINT) collection and analytical assets in support of the commander's intelligence needs. It outlines—

- HUMINT operations.
- The HUMINT collector's role within the intelligence operating system.
- The roles and responsibilities of the HUMINT collectors and the roles of those providing the command, control, and technical support of HUMINT collection operations.

This manual expands upon the information contained in FM 2-0. It supersedes FM 34-52 and rescinds ST 2-22.7. It is consistent with doctrine in FM 3-0, FM 5-0, FM 6-0, and JP 2-0. In accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, the only interrogation approaches and techniques that are authorized for use against any detainee, regardless of status or characterization, are those authorized and listed in this Field Manual. Some of the approaches and techniques authorized and listed in this Field Manual also require additional specified approval before implementation.

This manual will be reviewed annually and may be amended or updated from time to time to account for changes in doctrine, policy, or law, and to address lessons learned.

This manual provides the doctrinal guidance for HUMINT collectors and commanders and staffs of the MI organizations responsible for planning and executing HUMINT operations. This manual also serves as a reference for personnel developing doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); materiel and force structure; institutional and unit training; and standing operating procedures (SOPs), for HUMINT operations at all army echelons. In accordance with TRADOC Regulation 25-36, the doctrine in this field manual is not policy (in and of itself), but is "...a body of thought on how Army forces operate....[It] provides an authoritative guide for leaders and soldiers, while allowing freedom to adapt to circumstances."

This manual applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. This manual also applies to DOD civilian employees and contractors with responsibility to engage in HUMINT collection activities. It is also intended for commanders and staffs of joint and combined commands, and Service Component Commands (SCC). Although this is Army doctrine, adaptations will have to be made by other Military Departments, based on each of their organizations and specific doctrine.

Material in this manual applies to the full range of military operations. Principles outlined also are valid under conditions involving use of electronic warfare (EW) or nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons.

This manual is intended for use by military, civilian, and civilian contractor HUMINT collectors, as well as commanders, staff officers, and military intelligence (MI) personnel charged with the responsibility of the HUMINT collection effort.

HUMINT operations vary depending on the source of the information. It is essential that all HUMINT collectors understand that, whereas operations and sources may

differ, the handling and treatment of sources must be accomplished in accordance with applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including fragmentary orders (FRAGOs).

Interrogation, the HUMINT subdiscipline responsible for MI exploitation of enemy personnel and their documents to answer the supported specific information requirements (SIRs), requires the HUMINT collector to be fully familiar with both the classification of the source and applicable law. The principles and techniques of HUMINT collection are to be used within the constraints established by US law including the following:

- The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).
- Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (including Common Article III), August 12, 1949; hereinafter referred to as GWS.
- Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (including Common Article III), August 12, 1949; hereinafter referred to as GPW.
- Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (including Common Article III), August 12, 1949; hereinafter referred to as GC.
- Detainee Treatment Act of 2005, Public Law No. 109-163, Title XIV.

HUMINT collectors must understand specific terms used to identify categories of personnel when referring to the principles and techniques of interrogation. Determination of a detainee's status may take a significant time and may not be completed until well after the time of capture. Therefore, there will be no difference in the treatment of a detainee of any status from the moment of capture until such a determination is made. The following terms are presented here and in the glossary.

- **Civilian Internee:** A person detained or interned in the United States or in occupied territory for security reasons, or for protection, or because he or she has committed an offense against the detaining power, and who is entitled to "protected person" status under the GC.
- **Enemy Prisoner of War (EPW):** A detained person, as defined in Articles 4 and 5 of the GPW. In particular, one who, while engaged in combat under orders of his or her government, is captured by the armed forces of the enemy. As such, he or she is entitled to the combatant's privilege of immunity from the municipal law of the capturing state for warlike acts that do not amount to breaches of the law of armed conflict. For example, an EPW may be, but is not limited to, any person belonging to one of the following categories of personnel who have fallen into the power of the enemy; a member of the armed forces, organized militia or volunteer corps; a person who accompanies the armed forces, without actually being a member thereof; a member of a merchant marine or civilian aircraft crew not qualifying for more favorable treatment; or individuals who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist invading forces.
- **Other Detainees:** Persons in the custody of the US Armed Forces who have not been classified as an EPW (Article 4, GPW), retained personnel (Article 33, GPW), and Civilian Internee (Articles 27, 41, 48, and 78, GC) shall be treated as EPWs until a legal status is ascertained by competent authority; for example, by Article 5 Tribunal.
- **Retained Personnel:** (See Articles 24 and 26, GWS.)

- Official medical personnel of the armed forces exclusively engaged in the search for, or the collection, transport or treatment of wounded or sick, or in the prevention of disease, and staff exclusively engaged in the administration of medical units and facilities.
- Chaplains attached to the armed forces.
- Staff of National Red Cross Societies and that of other Volunteer Aid Societies, duly recognized and authorized by their governments to assist Medical Service personnel of their own armed forces, provided they are exclusively engaged in the search for, or the collection, transport or treatment of wounded or sick, or in the prevention of disease, and provided that the staff of such societies are subject to military laws and regulations.
- Protected Persons: Include civilians entitled to protection under the GC, including those we retain in the course of a conflict, no matter what the reason.
- Enemy Combatant: In general, a person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners during an armed conflict. The term “enemy combatant” includes both “lawful enemy combatants” and “unlawful enemy combatants.” All captured or detained personnel, regardless of status, shall be treated humanely, and in accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 and DOD Directive 2310.1E, “Department of Defense Detainee Program”, and no person in the custody or under the control of DOD, regardless of nationality or physical location, shall be subject to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, in accordance with and as defined in US law.
 - **Lawful Enemy Combatant:** Lawful enemy combatants, who are entitled to protections under the Geneva Conventions, include members of the regular armed forces of a State Party to the conflict; militia, volunteer corps, and organized resistance movements belonging to a State Party to the conflict, which are under responsible command, wear a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance, carry their arms openly, and abide by the laws of war; and members of regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognized by the detaining power.
 - **Unlawful Enemy Combatant:** Unlawful enemy combatants are persons not entitled to combatant immunity, who engage in acts against the United States or its coalition partners in violation of the laws and customs of war during an armed conflict. For the purposes of the war on terrorism, the term “unlawful enemy combatant” is defined to include, but is not limited to, an individual who is or was part of or supporting Taliban or al Qaeda forces, or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners.

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Unless otherwise stated, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men. Use of the terms “he” and “him” in this manual should be read as referring to both males and females unless otherwise expressly noted.

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Chapter 3

HUMINT in Support of Army Operations

3-1. Army doctrine for full spectrum operations recognizes four types of military operations: offensive, defensive, stability and reconstruction, and civil support. Missions in any environment require the Army to conduct or be prepared to conduct any combination of these operations. HUMINT assets will be called on to provide information in support of all four operations. Simultaneous operations, for example elements of a force conducting offensive operations while other elements are engaged in stability and reconstruction operations, will cause a similar division of the limited HUMINT assets based on METT-TC.

OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

3-2. Offensive operations aim at destroying or defeating the enemy. Rapid maneuver, constantly changing situations, and a vital need for intelligence support at the point of contact influence HUMINT missions during offensive operations. The guiding principle to the use of HUMINT in support of offensive operations is to minimize the time between when friendly forces encounter potential sources (detainees, refugees, and local civilians) and when a HUMINT collector screens them.

3-3. During offensive operations, at echelons corps and below, HCTs normally operate in the engaged maneuver brigades' AOs and are further deployed in support of maneuver battalions based on advice from the OMTs. These collection assets may be in general support (GS) of the parent brigade or in DS of the maneuver battalions, reconnaissance squadrons, and other forward-deployed maneuver assets. The HCTs and their supporting control structure are deployed in accordance with METT-TC based on three principles:

- The relative importance of that subordinate element's operations to the overall parent unit's scheme of maneuver and the overall ISR plan.
- The potential for that subordinate element to capture detainees, media and materiel, or to encounter civilians on the battlefield.
- The criticality of information that could be obtained from those sources to the success of the parent unit's overall OPLANs.

3-4. HUMINT missions in support of offensive operations include screening and interrogating EPWs and other detainees, questioning and debriefing civilians in the supported unit's AO, and conducting DOCEX, limited to extracting information of immediate tactical value. EAC assets normally support offensive operations through theater interrogation and debriefing facility operations and mobile interrogation teams. These facilities are better equipped to conduct in-depth interrogations and DOCEX, so it is imperative

that EPWs and other detainees who will be evacuated to theater facilities be transported there as soon as possible.

HUMINT IN SUPPORT OF FORCED ENTRY OPERATIONS

3-5. Forced entry operations (FEOs) are offensive operations conducted to establish an initial military presence in a target area in the face of expected enemy opposition. HUMINT collection assets may be able to provide vital information to tactical commanders in the critical early stages of the entry operation. Key considerations for HUMINT support to FEOs include:

- HUMINT collectors attached or under OPCON of the initial force package to provide HUMINT collection support for the entry force. Collection teams will normally operate in support of battalion-sized or smaller elements. HUMINT collection assets should be integrated early and should participate in all aspects of planning and training, including rehearsals, to smoothly integrate and execute operations.
- HUMINT assets supporting the entry force must include proportional OMT elements. For example, if 2 to 4 teams are attached to a maneuver brigade, an OMT also needs to be attached. Even if the teams are further attached to maneuver battalions, there must be an OMT at the brigade level to coordinate and control HUMINT collection activities.
- HCTs and OMTs must be as mobile and as survivable as the entry forces. Team leaders should ensure that the supported unit will be able to provide maintenance support to the team vehicles, as appropriate, in accordance with the support relationship.
- Attached or OPCON HUMINT teams must have robust communications connectivity with the supported unit and must have reach connectivity through their OMT.
- HCTs must contain organic or attached language capability in order to conduct HUMINT collection effectively during FEO. It is unlikely that the teams can be augmented with attached civilian interpreters during this type of operation.

HUMINT IN SUPPORT OF EARLY ENTRY OPERATIONS

3-6. Early entry operations differ from FEOs in that early entry operations do not anticipate large-scale armed opposition. Early entry operations establish or enhance US presence, stabilize the situation, and shape the environment for follow-on forces. HUMINT collection provides critical support to defining the operational environment and assessing the threat to US forces. The considerations listed above for FEOs apply equally to early entry operations.

DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

3-7. Defensive operations defeat an enemy attack, buy time, economize forces, hold the enemy in one area while attacking in another, or develop conditions favorable for offensive operations. Forces conducting defensive

operations must be able to identify rapidly the enemy's main effort and rapidly assess the operational conditions to determine the timing of counter-offensive or other operations. HUMINT support to defensive operations centers on the ability to provide the forward-deployed maneuver commander with information and intelligence of immediate tactical value. HUMINT assets should be placed in the AO of the forward elements to minimize the time between when friendly forces encounter potential sources (detainees, refugees, local civilians) and when a HUMINT collector screens them. HUMINT collectors are placed where the potential for HUMINT collection and the criticality of the information are greatest.

3-8. In defensive operations, it may be necessary to divide the HUMINT assets equally among the subordinate elements to provide area coverage until the primary enemy threat is identified. The HUMINT C2 elements (team leader, OMTs, and unit C2) must be prepared to task organize rapidly and shift resources as the situation dictates, based on the changing situation and higher headquarters FRAGO. HUMINT missions in defensive operations normally include interrogation of detainees, refugee debriefings, and assisting in friendly force patrol debriefings.

STABILITY AND RECONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

3-9. Stability and reconstruction operations sustain and exploit security and control over areas, populations, and resources. They employ military and civilian capabilities to help establish order that advances US interests and values. The immediate goal often is to provide the local populace with security, restore essential services, and meet humanitarian needs. The long-term goal is to help develop indigenous capacity for securing essential services, a viable market economy, rule of law, democratic institutions, and robust civil society. Stability and reconstruction operations involve both coercive and cooperative actions. They may occur before, during, and after offensive and defensive operations; however, they also occur separately, usually at the lower end of the range of military operations. The primary focus of the HCTs during stability and reconstruction operations is to answer the commander's information requirements (IRs) and provide support to force protection. In stability and reconstruction operations, the HUMINT collectors must be able to maintain daily contact with the local population. The nature of the threat in stability operations can range from conventional forces to terrorists and organized crime and civil disturbances. Consequently, intelligence requirements can vary greatly. Examples of HUMINT collection requirements include TECHINT to support arms control; extensive political information and demographic data; order of battle (OB) regarding several different former warring factions during peace operations; or extremely detailed target data. HUMINT collectors also help to ascertain the feelings, attitudes, and activities of the local populace. Stability and reconstruction operations may be conducted in coordination with other US departments and agencies, and in conjunction with other countries and international organizations.

3-10. Centralized management and databasing are key to successful HUMINT operations. The HUMINT assets may operate in GS to the parent unit or operate in the AO of subordinate elements of the parent unit. For

example, in a division AO, the HCTs would normally operate in DS to the division but each team would normally have an AOIR that corresponds to the AO of the division's brigades or battalion task forces. There is close coordination between the HUMINT staff officer (C/J/G/S2X) and the OMTs to synchronize HUMINT operations properly, to develop the overall threat awareness, and to deconflict sources. The HCTs screen and debrief contacts to increase the security posture of US forces, to provide information in response to command collection requirements, and to provide early warning of threats to US forces. They may also interrogate detainees if permitted to do so by the mission-specific orders and in accordance with applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs.

3-11. Many stability and reconstruction operations are initiated with the establishment of a lodgment or base area. There is a subsequent expansion of operations to encompass the entire AO. The general concept of an HCT's operation is that of a two-phased effort. In the initial phase, the HCT establishes concentric rings of operations around the US forces starting from the supported unit's base of operations and working outward. Each ring is based on the threat environment and the commander's need to develop his knowledge of the tactical situation. The second, or continuation phase, begins once the initial information collection ring is established. The initial ring is not abandoned but rather is added to as the HCT shifts its focus to expand and establish the second and successive rings. The amount of time spent establishing each ring is situationally dependent.

INITIAL PHASE

3-12. The initial phase of stability and reconstruction operations is used to lay the foundation for future team operations. In general, the priority of effort is focused inward on security. The HCT conducts initial and follow-up screenings of locally employed personnel, to establish base data for subsequent source operations. The supported unit S2, with the assistance of the HUMINT team leader, establishes procedures to debrief reconnaissance and surveillance assets operating in the supported unit AO, as well as regular combat patrols or logistics convoys. The HCT lays the groundwork for future collection efforts by establishing liaison with local authorities, as well as developing plans and profiles for HUMINT collection. While establishing the initial and subsequent rings, the HCT actively seeks to collect PIR information, whether it pertains to the current ring or any other geographic location.

CONTINUATION PHASE

3-13. Following the initial phase, the HCT's focus shifts outward. While the HCT continues performing HUMINT collection and analysis functions within the base camp, it also expands its collection effort to outside the base camp to answer the supported unit's requirements. During the continuation phase, the HCT conducts contact operations with local personnel who may be able to

provide information of interest to the local commander or to satisfy the requirements of the tasking or request. The HCT also conducts liaison with local authorities, coalition forces (if present), NGOs, and others whose knowledge or activities may affect the success of the US mission. Any time the HCT is outside the base camp, it must be careful to observe the local population and report what it sees. The activities and attitudes of the general population will often have an effect on the commander's decisions on how to conduct US missions in the area.

LEVELS OF EMPLOYMENT

3-14. HCTs may be employed with varying degrees of contact with the local population. As the degree of contact with the population increases, the quantity and diversity of HUMINT collection increases. In many instances, however, there is a risk to the HCT inherent with increased exposure to the local population. The ability of the HCT members to fit in with the local populace can become very important to their safety. Consequently, the commander should consider exceptions to the ROE, as well as relaxed grooming and uniform standards, to help HCT members blend in and provide additional security. Commanders must consider the culture in which the HCT members will be operating. In some cultures, bearded men are more highly respected than clean-shaven men. Relaxing grooming standards for HCTs in these situations will support the team's ability to collect information. The decision regarding what level to employ an HCT is METT-TC dependent. The risk to the collection assets must be balanced with the need to collect information and to protect the force as a whole. The deployment and use of HUMINT collection assets may be limited by legal restrictions, mission-specific orders, directions from higher headquarters, and the overall threat level. The four basic levels of employment for the HCT are discussed below. Figure 3-1 shows these levels as well as their collection potential versus team security.

Base Camp

- Restricting the HCT to operations within the base camp minimizes the risk to the team. This action, however, minimizes the collection potential and maximizes the risk to the force as a whole. While restricted to a base camp, the HCT can maintain an extremely limited level of information collection by—
 - § Interviewing walk-in sources and locally employed personnel.
 - § Debriefing combat and ISR patrols.
 - § Conducting limited local open-source information collection.
- This mode of deployment should be used only when dictated by operational restrictions. These would be at the initial stages of stability and reconstruction operations when the operational environment is being assessed, or as a temporary expedient when the force protection level exceeds the ability to provide reasonable protection for the collectors. A supported unit commander is often tempted to keep the HCT “inside the wire” when the force protection level or threat

condition (THREATCON) level increases. The supported unit and parent commanders must compare the gains of the HCT collection effort with the risks posed. This is necessary especially during high THREATCON levels when the supported unit commander needs as complete a picture as possible of the threat arrayed against US or multinational forces.

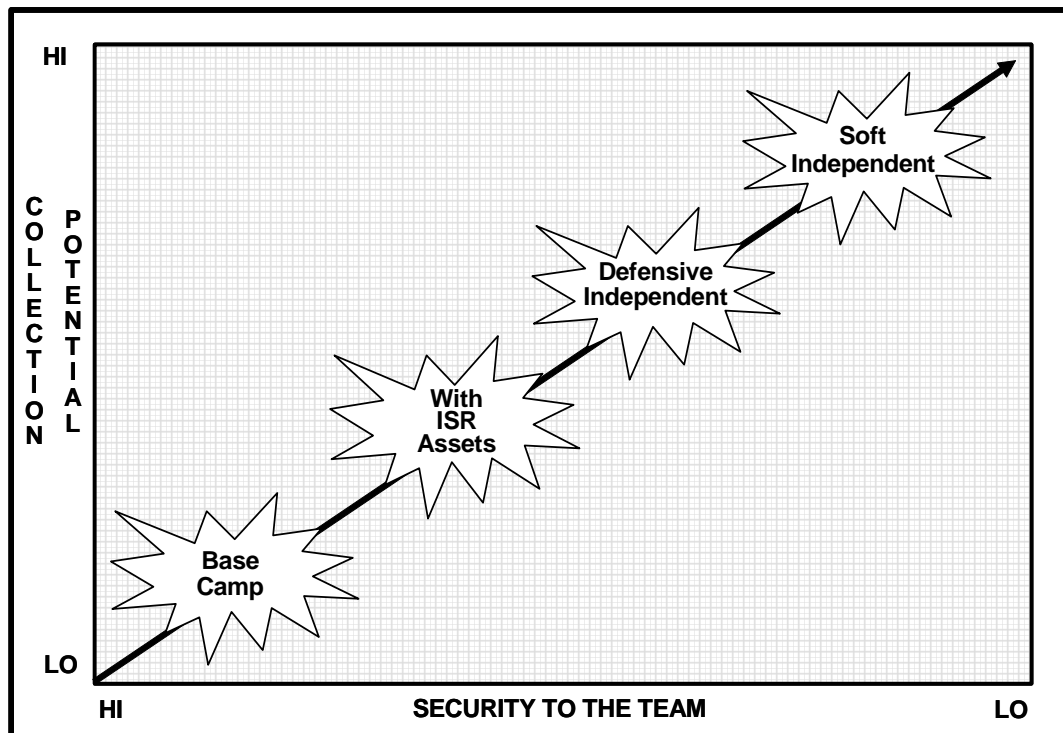


Figure 3-1. Team Level of Employment.

Integrated with Other Operations

- Under some circumstances, when it is not expedient to deploy the HCT independently due to threat levels or other restrictions, it can be integrated into other ongoing operations. The HCT may be employed as part of a combat patrol, ISR patrol, or in support of an MP patrol or stationed at a checkpoint or roadblock. It can also be used to support CA, psychological operations (PSYOP), engineer, or other operations. This method reduces the risk to the team while greatly increasing its collection potential over the confined-to-base-camp method. It has the advantage of placing the team in contact with the local population and allowing it to spot, assess, and interact with potential sources of information.
- The integration into other operations can also facilitate the elicitation of information. However, this deployment method restricts collection by subordinating the team's efforts to the requirements, locations, and timetables of the unit or operation into which it is integrated. Integration can be done at the team or individual collector level. HUMINT collectors should be used only in situations with an

intelligence collection potential. It is a waste of a valuable asset to use them in a function that could be performed by a civilian translator.

As an Independent Patrol

- **Defensive.** One of the key elements of the HCT success is the opportunity to spot, assess, and develop relationships with potential sources of information. Operating as independent patrols, without being tied to ISR or combat assets, enables the HCTs maximum interaction with the local population, thereby maximizing the pool of potential sources of information. The HCT must be integrated into the supported unit's ISR plan and be provided with other command elements as needed to support the collection mission. The team leader will advise the supported unit on the specific capabilities and requirements of the team to maximize mission success. This method also increases the risk to the team. HCT members must carry the necessary firepower for self-protection. They must also have adequate communications equipment to call for help if needed. The team's posture, equipment, and appearance will be dictated by overall force restrictions and posture. When operating as an independent patrol, the HCT should not stand out from overall US forces operations. If US forces are in battle-dress uniforms and operating out of military vehicles, so should the HUMINT collectors.
- **Soft.** If the threat situation is such that soldiers are authorized to wear civilian clothes when outside base areas, the HUMINT collectors should also move among the civilian population in civilian clothes, so that they do not stand out from others in the area.

CIVIL SUPPORT OPERATIONS

3-15. Army support supplements the efforts and resources of state and local governments and organizations. If a presidential declaration initiates civil support for a major disaster or emergency, involvement of DOD intelligence components would be by exception. Civil support requires extensive coordination and liaison among many organizations—interagency, joint, AC, and RC—as well as with state and local governments, and in any case will require compliance with the Posse Comitatus Act, 18 U.S.C., § 1385, when US forces are employed to assist Federal, state, or local law enforcement agencies (LEAs). The National Response Plan provides a national level architecture to coordinate the actions of all supporting agencies.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN URBAN ENVIRONMENT

3-16. Units are often task organized with additional ISR units and assets to meet the detailed collection requirements in the urban operations. The complexities of urban terrain cause degradation in the capabilities of many of the sensor systems. HUMINT collectors may have to be placed in DS of lower echelon combat maneuver forces (battalion and lower) to support operations. HUMINT and combat reporting by units in direct contact with threat forces and local inhabitants becomes the means of collection. For successful ISR

planning, the S2 must be aware of the capabilities and limitations of the various organic and attached collection systems as they apply to urban operations. As in all environments, commanders must assess the risk involved in the forward deployment of HUMINT assets.

3-17. In urban operations, people (for example, detainees and civilians) are the preeminent source of information. HUMINT collection provides information not otherwise available through signals intelligence (SIGINT) and imagery intelligence (IMINT) such as threat and local population intentions. They collect information on, for example, floor plans, defensive plans, locations of combatants and noncombatants, including civilians in the buildings and surrounding neighborhoods, and other information. The collected information is passed directly to the individuals conducting the combat operation.

3-18. In small-scale contingencies (SSCs) and in peacetime military engagements (PMEs), contact with local officials and populace by the HUMINT collectors can be a prime source of information about the local environment and is a vital component of intelligence support to force protection. During routine patrolling of urban areas it is often expedient to place a HUMINT collector with individual patrols. The key difference between urban and other operations, from major theater war (MTW) to PME, is the number of HUMINT collectors required. The need for HUMINT collectors is a function of population density. Whereas in a rural environment, a HUMINT team may be able to cover an area in excess of 1,200 square kilometers; the same team in a dense urban environment may be able to cover only 10 square blocks or less.

HUMINT COLLECTION ENVIRONMENTS

HUMINT COLLECTION IN A PERMISSIVE ENVIRONMENT

3-19. In a permissive environment, HCTs normally travel throughout their specific AOR as separate teams or as part of a larger reconnaissance team. HUMINT collectors may frequently make direct contact with the individual, view the activity, or visit the area that is the subject of the ISR effort. They normally use debriefing and elicitation to obtain first-hand information from local civilians and officials as their primary collection techniques. Additional information can be obtained from exploitation of open-source material such as newspapers, television, and other media. The priority requirements in this environment are normally linked to force protection. HCTs should establish liaison and casual source contacts throughout their AOIR. Reporting is normally via IIRs, although SALUTE reports are used for critical time-sensitive reporting. Even in a permissive environment, the HUMINT collector conducts the majority of his collection through the debriefing of individuals who have first-hand knowledge of the information they are reporting.

HUMINT COLLECTION IN A SEMI-PERMISSIVE ENVIRONMENT

3-20. In a semi-permissive environment, security considerations increase, but the risk to the collector still must be weighed against the potential intelligence gain. HCTs should still be used throughout their AOIR but will normally be integrated into other ground reconnaissance operations or other planned operations. For example, a HUMINT collector may accompany a CA team or PSYOP team visiting a village. Security for the team and their sources is a prime consideration. The HCTs are careful not to establish a fixed pattern of activity and arrange contacts in a manner that could compromise the source or the collector. Debriefing and elicitation are still the primary collection techniques. Teams are frequently deployed to conduct collection at roadblocks, refugee collection points, and detainee collection points. They may conduct interrogations of EPWs and other detainees within the limits of the mission-specific orders, and applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs. DOCEX is also used to accomplish exploitation of threat documents. Reporting is normally via SALUTE report and IIR.

HUMINT COLLECTION IN A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT

3-21. In a hostile environment, the three concerns for HUMINT collection are access to the sources of information, timeliness of reporting, and security for the HUMINT collectors. Prior to the entry of a force into a hostile AO, HUMINT collectors are used to debrief civilians, particularly refugees, and to interrogate EPWs and other detainees who have been in the AO. HCTs are normally located with the friendly units on the peripheries of the AO to facilitate timely collection and reporting. If a refugee or EPW/detainee population exists prior to this mission, they are screened to determine knowledgability of the AO and are debriefed or interrogated as appropriate. HUMINT collectors accompany the friendly ground reconnaissance elements as they enter the AO. As part of the ground reconnaissance force, they interrogate EPWs and other detainees and debrief refugees, displaced persons, and friendly force patrols. Reporting is normally via oral or written SALUTE reports with more detailed information reported via IIRs. They may also support the S2 through the systematic debriefing of friendly ground reconnaissance assets and the translation of any documents collected by them.

EAC HUMINT

MI BRIGADES AND MI GROUPS SUPPORTING COMPONENT COMMANDS

3-22. Each SCC with an outside continental United States (OCONUS) responsibility has an US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) MI brigade or group to provide operational HUMINT support to that command. These MI elements provide peacetime support to the unified

command and add a consistent, forward-deployed presence in a particular theater of operations. Theater MI brigade and group assets provide HUMINT support during contingency operations. These HCTs can support a JTF, an army combatant command, or any deployed element that requires augmentation.

JOINT, COMBINED, AND DOD HUMINT ORGANIZATIONS

3-23. The Departments of the Air Force and the Navy have limited HUMINT collection capability. They will normally provide strategic debriefing trained and certified personnel to joint interrogation and debriefing facilities primarily to collect information on areas of particular interest to that Military Department. Within the Department of the Navy, however, the US Marine Corps has a robust tactical HUMINT collection capability that operates primarily in support of engaged Marine Corps forces. Marine expeditionary elements deploy with human exploitation teams (HETs) that provide organic HUMINT and CI support to the deployed Marine force. Marine HETs are rapidly deployable and fully equipped to conduct the full range of tactical HUMINT and CI functions. They can provide support to either the deployed Marine force or as part of JTF HUMINT or CI teams. Each Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF) has organic HETs. HETs can also be attached to a Marine Air-Ground Task Force (MAGTF) for a particular operation.

SUPPORT AGENCIES

3-24. HUMINT agencies from DOD, national level intelligence agencies, and LEAs can support the battlefield commander. In a JTF, a national intelligence support team (NIST) works with the J2X to coordinate national level activities with JTF and component HUMINT and analytical assets. Sometimes liaison officers (LNOs) are assigned directly to the C/J/2X to facilitate collection activities.

- **Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA).** The DIA is a DOD combat support (CS) agency and an important member of the United States Intelligence Community. With more than 7,000 military and civilian employees worldwide, DIA is a major producer and manager of foreign military intelligence. DIA provides military intelligence to warfighters, defense policymakers and force planners in DOD and the Intelligence Community in support of US military planning and operations and weapon systems acquisition.

§ **Defense HUMINT (DH) Service.** The DH Service, a branch of the DIA, is the force provider for strategic HUMINT forces and capabilities. During operations, elements from DH form a partnership within the supported JTF headquarters J2X element for the coordination and deconfliction of HUMINT source-related collection activities. DH support to a joint force is outlined in the classified DIAM 58-11 and DIAM 58-12.

- **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).** The CIA supports US national security policy by providing accurate, evidence-based, comprehensive, and timely foreign intelligence related to national security. The CIA

conducts CI activities, HUMINT collection, special activities, and other functions related to foreign intelligence and national security as directed by the President. Joint Pub 2-01.2 (S/NF) contains details of CIA contributions to the deployed force.

- **Department of State.** The State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security provides CI support to diplomatic missions worldwide and gathers extensive information on intelligence capabilities of adversaries within that diplomatic mission's area of concern. The Bureau of Intelligence and Research is the State Department's primary source for interpretive analysis of global developments. It is also the focal point in the State Department for all policy issues and activities involving the Intelligence Community.
- **National Security Agency (NSA).** The NSA is a DOD agency that coordinates, directs, and performs highly specialized activities to protect US information systems and produce foreign intelligence information. It is also one of the most important centers of foreign language analysis and research within the Government.
- **Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS).** The DCIS is the criminal investigative arm of the Inspector General (IG) of DOD. The DCIS's mission is to protect America's warfighters by initiating, conducting, and supervising investigations in support of crucial National Defense priorities.
- **Department of Justice:**
 - § Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI may provide the deployed commander with national level expertise on criminal and CI issues if currently operating in a task force (TF) AO and liaison is established early.
 - § Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). The DEA provides counterdrug operational expertise to a deployed TF and coordinates its operations with those of a deployed TF.
- **Department of Homeland Security (DHS).** The DHS mission is to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce the vulnerability of the United States to terrorism, protect the homeland, its citizens, and critical infrastructure and key resources against terrorist attack. DHS provides a lead for Federal incident response, management, and recovery in the event of terrorist attack and natural disasters. The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. DHS operates the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) and the DHS-led Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG). The DHS AOR is the US and its territories. DHS secures and protects the entry points to the nation, the areas between the entry points, land and water, for people, and cargo or conveyances. DHS enforces immigration, customs, and transportation security laws and

regulations, counter-narcotics, counterfeiting, financial crimes, and threats to the President. As legislated in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, DHS is chartered as the primary outreach Federal activity for state, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector. Although DHS has no direct role in support of a “battlefield commander” outside the United States, DHS component organizations have representatives deployed in support of US Government missions in the US Central Command (USCENTCOM) AOR.

- **Department of Energy (DOE).** The DOE can assist with the—
 - § Exploitation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
 - § Protection or elimination of weapons and weapons-useable (dual-use) nuclear material or infrastructure.
 - § Redirection of excess foreign weapons expertise to civilian enterprises.
 - § Prevention and reversal of the proliferation of WMD.
 - § Reduction of the risk of accidents in nuclear fuel cycle facilities worldwide.
 - § The capability enhancement of WMD detection including nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC).
- **National Geospatial Intelligence Agency (NGA).** The NGA is a member of the US Intelligence Community and a DOD Combat Support Agency. NGA provides timely, relevant, and accurate geospatial intelligence in support of national security objectives. Geospatial intelligence is the exploitation and analysis of imagery and geospatial information to describe, assess, and visually depict physical features and geographically referenced activities on the Earth.
- **Counterintelligence Field Agency (CIFA).** The mission of CIFA is to develop and manage DOD CI programs and functions that support the protection of the Department. These programs and functions include CI support to protect DOD personnel, resources, critical information, research and development programs, technology, critical infrastructure, economic security, and US interests against foreign influence and manipulation, as well as to detect and neutralize espionage against the Department.

3-25. Most potential coalition partners have some type of HUMINT capability. Less developed nations may use HUMINT as their primary collection system and may be quite skilled in HUMINT operations. These assets will be present on the battlefield, and US assets are likely to work with them. HCTs should perform regular liaison with coalition HUMINT personnel. It is likely that some coalition partners will be more knowledgeable of the culture in the AO and be able to share insights with US HCTs.

Chapter 4

HUMINT Operations Planning and Management

4-1. HUMINT operations planning and management are supported by a robust structure that includes staff elements such as the C2X when working with non-US forces at the Joint intelligence staff level, G2X at the Division, Corps intelligence staff, the HUMINT operations section in the MI Battalion, and HAT in the Division and Corps ACE. It also includes C2 elements at the MI battalion, company, platoon, and team levels. The OMT provides the first level of staff and C2 functions when two or more HCTs deploy in support of an operation. (See Table 4-1.)

Table 4-1. HUMINT Operations.

ECHELON	ISR PLANNING	TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND DECONFLICTION	MISSION EXECUTION
COMBINED	C2/ACE	C2X/OMT	MI CDR
JOINT	J2/ACE	J2X/OMT	MI CDR (AMIB or MI Battalion)
CORPS/DIVISION	G2/ACE	G2X/OMT	MI CDR/OMT
BRIGADE	S2	MI CDR/OMT	MI CDR/OMT

HUMINT AND THE OPERATIONS PROCESS

4-2. Following the operations process defined in FM 3-0, Chapter 6, there are four components within HUMINT operations: Plan, Prepare, Execute, and Assess.

PLAN

4-3. HUMINT planning defines collection objectives, when to collect it, and which resources will be tasked to do the collection. Commanders with HUMINT collection assets in their units receive collection tasking based on requirements developed during ISR planning. The commander and staff, in concert with their supporting OMTs, assess the requirements and task the team or teams best capable of answering the requirement based on contact placement and access.

4-4. Another aspect to consider carefully during the Plan phase of the operational cycle is technical control. Technical control is ensuring adherence to existing policies and regulations, providing information and guidance of a technical nature, and supervising the MOS-specific TTP required in

conducting collection missions. Planning must take into account that technical control does not interfere with or supersede any C2 that a commander has over an asset or unit nor does it interfere with collection of the commander's requirements. For HUMINT collectors, the technical control network includes the C/J/G/S2X, the HOC, and OMTs. Technical control includes the management of source and other sensitive data and databases, the management of intelligence contingency and incentive funds, the liaison with other HUMINT organizations, and the deconfliction of operations. Technical control provides HCTs with specific requirements and data that they need to conduct operations and, in certain circumstances, specific instructions on how to execute missions.

PREPARE

4-5. During this phase, commanders and staff, including HUMINT management sections, review HUMINT mission plans. This review is to ensure all areas of the mission are considered and addressed in the plan and included in rehearsals. Items to cover include but are not limited to—

- Route (primary and alternate).
- Communications.
- Security plan.
- Convoy procedures including actions on contact and rally points.
- Initial requirements to be covered.
- Mission duration.

4-6. The HUMINT collector then researches the topic area addressing the requirement and prepares a questioning plan. The HCTs and OMTs must coordinate all mission requirements. It is important that HUMINT elements are included in all rehearsals conducted by their supported unit. These rehearsals will enable HCTs to carry out essential coordination with other units and ensure that they are included in and familiar with procedures such as resupply, communications, casualty evacuation, fire support, and fratricide avoidance. Rehearsals and briefbacks will allow the supported command to see and correct problems with their support to the HUMINT elements prior to deployment.

EXECUTE

4-7. Mission execution consists of the collection of information in accordance with the integrated ISR plan. The requirements manager validates the requirements based on command guidance. The G3 tasks the requirements to the units and the individual asset managers (that is, OMT) to identify the assets best capable to answer the requirement. When requirements are levied against a specific HCT, the HCT leader decides which of his team's contacts can best answer the requirements. He then turns the requirement into specific team tasks.

ASSESS

4-8. Assessment is the continuous monitoring—throughout planning, preparation, and execution—of the current situation and progress of an

operation, and the evaluation of it against criteria of success to make decisions and adjustments. Assessment plays an integral role in all aspects of the intelligence process (see FM 2-0).

HUMINT COMMAND AND CONTROL

4-9. Commanders of organizations that conduct HUMINT operations are responsible for task organization, mission tasking, execution, mission accomplishment, and designation of subordinate AOs (within the guidelines of the OPORD or OPLAN). MI unit commanders who exercise direct control of HUMINT operations, including interrogation operations, at all levels are responsible for and stand accountable to ensure HUMINT collection activities comply with this manual and applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs. The MI unit commanders must ensure mission accomplishment by properly allocating resources and logistics in support of all HUMINT collection assets assigned to their units. Commanders must ensure that their HUMINT collection personnel are trained and ready for the mission. There is a need for a partnership between the J/G2X, who exercises technical direction and oversight responsibility and the MI commander, who exercises direct command authority and responsibility. The MI unit commander analyzes the higher headquarters mission, concept of operations, and the specified and implied tasks given to his unit. He restates the unit mission, designs the concept of operations, task organizes his assets, and provides support to subordinate units. Specifically, the MI unit commander—

- Issues mission orders with sufficient details and time for subordinate commanders and leaders to plan and lead their units.
- Must know the threat, his organization, ISR systems, counter-ISR systems, operations, and terrain over which his units will operate and how that terrain enhances or limits HUMINT collection operations.
- Must be aware of the operational and technical limitations of his unit and ensures that all assets are task organized, properly positioned, and fully synchronized to accomplish the mission.
- Oversees the collective and individual training within his unit.
- Coordinates continuously with the higher headquarters staff, the supported maneuver unit staff, and other commanders to ensure integrated R&S operations and support.
- Establishes clear, consistent standards and guidance for current and future operations in order to adhere to policy and the higher headquarters commander's intent without his constant personal supervision.
- Continually assesses his unit's ability to sustain its internal operations and its ability to support assigned missions and keeps the higher headquarters staff informed of unit, equipment, and personnel status that affect collection operations.

- Advises his higher headquarters commander and staff on the capabilities, limitations, and most effective employment of his assets.
- Remains flexible during operations to adjust or execute missions upon receipt of new orders and when the situation changes.
- Ensures personnel are working within legal, regulatory, and policy guidelines.

TECHNICAL CONTROL

4-10. Technical control refers to supervision of the TTP of HUMINT collection. Technical control ensures adherence to existing policies or regulations and provides technical guidance for HUMINT operations. The elements that provide technical control also assist teams in translating collection requirements into executable tasks. Commanders rely on the expertise of intelligence personnel organic to their unit and within higher echelons to plan, execute, and assess the HUMINT collection effort. The OMTs, HATs, and the HOC of the C/J/G/S2X provide technical control. They—

- Define and manage operational coverage and direction.
- Identify critical collection criteria such as indicators associated with targeting.
- Prioritize collection missions in accordance with collection requirements.
- Advise teams on collection techniques and procedures in accordance with policy, regulations, and law.
- Register and deconflict sources.
- Conduct operational reviews.
- Advise commanders.
- Conduct operational coordination with staff elements and other intelligence agencies.
- Manage ICF and incentive usage.

COMMAND AND SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS

4-11. The activities of HUMINT assets are governed by their command or support relationship. There are subtle differences in the Joint versus the Army description of some of the command and support relationships. Tables 4-2 through 4-4 show these relationships.

4-12. During interrogation operations, close coordination must occur between intelligence personnel and personnel responsible for detainee operations including MP security forces, Master at Arms, and other individuals providing security for detainees. The facility commander is responsible for all actions involving the humane treatment, custody, evacuation, and administration of detainees, and force protection. Whereas, the intelligence commander is responsible for the conduct of interrogation operations.

COMMAND AND SUPPORT RELATIONSHIPS FOR HUMINT OPERATIONS

4-13. Clear command and support relationships are fundamental in organizing for all operations. These relationships identify responsibilities and authorities among subordinate and supporting units. The commander designates command and support relationships within his authority to weight the decisive operation and support his scheme of maneuver. Some forces available to a commander are given command or support relationships that limit his authority to prescribe additional relationships. Command and support relationships carry with them varying responsibilities to the subordinate unit by parent and gaining units. By knowing the inherent responsibilities, a commander may organize his forces to establish clear relationships.

4-14. Command relationships establish the degree of control and responsibility commanders have for forces operating under their tactical control (TACON). When commanders establish command relationships, they determine if the command relationship includes administrative control (ADCON). Table 4-2 shows Army command and support relationships and Table 4-3 shows joint command relationships chart from FM 3-0 (derived from JP 0-2 and JP 3-0).

4-15. Support relationships define the purpose, scope, and effect desired when one capability supports another. Support relationships establish specific responsibilities between supporting and supported units. Table 4-2 shows Army command and support relationships and Table 4-4 shows joint support relationships from FM 3-0 (derived from JP 0-2 and JP 3-0).

HUMINT REQUIREMENTS MANAGEMENT

4-16. The G2/S2 is responsible for RM. He uses the requirements management (RM) process to orchestrate the actions of the unit's organic and supporting ISR capabilities into a unified effort to gain situational understanding and answer the commander's PIRs. Through centralized planning and decentralized execution, RM optimizes the integration of ISR operations into the commander's scheme of maneuver and fire and into the unit's long- and short-range planning. Control mechanisms within the RM structure facilitate the identification of information shortfalls and the redirection of ISR assets to new intelligence production, reconnaissance, or surveillance missions.

Table 4-2. Army Command and Support Relationships.

IF RELATIONSHIP IS:		INHERENT RESPONSIBILITIES ARE:							
		Has Command Relationship with:	May Be Task Organized by:	Receives CSS from:	Assigned Position or AO By:	Provides Liaison To:	Establishes/ Maintains Communications with:	Has Priorities Established by:	Gaining Unit Can Impose Further Command or Support Relationship of:
COMMAND	Attached	Gaining unit	Gaining unit	Gaining unit	Gaining unit	As required by gaining unit	Unit to which attached	Gaining unit	Attached; OPCON; TACON; GS; GSR; R; DS
	OPCON	Gaining unit	Parent unit and gaining unit; gaining unit may pass OPCON to lower HQ. Note 1	Parent unit	Gaining unit	As required by gaining unit	As required by gaining unit and parent unit	Gaining unit	OPCON; TACON; GS; GSR; R; DS
	TACON	Gaining unit	Parent unit	Parent unit	Gaining unit	As required by gaining unit	As required by gaining unit and parent unit	Gaining unit	GS; GSR; R; DS
	Assigned	Parent unit	Parent unit	Parent unit	Gaining unit	As required by parent unit	As required by parent unit	Parent unit	Not Applicable
SUPPORT	Direct Support (DS)	Parent unit	Parent unit	Parent unit	Supported unit	Supported unit	Parent unit; Supported unit	Supported unit	Note 2
	Reinforcing (R)	Parent unit	Parent unit	Parent unit	Reinforced unit	Reinforced unit	Parent unit; reinforced unit	Reinforced unit; then parent unit	Not Applicable
	General Support Reinforcing (GSR)	Parent unit	Parent unit	Parent unit	Parent unit	Reinforced unit and as required by parent unit	Reinforced unit and as required by parent unit	Parent unit; then reinforced unit	Not Applicable
	General Support (GS)	Parent unit	Parent unit	Parent unit	Parent unit	As required by parent unit	As required by parent unit	Parent unit	Not Applicable

NOTE 1. In NATO, the gaining unit may not task organize a multinational unit (see TACON).

NOTE 2. Commanders of units in DS may further assign support relationships between their subordinate units and elements of the supported unit after coordination with the supported commander.

Table 4-3. Joint Command Relationships and Inherent Responsibilities.
(from FM 3-0, derived from JP 0-2 and JP 3-0)

Inherent Responsibilities Are:	If relationship is:		
	COCOM	OPCON	TACON
Has command Relationship with:	Gaining combatant commander; gaining service component commander	Gaining Command	Gaining Command
May be task organized by:	Gaining combatant commander; gaining service component commander	Gaining Command	Parent Unit
Receives logistic support from:	Gaining service component commander	Service component command; parent unit	Parent Unit
Assigned position or AO by:	Gaining component commander	Gaining Command	Gaining Command
Provides liaison to:	As required by gaining component commander	As required by gaining command	As required by gaining command
Establishes and maintains communications with:	As required by gaining component commander	As required by gaining command	As required by gaining command and parent units
Has priorities established by:	Gaining component commander	Gaining Command	Gaining Command
Gaining unit can impose further command relationship/authority of:	OPCON; TACON; direct support; mutual support ; general support; close support	OPCON; TACON; direct support; mutual support; general support; close support	Direct support; mutual support; general support; close support

Table 4-4. Joint Support Categories.
(from FM 3-0, derived from JP 0-2 and JP 3-0)

CATEGORY	DEFINITION
General Support	The action given to the supported force as a whole rather than to a particular subdivision thereof.
Mutual Support	The action that units render each other against an enemy because of their assigned tasks, their position relative to each other and to the enemy, and their inherent capabilities.
Direct Support	A mission requiring a force to support another specific force and authorizing it to answer directly the supported force's request for assistance.
Close Support	The action of the supporting force against targets or objectives that are sufficiently near the supported force as to require detailed integration or coordination of the supporting action with fire, movement, or other actions of the supported force.

DEVELOP HUMINT REQUIREMENTS

4-17. The first step in the RM process is to develop intelligence requirements that accurately identify and prioritize the commander's concerns about the threat and the battlefield environment that must be resolved to accomplish the mission. The G2/S2X, or his representative, normally supports the G2/S2 by identifying HUMINT collection requirements and opportunities and advises the command and staff on HUMINT capabilities. The HUMINT representative must be able to discuss any delays or risks involved in using HUMINT assets. Through participation in the requirements development process, the HUMINT representative has a thorough understanding of the commander's intent and concept of operations and is better able to support the overall ISR effort.

4-18. The analysis of HUMINT requirements is normally a coordinated effort between the HUMINT and CI staff officer (C/J/G/S2X) and the HAT of the supporting analysis element. The C/J/G/S2X team--

- Records all HUMINT requirements whether generated internally (Specific Orders) or received from other echelons or units (Requests).
- Tracks each requirement from receipt to final satisfaction.
- Reviews each requirement for its--

Feasibility. Feasibility is a determination if a requirement can be answered given available time and resources.

Completeness. Does the requirement contain all the specifics needed for collection, such as: What the collection requirement is? When the latest time information is of value (LTIOV)? Why it needs to be collected? Who needs the results of the collection?

Necessity. The C/J/G/S2X team, with the assistance of the HAT, checks available intelligence databases to determine if the required

information has already been collected or is included in an intelligence product.

4-19. The RM team, with the assistance of the C/J/G/S2X team and the HAT, breaks the HUMINT-related PIR into SIRs. Each SIR describes the indicator of threat activity linked to an area or specific location and time. The HOC evaluates—

- Reportable criteria that are linked to the threat activity. The HOC associates these characteristics with a SIR, and compares the characteristics to a particular HUMINT asset's capability to collect.
- Range, which is the distance from the current location of the HUMINT asset or resource to the source. In other words, are there sources available that had or have access to relevant information on the area or activity in question, and can the HUMINT team contact them in a timely manner?
- Timeliness, which is when the information must reach the commander to be of value; that is, the LTIOV.

4-20. The RM team, supported by the C/J/G/S2X and the HAT, attempts to answer the SIRs with intelligence products developed from information available within the existing intelligence databases or pulled from other organizations within the intelligence architecture. If the requirement can be answered in this manner, the intelligence is immediately disseminated. When the required information is neither available nor extractable from archived information or from lower, lateral, or higher echelons, the C/J/G/S2X team develops it into an RFI to higher or an ISR tasking for organic or attached HUMINT assets. The compilation of unanswered requirements and how to answer them form the basis of the ISR plan. The tasking may be in the form of an SDR. An SDR is a specific request or tasking for a collector to question a source on a particular collection requirement. This request involves analysis that results in the conclusion that a specific source possibly has the placement and access to answer a SIR. SDRs are specific; whereas, HUMINT collection requirements (HCRs) are general.

DEVELOP THE HUMINT PORTION OF THE INTEGRATED ISR PLAN

4-21. The HOC within the C/J/G/S2X section assists the G3/G2 in developing the HUMINT portion of the ISR plan in coordination with the HAT and the RM team. The HOC ensures that the HUMINT capabilities and taskings are included in the plan although the plan often will not contain the specifics of HUMINT operations due to the sensitivity of the sources and techniques. The HOC will coordinate with the Office of the SJA to ensure the HUMINT portion of the integrated ISR plan complies with applicable law and policy prior to its implementation. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs. The HOC coordinates with C/J/G/S2X for mission deconfliction at that echelon to specify the collection capability and current

status of the various HUMINT organizations to better enable him to select the "best" organization to collect on various SIRs. HUMINT collection generally requires time to develop the environment and access sources.

4-22. The HUMINT collection environment during an SSC is different from an MTW. During an MTW where the force is moving, a division normally plans 48 hours out; a corps plans 72 hours out. In contrast, the planning focus for units supporting an SSC may be 3 to 6 months out. The longer HCTs are in an area, the better the collector is able to develop leads to answer collection requirements. Requirements may be continuous or may be concerned with specific upcoming events such as national elections. HUMINT is a key asset to determine adversary intentions; however, it is highly dependent on the ability to cultivate or locate sources with the desired information. HUMINT in support of stability and reconstruction operations is not a short-term undertaking. [Example: National level elections are taking place in the AO in 3 months. As a part of integrated ISR planning, an assessment must be conducted to determine the capability to answer post-election collection requirements based upon current contacts and HUMINT leads. If there are no leads or contacts that could answer election-related collection requirements, it is necessary to spot, assess, and contact sources to meet requirements.]

4-23. A second part of the HUMINT portion of the integrated ISR plan is the HUMINT collection focus, which—

- Designates which collection requirements comprise the emphasis for collectors' missions.
- Prioritizes collection requirements based upon the operational environment in the AO and future missions in the AO.
- Includes future operational collection tasks which aid in causing a gap or pause in collection as the unit transitions to the next operational phase or the next operation.

4-24. In addition to specific requirements, a statement of intelligence interest (SII) at the joint level or a collection emphasis message at division or corps is issued to identify the overall collection goals for a time period. As the collection request or requirement is passed down, each echelon performs additional planning for its own specific requirements.

Evaluate HUMINT Resources

4-25. After identifying the SIRs, the HOC and the C/J/G/S2X determine the availability and capability of HUMINT assets and resources that might contribute to requirement satisfaction and which are most suited to collect against each SIR. This does not necessarily imply that the C/J/G/S2X assigns a tasking to a specific team; rather, it develops the requirements or requests for an organization that then executes the mission. The HOC and C/J/G/S2X should also consult the HAT for its analysis of additional potential HUMINT assets and resources which might be available, both on and off the battlefield, to contribute to requirement satisfaction. For example, the HAT may be aware of a group of émigrés now living elsewhere who previously lived near a target site, and who might be able to provide answers to collection requirements if debriefed.

Determine Asset or Resource Capabilities

4-26. The HOC translates the capabilities and limitations of the available HUMINT assets into a set of factors that they can compare to the SIR characteristics. Asset capability factors are technical or performance characteristics, location, and source access. Each HUMINT asset is evaluated for its—

- **Availability.** The HOC reviews the list of viable HUMINT assets for current availability and the addition or deletion of capabilities. This includes considerations such as maintenance time and previous taskings. Coordination with adjacent and higher headquarters and national level agencies by the C/J/G/S2X will determine the availability of higher echelon resources.
- **Survivability.** Survivability must be commensurate with the threats to which the HUMINT assets will be exposed during the course of operations. These assets must be as survivable as, or in certain circumstances more survivable than, the forces they support. The HOC and the commander must weigh the risk versus the gain in using HUMINT assets.
- **Reliability.** Reliability is the ability of the asset to overcome threat deception measures such as misinformation or false information. In HUMINT there are two areas of reliability: source and collector. Source reliability is the determination on the part of the collector if the source is providing accurate information. Collector reliability is a determination on the part of the HOC that the HUMINT collectors within a particular organization have the level of training and experience to collect against a given requirement.
- **Suitability.** Tasking must be based on an asset's capability and on its suitability within the context of the overall plan. For example, HUMINT assets may be capable of collecting against a single target but have unique capabilities against a second target. Intelligence requirements may necessitate tasking these HUMINT assets against the second target if other assets can maintain adequate coverage of the first target.
- **Connectivity.** Connectivity is a critical aspect of any R&S operation. Interoperability, reliability, and robustness of sensors, communications, and supporting automated data processing (ADP) are crucial to the responsiveness, survivability, and overall combat effectiveness of a HUMINT asset. If the automation and communications systems of a HUMINT asset are dissimilar to those of other units in the AO, or if connectivity among assets, supporting systems, and supported systems and elements is too fragile to withstand the stress of operations, commanders will be deprived of important information essential to conducting tactical operations. The HUMINT asset must be able to transmit accurate and timely information to those who must receive it when they need it. Report formats should adhere to established standards in order to ensure that information is easily retrieval at the user desktop through automated queries (push/pull). Planners must look carefully at systems compatibility and the degree of interoperability among the components

of the communications architecture. The better the interoperability of assets and the more robust and redundant the communications links, the better the cross-cueing and analytical exchange.

Develop the Scheme of Support

4-27. The scheme of support is the orchestration of HUMINT assets, resources, and requirements to facilitate the collection of information most effectively. It includes all assets that the G3/S3 can task (organic, attached, and DS) and the G2 can request (from higher or adjacent units). By reviewing available HUMINT assets and higher echelon resources, the HOC and the G/S2X determine whether unit assets or higher echelon resources are best able to answer the requirements. If another echelon can answer an SIR, then the J/G/S2, normally through the C/J/G/S2X, requests them to collect the information and deliver the intelligence product. When planning the HUMINT portion of the ISR plan, the HOC should consider the following:

- **Cueing** is using one asset to tip off another to a possible target. The HOC should look for opportunities for HUMINT assets to cue other collection assets and vice versa.
- **Asset redundancy** uses a combination of the same type of assets against a high-priority collection target. This is vital in HUMINT collection since, in dealing with human sources, the information collected is often part of the overall picture or is influenced by the perception and prejudice of the source. The collection on the same target from a number of different assets gives a more accurate intelligence picture and is a method to validate source reporting.
- **Asset mix** uses a combination of different types of assets against a high-priority collection target. When the probability of success of one asset to satisfy the requirement completely is lower than acceptable, the use of multiple capabilities of different assets increases the likelihood of success; for example, using SIGINT assets to intercept voice communications while HUMINT assets observe activities. Neither can collect all the available information, but the information collected by both can be fused into a more complete picture. Like asset redundancy, asset mix places greater demands on the limited assets available, both collection and analysis, and has to be clearly justified by the potential intelligence gain.
- **Integration of new requirements** into ongoing missions may make it possible to reduce timelines, make collection more responsive to the request, and decrease cost and risk. This is critical in HUMINT due to the long time that it takes to develop sources. The use of an existing source to answer new requirements often facilitates collection.

Develop and Prioritize Taskings and Requests for Information

4-28. After the G2/S2X and the G2/S2 approve the HUMINT portion of the ISR plan, the HOC develops specific orders to task assets, develop additional assets, and/or requests to seek higher and lateral support and production. Specific taskings or RFIs are tailored to that specific ISR asset's capabilities and limitations. The G2/S2X supports the requirements manager and the G2/S2 in developing and prioritizing HUMINT taskings. The HOC works

with the unit requirements manager to incorporate the HUMINT plan into the overall unit ISR plan and works with the G3/S3 as necessary to help develop OPORDs or FRAGOs to organic or attached ISR units. HUMINT taskings will often include technical data that cannot be passed through normal tasking channels. The HOC will pass that information directly to the applicable HUMINT OMT or unit operations section.

4-29. The HOC and G2/S2X cannot provide operational taskings to a unit for collection. Collection is a stated mission that the commander executes. However, the technical control the HOC can provide as the HUMINT manager affords the J2/G2X the ability to steer and direct collection assets and operations. The MI commander and OMT determine specifically which teams will collect on a given requirement and are responsible for the TTP used. They report on the status and availability of their collection assets. On the HCT level, the team chief determines which sources will be contacted and the details of how the information will be collected from a given source. A specific plan is developed for each source. This plan should—

- Identify the requirement.
- Identify the proposed source.
- Identify questions to be asked during the source meeting.
- Contain an outline of how the meeting should proceed.
- Identify which collector will conduct the source meeting.

4-30. At the HCT level, the senior team member reviews each plan to ensure the proper planning for the collection mission. The plan is a minimum goal for the collection. The collector must be fully aware of the overall collection priorities and be prepared to take advantage of any additional leads.

DIRECT PRODUCTION

4-31. The G2 coordinates intelligence production to provide non-duplicative all-source intelligence products to the commander, staff, and subordinate forces. Some type of production occurs in the intelligence staff or separate analysis element at every echelon from national to battalion level. The HCT of the ACE at echelon's division and higher will support the intelligence production process through the analysis of HUMINT information and the development of single-discipline HUMINT products.

DISSEMINATE INFORMATION

4-32. The 2X element at each level is normally the release authority for HUMINT reporting and products, ensuring that reporting, products, and data are disseminated to the lowest appropriate level. The G/S2X should preplan criteria for the immediate release of combat information on high-value targets, impending attacks, or other time-sensitive requirements. This preplanning will ensure that commanders and other users quickly receive the information in a format that supports situational understanding, strategic responsiveness, and ISR and provides support to effects. Special effort is also made to ensure that information obtained from detainees is passed back down to the unit that detained them. This measure will support the efforts of the commander as well as building trust in the intelligence process.

EVALUATE REPORTING

4-33. The HAT and the HOC provide the requirements manager and the G2/S2 with expertise to support report evaluation. An important part of the evaluation process is providing feedback to the collectors. Feedback is important in HUMINT operations since the same source may be contacted again for additional information. The collector needs feedback on the accuracy, reliability, and appropriateness of the information reported. The G/S2X team tracks reporting to determine how well the HUMINT collection and production efforts are satisfying the PIRs. The G/S2X team supports the RM team's requirements to—

- **Monitor and Maintain Synchronization.** Through coordination with the G2/S2, the G/S2X, and the HAT, the HOC knows when and what critical pieces of information are missing from the commander's estimate of the situation. The HOC uses the HUMINT portion of the ISR plan to ensure synchronization with the overall operation and scheme of maneuver. The other critical tool for the HOC is the decision support template (DST). The HOC must have a complete copy of this document, ensuring the HUMINT assets do not miss a collection requirement.
- **Correlate Reports to Requirements.** The HOC tracks which specific order or group of specific orders originates from which PIR to ensure that the collected information was provided to the original requester. This also allows the HOC to rapidly determine which asset is available for retasking.
- **Screen Reports.** Each report received is screened for accuracy, timeliness, and applicability to the original tasking or request. If the HOC determines that it completely fulfills the tasking or request, the HOC informs the G/S2X and G2/S2 so that the tasking or request can be closed and the information provided to the original requesting unit.
- **Provide Feedback to Collectors and Analysts.** The HOC provides feedback to all the HUMINT R&S assets. This is normally provided through the C2 element of that unit. By doing so, the HOC quickly reinforces if the reporting is answering the original order or request, or the HOC can provide guidance if it is not. This feedback is essential. The RM team may provide additional information on its collection or analysis if the HOC tells the team exactly what is needed or has been missed in the original report.

UPDATE ISR PLAN

4-34. This step aids the G2/G3 in updating the ISR plan by eliminating satisfied collection requirements, redirecting assets to cover non-satisfied requirements, cross-cueing requirements, and adding new collection requirements to the ISR. This process is accomplished by adjusting the HUMINT portion of the overall integrated ISR plan. It maintains intelligence synchronization and optimizes the exploitation of information in response to situation changes in the AO. The updated HUMINT plan is distributed to the G/S2X requirements manager to ensure its incorporation into the overall unit ISR plan. Continuously updating the HUMINT portion of the ISR plan is vital due to the time involved in redirecting HUMINT assets.

HUMINT MISSION PLANNING

4-35. HUMINT mission planning begins when a unit receives a tasking to conduct HUMINT collection in support of a specific mission, operation, or collection plan. The mission analysis portion of the MDMP is explained in FM 5-0. Special factors must be considered when applying the MDMP to HUMINT operations as discussed below.

RECEIVE AND ANALYZE THE HIGHER HEADQUARTERS ORDER

4-36. Attention must be paid to the support relationship (GS or DS) that exists between HUMINT assets and the unit. The operational environment, including applicable law and policy under which the units are operating must be understood, as this affects the ability of the units to perform certain missions. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs. Because of frequently overlapping AOIRs in HUMINT operations, other unit missions and potential areas of conflict must be identified. Missions of other non-HUMINT units must be understood for coordination and possible integration of HUMINT assets. The availability of assets from higher echelons, requirements to provide support to lower echelons, and the existence of technical control from higher echelons must be identified. Tasking, reporting, and communications channels must be clearly understood.

ISSUE A WARNING ORDER

4-37. After the commander has analyzed his orders and worked out the mission and related tasks, he must quickly pass on this information to his team. This is accomplished through the WARNO. As a minimum, the WARNO must include to whom the order applies, time and nature of the operation, the earliest time of movement, and the time and place where the OPOD will be issued. Unit members should prepare for movement while the leader is performing the remaining preparatory tasks.

MAKE A TENTATIVE PLAN

4-38. When determining how the mission will be carried out, the commander works with the factors of METT-TC. When planning for HUMINT collection missions, focus must be placed on the human beings (threat, friendly, and neutral) as well as the key terrain on the battlefield, including information on—

- The demographics of both the AO and AOI.
- The organization and structure of all opposition in the AO and AOI.
- The history of the AO and AOI pertinent to the current situation.
- The economic and social data of all groups in the AO and AOI.

- All key leaders (political, military, social, religious, tribal), opinion leaders, and other influences on public opinion.
- The media and its influence on the population of both the AO and AOI.
- The primary and secondary languages and dialects spoken in all parts of the AO.

4-39. A target folder, if one is used, provides valuable up-to-date intelligence information about the AO for mission analysis and planning. Once intelligence products identify the contentious areas, trends, capabilities, and latest issues concerning the AO, the commander may request a target folder prepared on specific items, such as a hostile organization with the inclination and potential to cause harm to friendly forces. Target folders may include—

- Imagery of the AO and personalities.
- Terrain models of the AO.
- Latest information reports from the AO.
- Biographical data on key leaders in the AO.

Review Available Assets

4-40. The commander and staff, including the OMTs or HUMINT operations section, must look at organic assets and consider factors such as language capability, experience in various aspects of collection, analysis, and management. If organic assets are inadequate, the commander and staff should consider additional available assets within the organization and resources from higher echelons. The commander and staff must consider the analysis and management structure of a HUMINT operations section in addition to the OMT and HCTs. During this step the mission analysis and planning group should determine, among other things—

- The number of HUMINT collectors available.
- The number of collectors who are qualified linguists.
- The number of linguists available to support the collectors.
- Force protection considerations.
- The optimal number of HCTs, OMTs, and HUMINT operations sections that can be configured from the available assets.
- Whether additional assets such as CI agents, TECHINT personnel, analysts, additional linguists, or other experts need to be added to some or all the HCTs to meet mission requirements.

Determine Constraints

4-41. This is a critical step in HUMINT mission analysis. HUMINT collection operations are affected by applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs. The degree of restriction may depend on the type of operation being conducted. Constraints are normally found in the scheme of maneuver, the concept of operations, and coordinating instructions. Specific to intelligence interrogation operations, in

accordance with DOD Directive 3115.09, “all captured or detained personnel shall be treated humanely, and all intelligence interrogations or debriefings to gain intelligence from captured or detained personnel shall be conducted humanely, in accordance with applicable law and policy. Acts of physical or mental torture are prohibited.”

Identify Critical Facts and Assumptions

4-42. The human factor is preeminent in this step. Assumptions and facts include—

- How HUMINT collectors can interact with the local population.
- What types of sources are available.
- What types of adversary intelligence and unconventional threats are present.

Conduct Risk Assessment

4-43. There are inherent risks involved in HUMINT collection. HUMINT collectors need access to the local population to perform their mission. Rules that restrict all forces to base areas to protect the force may be prudent; however, these restrictions can severely degrade HUMINT collection capabilities, particularly in support of force protection requirements. This measure deprives the collectors of sources needed to anticipate and prevent violent incidents. HUMINT collectors receive cultural training as well as security training to allow them to minimize the dangers of interacting with the local population. Commanders must weigh the risk to collectors against the risk to the force as a whole, and determine whether to provide additional security to the HCT in order to allow the team to perform missions outside the base area to gain needed intelligence. DA Pam 385-1 provides guidance for risk assessment.

Select Courses of Action (COAs)

4-44. During COA development the staff, under the commander’s guidance, analyzes various options for deploying and implementing HUMINT assets. Input from HUMINT senior NCOs and WOs is vital to COA development and analysis. Items to consider during COA development include—

- The distribution of the HCTs and OMTs within the AO.
- The support relationship (GS and DS) that exists for the deployed teams.
- The command relationship in effect for the HCTs and OMTs (assigned, attached, or OPCON).
- The manner in which the HUMINT assets are phased into the theater.
- The tactical configuration (personnel and equipment) of the HCT.
- The actual number of the HCTs and OMTs and the size of the supporting HUMINT operations section (if any) deployed.
- The priority of the OMT’s efforts.
- The priority of linguist support.

COLLECTION PRIORITY

4-45. During the MDMP, the MI commander advises his higher headquarters on the most efficient use of the HUMINT collectors to meet collection requirements. Depending on the particular higher echelon mission and the capabilities of the specific personnel under his command, the supported S2 must decide whether to concentrate collection efforts on source, debriefing, interrogation, tactical questioning, liaison, or DOCEX operations to answer collection requirements. (See Chapter 5 for a description of these operations.) The MI commander may be required by his operational tasking to support any or all of these operations. He must decide how to task organize his assets to meet these requirements. When faced with limited assets, prioritization of collection is paramount.

4-46. A commander normally must prioritize HUMINT collections and DOCEX. Although the decision is primarily dependent on which type of source (human or document) is most likely to give the priority information, other factors such as phase of operation, ROE, source availability, and collection resource capabilities may influence his decision. At the tactical level, both human sources and documents are screened and the senior HUMINT soldier establishes the priorities. If documents and human sources are determined to be equally likely of containing priority information, human sources are normally exploited first due to—

- The ability of the HUMINT collector to get a human source to elaborate and explain his information, which cannot be done with a document.
- The rate at which people forget detailed information.
- The fact that an individual's resistance is easier to bypass immediately after undergoing a significant traumatic experience (capture). Capture thrusts them into an unfamiliar environment over which they have no control and are vulnerable to various approach techniques. This initial vulnerability passes quickly. An individual's established values begin to assert themselves again within a day or two, and the individual's willingness to cooperate might also decrease.

TASK ORGANIZATION

4-47. Because of the need to place HUMINT collectors in contact with the local population and the need in many cases to integrate the HUMINT collection process into other operations, the planning and analysis staff for HUMINT missions is somewhat expanded from the norm. They should include the C/J/G/S2X, SJA, S1, S2, S3, S4, S5, S6, other staff officers, as necessary, Provost Marshal, MP, and US Army Criminal Investigation Command, CA, unit HUMINT commanders, and senior HUMINT technicians of the deploying unit. If the unit's mission is to replace a currently deployed HUMINT unit, a representative of that unit should be included.

4-48. The challenge to the MI commander is the proper training during operations, task organization, placement, and coordination of movement of HUMINT elements to meet collection requirements. The unit modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) organization, which is designed for an MTW, may have to be modified to meet the specific requirements of

operations in PME and SSCs. Augmentation is often needed and must be requested. Task organization must be flexible to adjust to the dynamic mission objectives. Commanders must allow for the augmentation of HCT with other MI specialties and non-MI personnel as mission analysis and planning indicate the need. Mission analysis and planning identify the specific requirements for the HUMINT operations section, HAT, OMTs, and HCTs.

4-49. The composition of the HUMINT elements must be based on METT-TC factors. The number of HCTs and OMTs in the theater depends on the intensity of the collection effort and the geographical coverage of the AO. HCT members should be prepared to support any HUMINT missions they may receive through command channels. They must have the skills to shift easily from one set of functions to another based on the dynamic mission requirements. The number of OMTs in a designated theater will depend on the type and nature of the mission. A single OMT is capable of managing and controlling 2 to 4 HCTs. The size and staffing of the OMT will depend on a number of factors:

- Whether a HUMINT operations section is deployed and how many HCTs are subordinate to it.
- If a single HCT deploys to support a small contingency, there may be no need for an OMT. In this case the team leader must serve as the OMT.
- If three or more OMTs deploy, then a tactical HUMINT operations section should be deployed.
- For every 3 to 4 HCTs and their designated OMT, there should be one headquarters element composed of a platoon leader and a platoon sergeant to handle all administrative and logistical matters.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

RESERVE COMPONENT INTEGRATION

4-50. Given the Army's OPTEMPO and force structure, the integration of RC forces into the AC is highly likely for future operational deployments. Commanders must identify their requirements early and establish proactive coordination (both in garrison and while deployed) with their RC counterparts to fully integrate them during all phases of training and operations. During operations that include significant RC participation, an RC liaison officer normally will be assigned, either temporarily or permanently (at higher echelons), at the appropriate level of command. The commander and staff must ensure that the RC LNO is involved in all aspects of operational planning and execution.

4-51. There are three general categories of RC augmentation:

- Category 1: Formation of specialized units that include a fully integrated AC and RC TOE. The activation of the RC of these units is required for their full operational capability.
- Category 2: Augmentation of active duty units by RC units to fill out unit strength levels or to provide additional functionality. For example, an AC division might require additional HUMINT teams to support it

during a stability operation. If a division required one additional team, it should request a team and not request four HUMINT collectors. If the requirement is for three additional teams, it should request a HUMINT platoon with its organic C2 and OMTs.

- Category 3: The requirement for individual augmentees. This usually occurs when a unit has the C2 structure but needs either additional personnel or additional capability within the command structure. For example, a unit may have a HUMINT platoon but the platoon is at 50 percent strength. Individual augmentation is the easiest method of integration since the individual is integrated in the same manner as any replacement. The augmented unit normally is required to provide all equipment other than initial issue-type equipment.

4-52. There are several items to consider in unit augmentation:

- **Accurate Identification of Requirements:** During the MDMP, units need to identify those mission-essential capabilities not already present in the unit. The G3/S3, working in conjunction with the G1/S1, considers options that may include RC augmentation of organic units although the final decision to employ RC units is usually determined at Headquarters, Department of Army (HQDA). The requirement for augmentation is forwarded through appropriate personnel channels to US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) and HQDA, which will identify the appropriate units or personnel. If approved, they will work with the appropriate agencies to establish the timeline in which the units can respond on the Time-Phased Forces Deployment Data List (TPFDDL). When developing requirements, the requesting unit must be sure to articulate its needs accurately, specifying required skills, numbers, and any additional skill identifiers (ASI). [Example: Request augmentation by a HUMINT platoon consisting of at least a platoon headquarters, three HCTs, one OMT, two linguists, and one CI/HUMINT Automated Tool Set (CHATS) proficient operator. The augmenting element will be operating in support of the commander's force protection program in the gaining unit's AOR.]
- **Activation Timeline:** Units need time to mobilize and conduct any additional collective and individual training that may be specific to the unit's mission or operational environment. The requesting unit needs to be aware of the time required to activate the requested RC and that there may be differences in levels of training or equipment. Timelines should be established by FORSCOM to allow resolution of these problems and should be reflected in the commander's operational planning sequence. Timelines will vary from unit to unit and mission to mission.
- **Training:** USAR and ARNG units usually cannot train their units or individuals to the same proficiency as the AC. Normally, this is due to the limited amount of training time. Because of this limitation, a certain degree of train-up prior to deployment may be necessary. Commanders should identify available training opportunities and request the participation of personnel identified for augmentation. For an ongoing mission, you should also plan for an extended "right seat

ride” mission handover period once the individuals or unit arrives in the theater of operations.

- **Command and Control:** If the RC augmentation requires activation of an entire unit, it should include their C2 element. If the augmentation is by individuals, then they will fall under the command and control of the gaining units.
- **Time on Active Status:** USAR and ARNG soldiers are restricted as to the amount of time they can remain on active status. This timeline begins on the date of mobilization and ends on the day the soldier leaves active duty status. Deployed units must take this into account when conducting continuous operations and must identify the requirement to replace RC forces early enough to allow for the required training and handoff procedures.
- **Experience:** While RC personnel normally lack current military experience, they often perform jobs in the civilian sector that either mitigate this lack of experience or they are able to bring a new and useful capability with them. Care should be taken that reservists who have civilian jobs which are similar to their HUMINT MOS (such as police officers or investigators) recognize the different constraints under which they operate in the military environment. For example, police officers who might normally task informants with minimal oversight cannot do that in their position as a HUMINT collector. Commanders should try to capitalize on these skills, but ensure proper training and understanding of the policies and regulations that govern HUMINT collection operations.

OPERATIONS PLANS, OPERATIONS ORDERS, AND ANNEXES

4-53. An OPLAN is any plan for the conduct of military operations. When a commander issues a directive for the coordinated execution of a military operation, it becomes an OPORD. Although plans are based on specific conditions or assumptions, they are not static. Plans are changed, refined, and updated as a result of continuous estimates and studies. It is critical to include HUMINT plans in the Intelligence Annex to the OPLAN.

4-54. The OPORD gives the HUMINT element approval to execute its mission. OPORDs define the mission, set the parameters of operations, identify who is responsible for what, and how it is to be supported. Additions that are necessary to amplify an OPLAN or OPORD are contained in annexes, appendices, tabs, and enclosures. Tasking for units to conduct HUMINT collection operations is listed in the main body of the OPORD under **Tasks to Subordinate Units**. The HUMINT appendix to Annex B provides the technical guidance for HUMINT collection including the umbrella concept for HUMINT operations.

4-55. The HUMINT appendices provide details on planning, coordinating, approving, and managing HUMINT operations as they relate to the unit's overall mission. These appendices serve as the basic document authorizing most HUMINT operations and programs. They must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate office or commander. The HUMINT appendix to the ISR Annex is necessary to ensure that augmentation of HUMINT assets

from other components and agencies are integrated throughout the TF as required to facilitate their specialized collection requirements. Specific tabs may include joint debriefing and interrogation facility operations, source operations, DOCEX, or open-source information.

OPERATIONAL COORDINATION

4-56. HUMINT collection is not conducted in a vacuum. Coordination with MI organizations and non-MI agencies, units, and staff organizations is often critical to expedite and complete HUMINT collection operations. (See Appendix C for predeployment planning.)

MI ORGANIZATIONS

4-57. Elements involved in HUMINT planning, execution, and analysis need to maintain close coordination with their counterparts in the other intelligence disciplines. Coordination includes but is not limited to the disciplines shown below.

Imagery Intelligence:

- Support imagery analysis by using HUMINT sources to identify or confirm the identification of items in imagery. This includes, for example, using human sources to identify the functions of buildings that have been tentatively identified through external imagery.
- Coordinate for current military or civilian imagery to use in the questioning of sources.
- Cue requirements managers and others involved in imagery tasking on locations or activities for imagery collection.
- Coordinate for IMINT information to verify information obtained through HUMINT collection.
- Provide imagery for analysis (through still and video photography and captured imagery).
- Coordinate for technical support as required when questioning personnel on subjects related to imagery.
- Obtain imagery-related collection requirements that can be answered by human sources.

Signals Intelligence:

- Support signals analysis by using HUMINT sources to identify or confirm the information obtained through SIGINT collection.
- Coordinate for current SIGINT information to use in the questioning of sources.
- Cue requirements managers and others involved in SIGINT tasking on locations or activities (including communications types and frequencies) for SIGINT collection.
- Coordinate for information to verify information obtained through HUMINT collection.
- Provide SIGINT-related CEDs for SIGINT analysis.

- Coordinate for technical support as required when questioning personnel on SIGINT-related topics.
- Obtain SIGINT-related collection requirements that can be answered by human sources.

Measurement and Signature Intelligence:

- Support measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT) analysis by using HUMINT sources to identify or confirm the information obtained through MASINT collection.
- Cue requirements managers and others involved in MASINT tasking on locations or activities for the location of MASINT sensors.
- Coordinate for information to verify information obtained through HUMINT collection.
- Provide MASINT-related CEDs for MASINT analysis.
- Coordinate for technical support as required when questioning personnel on MASINT-related topics.
- Obtain MASINT-related collection requirements that can be answered by human sources.

Technical Intelligence:

- Support TECHINT analysis by using HUMINT sources and documents to provide information concerning threat equipment and to support TECHINT materiel analysis. This includes, for example, the interrogation or debriefing of equipment operators of the translation of operators manuals for a piece of equipment being investigated.
- Coordinate for current information on equipment capabilities to use in the questioning of sources.
- Cue requirements managers and others involved in TECHINT tasking on locations or activities for TECHINT collection. This includes forwarding the identification and location of equipment of TECHINT interest obtained during HUMINT collection operations.
- Coordinate for TECHINT information to verify information obtained through HUMINT collection.
- Provide information from CEDs in support of TECHINT.
- Coordinate for technical support as required when questioning personnel on subjects related to areas of TECHINT interest.
- Obtain TECHINT-related collection requirements that can be answered by human sources.

Counterintelligence:

- Support CI analysis by using HUMINT sources to provide information concerning adversary intelligence collection capabilities and operations.
- Identify human and document sources that have information of CI interest.

- Cue requirements managers and others involved in CI tasking individuals or activities of CI interest.
- Coordinate for CI information to verify information obtained through HUMINT collection.
- Provide information from CEDs in support of CI.
- Coordinate for CI support as required when questioning personnel on topics related to areas of CI interest.
- Obtain CI-related collection requirements that can be answered by human sources.
- Integrate CI elements into HUMINT collection operations as applicable.

Open-Source Intelligence:

- Support open-source intelligence (OSINT).
- Provide open source maps, charts, phone directories, business directories, newspapers, video and audio media (including tapes and compact discs) to the appropriate J/G/S2X and Intelligence Community agencies and liaison officers.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

4-58. In addition to MI units, HUMINT collection organizations frequently conduct coordination with other military organizations.

- **Military Police Units:** Close coordination between HUMINT collectors and MPs is mutually beneficial. The MPs are responsible for maneuver and mobility support, area security, internment and resettlement, law and order, and police intelligence operations. Both activities (HUMINT collection and MP operations) require close contact with the local civilian, refugee, and detainee populations. HUMINT collection at checkpoints and at EPW and other detainee collection points must be coordinated with the MPs, who are normally responsible for internment and resettlement operations. In return, the HUMINT collectors, because of their screening and questioning of these population groups, can help facilitate the MP's population control missions by providing information about the population's activities and intentions that may be of MP concern. At EPW/detainee collection points, HUMINT collectors should arrange with the MP leadership to be allowed to debrief MPs since MPs are in regular contact with the detainees. This does not constitute tasking. Information collected in this manner may provide valuable insight, which can aid the collector in formulating approach strategies. MPs should be debriefed in such a way so as not to interfere with their mission. Liaison with the MP chain of command is vital to gain their support and assure them that HUMINT collection will not interfere with MP operations. Joint patrols containing MPs and HUMINT collectors can also be mutually beneficial in many situations.
- **Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and Provost Marshal Office (PMO):** The goals of HUMINT collection and those of the MPs (particularly CID) are different. CID and PMO are concerned with

identification and apprehension of criminal elements. The goal of HUMINT collection is the collection of information in response to PIRs that in many situations are centered on force protection. In the situation where the threat includes a criminal element, the HCTs might collect OB type information on the criminal element to ascertain their activities and threat to friendly forces. HUMINT collectors are not trained to conduct criminal investigations and must not be used for this purpose. Criminal investigators and HUMINT collectors must carefully coordinate their activities as necessary. HUMINT collectors are required to report to the proper agency information collected on criminal activities that the HUMINT collectors uncover in the normal course of their activities.

- **Psychological Operations Units:** As with the MP force, HUMINT collectors and PSYOP units are often interested in the same target audience but for different reasons. PSYOP units are interested in modifying the target audience beliefs and actions to be more supportive of US goals. Normally, HUMINT collection elements coordinate with PSYOP elements to obtain information concerning the motivational factors and cultural value systems of the individuals to be questioned. PSYOP units, as a part of their normal operations, develop detailed analysis concerning psychological and cultural factors of friendly and hostile elements in the AO. Such information will help HUMINT collection personnel to understand the source's attitude, value system, and perception; it will also help to obtain information more rapidly. At the same time, PSYOP units often will develop collection requirements to determine local attitudes and for information on the effectiveness of PSYOP campaigns. HUMINT collectors can be tasked to collect on these requirements if they are included as PIRs.
- **Civil Affairs Units:** The CA mission often places CA units in contact with the HUMINT collection target audience. If possible, HUMINT collection missions can be established in coordination with CA missions. If the HUMINT collection mission is viewed as having the potential of interfering with the CA mission and coordinated operations are not possible, CA personnel can still be sensitized to intelligence collection requirements and debriefed by HUMINT collectors as part of a friendly force debriefing operation.
- **Drug and Law Enforcement Agency Operations:** Personnel who are employees of DOD intelligence components may be assigned to assist Federal law enforcement authorities and, when lives are endangered, state and local law enforcement authorities; provided such use is consistent with, and has been approved by an official authorized pursuant to DOD Directive 5525.5, Enclosure 4 (reference (i)). Such official shall ensure that the General Counsel of the providing DOD component concurs in such use. Assistance may be rendered to LEAs and security services of foreign governments or international organizations in accordance with established policy and applicable SOFAs, provided that DOD intelligence components may not request or participate in activities of such agencies undertaken against US persons that would not be permitted activities of such components under the procedures of AR 381-10. HUMINT collectors may assist

foreign law enforcement authorities, with prior approval of the J2X. Under no circumstances will HUMINT collectors assist any US or foreign law enforcement authorities in any manner without prior approval by competent authority after a legal review of the proposal.

- **Maneuver Units:** HCTs may be utilized in GS for coverage of an AOIR or in DS to support a specific maneuver unit. The type of coordination needed with maneuver units will vary depending on the type of support relationship the HCT has. HCTs operating in GS should coordinate with maneuver unit commanders when the HCT will be operating in that unit's AO. At a minimum, the HCTs should announce their presence and request information on any conditions or ongoing situations that may affect on the conduct of their mission. An HCT operating in DS of a specific unit will coordinate with the unit for force augmentation to HUMINT patrols as needed in accordance with force protection requirements. The HCT leader should also coordinate with the supported unit's S2 for involvement in debriefings of returning patrol members, checkpoint personnel, convoy leaders and others. HCT leaders may also coordinate to be included in the unit's reconnaissance patrols, as appropriate.
- **Combat Service Support Units:** Current and future combat operations will be conducted in a noncontiguous battlespace. CSS formations and units may be an excellent source for HUMINT collectors. In many situations, DPs and refugees will perceive CSS activities as non-threatening and an activity which can provide them with aid and comfort. CSS operations will naturally draw DPs and refugees hoping to receive support. This could provide opportunities for HUMINT collectors to access this sector of the population. CSS unit S2s should conduct patrol debriefings of returning convoy personnel to capture observations made during convoys, with the goal of cross-cueing the supporting HCT, CI team, or law enforcement element as appropriate.

STAFF COORDINATION

4-59. Successful HUMINT collection operations require support from the staff elements of the supported unit. These elements are collectively responsible for the planning that results in HUMINT tasking. Below is a partial list of the staff responsibilities that affect HUMINT collection:

- G1/S1 HUMINT-related responsibilities include but are not limited to—
 - Supervising the medical support furnished to EPW/detainees.
 - Maintaining a list (by language and proficiency) of qualified linguists within their command.
 - Coordinating with the G4 or G5 for procurement and payment of other interpreters and translators needed to perform intelligence and non-intelligence duties.
 - Ensuring the echelon's OPLAN contains complete provisions for handling and evacuating detainees, refugees, DPs, and local civilians

as required. This plan must satisfy the interests of all other staff officers and provide for—

- Ensuring humane treatment of all personnel.
 - Promptly evacuating personnel from the combat zone.
 - Integrating procedures for the evacuation, control, and administration of personnel with other combat service (CS) and CSS operations.
 - Ensuring delivery of mail to EPWs and other detainees.
 - Maintaining detainee (including EPW) statistics.
 - Providing administration and control of detainee currency and pay records, including coordinating with appropriate intelligence authorities about investigating large sums of money.
- G2/S2 is responsible for developing intelligence in support of unit operations. The G2/S2 at division and higher and in the interim BCT is supported by a G/S2X and normally a HAT in the performance of his HUMINT-related functions. His HUMINT-related responsibilities include but are not limited to—

Obtaining intelligence through intelligence reach to support HUMINT collection.

Incorporating HUMINT into the ISR plan.

Developing the HUMINT annex to the OPOD and OPLAN.

Coordinating to provide technical support for all HUMINT collection operations.

Ensuring deconfliction and synchronization for all HUMINT collection assets within the unit's AO. A particular effort must be made to coordinate with all DOD military source operations (MSO), and DOD and other government agencies (OGAs) that may be operating in the AO; with the theater J2X, as part of deconfliction. Failure to deconflict with DOD MSO and OGAs may result in compromise of assets and interruption of collection operations and potentially unintended casualties.

- Obtaining documents and materials of intelligence interest, including visual and audio media and electronic equipment (such as computers, phones, PDAs) taken from detainees, or seized or loaned, in coordination with the Provost Marshal and other elements.
- Recording, evaluating, and analyzing collected information and providing feedback to HUMINT collectors.
- Ensuring adequate HUMINT collection and reporting nets and systems are available.
- Coordinating with the G3 to ensure plans for HUMINT collection operations are included in unit OPLANs.
- Coordinating with the G3 to ensure that HUMINT collectors are included in unit training plans, rehearsals, and briefbacks.
- Drafting instructions for handling, evacuating, and exploiting captured enemy personnel and CEDs. (They coordinate with the G3 to ensure draft instructions are included in the command standing operating procedures (SOPs), OPLANs, and OPODs.)
- Projecting capture rates as well as refugee and DP rates.

- Determining the number of interpreters and translators needed to perform intelligence duties.
- Coordinating with other agencies and HUMINT collectors for intelligence sharing.
- Controlling the procedures used to process and grant clearances to the interpreters and translators as required.
- Coordinating with the civil-military operations (CMO) officer for intelligence screening of local nationals, refugees, and DPs.
- Coordinating with SJA for legal review of proposed operations.

- G3/S3 is responsible for operations, plans, organization, and training. His HUMINT collection-related responsibilities include but are not limited to—

Ensuring the inclusion of HUMINT collection units in the main body of OPLANs and OPORDs under **Tasks to Subordinate Units** and **Task Organization**.

Ensuring instructions for handling, evacuating, and exploiting captured enemy personnel and CEDs in all unit command SOPs, OPLANs, and OPORDs.

Incorporating HUMINT collection operations into future plans and operations.

Ensuring subordinate units are trained in proper handling and evacuation of captured enemy personnel, materiel, and CEDs.

Ensuring that the subordinate elements are trained in OPORDs including ROE and the proper handling of local civilians, foreign nationals, refugees, and DPs.

Obtaining, organizing, and supervising employment of additional personnel as guards for EPWs and other detainees where MP assets are not available or insufficient.

Tasking the Division/Brigade Engineer Officer in conjunction with the G2/S2 to conduct a site survey for possible EPW/detainee holding area facilities within the operational area. Priority should go to existing facilities needing little or no renovation to meet operational requirements. If suitable facilities cannot be found, the engineer officer should provide detailed facilities design specifications to the G4/S4 for coordination and development of contracted resources.

- G4/S4 responsibilities related to HUMINT collection include but are not limited to—

Developing command policy for evacuation and internment of captured enemy personnel, and evacuation and safekeeping of CEE and CEDs.

Coordinating contracts for real estate and construction of source-holding facilities if local capabilities are not available. Ideally, existing facilities will be occupied and renovated whenever possible.

Collecting and distributing captured enemy supplies. (This is coordinated with the intelligence and operations staffs.)

Procuring and distributing rations to personnel holding areas.

Transporting EPWs and other detainees in a timely, safe manner to the appropriate facility for processing.

Determining requirements for use of source labor for the logistical support needed in source-handling operations.

Providing logistical support to interpreter personnel.

- G5/S5 responsibilities related to HUMINT collection include but are not limited to—

Coordinating with local US government, personnel staff representatives, and HN armed forces for procuring native linguists for interpreter support.

Coordinating military support of populous.

Providing technical advice and assistance in reorientation of sources and enemy defectors.

Coordinating MI aspects of CMO activities with the G2.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

4-60. In addition to the major staff elements, a HUMINT collection element requires support from several other elements in order to conduct operations. These elements are discussed below.

- The US Army Criminal Investigation Command is the organization with primary responsibility for investigating allegations of criminal acts or reportable incidents committed by or against detainees.
- The SJA can provide legal support and advice on the interpretation and application of applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOS. The SJA is also a channel for reporting known or suspected reportable incidents of abuse or inhumane treatment.
- The Inspector General is a channel for reporting known or suspected reportable incidents of abuse or inhumane treatment.
- The PMO is the channel for reporting criminal activity other than reportable incidents, but also can be used for reporting known or suspected reportable incidents.
- The Chaplain can also receive reports of reportable incidents.
- The G7 provides information on Information Operations and conducts liaison with PSYOP, the Electronic Warfare Officer, the Military Deception Officer, and Operations Security personnel.

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PART TWO

HUMINT Collection In Military Source Operations

Part Two discusses HUMINT collection as it pertains to MSO. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) has established a DOD-wide HUMINT Enterprise consisting of the following executors: The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Combatant Commands (COCOMs), the Military Departments, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA). All Defense HUMINT Enterprise executors support and satisfy Defense requirements by employing their available resources and capabilities.

MSO refer to the collection of foreign military and military-related intelligence by humans from humans. MSO are conducted under SECDEF authorities, to satisfy DOD needs in compliance with DOD policy. Within the Army, MSO are conducted by trained personnel under the direction of military commanders. These specially trained personnel may employ the entire range of HUMINT collection operations. MSO sources include one-time, continuous, and formal contacts, from contact operations; and sources from interrogations, debriefings, and liaison activities.

Each type of MSO activity has specific operational requirements, specific legal restrictions, and operational guidelines. HUMINT collection activities in each of these categories require specific approval, coordination, and review. MSO include human source contact operations, debriefing, liaison, and interrogations. This chapter introduces each of these collection operations.

Chapter 5

HUMINT Collection

HUMINT COLLECTION OPERATIONS

5-1. Full spectrum operations require focused MSO with strong capabilities dispersed across the battlefield. In offensive and defensive operations, the HCTs need to be placed in support of the engaged maneuver battalions. In stability and reconstruction operations and civil support operations, the HUMINT teams need to be located in battalion AOs throughout the AOIR.

5-2. The rapid pace of operations, the need to provide near-real time (NRT) support of command decisions and the inherent time delays in moving detainees, including EPWs and civilian refugees to centralized locations, necessitate the dispersion of HUMINT collection assets to forward areas in

support of critical operations rather than their retention at detainee and refugee holding facilities at echelons corps and below. This forward deployment gives HUMINT collectors earlier access to sources and is facilitated by enhanced communication and automation capabilities down to the collection team level.

5-3. All operations are different, and deployment of HUMINT assets is METT-TC dependent. Brigades need the capability to provide 24-hour HUMINT collection capability to each battalion AO. The command relationship of the HUMINT collection capability is also METT-TC dependent. The OMT should be located at the echelon that is best able to manage and support the HCTs and to provide the best capability to answer the commander's PIRs.

5-4. The Division and Corps elements should cover their respective areas not covered by their subordinate commands. They also, as needed, reinforce those target areas that are most effective in answering their respective command PIRs already covered by subordinate command capability. EAC HUMINT units normally are responsible for supporting theater or national requirements and providing HUMINT support at theater level facilities such as the JIDC. The EAC units will also augment the echelon below corps units and conduct source operations in the Corps area as required. Operations, particularly in challenging terrain and in stability and reconstruction environments, may require additional HUMINT assets normally obtained from the RC.

HUMAN SOURCE CONTACT OPERATIONS

5-5. HUMINT collection requires the contact between the HUMINT collector, who attempts to gather information through a variety of HUMINT collection techniques, and a human contact, who hopefully has the information that the HUMINT collector wants and who can be convinced to divulge the information. Operations with formal contacts are only conducted by HUMINT collectors and CI agents who are specifically trained and authorized to do so. There are three levels of contacts:

- One-time contact.
- Continuous contact.
- Formal contact.

5-6. The basic goal of all levels of contact is to collect information in response to collection tasking; however, only under certain conditions can HUMINT collectors task contacts to get information for them (see para 5-28). Understanding the types of contacts is key to understanding each type of human source contact operation. The following levels are not all-inclusive nor are the listed categories exclusive. For example, a contact who was initially a one-time contact (such as a walk-in) may later be developed into a continuous contact. A continuous contact may be developed into a formal contact, who can then be tasked, trained, and paid. There is no limit on the number of times a team can meet contacts without recruiting them and making them into a formal contact.

ONE-TIME CONTACT

5-7. The one-time contact is a source of information of value that was, and will be, encountered only once. In all operational environments the HUMINT collector will frequently encounter a source only once, particularly at lower echelons. This may be a local civilian encountered during a patrol, a detainee who is quickly questioned and then evacuated, or a refugee at a checkpoint.

5-8. In addition to the information obtained from a one-time contact, the HUMINT collector must make a reasonable effort to obtain as much basic data as possible about the one-time contact. Complete name, occupation, address, and other basic data of this source are crucial for a thorough analysis of the information provided. The one-time contact and the information he provides cannot be assessed and evaluated independently; however, the information provided by a one-time contact must be reported and corroborated through other HUMINT sources and even other intelligence disciplines.

5-9. Contact reports must be filed with the OMT and source registries maintained in accordance with FM 34-5 (S//NF), AR 381-100 (S//NF), and DIAM 58-11 (S//NF) in order to support analysis of information obtained. If a one-time contact is encountered for a second time and again provides information of value, then the contact may be thereafter treated as a continuous contact.

5-10. A walk-in is a one-time contact who volunteers information of value to US forces on his own initiative. The walk-in source may volunteer information by approaching an HCT, other ISR elements, or US forces or civilian personnel anywhere in the AO. Each unit must have in place a program to identify, safeguard, and direct the walk-in to the appropriate collection asset, to be screened and debriefed as required. For example, a walk-in who wanted to report a crime would be directed to the PMO rather than to a HUMINT collector.

5-11. The collection asset will screen the walk-in to determine the type of information the source has and to determine and evaluate the reliability of the individual. After identifying the type of information, the collector determines if he has the jurisdiction to collect that information. If, for example, the walk-in wishes to report a crime, the collector refers that individual to the proper criminal investigative agency.

5-12. Systematic questioning, deception detection techniques, and cross-checking of information are used extensively in the evaluation process. Concurrently, there are national level directives, DOD directives, and Army regulations that direct specific actions to be taken with a walk-in. When dealing with a walk-in source, HUMINT collectors must guard against adversary intelligence collection. They must also protect legitimate sources of information. The walk-in is thoroughly debriefed on all areas of information relevant to collection requirements, and any information of value is reported.

5-13. On occasion, the HUMINT collector may determine that a one-time contact has the potential to become a continuous contact or a formal contact. This is referred to as a developmental lead. A developmental lead is an

individual identified through social and professional status, leads, source profiling, or other techniques, who has knowledge required by the commander. A developmental lead is any person the HUMINT collector expects to see or would like to see again, or a person who indicates that they intend to return in the future.

5-14. When a HUMINT collector identifies a developmental lead, he reports his interest in elevating the source to continuous or formal contact status as soon as possible to the OMT. Although not every developmental lead becomes a source of information, the HUMINT collector should see each developmental lead as a potential source of information and apply the appropriate security measures. The developmental lead is continuously assessed to verify his placement and access to the type of information the HCT is seeking. Additionally, the HUMINT collector continuously assesses the motivation and characteristics of the developmental lead.

5-15. A one-time source cannot be tasked to collect information, but can be sensitized to information in which the HUMINT collector is interested. For example, if a walk-in source provides information on activity in a house in his neighborhood, he might ask if the collector would be interested in more of the same type information in the future. The HUMINT collector cannot tell him to go get more information, but can indicate that he would listen if the walk-in returned with more information on the topic. If the walk-in returns a second time, he must be handled as a continuous contact.

CONTINUOUS CONTACTS

5-16. Continuous contacts are individuals who have been identified as having more information than could be obtained through a one-time contact, and have been met again by HUMINT collection personnel for the purpose of collecting additional information. HUMINT collectors do **not** task continuous contacts, but they can be sensitized in the same way as one-time contacts. Continuous contacts provide their knowledge through informal debriefings and elicitation.

5-17. All contacts who are seen more than once by HUMINT collectors must be tracked by registering them in the Source Registry and reporting the contacts to the OMT. As an example, a one-time contact who reported information to a HCT contacts them again with follow-up information. That person will now be registered as a continuous contact and tracked by the OMT. This registration process helps to prevent the same information from being collected by multiple collectors from the same contact without realizing it. See AR 381-172 (S//NF) and FM 34-5 (S//NF) for further information on source registration and for the required forms. Types of continuous contacts are discussed below.

Local National and Third-Country National Employees

5-18. Local national and third-country national employees are non-US personnel from either the country in which the US forces are operating or a third country who are either employed by US forces directly or through a contractor to provide logistical support and services. One of the purposes of locally employed personnel screening is to assess these individuals as

potential sources of information. Local national and third-country national employees can be a prolific source of information about local attitudes and events, particularly in a restrictive environment where US contact with the local population is curtailed. Their information can also be significant in a force protection role. The HUMINT collector must register these individuals with the J/G2X. While the HUMINT collector is assessing the local national employee as an intelligence source, CI agents are assessing the same source pool as potential security risks.

5-19. Coordination between HUMINT collectors and CI elements is essential for deconfliction and to avoid duplication of effort. If the HUMINT collector identifies an employee that may be of CI interest, he should immediately notify the appropriate CI unit.

Displaced Personnel and Refugees

5-20. DPs and refugees are excellent sources of information about denied areas and can be used to help identify threat agents and infiltrators. The degree of access HUMINT collectors have to DPs is dependent on the OPODs, ROE, and SOFAs in effect. HUMINT collectors can work with CA or other programs dealing with DPs or refugees.

5-21. DPs and refugees are normally considered one-time sources but may be incorporated into other long-term collection programs if their degree of knowledge warrants this. In this case, adherence to the restrictions involving source operations is necessary. Those restrictions can be found in AR 380-10, AR 381-100 (S//NF), DIAM 58-11 (S//NF), DIAM 58-12 (S//NF), and other publications as well as existing ROE and SOFAs.

US Forces

5-22. US forces have many opportunities to interact with the local population in the normal course of their duties in operations. This source perhaps is the most under-utilized HUMINT collection resource. Some US forces, such as combat and reconnaissance patrols, are routinely tasked and debriefed by the appropriate level G2/S2. Others, such as medical teams or engineers who have extensive contact with the local population, should also be debriefed.

5-23. Commanders and staff members who serve as liaison with the local population and local government officials can be fruitful sources of information. CA, PSYOP, MP, and other elements also have legitimate reasons to conduct liaison with local authorities and should be debriefed as appropriate. The friendly force debriefing effort can succeed only with command emphasis.

5-24. HUMINT collection elements need to coordinate with local units to identify those individuals who would be most profitable to debrief and to further coordinate with them for time to conduct the debriefing. Although the S2 and S3 can and should task their soldiers to conduct collection tasks during the course of their normal duties, HUMINT collectors must ensure that their friendly force debriefing effort does not interfere with the primary mission accomplishment of the soldiers being debriefed. HCTs should ensure that the necessary staff S2s and S3s are aware of the HUMINT collection

requirements and request that the staffs incorporate these into their respective collection taskings. The results of debriefings by units should also be disseminated to the HCTs for source development, collection targeting, and analysis.

Official Liaison

5-25. Liaison with local military, government, or civilian agency officials provides an opportunity to collect information required by the commander. The HUMINT collector meets with these officials to conduct liaison, coordinate certain operations, collect information, and obtain leads to potential sources of information. Elicitation is the primary technique used with liaison contacts, although in many cases there is a more formal exchange of information. Information obtained by these elements through liaison normally tends to reflect the official positions of their superiors and may not be entirely accurate or complete.

Detainees

5-26. A detainee is any person captured or otherwise detained by an armed force. An EPW is a detainee who meets the criteria of Articles 4 and 5 of the GPW. (See Appendix A.) Detainees may be interrogated. They are frequently excellent sources of information but in many instances the access of the HUMINT collector to the detainees may be curtailed.

5-27. For example, when supporting a counterinsurgency, the supported government may consider all captured insurgents to be criminals and not allow US forces access to them. In these instances, US HUMINT collectors should attempt to sit in during local questioning; they could submit questions or, at a minimum, coordinate to receive the reports from local authority questioning. US HUMINT collectors must remember that regardless of the legal status of the detainees they must be treated in a manner consistent with the Geneva Conventions. (See Appendix A.)

FORMAL CONTACT

5-28. Formal contacts are individuals who have agreed to meet and cooperate with HUMINT collectors for the purpose of providing information. HUMINT collectors who have met with a particular continuous contact three or more times should consider assessing him for use as a formal contact. Formal contacts meet repeatedly with HUMINT collectors, and their operation and tasking must be carried out in accordance with AR 381-172 (S//NF), DIAM 58-11 (S//NF), and DIAM 58-12 (S//NF).

5-29. Formal contacts are generally local nationals or third-country national employees. Knowledge of their meeting with HUMINT collectors is restricted. This can be accomplished by either disguising the fact that the HUMINT collection personnel are indeed HUMINT personnel, or by concealing the purpose of overt meetings with HUMINT personnel. HCTs take extraordinary measures to protect their relationship with these contacts. Depending on METT-TC factors, meetings with formal contacts may range from overt meetings, which are conducted discreetly in order to protect the

relationship between the source and HUMINT collectors, to meetings whereby only the collector and the source know the meeting has occurred. When contact operations are conducted using this methodology, the operation must be coordinated in accordance with the Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I)) policy cited in Appendix J. Specific direction regarding documentation required for recruitment, and the designation of approval authority (usually the J/G2X) for recruitment of a formal contact, will be specified in Appendix 5 (HUMINT) of Annex B (Intelligence) to the governing OPLAN or OPORD.

DEBRIEFING OPERATIONS

5-30. Debriefing operations refer to the systematic questioning of individuals not in the custody of the US, to procure information to answer collection tasks by direct and indirect questioning techniques. The primary categories of sources for debriefings are friendly forces and civilians including refugees, DPs, and local inhabitants.

5-31. Debriefing operations are those operations directed towards collecting information from a segment of the target population using primarily debriefing techniques. These debriefing operations are separate from the G2/S2 debriefing program to debrief personnel returning from missions. Debriefing operations often include the debriefing of personnel who may not usually be debriefed as part of their assigned duties.

5-32. Normally Army debriefing operations will be directly related to collection tasks at the operational and tactical levels. Strategic debriefing of high-level personnel in response to theater and national level requirements is often under the purview of the DIA/DH. Army HUMINT collectors frequently participate in this type of collection, which is under the control, rules, regulations, and operational guidance of DH.

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

5-33. Debriefing operations are conducted under the guidelines of DIAM 58-11 (S//NF) and DIAM 58-12 (S//NF). They are further subject to applicable execute orders and the specific ROE and classified “umbrella concept” that apply to the specific AO.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

5-34. Debriefing requires relatively unconstrained access to the target audience. Debriefing operations are frequently constrained by the umbrella concept, overt operational proposal (OVOP), and OPORDs. Debriefing is a time- and resource-demanding operation that often shows limited immediate results. Since the potential target audience is so large, debriefing operations require careful planning and careful screening and selection of specific targets.

DEBRIEFING OPERATIONS AT THE TACTICAL LEVEL

5-35. Debriefing operations at the tactical level include the debriefing of elements of the local and transient civilian population in support of ongoing tactical operations. This is different from but often supportive of tactical SCOs as described in Chapter 1. Although tactical SCOs use specific identified sources to obtain and report information, tactical debriefing operations use one-time and continuous contacts to answer requirements. Tactical debriefing operations are frequently combined with tactical interrogation operations and may identify potential sources for tactical SCOs.

REFUGEE FACILITY AND CHECKPOINT OPERATIONS

5-36. Refugee facility and checkpoint operations involve placing HCTs at points where US forces expect to encounter large numbers of refugees. Deployment of HUMINT collectors at checkpoints is normally preferred due to their ability to collect and report more timely information. As in the questioning of detainees, the debriefing of refugees should not delay their movement out of the danger area.

5-37. Checkpoint debriefing is normally done in coordination with MP or combat forces that are manning the checkpoint. Debriefing at refugee camps is used to obtain longer term and less immediate information. HUMINT collection units established at refugee camps coordinate their activities with the CA, MP, NGO, or other organizations that has responsibility for operating the refugee camp.

5-38. In internment facilities operated by the MPs, HUMINT collectors coordinate with MPs for access to the detainees and for guard support. In facilities operated by NGOs, HUMINT collectors coordinate with NGOs for permission to speak to the refugees. NGOs are civilian agencies and may decide not to permit HUMINT collectors to have access to refugees.

FRIENDLY FORCE DEBRIEFING

5-39. Every member of the friendly force is a potential source for HUMINT collection. Friendly force personnel frequently have contact with the threat, civilian population, or the environment. Although many individuals report their information in the form of combat information, many do not report the information, do not realize its significance, or do not know how to report key information. Frequently a systematic questioning by a trained HUMINT collector will identify key information that can contribute to the intelligence picture and help an individual recall details. It also helps to place his information into a systematic format for the analyst to use.

5-40. HUMINT collectors debrief selected friendly force personnel including combat patrols, aircraft pilots and crew, long-range surveillance teams, deep insert special forces teams, and other high-risk mission personnel. Often the personnel assigned to a sector of responsibility are the first to notice changes in the attitude of the local populace or differences in the mission environment.

5-41. They are also able to provide indicators concerning the mission environment. HUMINT collectors also conduct debriefings of returned

prisoners of war (POWs), freed hostages, returned US defectors, and soldiers reported as missing in action. These debriefings help to determine enemy methods of operations, enemy intentions, POW handling and interrogations, enemy weaknesses, information concerning other POWs not returned, and battle damage assessment (BDA).

5-42. HUMINT assets lose access to valuable information if they are not regularly coordinating with the following elements:

- **Cavalry Troops, Unit Patrols, and Scouts.** Unit patrols and scouts have a unique view of the battle area that sensors cannot detect. During operations, units and scouts often patrol villages or populated areas that are contentious and therefore of interest. The unit will gain valuable information on the current status of the AO, potentially answering intelligence requirements, through mission reporting and debriefing by their unit S2 or HUMINT collector.
- **Military Police.** HUMINT collection assets work with the MPs who gain area knowledge through their extensive foot patrols and vehicular convoys. MPs also staff checkpoints and traffic control points (TCPs) where they interact with large numbers of the civilian populace and encounter people and situations that often answer intelligence requirements. MP guards at any internment facility are a valuable source of information on the attitude and behavior of detainees. HUMINT collectors should coordinate with the MP detainee facility commander in order to obtain information on detainees obtained through custodial observation and conversations.
- **Civil Affairs.** CA units have daily interaction with the civilian populace including key members of the civilian community such as politicians, technical personnel, and military leadership.
- **Psychological Operations.** PSYOP teams often interview civilians on the battlefield to determine the effectiveness of friendly and threat PSYOP campaigns. PSYOP elements also gather information on political, social, and other PSYOP requirements. PSYOP elements produce and disseminate intelligence products based partially on their interaction with the civilian populace.
- **Special Operations Forces.** The Special Operations Forces (SOF) team often has greater access to humans and areas on a battlefield than any other collection asset. Their observation of and interaction with the local population provides them access to information that often answers collection requirements. The following are examples of these types of collection missions:
 - § Special reconnaissance missions into denied territory to satisfy intelligence gaps or to confirm information from another source.
 - § Unconventional warfare (UW) missions normally of a long duration. SOF are inserted into hostile territory to conduct sensitive operations that support US tactical and national objectives. During these missions, SOF units often come in contact with the local population and gather information that meets intelligence requirements.
- **Long-Range Surveillance.** Direct observation and reporting on targets such as activities and facilities may provide timely and

accurate intelligence to support a decision or cross-cue other collection capabilities. Long-range surveillance (LRS) is often employed when discreet observation of an activity is necessary over a long period of time or when a collection system that can respond to redirection is necessary.

- **Criminal Intelligence Operations.** CID personnel, in cooperation with MP soldiers, play a key role by linking criminal intelligence to specific groups and events. The criminal intelligence collection effort specifically targets weapons, drugs, organized crime, and identities of smuggling routes. The identification of smuggling routes results in a significant increase in numbers of weapons being confiscated. The timely transfer of criminal intelligence products to tactical units enables a rapid response to serious confrontations, increased confiscation of arms and ammunition, and improved stability in a TF and AO. The Fusion Cell within the ACE develops intelligence products from national, theater, and operational sources. Due to the significant threat that criminal elements pose, CID military agents and CID civilian analysts may be attached to the Fusion Cell to facilitate the police intelligence function.

STRATEGIC DEBRIEFING OPERATIONS

5-43. Strategic debriefing is debriefing activity conducted to collect information or to verify previously collected information in response to national or theater level collection priorities. This avoids surprises of a strategic nature and is used to support long-range strategic planning. Strategic debriefing is conducted in peacetime as well as in wartime. It often fills intelligence gaps on extremely sensitive topics or areas. The sources for strategic debriefing include but are not limited to émigrés, refugees, displaced persons, defectors, and selected US personnel. Strategic debriefing guidance is provided in DIAM 58-11 (S//NF), DIAM 58-12 (S//NF), and DODD 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence, Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning."

5-44. Strategic debriefing is conducted in a non-hostile, business-like manner. The rapport posture is usually amicable as the source is usually willingly answering national level intelligence needs. Although voluntary sources may not be motivated by a desire for money or other material incentives, it is necessary to ensure that any promised incentives are delivered. The time used in a strategic debriefing can range from days to years. Sources typically have high-level backgrounds in scientific, industrial, political, or military areas.

5-45. Information gathered as strategic intelligence is categorized into eight components. Each of these components can be divided into subcomponents. These components and subcomponents are neither all-encompassing nor mutually exclusive. This approach enhances familiarization with the types of information included in strategic intelligence. An easy way to remember these components is the acronym "**BEST MAPS**":

<p> Biographic Intelligence Economic Intelligence Sociological Intelligence Transportation and Telecommunications Intelligence </p> <p> Military Geographic Intelligence Armed Forces Intelligence Political Intelligence Science and Technological Intelligence </p>

- **Biographic intelligence** is the study of individuals of actual or potential importance through knowledge of their personalities and backgrounds. For further guidance on collecting and reporting biographic intelligence, see DIAM 58-12 (S//NF). The subcomponents are—
 - Educational and occupational history—civilian and military backgrounds of individuals.
 - Individual accomplishment—notable accomplishments of an individual's professional or private life.
 - Idiosyncrasies and habits—mannerisms and unusual lifestyles.
 - Position, influence, and potential—present and/or future positions of power or influence.
 - Attitudes and hobbies—significant interests that may affect an individual's accessibility.
- **Economic intelligence** studies economic strengths and weaknesses of a country. The subcomponents are—
 - Economic warfare—information on the diplomatic or financial steps a country may take to induce neutral countries to cease trading with its enemies.
 - Economic vulnerabilities—the degree to which a country's military would be hampered by the loss of materials or facilities.
 - Manufacturing—information on processes, facilities, logistics, and raw materials.
 - Source of economic capability—any means a country has to sustain its economy (for example, black market trade, legitimate business or trades, and imports and exports).
- **Sociological intelligence** deals with people, customs, behaviors, and institutions. The subcomponents are—
 - Population—rates of increase, decrease, or migrations.
 - Social characteristics—customs, morals, and values.
 - Manpower—divisions and distribution within the workforce.
 - Welfare—health and education.
 - Public information—information services within the country.
- **Transportation and telecommunications intelligence** studies systems dedicated to and used during military emergencies and peacetime.

- **Military geographic intelligence** studies all geographic factors (physical and cultural) that may affect military operations. Physical geography is concerned with natural or manmade geophysical features. Cultural geography provides demographics information.
- **Armed forces intelligence** is the integrated study of the ground, sea, and air forces of the country. The subcomponents are—
 - Strategy—military alternatives in terms of position, terrain, economics, and politics.
 - Tactics—military deployments and operations doctrine.
 - OB—location, organization, weapons, strengths.
 - Equipment—analysis of all military materiel.
 - Logistics—procurement, storage, and distribution.
 - Training—as carried out at all echelons to support doctrine.
 - Organization—detailed analysis of command structures.
 - Manpower—available resources and their conditioning.
- **Political intelligence** studies all political aspects which may affect military operations. The subcomponents are—
 - Government structure—organization of departments and ministries.
 - National policies—government actions and decisions.
 - Political dynamics—government views and reactions to events.
 - Propaganda—information and disinformation programs.
 - Policy and intelligence services—organization and functions.
 - Subversion—subversive acts sponsored by the government.
- **Science and technological intelligence** studies the country's potential and capability to support objectives through development of new processes, equipment, and weapons systems. The subcomponents are—
 - Weapons and weapon systems.
 - Missile and space programs.
 - Nuclear energy and weapons technology.
 - NBC developments.
 - Basic applied science.
 - Research and development systems.

LIAISON OPERATIONS

5-46. Liaison is conducted to obtain information and assistance, to coordinate or procure material, and to develop views necessary to understand counterparts. Liaison contacts are normally members of the government, military, law enforcement, or other member of the local or coalition infrastructure. The basic tenet of liaison is *quid pro quo*. An exchange of information, services, material, or other assistance is usually a part of the transaction. The nature of this exchange varies widely depending upon the culture, location, and personalities involved.

5-47. Because the nature of liaison tasks varies widely, the general goals of the liaison operation and the objective of each liaison contact should be

clearly defined. The objective should include the type of information to be collected, methods of operations unique to the area, and the command objectives. Additionally, the collector should know limitations on liaison activities. These limitations include--

- Prohibitions against collecting certain types of information or contacting certain types of individuals or organizations.
- Memorandums of understanding with other echelons which delineate each echelon's AOR and AORs for subordinate units.
- Coordination requirements per DCID 5/1 dated 19 December 1984, which are required for selected types of liaison activities.

5-48. Administrative considerations include--

- Type, method, and channels of reporting information obtained from liaison activities.
- Project and contingency fund site numbers to be used.
- Funding and incentive acquisition procedures.
- Limitations on the use of ICFs or incentives.
- Reporting system used.
- Authority under which the specific liaison program is conducted and guidelines for joint and combined operations are set.

5-49. Benefits of liaison include--

- Establishing working relations with various commands, agencies, or governments.
- Arranging for and coordinating joint and combined operations.
- Exchanging operational information and intelligence within legal limits.
- Facilitating access to records and personnel of other agencies not otherwise accessible.
- Acquiring information to satisfy US requirements.
- Accessing a larger pool of information.

INTERROGATION OPERATIONS

5-50. HUMINT interrogation is the systematic process of using approved interrogation approaches to question a captured or detained person to obtain reliable information to satisfy intelligence requirements, consistent with applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs. Interrogation is to be conducted by personnel trained and certified to use legal, approved methods of convincing EPWs/detainees to give their cooperation. Interrogation sources are detainees, including EPWs.

5-51. Definitions of EPWs and rules for their treatment are contained in the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (GPW). The definition and rules for the treatment of civilians are contained in the

Geneva Conventions Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (GC). (See Appendix A.) For persons covered by those Conventions, applicable GPW and GC provisions must be adhered to at all times. (Regarding treatment of detained personnel, see also paragraph 5-74.)

5-52. There is an additional protocol to the Geneva Conventions called Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Conventions, 1977, which also contains definitions of who is a civilian and who is an EPW (Articles 50 and 44). The US has not ratified Protocol I nor does it accept the expanded definition of EPWs that it contains. Requirements managers, J/G/S2X personnel, and HUMINT collectors should understand, however, that coalition military personnel with whom they may work may be bound by Protocol I, and those coalition personnel may be required to treat additional personnel as EPWs. Any questions concerning the GPW and Protocol I must be directed to the SJA office for clarification.

5-53. Interrogation operations are specific operations normally conducted at detainee collection facilities directed at the wide-scale collection of information from detainees using interrogation techniques. Although field interrogations are conducted at all echelons and during all operations in which there are detainees, detention facilities where interrogation operations occur are normally located only at theater or JTF level.

5-54. Compliance with laws and regulations, including proper treatment of detainees, is a matter of command responsibility. Commanders have an affirmative duty to ensure their subordinates are not mistreating detainees or their property. HCT leaders must effectively supervise their subordinate collectors during all interrogation operations. Supervisors must ensure that each HUMINT collector has properly completed an interrogation plan and sound collection strategy, and fully understands the intelligence requirements he is seeking to satisfy prior to beginning an interrogation. NCOs and WOs should regularly participate in interrogations with their subordinates to ensure that the highest standards of conduct are maintained. Interrogation supervisors should also monitor interrogations by video, where video monitoring is available. The production, use, and dissemination of interrogation videos must be tightly controlled by HCT leaders. Such videos must not be released for dissemination outside the Intelligence Community without the express permission of the SECDEF or his delegate.

NON-DOD AGENCIES

5-55. Non-DOD agencies may on occasion request permission to conduct interrogations in Army facilities. These requests must be approved by the JTF commander or, if there is no JTF commander, the theater commander or appropriate higher level official. The interrogation activity commander will assign a trained and certified interrogator to escort non-DOD interrogators to observe their interrogation operations. The non-DOD personnel will sign for any detainee they want to question from the MPs, following the same established procedures that DOD personnel must follow. In all instances, interrogations or debriefings conducted by non-DOD agencies will be observed by DOD personnel. In all instances, non-DOD agencies must observe the same standards for the conduct of interrogation operations and

treatment of detainees as do Army personnel. All personnel who observe or become aware of violations of Army interrogation operation standards will report the infractions immediately to the commander. The personnel who become aware of mistreatment of detainees will report the infractions immediately and suspend the access of non-DOD personnel to the facility until the matter has been referred to higher headquarters. Non-DOD personnel conducting interrogation operations in an Army facility must sign a statement acknowledging receipt of these rules, and agree to follow them prior to conducting any interrogation operations. Non-DOD personnel working in DOD interrogation facilities have no authority over Army interrogators. Army interrogators (active duty, civilian, or contractor employees) will only use DOD-approved interrogation approaches and techniques.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT INTERROGATORS

5-56. Foreign governments may request to participate, or may be invited to participate in interrogations in Army facilities. Requests for foreign government access to detainees will be forwarded through the operational chain of command for appropriate action pursuant to DOD policy. Foreign government personnel must comply with US DOD policies and observe the same standards for the conduct of interrogation operations and treatment of detainees as do Army personnel. The interrogation activity commander will assign a trained and certified interrogator to escort foreign government interrogators to observe their interrogation operations. The foreign government personnel will sign for any detainee they want to question from the MPs, following the same established procedures that US DOD personnel must follow. In all instances, interrogations or debriefings conducted by foreign government interrogators will be observed by US DOD personnel. In all instances, foreign government interrogators must observe the same standards for the conduct of interrogation operations and treatment of detainees as do US Army personnel.

MP FUNCTIONS IN ASSOCIATION WITH INTERROGATION OPERATIONS

5-57. MP and MI personnel both have responsibilities with regard to EPW/detainees, but with different goals and responsibilities. (See DOD Directive 3115.09.) Therefore, close coordination must occur between MP and MI personnel in order to facilitate the effective accomplishment of the MP and MI missions. Both MP and MI personnel must ensure that they treat detainees in accordance with the baseline standards of humane treatment.

5-58. MPs are responsible for the humane treatment, evacuation, custody and control (reception, processing, administration, internment, and safety) of detainees; force protection; and the operation of the internment facility, under the supervision of the provost marshal. The MPs do not conduct intelligence interrogations. Intelligence interrogation is strictly a HUMINT function. DOD policy requires that all detainees in its control, whether or not interrogation has commenced, are assigned an internment serial number as soon as possible, normally within 14 days of capture. (See AR 190-8.)

5-59. The standard MP security and internment functions are the only involvement the MPs have in the interrogation process. MPs will not take any actions to set conditions for interrogations (for example, “softening up” a detainee). For purposes of interrogation, military working dogs will not be used.

5-60. MPs may support interrogators as requested for detainee custody, control, escort, and/or additional security (for example, for combative detainees). When interrogators promise an incentive to a detainee, the interrogators must coordinate with the MPs to ensure that the detainee receives the incentive and is allowed to retain it. MPs may provide incentives in support of interrogation operations under the following conditions:

- Using incentives is coordinated with and approved by the MP facility commander.
- Providing and withdrawing incentives does not affect the baseline standards of humane treatment. This means that MPs can provide incentives such as special food items. However, when the incentive is withdrawn, the MPs still must provide the normal rations.
- Using incentives does not violate detainee custody and control or facility security. This means that if a HUMINT collector requests MPs to provide an incentive (for instance, specialty food) but the detainee has been spitting on the guards, then MPs would not provide the incentive because it might reinforce inappropriate behavior.

5-61. MPs exercise the overall responsibility for the safety of detainees, even in those cases in which detainees are in the temporary custody of HUMINT collectors or other agency personnel for the purpose of interrogation. HUMINT collectors should arrange with the MP supervisor to debrief MP guards. Guards who observe and interact with detainees can report the detainees’ disposition, activities, mood, and other observable characteristics.

5-62. HUMINT collectors conduct interrogations for intelligence information. They normally work within the confines of the detainee detention facility, but have no involvement in the mission of the security of detainees. MPs follow a strict protocol concerning access to detainees. Accompanied and unaccompanied access to detainees must be coordinated and approved in advance by the MP commander responsible for the detainees or that commander’s designated representative.

5-63. When HUMINT collectors coordinate for a detainee interrogation in an internment facility, the MPs escort the detainee to the interrogation site, which is collocated with, or located within the internment facility. MPs verify that the HUMINT collector is authorized access to the detainee. Depending on security concerns, the HUMINT collector may request that the MP remain, or he may request the MP depart until the detainee needs to be returned to the living area. If the MP remains, his functions are to maintain the security, accountability, and safety of the detainee and the safety of the interrogator, interpreter, and others in the interrogation site. The MP will perform no role in the interrogation. When conducting interrogations in a holding area such as a detainee collection point (DCP), MPs may not be available to provide security for interrogation operations. In that case, the

HUMINT collector will need to arrange for security from the unit that has established the holding area.

5-64. If the MP departs the immediate area where the detainee is being questioned (for example, asked to wait outside the interrogation room), the HUMINT collector will assume custody and responsibility for the detainee by signing for the detainee, noting the detainee's physical condition.

5-65. SOPs should be written to comply with a requirement that interrogation operations will always be under observation, whether conducted in fixed sites, holding areas, or in the field. Physical setup and logistical availability will dictate whether observation is conducted directly, from a concealed location, or by video monitoring. HUMINT collectors should never be alone with a detainee without being under observation.

5-66. Once a HUMINT collector has assumed custody of a detainee, he will not turn the detainee over to anyone other than an MP. Specifically, he will not allow another government agency to assume custody from him. The HUMINT collector will instead return the detainee to the custody of the MP, and the agency seeking custody of the detainee will then be required to do so from the MP. Likewise, HUMINT collectors will not assume custody of a detainee directly from another government agency, but will require them to return the detainee directly to the custody of the MP.

LEGAL, REGULATORY, AND POLICY PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

5-67. The GPW (Appendix A, Section I), the GC (Appendix A, Section III), and the UCMJ are relevant documents pertaining to interrogations of detainees.

5-68. The approaches, psychological techniques, and other principles presented in this manual must be conducted in accordance with applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E, "The Department of Defense Detainee Program"; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs. US policy is to treat all detainees and conduct all interrogations, wherever they may occur, in a manner consistent with this commitment. Authority for conducting interrogations of personnel detained by military forces rests primarily upon the traditional concept that the commander may use all available resources and lawful means to accomplish the mission and to protect and secure the unit.

“Prisoners of war do not belong to the power for which they have fought; they are all under the safeguard of honor and generosity of the nation that has disarmed them.”

—Napoleon, *The Military Maxims of Napoleon 1927, ed. Burnod*

POINT OF CAPTURE THROUGH EVACUATION	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>MP Functions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maneuver and Mobility Support Operations • Area Security • Internment and Resettlement Operations • Law and Order Operations • Police Intelligence Operations • Ensure detainee abuse is avoided and reported 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HUMINT Functions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen and question detainees at TCPs and checkpoints • Question contacts, local civilians, refugees, and EPWs • Conduct liaison with military and civilian agencies • Report information obtained • Ensure detainee abuse is avoided and reported • Support DOCEX
DETENTION FACILITY	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>MP Functions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detain and guard EPWs, civilian internees, and other detainees • Conduct reception and processing • Coordinate Classes I, II, and VIII supplies • Coordinate NGOs, PVOs, and interagency visits • Ensure detainee abuse is avoided and reported • Transport detainees within the detention facility to interrogation area • Maintain security during interrogation operations 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HUMINT Functions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debrief guards • Screen detainees and EPWs for PIR and IR • Provide linguist support when possible • Observe detainees under MP control • Ensure detainee abuse is avoided and reported • Conduct interrogations • Report information obtained • Cross-cue other intelligence disciplines (as needed) • Support DOCEX

Figure 5-1. MP vs HUMINT Responsibilities.

5-69. The Geneva Conventions establish specific standards for humane care and treatment of enemy personnel captured, retained, or detained by US military forces and its allies. All persons who have knowledge of suspected or alleged violations of the Geneva Conventions are obligated by regulation to report such matters through command channels or to designated individuals, such as the SJA or IG. For example, HUMINT collectors who are working with others must ensure that no incidents of detainee abuse occur, whether committed by a fellow HUMINT collector, an interpreter, HN or coalition personnel, MP, representative of another government agency, or anyone else.

5-70. Failure to report a suspected or alleged violation of the law of war may subject the service member to disciplinary actions. Violations of the Geneva Conventions committed by US personnel may constitute violations of the UCMJ. The commander is responsible for ensuring that the forces under his command comply with the Geneva Conventions. If violations occur in the conduct of warfare, the commander bears primary responsibility for investigating and taking appropriate action with respect to the violators.

5-71. Every soldier has the duty to report serious incidents, whether observed or suspected, in accordance with AR 190-40. Such incidents are reported to the chain of command. If the chain of command itself is

implicated, the soldier can report the incident to the SJA, IG, chaplain, or provost marshal.

5-72. There are reasons for reporting serious incidents beyond those related to legal requirements. For instance, the publishing of enemy war crimes can be used to influence public opinion against the enemy. Also, reporting war crimes of other countries provides important information that may become relevant, since we would not be able to transfer detainees to any power that we could not rely on to treat them appropriately under the law of war, including the Geneva Conventions.

5-73. Several articles of the GPW apply to HUMINT collectors and interrogation operations. Excerpts from some of the most relevant articles of the Geneva Conventions are listed below. Although the following excerpts are specific to EPWs, service members must treat all detainees captured during armed conflict consistent with the provisions of the GPW unless a determination to the contrary is made. Moreover, US policy requires that US forces apply the principles of the Geneva Conventions, during military operations. (See Appendix A.)

- Article 5 - Should any doubt arise as to whether persons having committed a belligerent act and having fallen into the hands of the enemy, belong to any of the categories enumerated in Article 4, such persons shall enjoy the protection of the present Convention until such time as their status has been determined by a competent tribunal.
- Article 13 - PWs must at all times be treated humanely. Any unlawful act or omission by the Detaining Power causing death or seriously endangering the health of a PW in its custody is prohibited. Likewise, PWs must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity.
- Article 14 - PWs are entitled, in all circumstances, to respect for their persons and honor. Women shall be treated with all regard due to their sex, and shall in all cases benefit by treatment as favorable as that granted to men.
- Article 15 - The Power detaining PWs shall be bound to provide, free of charge, for their maintenance and medical attention required by their state of health.
- Article 17 - This article covers several requirements with direct impact on interrogation.

Every PW, when questioned on the subject, is bound to give only his surname, first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information. If he willfully infringes this rule, he may render himself liable to a restriction of the privileges (emphasis added) accorded to his rank or status.

For example, this does not mean if a prisoner fails to give this information he loses status as a prisoner, only special privileges. An example might be an officer who fails to identify himself as such. An officer cannot be compelled to work (Article 49). An officer who fails to identify himself as such could lose this privilege.

The questioning of PWs shall be carried out in a language they understand.

No physical or mental torture or any other form of coercion may be inflicted on EPWs to secure from them information of any kind whatever. PWs who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

- Article 18 - All effects and articles of personal use, except arms, horses, military equipment and documents, shall remain in the possession of PWs, likewise their metal helmets and protective masks and like articles issued for personal protection. Effects and articles used for their clothing or feeding shall also remain in their possession, even if such effects and articles belong to their regulation military equipment.

Badges of rank and nationality, decorations and articles having above all a personal or sentimental value may not be taken from PWs.

Sums of money carried by PWs may not be taken away from them except by order of an officer, and after the amount and particulars of the owner have been recorded in a special register and an itemized receipt has been given, legibly inscribed with the name, rank, and unit of the person issuing said receipt. (Note: Unit SOP should require initial impounding of all sums of money from detainees, properly documented and accounted for, in order to prevent detainees from using money to buy influence of any kind, or participate in black market or other improper activity.)

- Article 19 - PWs shall be evacuated, as soon as possible after their capture, to camps situated in an area far enough from the combat zone for them to be out of danger. Only those PWs, who, owing to wounds and sickness, would run greater risks by being evacuated than by remaining where they are, may be temporarily kept back in a danger zone.
- Article 33 - Medical personnel and chaplains, while retained by the Detaining Power with a view to assisting PWs, shall not be considered as PWs. They shall, however, receive as a minimum, the benefits and protection of the Geneva Convention. They shall continue to exercise their medical and spiritual functions for the benefits of PWs.

5-74. All captured or detained personnel, regardless of status, shall be treated humanely, and in accordance with the Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 and DOD Directive 2310.1E, "Department of Defense Detainee Program," and no person in the custody or under the control of DOD, regardless of nationality or physical location, shall be subject to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, in accordance with and as defined in US law. All intelligence interrogations, debriefings, or tactical questioning to gain intelligence from captured or detained personnel shall be conducted in accordance with applicable law and policy. Applicable law and policy include US law; the law of war; relevant international law; relevant directives including DOD Directive 3115.09, "DOD Intelligence Interrogations, Detainee Debriefings, and Tactical Questioning"; DOD Directive 2310.1E,

“The Department of Defense Detainee Program”; DOD instructions; and military execute orders including FRAGOs. Use of torture is not only illegal but also it is a poor technique that yields unreliable results, may damage subsequent collection efforts, and can induce the source to say what he thinks the HUMINT collector wants to hear. Use of torture can also have many possible negative consequences at national and international levels.

Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment Prohibited

All prisoners and detainees, regardless of status, will be treated humanely. Cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment is prohibited. The Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 defines “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment” as the cruel unusual, and inhumane treatment or punishment prohibited by the Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. This definition refers to an extensive body of law developed by the courts of the United States to determine when, under various circumstances, treatment of individuals would be inconsistent with American constitutional standards related to concepts of dignity, civilization, humanity, decency and fundamental fairness. All DOD procedures for treatment of prisoners and detainees have been reviewed and are consistent with these standards, as well as our obligations under international law as interpreted by the United States.¹

Questions about applications not resolved in the field by reference to DOD publications, must be forwarded to higher headquarters for legal review and specific approval by the appropriate authority before application.

The following actions will not be approved and cannot be condoned in any circumstances: forcing an individual to perform or simulate sexual acts or to pose in a sexual manner; exposing an individual to outrageously lewd and sexually provocative behavior; intentionally damaging or destroying an individual’s religious articles.

¹ Nothing in this enclosure should be understood to affect the U.S. obligations under the law of war.

5-75. If used in conjunction with intelligence interrogations, prohibited actions include, but are not limited to—

- Forcing the detainee to be naked, perform sexual acts, or pose in a sexual manner.
- Placing hoods or sacks over the head of a detainee; using duct tape over the eyes.
- Applying beatings, electric shock, burns, or other forms of physical pain.
- “Waterboarding.”
- Using military working dogs.
- Inducing hypothermia or heat injury.
- Conducting mock executions.
- Depriving the detainee of necessary food, water, or medical care.

5-76. While using legitimate interrogation techniques, certain applications of approaches and techniques may approach the line between permissible actions and prohibited actions. It may often be difficult to determine where

permissible actions end and prohibited actions begin. In attempting to determine if a contemplated approach or technique should be considered prohibited, and therefore should not be included in an interrogation plan, consider these two tests before submitting the plan for approval:

- If the proposed approach technique were used by the enemy against one of your fellow soldiers, would you believe the soldier had been abused?
- Could your conduct in carrying out the proposed technique violate a law or regulation? Keep in mind that even if you personally would not consider your actions to constitute abuse, the law may be more restrictive.

5-77. If you answer yes to either of these tests, the contemplated action should not be conducted. If the HUMINT collector has any doubt that an interrogation approach contained in an approved interrogation plan is consistent with applicable law, or if he believes that he is being told to use an illegal technique, the HUMINT collector should seek immediate guidance from the chain of command and consult with the SJA to obtain a legal review of the proposed approach or technique. (See paras 5-80 and 5-81 for information on responding to illegal orders.) If the HUMINT collector believes that an interrogation approach or technique is unlawful during the interrogation of a detainee, the HUMINT collector must stop the interrogation immediately and contact the chain of command for additional guidance.

CAUTION: Although no single comprehensive source defines impermissible coercion, certain acts are clearly prohibited. Certain prohibited physical coercion may be obvious, such as physically abusing the subject of the screening or interrogation. Other forms of impermissible coercion may be more subtle, and may include threats to turn the individual over to others to be abused; subjecting the individual to impermissible humiliating or degrading treatment; implying harm to the individual or his property. Other prohibited actions include implying a deprivation of applicable protections guaranteed by law because of a failure to cooperate; threatening to separate parents from their children; or forcing a protected person to guide US forces in a dangerous area. Where there is doubt, you should consult your supervisor or servicing judge advocate.

5-78. Security internees are detainees who are not combatants but who pose a security threat, may be under investigation, or who pose a threat to US forces if released. HUMINT collectors are required to treat all detainees humanely. EPWs are entitled to additional protections guaranteed by the GPW that security internees may not be eligible for. For example, allowing a security internee to communicate with a family member (a right that an EPW has under the Geneva Conventions) could allow him to pass information that would compromise a sensitive investigation and endanger the lives of soldiers and civilians. HUMINT collectors should consult with their SJA for clarification of detainees' status and rights.

5-79. HUMINT collectors are employed below brigade level when the combat situation requires limited tactical interrogation at battalion or lower.

HUMINT collectors should also provide training in the area of tactical questioning to designated S2 personnel. The potential for abuse of the detainee is greatest at initial capture and tactical questioning phase. With the excitement and stress of the battlefield, unskilled personnel may exercise poor judgment or be careless and thus resort to illegal techniques to elicit critical information. Personnel who are not trained HUMINT collectors will not attempt to use approach techniques. Instructions must stress the importance of the proper treatment of detainees. Emphasize that in addition to legal requirements, the abuse of a detainee at the initial stage of contact often renders future interrogation futile. All treatment of detainees must be consistent with the Geneva Conventions. (See ST 2-91.6 for further information on tactical questioning.)

5-80. Orders given to treat detainees in any way that violate the Law of War, including the Geneva Conventions, or that result in detainees being treated in any prohibited manner are unlawful. Every soldier must know how to respond to orders that he perceives to be unlawful. If a soldier receives an order that he knows to be unlawful, or that a person of ordinary sense and understanding would know to be unlawful, or if the order is not clear enough to determine if it is legal or not, he should follow the steps set out below (preferably in the order listed):

- Ask for clarification.
- State that the order is illegal if he knows that it is.
- Use moral arguments against the order.
- State the intent to report the act.
- Ask the senior interrogator to stop the act.
- Report the incident or order if the order is not withdrawn or the act in question is committed.
- If there appears to be no other recourse, refuse to obey the unlawful order.

NOTE: If the order is a lawful order, it should be obeyed. Failure to obey a lawful order is an offense under the UCMJ.

5-81. None of the above actions should be taken in the presence of any detainee. Witnessing actions taken to determine the legality of an order may lead to increased resistance of the detainee and could lead to increased resistance throughout the detainee population if they believe they are being treated unlawfully.

5-82. Illegal orders or incidents must be reported to the chain of command. However, if the chain of command itself is implicated, report the incident or order to the SJA, IG, chaplain, or provost marshal.

OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

EPW Evacuation System

5-83. The MPs are responsible for evacuating detainees, civilian internees, and other detainees, as stipulated in AR 190-8. HUMINT collection assets must be placed to take advantage of the evacuation system the MPs will put into place. The evacuation of detainees and civilian internees normally is a slow and cumbersome process that can severely tax a maneuver unit's resources. Appendix D explains the handling of detainees in detail, including the 5Ss—Search, Silence, Safeguard, Segregate, and Speed to the Rear. The 5Ss are authorized with respect to handling detainees for the purposes of movement of detainees and security. The 5Ss are not authorized for use as interrogation approach techniques.

5-84. The initial evacuation of detainees and civilian internees is the responsibility of the capturing unit. That unit is normally responsible for moving the detainees and civilian internees from the point of capture to the nearest DCP. Under MP doctrine, the MPs are responsible for the detention, security, processing, safety, well-being, accountability, and humane treatment of detainees and civilian internees.

5-85. Normally the MPs assume responsibility for the further evacuation of the detainees and civilian internees; however, under certain circumstances, other units could be charged with this task. The detainees are normally evacuated from a DCP to a short-term collection facility and then finally to a theater internment facility. Once the theater internment facility (joint) is established, dependent on METT-TC factors, the internment facility escort guard units may go forward as far as the initial collection points and escort detainees and civilian internees to a short-term collection facility or straight to a theater internment facility.

5-86. Senior MP commanders coordinate and synchronize transportation and security requirements with MP divisional and BCT leaders. It may take 8 hours for a detainee to reach the DCP; 8 to 16 hours more to reach a short-term collection facility; and 24 additional hours to reach the theater internment facility. Mandatory timelines will be determined in command policy guidance. Critical during this process is that MPs work closely with MI, SJA, and interagency personnel to determine the proper status of individuals detained. Determining whether an individual is an EPW, a criminal insurgent, or in another status is crucial to facilitate the release or transportation, holding, and security requirements. This determination will be used when the individual's biometric data is taken and entered into the Biometric Automated Toolset (BAT).

5-87. The HUMINT collection assets need to be positioned to maximize their collection potential and take advantage of the time available during evacuation. The rapidity of operations and the need to facilitate the commander's situational understanding—coupled with the technological innovations that link the HUMINT collector to databases, analysts, and technical support from anywhere on the battlefield—require placing the HCTs forward into brigade and even maneuver battalion areas to provide

immediate access to EPWs/detainees. EPWs/detainees are normally interrogated for tactical information in the maneuver battalion trains areas and then questioned in detail at the theater JIDC.

Security

5-88. When dealing with detainees, the HUMINT collector faces two security considerations: his own physical security and information security. Particularly when operating in support of tactical operations, the HUMINT collector is in close contact with enemy soldiers who could attempt to escape and may attack the HUMINT collector in doing so. Detainees during a stability and reconstruction operation are often people committed to a cause who find themselves in desperate circumstances. Although the detainees are normally under guard, the HUMINT collector must always be alert to any physical threat posed by these individuals. He must also ensure that his own actions do not provide the detainee with the means with which to harm the collector or anyone else.

5-89. The HUMINT collector should also be aware that EPWs and other detainees may attempt to elicit information. Since HUMINT collectors, by virtue of their position, may possess a great deal of classified information, they must be careful not to reveal it unwittingly in the process of questioning a detainee.

PROHIBITION AGAINST USE OF FORCE

Acts of violence or intimidation, including physical or mental torture, or exposure to inhumane treatment as a means of or aid to interrogation are expressly prohibited. Acts in violation of these prohibitions may be a violation of US law and regulation and the law of war, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and may be criminal acts punishable under the UCMJ and other US law. Moreover, information obtained by the use of these prohibited means is of questionable value. If there is doubt as to the legality of a proposed form of interrogation, the advice of the SJA must be sought before using the method in question.

Limitations on the use of methods identified herein as expressly prohibited should not be confused with psychological ploys, verbal trickery, or other nonviolent or non-coercive subterfuge used by the trained HUMINT collector in the successful interrogation of hesitant or uncooperative sources. Use of torture by US personnel would bring discredit upon the US and its armed forces while undermining domestic and international support for the war effort. It also could place US and allied personnel in enemy hands at a greater risk of abuse by their captors. Conversely, knowing the enemy has abused US and allied POWs does not justify using methods of interrogation specifically prohibited by law, treaty, agreement, and policy. In conducting intelligence interrogations, the J2/G2/S2 has primary staff responsibility to ensure that these activities are performed in accordance with these laws and regulations. **[*The commander bears the responsibility to ensure that these activities are performed in accordance with applicable law, regulations, and policy. The unit must have an internal SOP for execution of the interrogation mission.]**

The psychological techniques and principles in this manual should neither be confused with, nor construed to be synonymous with, unauthorized techniques such as brainwashing, physical or mental torture, including drugs that may induce lasting or permanent mental alteration or damage. Physical or mental torture and coercion revolve around eliminating the source's free will, and are expressly prohibited by GWS, Article 13; GPW, Articles 13 and 17; and GC, Articles 31 and 32.

Torture is an act committed by a person under the color of law specifically intended to inflict severe physical or mental pain and suffering (other than pain or suffering incidental to lawful sanctions) upon another person within his custody or physical control. (Extracted from Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 2340A).

*Emphasis added for use in this manual.

Capture Rates

5-90. Anticipating not only overall capture rates but also capture rates linked to specific operations is vital to the correct placement of HUMINT collectors supporting interrogation operations. Defensive and stability and reconstructions operations normally provide a small but steady flow of detainees while successful offensive operations can overwhelm HCTs. To be successful, HUMINT collection support to tactical operations must be carefully planned and prioritized. Available HUMINT collection assets must be balanced against the operations objective, enemy situation estimate, and projected EPW capture rates. The unit S2 is responsible for projecting capture rates.

Interrogating Wounded and Injured Detainees

5-91. Commanders are responsible to ensure that detainees receive adequate health care. Decisions regarding appropriate medical treatment of detainees and the sequence and timing of that treatment are the province of medical personnel. Detainees will be checked periodically in accordance with

command health care directives, guidance, and SOPs, applicable to all detainees to ensure they are fit for interrogations. Detainees determined by medical personnel to be medically unfit to undergo interrogation will not be interrogated. Health care personnel will be on call should a medical emergency arise during interrogation. Health care personnel will report detainees' conditions, as appropriate, to the commander. Health care providers shall not be placed in a position to advise on the application or duration of interrogation approach techniques.

5-92. Wounded and otherwise injured detainees can be a valuable source of information. For evacuation purposes, medical personnel may classify detainees as walking wounded or sick or as non-walking wounded or sick. Walking wounded detainees are evacuated through normal evacuation channels. Non-walking wounded are delivered to the nearest medical aid station and evacuated through medical channels.

5-93. HUMINT collectors may interrogate a wounded or injured detainee provided that they obtain permission from a competent medical authority and that the questioning will not delay or hinder medical treatment. Questioning will not delay the administration of medication to reduce pain or the evacuation of the detainee to where they may receive medical treatment, nor will interrogation be allowed if it would cause a worsening of the condition of the detainee. In most cases, this simply requires the HUMINT collector to ask the doctor, medic, or other medical personnel if it is all right to talk to the detainee.

5-94. With the doctor's permission, the HUMINT collector may talk to the detainee before, after, or during medical treatment. The HUMINT collector cannot at any time represent himself as being a doctor or any other type of medical personnel. Nor can he state, imply, or otherwise give the impression that any type of medical treatment is conditional on the detainee's cooperation in answering questions.

TYPES OF INTERROGATION OPERATIONS

5-95. There are two general categories of interrogation operations: **field interrogation operations** and **interrogation facility operations**.

FIELD INTERROGATION OPERATIONS

5-96. Field interrogation operations constitute the vast majority of interrogation operations at echelons corps and below. Field interrogations include all interrogation operations not conducted at a fixed facility. Current doctrine emphasizes the placement of HCTs forward with maneuver units to provide immediate interrogation support while the information is fresh and the detainee may still be susceptible to approaches, due to the shock of capture. The rationale for this method of employment is twofold:

- First, the pace of the modern battlefield no longer allows the luxury of waiting for a detainee to reach a collection point prior to interrogation. Commanders need more timely information, including HUMINT. Also, automated tools and improved communications now permit rapid transmittal of information from forward-deployed HCTs.

- Second, current MP doctrine has the theater level EPW escort companies picking up detainees as far forward as the division forward collection points and bypassing the intervening collection points.

5-97. An added benefit of placing the HCTs with maneuver units is that it allows them to conduct other HUMINT collection activities, such as the debriefing of local civilians and refugees concurrently with interrogation operations. HCTs are allocated to maneuver units based on—

- The relative importance of that subordinate element's operations to the unit's overall scheme of maneuver.
- The potential for that subordinate element to capture detainees, documents, and materiel or encounter civilians on the battlefield.
- The criticality of information obtained from those sources to the success of the parent unit's overall OPLANs.

5-98. As the mission and situation change, the HCTs are redistributed. As MI assets, they should never be kept in reserve.

5-99. During offensive and defensive operations, HCTs normally operate with maneuver brigades and battalions. HUMINT collectors with battalions or brigades should be equipped with vehicles and communications systems that are compatible with the systems organic to the supported unit. HUMINT collectors with brigades and battalions receive their collection priorities from the S2 of the supported unit. In stability and reconstruction operations, the HCTs normally operate in the AOs of battalion and brigade TFs.

INTERROGATION FACILITY OPERATIONS

5-100. Joint interrogation operations are operations conducted at higher echelons, usually at, and in coordination with, EPW and detainee internment facilities. The Joint Forces Commander (JFC) normally tasks the Army component commander to establish, secure, and maintain the EPW internment facility system. The corps may have the mission of establishing an interrogation facility when it is acting as the Army Forces (ARFOR) or Land Component Command (LCC) element.

5-101. An echelon above corps (EAC) MP brigade normally operates the theater internment facility. The subordinate JFC with a J2 staff lead establishes a Joint Interrogation and Debriefing Center as an activity within the theater internment facility. The MI Brigade Commander or other named SIO is normally designated as the JIDC commander. Army interrogation operations are normally carried out in an area of the MP-operated internment facility set aside for that use.

5-102. The JIDC is normally administratively and operationally self-sufficient. A JIDC will function as part of an overall detainee command and control structure as outlined in FM 3-19.40 and/or by policy. Continuous coordination between the JIDC commander and internment facility commander is essential. The JIDC will—

- Normally consist of facility headquarters, operations, analysis, editorial, interrogation, screening, and DOCEX elements.

- Collocate with the theater detainee internment facility.
- Organizationally structure itself to meet METT-TC requirements within the theater.
- Include HUMINT collectors, CI personnel, technical experts, personnel for CEDs and DOCEX, and intelligence analysts, as applicable, from the Army, Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, and other government agencies.
- Maintain the capability to deploy HCTs forward, as needed, to conduct interrogations or debriefings of sources of interest who cannot be readily evacuated to the JIDC.
- Often establish a combined interrogation facility with allied HUMINT collector or interrogator augmentation if operating as part of a multinational operation.
- Receive collection guidance from the C/J/G2X and send its intelligence reports to the C/J/G2X and to the supported C/J/G/S2.

5-103. The exact size and organizational structure of these elements will vary dependent on METT-TC.

Headquarters Element

5-104. The activity headquarters provides all command, administrative, logistic, and maintenance support to the JIDC. It coordinates with—

- Higher headquarters for personnel, intelligence, and operational and logistical support prior to and after deployment.
- Theater J2 for reporting procedures, operational situation updates, theater and national level intelligence requirements, and collection priorities.
- Provost marshal for location of theater detainee internment facilities and for procedures to be followed by HUMINT collectors and MPs for the processing, interrogating, and internment of EPWs.
- Commanders of theater medical support units and internment facility for procedures to treat, and clear for questioning, wounded EPWs.
- Commanders of supporting CI and TECHINT assets to establish support requirements and procedures.
- The servicing SJA.
- Magistrate for Article 78 issues.
- Commanders of Air Force, Marine, Navy, and national level organizations to arrange administrative and logistic interoperability.

Operations Element

5-105. The operations element controls the daily activities within the JIDC. The JIDC operations element—

- Ensures that work areas are available for all JIDC elements.
- Establishes and maintains JIDC functional files, logs, and journals.
- Makes detainee files available to detainee release boards to assist the board members in their determinations.
- Establishes interrogation priorities.

- Disseminates incoming and outgoing distribution.
- Conducts coordination with local officials, adjacent and subordinate intelligence activities, CI, MP, PSYOP, the Joint Captured Materiel Exploitation Center (JCMEC), Plans and Policy Directorate (J5), and provost marshal.
- Conducts coordination with holding area officer in charge (OIC) for screening site, medical support, access, movement, and evacuation procedures for detainees.
- Conducts operations briefings when required.
- Supervises all JIDC operations and establishes SOPs.
- Supervises all intelligence collection activities within the JIDC.
- Ensures observers are present when OGAs use the JIDC's interrogation rooms.

Analytical Element

5-106. The analytical element normally is directly subordinate to the operations element. The JIDC analytical element ensures that collection requirements are current and validated. It reviews reports to ensure that the information reported is in response to validated collection requirements. In addition, they ensure an up-to-date common operational picture (COP) by maintaining digital mapping of the current tactical situation and with OB updates to help HUMINT collectors maintain their situational awareness. At locations where digital mapping is not possible, paper situation maps (SITMAPs) are maintained. This element also--

- Obtains, updates, and maintains the database.
- Works with interrogators to provide collection focus for interrogations.
- Establishes and maintains OB workbooks and files including data generated by intelligence information which has not been verified.
- Maintains digital or paper SITMAPs, as available, displaying enemy and friendly situations.
- Catalogs, cross-references, and disseminates collection requirements to JIDC collection elements.
- Reviews interrogation reports for inclusion into the database.
- Conducts situation briefings when required.
- Conducts intelligence reach with the J2 analytical cell and other analytical elements, such as INSCOM Information Dominance Center, for relevant information and analysis.

Editorial Element

5-107. The editorial element is normally directly subordinate to the operations element. It reviews all outgoing reports for format, content, and completeness.

DOCEX Element

5-108. At a minimum, the JIDC will contain a small DOCEX element to translate, screen, and extract information from and report on information of

intelligence interest from source-associated documents. The theater joint document exploitation facility (JDEF) may be collocated with the JIDC. In this instance, the JDEF will translate, screen, categorize, and exploit all types of CEDs.

Screening Element

5-109. The JIDC normally has a separate screening element to receive and screen all incoming detainees and their personal effects. The screening element will review previous screening reports, which should have been sent along with the detainees; recommend priorities for interrogation; identify individuals of interest to other agencies; and may conduct limited interrogations for PIR information. The exact size of the element will vary based on detainee capture rates and detainee flow. Interrogation elements should use their most experienced interrogators as screeners in order to quickly and effectively select the detainees for interrogation who are most likely to possess useful information.

Interrogation Element

5-110. The interrogation element assigns HUMINT collectors to specific detainees, uses interrogation and other HUMINT collection methods to obtain information in response to intelligence requirements, and produces intelligence reports (IIRs and SALUTE reports) as well as source-related operational reports. The interrogation element may also debrief returning US POWs and other personnel as deemed relevant.

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PART THREE

The HUMINT Collection Process

Part Three discusses the logical progression of phases involved in all HUMINT collection. There are five phases and the related task of screening that are critical to HUMINT collection. This remains consistent with previous doctrine as captured in the interrogation process but adds screening as a phase and combines approach and termination. The five phases are screening, planning and preparation, approach and termination strategies, questioning, and reporting.

Chapter 6

Screening

6-1. Available human sources and documents almost always exceed the qualified HUMINT collection assets and resources that can be applied against them. Screening facilitates the efficient application of these limited assets and resources to maximize the collection of relevant information.

HUMAN SOURCE SCREENING

6-2. As it applies to HUMINT operations, screening is the process of evaluating and selecting human sources and documents for the prioritized collection of information based on the collection requirements and mission of the unit conducting the screening or its higher headquarters. Screening categorizes and prioritizes sources based on the probability of a particular source having priority information and the level of cooperation of the source. Screening is also used to determine if a source matches certain criteria that indicate that the source should be referred to another agency. Screening is conducted at all echelons of command and in all operational environments. There are two general categories of screening: human source screening and document screening. Human source screening will be explained in depth in this chapter. Document screening is explained in Appendix I.

6-3. The resources (time and personnel) allocated to screening must be balanced against those required for interrogations, debriefings, and other collection methodologies. Although screening is not in itself an information collection technique, it is vital to the rapid collection of information. Through screening, the effectiveness of limited collection assets can be maximized by targeting those assets against the sources with the highest potential of providing key information. Screening requires experienced individuals with

maturity and judgment who are totally knowledgeable of the collection requirements and able to make well-reasoned decisions based on limited information. Collection (interrogation, debriefing, and elicitation) can be integrated into screening activities; however, it slows the screening process and decreases the number of potential sources that can be screened.

6-4. Human source screening is the evaluation of an individual or a group of individuals to determine their potential to answer collection requirements or to identify individuals who match a predetermined source profile. The purpose of screening is to—

- Identify those select individuals among the target audience who have information of potential value and who are willing or can be persuaded to cooperate.
- Identify individuals who match certain criteria that indicate them as being potential subjects for source operations or matching the profile for collection by special interest groups such as TECHINT or CI.

6-5. Screening requires the development of criteria that are indicators of potential information. These might include rank, position, gender, ethnic group, appearance, and location.

6-6. Screening is an integral part to all HUMINT collection operations. While questioning an individual source, a HUMINT collector may switch between screening (finding out general source areas of knowledge) to interrogation, debriefing, or elicitation (finding out detailed information about a specific topic). In operations, such as EPW or refugee operations that involve large numbers of potential sources, screening will normally be conducted as a separate but collocated operation as part of the overall interrogation or debriefing effort. The high number of potential sources being dealt with in most human source screening operations requires a systematic approach be developed and utilized to make the most effective use of the personnel and resources being allocated to the source screening operation.

SCREENING OPERATIONS

6-7. Like all intelligence operations, human source screening operations are focused on certain targets. Although the exact target population group will depend on the requirements of the theater of operations, the target focus of source screening operations is best described as the permanent and transitory population in the AO. This definition includes local indigenous populations, refugees, and travelers in the area, and detainees (including EPWs). Specifically excluded from this definition are members of the HN forces (military and paramilitary), members of allied forces, and members of HN government agencies who are available to US forces through liaison operations. Other personnel not indigenous to the AO (such as legitimate NGOs, humanitarian organizations, UN personnel) are available to US forces for voluntary debriefing and should be excluded from screening operations.

6-8. Screening operations may be conducted in a variety of situations and are dependent on the operational situation and the population. Although every source screening operation has the same basic purpose, each can be directed against different segments of the population in different locations throughout

the AO. In order to accommodate the differences in the screening audience and location, different types of source screening operations are employed.

- **Tactical Screening.** Tactical screening is conducted in support of combat or contingency operations. It can include the screening of EPWs or detainees at the point of capture, the screening of refugees, or the screening of local civilians in cordon and search. At the tactical level, there is no time for elaborate approach techniques so the degree of cooperation becomes a prime concern. Tactical area screening is characterized by rapidly changing requirements, the need to evacuate noncombatants and detainees to a secure area, and the need to collect priority tactical information while operations are in progress. Although the most lucrative type of source is often the detainee, all available sources should be screened for priority tactical information. In tactical screening, the HUMINT collector normally accompanies the maneuver force (OPCON or DS). If the HUMINT collector establishes that the source has information of value during screening, he immediately questions the source. Information collected is passed to the maneuver commander, normally via SALUTE reports. The HUMINT collector may recommend to the commander that individual sources be further detained for additional questioning. Screening must be done accurately in order that a commander can make a decision to detain or release possibly hostile personnel, based on the recommendation of a HUMINT collector.
- **Checkpoint Screening.** Checkpoints are often established to screen the local populations as they transit through and within the AO or to screen large numbers of individuals such as refugees or DPs as they enter the AO. Screening checkpoints can be static or mobile. HUMINT collectors must pay particular attention to refugees leaving the area ahead of friendly forces (AO or AOI). It is likely that refugees can provide information of tactical value more quickly and easily than detainees. Refugees know the area and may be able to identify for the collector anything that is out of the ordinary, such as insurgent or terrorist activities.
- **Local Population Screening.** This refers to the screening of the local population within their own neighborhoods. When HUMINT collectors move into a new area, they must observe the local population and determine who may be able and willing to provide the information they have been tasked to collect. Once this determination is made, the collectors must engage those individuals in conversation to assess their level of knowledge.
- **Collection Facility Screening.** Screening is conducted as a normal part of HUMINT collection operations at collection facilities such as theater interrogation and debriefing facilities and refugee camps. Screening is coordinated with the unit, normally an MP unit that is responsible for the operation of the facility.
- **Local Employee Screening.** CI personnel periodically screen local employees to determine possible security risks. Concurrently, local employee screening may identify sources who can provide information to answer the CCIRs. Close coordination between HUMINT and CI collection assets is a must in local employee screening.

- Variations and Combinations. All types of screening can be adapted to meet specific circumstances slightly different from those for which they were designed. Additionally, it is possible to use more than one type of screening in an operation if the specific circumstances require it.

6-9. Screening of refugees, EPWs, and other detainees normally occurs at two locations: initially at the point where friendly forces first encounter them and again when they arrive at the theater and other holding areas or refugee camps. The capturing or detaining forces should enforce segregation of EPWs from refugees and other detained civilians; they should be screened in separate operations, one screening for EPWs and one for refugees and other detained civilians. Depending on METT-TC factors, segregation should be conducted as follows:

- Refugees: Refugees, even if of the same nationality as the enemy, are not treated as enemies exclusively based on their nationality and are not automatically subject to control measures. If refugees are encountered on the battlefield, they are segregated from EPWs and screened separately. They are generally not detained further unless some additional reason requires their detention. At a refugee camp, screening will be done in coordination with the NGO operating the refugee camp. If there is a reason to detain refugees for further questioning for intelligence purposes, or because they pose a security threat, they will then be treated as a detainee. Under all circumstances, refugees will be treated humanely. If they are transported to an internment facility, they will be in-processed by MPs and their Geneva Conventions status will be determined. Their status under the Geneva Conventions will afford them certain privileges.
- EPWs: Officers are segregated from enlisted. The enlisted are divided into NCOs and lower enlisted. Males are segregated from females. This segregation facilitates rapid screening for EPWs who may have information to answer PIRs and IRs as well as prohibits officers from influencing enlisted personnel to resist questioning.
- Other Detainees: Civilians should be screened separately from EPWs. As with refugees, if there is a reason to detain civilians for further questioning for intelligence purposes, or because they pose a security threat, they will then be treated as a detainee. Whether or not civilian detainees are released or detained further, screeners should ensure that the civilian detainees are treated humanely. If the civilian detainees are transported to an internment facility, they will be in-processed by MPs and their Geneva Conventions status will be determined. Once detainees are in-processed into an internment facility, they are then considered to be civilian internees and their status as such will afford them certain privileges under the Geneva Conventions.

SCREENING AT FORWARD LOCATIONS

6-10. The initial screening and subsequent questioning should be accomplished as far forward as is operationally expedient. If a HUMINT collector is not available, the unit S2 must ensure initial screening and questioning of sources are completed by qualified personnel. At this level, the individual (military or civilian) is questioned for job, unit (if applicable),

mission, PIR and IR, and supporting information (JUMPS). If time allows, the HUMINT collector may collect additional information, such as the source's name, to start a formal source file to preclude duplication at higher echelons. S2s and personnel other than HUMINT collectors should not attempt an approach at this stage.

6-11. HUMINT collectors will only use approach techniques as time and circumstance allow. The prime requirement is to identify the individuals with information of immediate tactical value, to collect that information expediently, and to evacuate the source. In this case, tactical questioning is normally integrated seamlessly into the screening process. This initial screening can also be used to identify individuals for immediate evacuation to a higher echelon facility for detailed questioning. Any screening reports or information reports generated at this level must accompany the EPWs or detainees as they are evacuated. Typically, battlefield screening reports, such as the screening sheet shown in Figure 6-1, will be done on paper in order to allow multiple screeners to work simultaneously. If automation support is available for each screener, an electronic version of the screening report is used, or the "KB Easy" (Figure 10-2), which allows the screener to easily put screening information into a DIA report format and transmit it electronically. (See Chapter 10 for a KB-EZ worksheet.)

6-12. US forces capturing enemy forces or detaining civilians on the battlefield search each individual for weapons, documents, or other material of intelligence interest. Each individual receives a Capture Tag which records basic biographic data such as name, rank, serial number, unit of assignment (military), location of capture, and any special circumstances concerning the capture. (See Appendices E and F.) Each document or item removed from the captive is also "bagged and tagged" to identify from whom it was taken. This initial step is vital, as properly processing captives and their equipment greatly simplifies the screening process. All documents associated with the source and any possessions taken from him must be evacuated with the source, but not on his person. This is to ensure that the next echelon of screeners and interrogators will have the ability to exploit these items for intelligence value, or to support determination of approach strategies.

SCREENING AT REFUGEE CAMPS OR DETENTION FACILITIES

6-13. When a detainee or refugee arrives at an internment facility, refugee camp, or similar facility, a more extensive screening is conducted. The screening sheet is used to facilitate this process. This screening is normally done in conjunction with in-processing into the facility. During in-processing, the MP will assign an Internment Serial Number (ISN) that is registered with the Theater Detainee Reporting Center (TDRC). The ISN will be used to track the detainee throughout the MP detention system. The ISN should not be used in intelligence channels; however, HUMINT collectors should record the ISN on the screening sheet to aid in locating the detainee again. For intelligence reporting purposes, HUMINT collectors will assign the detainee a source reporting number that will be used to identify the detainee and information associated with him, regardless of whether or not the detainee is transported to another facility. The J2 issues source reporting numbers to HUMINT collectors through the OMT.

MP ISN NUMBER:		EVACUATION DATE:	
P E R S O N A L	LNAME(P): _____	C A P T U R E D A T A	DATE: _____
	LNAME(M): _____		TIME: _____
	FNAME: _____		PLACE: _____
	MNAME: _____		CAP UNIT: _____
	SVC/ID NO: _____		CIRCUMSTANCES: _____
	DOB: _____		DOCUMENTS: _____
	LANGUAGES: _____		WPNS/EQUIP: _____
	MARITAL STATUS: M S W D		
***	STATUS: M = Military C = Civilian P = Paramilitary ? = Other		
M I L I T A R Y	BRANCH: AF AR CG MC NY _____	A S S E S S M E N T D A T A	PHYSICAL CONDITION: SEX: M F
	RANK: _____		WOUNDED: Y N _____
	FULL UNIT DSG: _____		REMARKS: _____
	DUTY PPSN: _____		MENTAL CONDITION:
	JOB: _____		EDUCATION = _____ YRS
STATION: _____	INTELLIGENCE: AVG+ AVG AVG-		
SKILLS: _____	MENTAL STATE: _____		
EXPERIENCE: _____			
C I V I L I A N	JOB: _____		SCREENER: _____
	ORG: _____		DATE: _____ TIME: _____
	DUTIES: _____		COOPERATION: 1(High) 2 3(Low)
	SKILLS: _____		KNOWLEDGE: A(High) B C(Low)
			BGW LIST: Y N BGW CODE: _____
			SOURCE CATEGORY: A B C D
			APPROACH: _____
SPECIAL HANDLING REQUIREMENT CODES: _____			
P I R & I R	_____	R E M A R K S	_____
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
	_____		_____
	_____		_____

Figure 6-1. Screening Sheet.

6-14. When a detainee is in-processed into an internment facility, MPs will assign the detainee's status as an EPW, retained person, protected person, or other status under the Geneva Conventions. Figure 6-2 provides excerpts from FMI 3-19.40 on MP internment and resettlement operations. In an international conflict, individuals entitled to POW status (EPWs) include—

- Members of the regular armed forces.
- Other militias or volunteer corps, and organized resistance movements of a State Party to a conflict, provided they meet each of the following criteria:
 - Commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.
 - Having a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance.
 - Carrying arms openly.
 - Conducting operations in accordance with the law of war.
- Civilians who accompany the force.
- Crew members of the merchant marine and crews of civilian aircraft of a State Party to the conflict, who do not benefit by more favorable treatment under any other provisions of international law.

6-15. There are other categories specified in Article 4, GPW. Questions with respect to an individual's entitlement to EPW status should be directed to your SJA.

6-16. Retained personnel (see Articles 24 and 26, GWS):

- Official medical personnel of the armed forces exclusively engaged in the search for, or the collection, transport or treatment of wounded or sick, or in the prevention of disease, and staff exclusively engaged in the administration of medical units and facilities.
- Chaplains attached to the armed forces.
- Staff of National Red Cross Societies and that of other Volunteer Aid Societies, duly recognized and authorized by their governments to assist Medical Service personnel of their own armed forces, provided they are exclusively engaged in the search for, or the collection, transport or treatment of wounded or sick, or in the prevention of disease, and provided that the staff of such societies are subject to military laws and regulations.

6-17. Protected persons include civilians entitled to protection under the GC, including those we retain in the course of a conflict, no matter what the reason. A "civilian internee" is a person detained or interned in the United States or in occupied territory for security reasons, or for protection, or because they have committed an offense against the detaining power, and who is entitled to "protected person" status under the GC.

6-18. The term "detainee" may also refer to enemy combatants. In general, an enemy combatant is a person engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners during an armed conflict. The term "enemy combatant" includes both "lawful enemy combatants" and "unlawful enemy combatants."

- **Lawful enemy combatants:** Lawful enemy combatants, who are entitled to protections under the Geneva Conventions, include members of the regular armed forces of a State Party to the conflict;

