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November 1981

FY'81
DOD GRILL FLAME
PROGRESS REPORT

SG1J

Prepared by:

[redacted]

Presented at:

End-of-Year GRILL FLAME Meeting
Defense Intelligence Agency
25 November 1981

WARNING NOTICE - Intelligence Sources and Methods Involved

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ARMY review completed

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DIA review completed.

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DoD GRILL FLAME PROGRESS REPORT

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I PROGRAM STATUS

End-of-Year (FY'81) Grill Flame Progress Report

1. Introduction

We have now completed FY'81 and are ready and anxious to begin work on the FY'82 projects. In fact efforts have already begun on some of the tasks. Before we proceed, however, we should reflect on the FY'81 work. It is not necessary to review all the problems but we should take note that the problems did take their toll. As a result we are not as far along in the program as we had hoped.

This program was initially perceived as having the following characteristics (see Figure 1):

- A three-year contract
- Adequate funding
- Timely funding
- On-site monitor

The idea was to give the researchers time enough, money enough and the security needed to accomplish the task we proposed. We succeeded with adequate funding and an on-site monitor but failed to provide the other two. By far, the most damaging was the lateness of FY'81 funds. There is no need to recount the ups and downs of the FY'81 budget as many of you were instrumental in helping solve the problems.

So much for what we did not accomplish. A more pleasant activity is to look at what has been accomplished.

- Training (Figure 2)
- Intelligence (Figure 3)

PROGRAM AS INITIALLY PERCEIVED

1. THREE YEAR CONTRACT
2. ADEQUATE FUNDING
3. TIMELY FUNDING
4. ON-SITE MONITOR

FIGURE 1

RV ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

(PROGRESS, FY'81)

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- CRV ENHANCEMENT PROCEDURE DEVELOPED BY [redacted]
  - RESEARCHED ALL 6 STAGES
  - OVER 200 CRV PRACTICE TRIALS
  - GOOD RELIABILITY THRU STAGE 3, INTO STAGES 4 & 5
- PROCEDURE TRANSMITTED BY SWANN TO 3 EXPERIENCED REMOTE VIEWERS
  - OVER 60 CRV PRACTICE TRIALS EACH
  - GOOD RELIABILITY THRU STAGE 3
- PROCEDURE TRANSMITTED TO 1 NOVICE REMOTE VIEWER (END FY'81)
  - OVER 50 CRV PRACTICE TRIALS
  - GOOD RELIABILITY THRU STAGE 2

FIGURE 2

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- Audio Analysis (Figure 4)
- Targeting (Figure 5)
- DBM System (Figure 6)
- Countermeasures (Figure 7)

In terms of the three-year plan, the first year (FY'81) was to look at several of the variables. Enhancing remote viewing through training was one of the more important tasks. This will be necessary if the technology is transferred to the DoD and used on a large scale. During the year, three people received the training and indications are that they indeed improved their reliability. In the targeting program, coordinate, beacon and associational methods were investigated. This work has only just been completed and the results will be available in the year-end technical report. In the audio analysis task a method of discriminating between good and bad data was sought. The results of this work will also appear in the final technical report. Preliminary evidence suggest that it is a person specific response.

To conclude, you should have copies of both my adminstrative report and a technical report on each of the tasks.

FY'82 Program

1. Introduction

It is still the goal of the FY'82 program to establish a highly reliable operational capability. Thus far, the funding has been better than last year and funds are currently available for FY'82 work. The FY'82 SOW calls for at least three remote viewers to be trained to a level that is acceptable for operational tasks. To do this work on the development of RV enhancement will continue. Concurrently Army will be sending training candidates for Stages I through III to SRI to be trained.

AUDIO ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS

- EXISTING DATA BASE WAS REANALYZED
- A TARGET-INDEPENDENT AUDIO/LINGUISTIC MEASURE CORRELATES WITH RV ACCURACY

FIGURE 4

TARGETING

TASK: TO INVESTIGATE TARGET ACQUISITION STRATEGIES, INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES RELATED THERETO

TARGETING MODES UNDER INVESTIGATION:

- BEACON/PHOTOGRAPH
- COORDINATES
- ABSTRACT

FIGURE 5

STATUS: TASK NOT YET COMPLETED (AUGUST START DATE)

DATA COLLECTION COMPLETED (48 TRIALS FROM 4 RVers)

PRELIMINARY SCAN OF DATA INDICATES THAT:

- 3 OF 4 RVers APPEARED TO EXHIBIT RV FUNCTIONING
- POSITIVE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED TO SOME DEGREE IN ALL CONDITIONS

CONCLUSIONS AWAIT DETAILED ANALYSIS

DBMS FEASIBILITY---HIGHLIGHTS

1. OFF-THE-SHELF SYSTEMS INADEQUATE FOR COMPLETE RV ASSESSMENT

2. DBMS DEVELOPMENT LANGUAGE IDENTIFIED (FORTH)

3. TURN-KEY DBMS IDENTIFIED FOR A SPECIFIC TASK IN CRV RELIABILITY PROGRAM

FIGURE 6

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COUNTERMEASURES HIGHLIGHTS

(1) LITERATURE SEARCH (1970-1980) FOR EVIDENCE OF MENTAL INTRUSION

(2) SUGGESTED POSSIBLE COUNTERMEASURES

- RV--INTRUSION DETECTION
  - RANDOM NUMBER GENERATORS
  - TEMPERATURE MEASURING DEVICES
- RP--DISTANCE EFFECTS

FIGURE 7

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However, before we get too far into plans for FY'82 work we should again look at the historical factors that drive our FY'82 program and take a look at the missions of the sponsors. Both the FY'82 and the FY'83 programs are firmly based upon these missions.

FY'82 Grill Flame Program

1. History

In April 1980 it was determined that there should be a joint DoD program in the Grill Flame area. In FY'81 the participants were DIA and INSCOM. The two organizations had different goals and these two sets of goals made for a very rocky year. The two sets of goals were:

(1) DIA--Increase the reliability of remote viewing and explore training people to do remote viewing.

(2) INSCOM--As they already had an in-house capability they wanted to examine several variables that would lead to improving their operational data.

These two goals led to separate tasks during FY'81. DIA placed most of its resources in the RV enhancement task and Army supported work on targeting and audio analysis.

2. Mission (DIA)

At this time it would be appropriate to look at how the missions of DIA and Army relate to the Grill Flame objectives. The DIA essentially has, in this regard, three objectives (Figure 8).

(a) Prepare for developing in-house capability

(b) Countering the application of psi phenomena against the United States.

(c) Follow development of psi in foreign countries

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GRILL FLAME PROGRAM---DIA

IN-HOUSE EFFORT

- RV ENHANCEMENT
  - FY'81
  - FY'82---ARMY
- RV EVALUATION
- DBM
  - FY'82

INTELLIGENCE

- STUDIES
  - USSR FY'81
  - CHINA FY'82
- DBM (INTELL) } FY'82
- AT LEAST TWO MORE UNDETERMINED STUDIES DURING FY'82

PROTECT

- COUNTERMEASURES (FY'82)

ACQUIRE DATA

- OPERATIONAL SITES

FIGURE 8

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3. FY'82 Program as it Applies to these Missions

(a) In-house operational unit

(1) Devise a training method

- Part of DIA FY'81 program
- Part of Army FY'82 program

(2) Develop data handling system

- Part of DIA FY'82 program

(3) Develop evaluation methodology

- Part of DIA FY'82 program
- Needed to answer, should we?
- Needed to provide a constant check on how the program is functioning.

(b) Guard against phenomena being used against the United States (countermeasures).

- Explored in FY'81 program
- Will be further explored in FY'82 if funds are available

(c) Intelligence

(1) Intelligence production

- USSR study prepared in FY'81
- China plus others will be produced in FY'82

(2) Automated intelligence file

- Quantitative examination of foreign work in the psi area.

4. Mission (INSCOM) (Figure 9)

Improve RV of operational targets.

(a) FY'81

- Targeting
- Audio Analysis

(b) FY'82 - Training

GRILL FLAME PROGRAM---ARMY

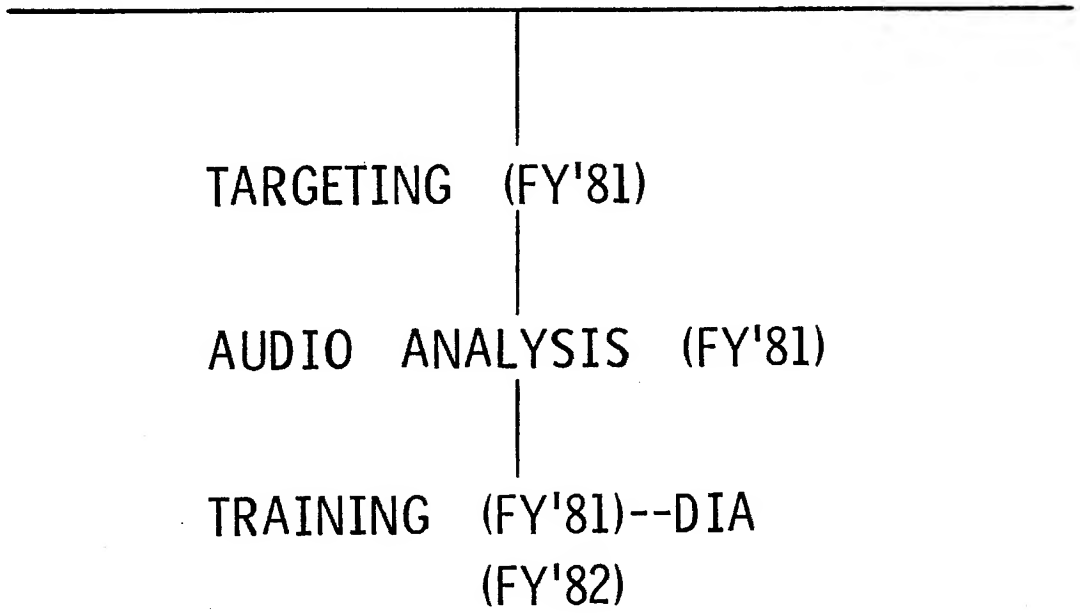

FIGURE 9

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II PROJECT TASK

The tasks completed in FY'81 were:

- RV Reliability and Enhancement Evaluation
- Intelligence Assessment--USSR
- Database Management Feasibility
- Countermeasures
- Audio Analysis
- Targeting

Project task sheets describing these projects are included in this report. Personnel, financing, project description and results are included in the task sheets.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

1. Improve, through practice, the reliability of remote viewing.

2. Work with selected individuals to gain better and more reliable data from remote viewing sessions.

3. Continue research on any facet of remote viewing that offers promise of being improved by training.

4. Work toward the development of a training program that will accommodate future DoD needs.

Attachment #2

Verbal Description of Project

SRI International is tasked with working toward the development of training procedures that will accommodate future DoD needs. Under investigation is a training procedure developed by an SRI remote viewer consultant, [redacted] The procedure focuses on improving reliability of remote viewing by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product. 25X1

The [redacted] procedure is based on the observation that, with the application of a "stimulus" (e.g., the reading of a coordinate) there appears to be a momentary burst of "signal" that enters into awareness for a few seconds and then fades away. It is at this point that imagination appears to be triggered to fill in the void, producing noise due to associational and analytical overlays. 25X1

The techniques designed to handle the above noise problem involve (a) repeated coordinate presentation and quick-reaction response on the part of the remote viewer to minimize imaginative overlays, (b) the use of a specially-designed acoustic-tiled featureless room with homogeneous coloring to minimize environmental overlay, and (c) the adoption of a limited monitor role behavior to minimize monitor overlay.

The training proceeds through a series of six stages of proficiency, hypothesized to correspond to six stages of increasing contact with the target site. These are outlined in the following table.

Stage	Example
(1) Major gestalt	Land surrounded by water, an island
(2) Sensory contact	Cold sensation, wind-swept feeling
(3) Dimension, motion, mobility	Rising up, a panoramic view
(4) Quantitative aspects	Three large buildings, clustered together as a facility
(5) Special qualitative aspects	Scientific research, live organisms
(6) Significant analytical aspects	Scientific research, live organisms BW preparation site

During FY'81 these procedures under development by [redacted] are being transmitted in theory classes to three other experienced project remote viewers, Nos. 009, 131 and 504. In addition, all four remote viewers participate in practice sessions consisting of extensive targeting on sites around the world by coordinate remote viewing (CRV), with feedback being given on the basis of material available from National Geographic magazines, world aeronautical charts, etc. Both the program leader [redacted] and DIA COTR [redacted] observe the theory class and act as monitors for several of the RV sessions in order to monitor the progress of the training program. "Exams" on the progress of the training program are then provided by operational RV tasks (see Section III).

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Attachment #3

Project Diary (major developments)

1. Continued improved results are forthcoming from the training sessions.

2. Three viewers trained through Stage III.

3. First novice trained produced exceptional results.

4. Deeper insight into the RV phenomena is being accomplished in the training/research.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Review current literature and report findings. Report will form the basis for an expanded effort in the next fiscal year.

Attachment #2

1. Short Verbal Description

SRI International was tasked to conduct an exploratory investigation on possible RV countermeasures. For FY'81 the entire effort consisted of scientific critiques of pertinent literature, including:

- Assessment of the various proposed physics models of psychoenergetic functioning with regard to their respective countermeasure potential.
- Critiques (from a possible intrusion perspective) of the papers that claim the existence of psychoenergetic effects on physical devices.

2. Summary of Completed Work

On a separate program, we completed a literature search on random number generator (RNG) experiments. In more than 10 years of such experiments, it has been claimed that individuals are able mentally to influence RNG devices. A critique of these papers remains to be completed.

3. Current Status

Task completed.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Develop concepts and materiel to determine if RV data base can be computerized for easy access and manipulation.

Attachment #2

1. Short Verbal Description

SRI International is tasked with developing a database management system (DBMS) that is applicable both to operational RV data and to RV target management.

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A DBMS is a stand-alone computer program that allows a user to design easily a management tool. The resulting system consists of English language instructions that are tailored to the particular application.

While it is possible to ascertain interesting trends by casual examination of the raw data transcripts, this type of informal inspection does not easily provide detailed, multi-variable analysis. A DBMS will optimize further collection assignments, and enhance proper utilization of RV'er resources.

In an operational RV DBMS application, client analysts will complete assessment sheets similar to the prototype shown in Table 1. Then, a data entry person will enter this information into the computer in an identical format.

A program manager will then be able to access this data and to view it from a wide variety of different perspectives, by means of sorting and logical searching routines.

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Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Develop audio analysis techniques that can, under operational conditions, separate the correct from the incorrect statements concerning data available from taped viewer descriptions of remote viewing problems.

Attachment #2

1. Verbal Description of Project

The goal is to separate correct from incorrect data available from taped viewer descriptions of remote viewing sites, through the use of semantic (linguistic) and audio analysis techniques, and to provide selective editing under operational conditions. The a priori identification of correct and incorrect data on the basis of gating by pre-established audio and semantic indicators of accuracy could provide increased reliability from RV data.

Persons experienced in interviewing subjects in remote viewing experiments have observed that affect, tone, and certain linguistic patterns in speech behavior of a given subject varies from session to session and from moment to moment within a session. Interviewers often express the opinion that they make use of such clues in forming an early impression of the probable accuracy of the comments made in a particular session or in particular parts of a session. Such an impression is often confirmed by feedback.

The study proposed here is specifically directed at finding measures of speech behavior that are correlated with the accuracy of a remote viewer's comments.

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Denied

Attachment #1

Statement of Sponsor's Expectation

Develop techniques which will indicate what is required for target acquisition and whether or not these techniques or abilities are individual in nature.

Attachment #2

1. Short Verbal Description

We have carried out a four-month study to investigate the subject of target acquisition. In this study both what information is necessary for target acquisition, and whether there are individual differences with regard to this factor, are of interest.

Three targeting modes are under investigation: beacon/photograph targeting, where the viewer is given a photograph of a person (otherwise unknown to him) located at the site; coordinate targeting, where the viewer is given geographical coordinates of the site to be described; and abstract targeting, where the viewer is simply told that a site exists which needs a description. As tenuous as the latter two approaches may seem to be, there is evidence in the field that results can be obtained under such conditions.

Data collection has been (48 trials from 4 remote viewers) completed. A preliminary scan of the data indicates that 3 of the 4 remote viewers appeared to exhibit RV functioning, with positive results being obtained to some degree in all conditions.

Precise conclusions, however, await detailed analysis.

III CONDENSED PROJECT RESULTS REPORT

END OF YEAR REPORT

PROGRAM: RV RELIABILITY, ENHANCEMENT, AND EVALUATION

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
Improve, through practice, the reliability of remote viewing (RV). Work with selected individuals to gain better and more reliable data from RV sessions. Continue research on any facet of RV that offers promise of being improved by training. Work toward the development of a training program that will accommodate future DoD needs.	2.3.4, 2.3.5 2.3.6, 2.3.8 2.3.9, 2.4	CRV training leader [redacted] worked on developing six-stage training procedure under investigation, by himself serving as RVer for over 200 training trials on sites from around the globe. Data for feedback and analysis provided by Nat'l Geographic materials, World Aeronautical charts, etc. The procedures developed to handle "noise" in RV converged to: 1. Use of repeated coordinate presentation and quick-reaction response to minimize imaginative elaboration overlay. 2. Use of acoustic-tiled homogeneously-colored featureless room to minimize environmental overlay. 3. Adoption of a strictly-proscribed limited monitor role to minimize monitor overlay.	All six stages researched. In RV training trials, high-reliability data obtained through Stage 3; reliability through Stage 5 increasing with effort. The generation of shorter transcripts with higher signal-to-noise ratios, and increasing reliability by all RVers appears to confirm that approach provides a workable methodology for handling sources of noise, and improving accuracy and reliability.

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

   (a) The multistage approach to data acquisition inherent in the training procedure under study appears to be successful in "slowing down" the incoming data, thereby providing some safeguard against natural tendencies toward premature interpretation and analysis on the part of the RVer.

   (b) The use of pre- and post-operational session "Nat'l Geographic" calibration trials appear generally to provide useful indicators for bracketing the quality of data obtained in the operational task.

   (c) Knowledge of the hypothesized multistage process of site acquisition appears to provide some predictive value with regard to the quality of RV result, in that data not emerging in the staged order tends to have a higher percentage of overlay.

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'82 was developed.

FY'81 Program	Results	FY'82 Follow-On
Six-stage training process in development	Progress observed as noted above.	Continue development through Stage 6
RVers trained through various stages	Techniques transmitted, with apparent increase in accuracy and reliability.	Continue RVer training, especially with inexperienced viewers, to determine efficacy of proposed approach.
RVer outputs examined, first-generation evaluation sheets developed	Beginnings of quantified analysis of RV product.	Develop in-depth evaluation procedures for quantifying RV product, and for checking effects of unknown parameters (e.g., effects of feedback or lack thereof.)
Operational tasking begun	Useful results obtained	Increase operational tasking to obtain measures of accuracy and reliability "in the field."

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1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
		Three experienced project RVers (#009, #504, #131) participated in theory classes, and in practice RV training trials (over 60 each) on around-the-globe sites.	Experienced RVers brought through Stage 3. High-reliability data obtained through Stage 2 into Stage 3. Some difficulty experienced in "retraining" mode which required shifts in overall style by experienced RVers, but this did not appear to interfere with performance.
		Toward the end of the FY'81 effort, the first inexperienced RVer (#622) entered the training track, generating over 50 RV training trials.	Inexperienced RVer brought up to producing high-reliability data through Stage 1, into Stage 2. No difficulty experienced in becoming familiarized with codified training procedure.
		A first-generation series of evaluation sheets were developed for use by analysts in providing numerical estimates of various aspects of the RV product generated in operational RV (see Section III).	Evaluation sheets for some of the tasks are beginning to come in, providing useful feedback to contractor analysts and RVers, and providing a basis for computerized data base management (DBM) of the operational data base.
		During the FY'81 effort, experienced RVers #002, #009, #131, and #504 provided data in response to operational requirements, Tasks JS #8 through JS #22.	Although bulk of formal evaluation materials not yet returned to contractor, client feedback to date indicates that a number of viewings were considered successes.

END OF YEAR REPORT

PROGRAM: COUNTERMEASURES

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
Determine the degree to which countermeasures exist for intrusions by mental means alone.	As requested by On-site COTR	Literature search and analysis of laboratory experiments published in refered journals.	CM exists for all intrusions involving remote perturbation
Recommend those countermeasures from part 1 above for further investigation.	As requested by on-site COTR		CM for information gathering intrusion is inconclusive from the literature, however, the possibility of intrusion detection exists. Random number generators and temperature measuring devices appear to be the best candidates for further study.

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

   (a) From a review of the data base it was impossible to determine if remote perturbation (RP) exists.

   (b) RP metal bending is observed virtually only when subject is in physical contact with target.

   (c) With few exceptions claimed RP effects occurred only when the subject was in close proximity to the target (approximately 1 meter).

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'82 was developed.

FY'81 Program	Results	FY'82 Follow-On
Literature search and analysis of laboratory experiments published in scientific journals.	(a) If remote perturbation exists at all, RP effects can, in almost all cases, be shielded by distance. (b) Intrusion detection may be possible.	RP and intrusion experiment based upon random number generators and temperature sensing devices.

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END OF YEAR REPORT

PROGRAM: FEASIBILITY OF COMPUTER DATABASE MANAGEMENT OF PSYCHOENERGETIC MATERIAL

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
Develop concept and material to determine if RV data base can be computerized for easy access and manipulation.	Mid-year Report	Show application of existing DBMS to two types of RV data types.	350 targets in DBMS demonstration of RV analysis inadequacy of existing systems for our needs.
Assess feasibility of in-house DBMS	Verbal request by COTR	Survey of existing DBMS. Assessment of problems of in-house development.	Location of simplified development language (FORTH) and DBMS tools to allow for ease of DBMS design.
Recommend self-contained DBMS for simplified target identification and management.	Verbal request by COTR SG1J	Search for existing coordinate data-base survey of small systems.	No existing coordinate data base existing. Recommendation of stand-alone system for development and maintenance of target acquisition system.

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

None

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'82 was developed.

FY'81 Program	Results	FY'82 Follow-On
In-house DBMS	DBMS FORTH language	$30K hardware expansion of existing system. Develop a complete RV assessment DBMS including tree search capability.
Simplified DBMS	2 stand alone systems	$5K purchase of an Apple II+ system with $275 DBMS software. This system will handle all target requirements for DBM.

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END OF YEAR REPORT

PROGRAM: Audio Analysis

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
Develop audio analysis techniques that can, under operational conditions, separate the correct from the incorrect statements concerning data available from typed viewer descriptions of RV problems.	SOW #2.1	Using improved transcript-evaluation procedures, an existing data base was reanalyzed to determine the degree to which linguistic/auditory measures are correlated with known estimates of RV accuracy.	A target-independent index appears to correlate with RV accuracy.

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

None

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'82 was developed.

FY'81 Program	Results	FY'82 Follow-On
Feasibility study to examine potential usefulness of linguistic/auditory measurers in RV transcript evaluation.	A target-independent index appears to correlate with RV accuracy for a single RV'er in a single data base.	Follow-up study involving other RV'ers and other data bases to determine whether results obtained in FY'81 are generalizable.

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END OF YEAR REPORT

PROGRAM: TARGETING REQUIREMENTS

1. Sponsor's Expectation	SOW Reference	Experiments	Results
Develop techniques which will indicate what is required for target acquisition and whether or not these techniques or abilities are individual in nature.	SOW - 2.4	48 RV experiments were carried out with 4 new RV subjects. Three targeting modes were examined: abstract, beacon, and coordinate remote viewing. In addition, 12 trials were carried out with mid-session feedback to the viewer.	Three of the volunteers showed remote viewing ability. Good remote viewing results were obtained in each of the targeting modes. Strong individual differences were found among the viewers with regard to their individual preferences for targeting mode. Mid-session feedback is not helpful in obtaining additional data on target elements.

IS THIS WHAT WE ASKED FOR

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2. In addition the following discoveries were made:

Precise conclusions await detailed analysis, incomplete as of this date, but it would appear the RV results can be obtained to some degree with all three targeting strategies under investigation.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN

3. Based upon the sponsor's stated needs and our discoveries during the fiscal year a program for FY'82 was developed.

FY'81 Program	Results	FY'82 Follow-On
1. 3 targeting modes investigated: (a) beacon/photograph (b) coordinates (c) abstract	Await final analysis	None recommended at this point.
2. 48 trials with 4 RVers were completed.		
3. Preliminary analysis begun.		

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IV OPERATIONAL REMOTE VIEWING TASKS (FY'81)

SRI International is tasked with investigating U.S. capabilities in applied RV, both to determine the potential for application in U.S. efforts, and to provide data useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet applications. In response to this requirement, SRI has pursued application tasks of interest to the intelligence community, responding to quick-reaction requirements set by representatives involved in monitoring the progress of the work.

The tasks carried out on the DIA program during FY'81 are listed in the following table. Complete documentation (transcripts, messages, evaluations, etc.) can be made available through SI/SAO channels on a need-to-know basis.

The evaluation protocols submitted to analysts for their completion follow the table. The returned protocols constitute the basis for contractor evaluation, feedback to the remote viewer, and as input for the database management (DBM) library function. Although the contractor still awaits return of the bulk of formal evaluation materials, client feedback to date indicates that a number of viewings were considered successes.

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(S) INSTRUCTIONS TO ANALYSTS (U)

(U) The information provided as enclosure to this report was obtained in response to a collection requirement provided by _____. This information was acquired from a new and potentially valuable source of intelligence. Work is currently being pursued to determine the accuracy, reliability, and improvement potential of this source. Your remarks and attention to the evaluation sheet will be the basis for our assessment of this new collection technique. Therefore, the effort you expend will greatly assist us and will ultimately result in you receiving more data of increasing accuracy and reliability.

(U) While formulating your judgements concerning the data, the following comments concerning this new source of intelligence may be helpful.

(U) Foremost, the data is likely to consist of a mixture of correct and incorrect elements. Specifically:

(1) (S) The descriptive elements are generally of higher reliability than judgements or labels as to what is being described (recreational swimming pool may be mistaken for water purification pools, an aircraft hull may be mistaken for a submarin. hull, etc.). Therefore, seemingly appropriate descriptive elements should not be rejected because of mislabeling.

(2) (S) The data often contain gaps (in a 3-building complex, for example, perhaps only two of the buildings may be described, and an airfield may be added that isn't there). Such gaps or additions should not be taken to mean that the rest of the data is necessarily inaccurate.

(S) Therefore, a recommended approach is to first examine the entire information packet to obtain an overall "flavor" of the response, reserving final judgement even in the face of certain errors, and then go back through for detailed analysis.

(U) If you have questions regarding the data you have received or on its evaluation please feel free to contact me at any time. Thank you.

PSYCHOENERGETICS PROGRAM
OPERATIONAL TARGET FILE

(SRI Internal Use Only)

(U) Project Name _____

(S) Viewer _____

(S) Monitor _____

(S) Date _____ Time of Start _____ Time of Finish _____

(S) Client _____

(S) Priority Urgent ☐ _____ Routine _____

(U) Target Key _____

( ) Variance from Standard Protocol _____

(U) Target ID No. _____

( ) Information Provided by Requestor _____

_____

_____

( ) Information Provided to the Monitor _____

_____

( ) Information Provided to the Source _____

_____

( ) Information Requested by Analyst _____

_____

(S) Date Information Delivered to Client _____

(S) Additional Data Request by Client Yes ☐ No ☐

(S) Dates Additional Data Requests Met _____

( ) Remarks _____

_____

_____

(S) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET (U)

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

	ACCURACY*					
	Little Correspondence 0	Site Contact, with Mixed Results 1	Good 2	Excellent 3	Unknown	Not Applicable
(S) Geographical locale description (terrain, water, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Large-scale manmade elements (cities, buildings, silos, docks, railroad lines, airfields, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Small-scale manmade elements (antennas, computers, tanks, missiles, offices, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) General target ambience (research, production, administration, storage, troop movements, naval activity, air activity, weapons testing, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Relevant specific activities (nuclear testing, missile firing, CBW storage, ELINT monitoring, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
(S) Personality information (physical descriptions, actions, responsibilities, plans, etc.)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

(S) Overall utility None ☐ Marginal ☐ Useful ☐ Very Useful ☐ Cannot be determined at this time ☐

*(U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

0 - Little correspondence . . . . . Self explanatory.

1 - Site contact with mixed results . . . . . Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.

2 - Good . . . . . Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.

3 - Excellent . . . . . Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

( ) DETAILED EVALUATION SHEET (U)

Specific Transcript/Drawing Items	Evaluation*	Reference
1. ( )		
2. ( )		
3. ( )		
4. ( )		
5. ( )		
6. ( )		
7. ( )		
8. ( )		
9. ( )		
10. ( )		
11. ( )		
12. ( )		

*0 to 3 point scale of previous page.

(S) Additional information desired? Yes ☐ No ☐

(S) Priority Urgent ☐ _____ Routine ☐
date

( ) Items 1. ( ) _____

2. ( ) _____

3. ( ) _____

4. ( ) _____

SG1J

Return to: [redacted] (DIA, DT-1A)
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Menlo Park, CA 94025

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

VI GRILL FLAME FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A. Budget/Expenses, FY'81 (1 October 1980 - 30 September 1981)

- DIA $300K
- Army $130K

Total $430K

B. Task-by-Task Breakdown, FY'81

1. DIA

- RV Reliability, Enhancement, and Evaluation $250K
- Intelligence Assessment $ 32K
- Database Management Feasibility $ 8K
- Countermeasures Feasibility $ 10K

Total $300K

2. Army

- Audio Analysis $ 70K
- Targeting $ 60K

Total $130K

The DIA tasks were completed on time and within budget. The Army tasks were completed within budget with a one-month no-cost extension in time, due to the late start (4th quarter) of the Army portion of the program.

C. Estimated Budget/Expenses, FY'82 (1 October 1981 - 30 September 1982)

- DIA $330K
- Army $190K

Total $520K

D. Estimated Expenses by Task

1. DIA

• Intelligence Assessment	$125K
• DBM (Operational Sites)	$ 45K
• DBM (Intelligence)	$ 25K
• RV Evaluation Method	$ 40K
• Operational RV	$ 20K
• Communication & Admin	$ 23K
• Hardware	$ 20K
• RV Enhancement	$ 2K
TOTAL	$300K
• Unspecified	30K
	$330K

2. Army

• RV Enhancement	$190K
GRAND TOTAL	$520K