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FM 34-37

ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE OPERATIONS

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SEPTEMBER 1987

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HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, DC, 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS
INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE
OPERATIONS

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PREFACE

In the mid-seventies, two events served to create a void in echelons above corps (EAC) intelligence doctrine and force structure: First, the transition of Army doctrine from field Army to EAC; second, the implementation of decisions resulting from the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study. However, the overall doctrinal need was satisfied with the publication in April 1985 of FM 100-16. During this same time period, the base document for EAC intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) force development was provided when the EAC Intelligence, Security, and Electronic Warfare Architecture Study was completed by the US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) Headquarters. This document was approved for planning purposes in May 1982 by the Army Chief of Staff.

AirLand Battle Doctrine requires that the IEW system provide timely and accurate intelligence, electronic warfare (EW), and counterintelligence (CI) to all echelons. To ensure victory on the battlefield, the campaign plan in a theater of operations calls for the direction of tactical events toward the theater's strategic goals. The success of the IEW mission to ensure victory depends on meticulous and detailed planning and execution of all phases of IEW operations.

This manual provides the doctrine for EAC IEW operations, including missions, functions, and capabilities of military intelligence (MI) organizations at EAC. It also describes the links with the EAC staff, the echelons above corps intelligence center (EACIC), echelons corps and below (ECB), other MI brigade elements, other services, and national-level intelligence agencies.

This manual is designed for use by commanders, staffs, and key personnel of MI units at EAC. It should also be used by members of US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) service schools and other military organizations.

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

You are encouraged to recommend changes or provide comments to improve this manual. To ensure proper understanding, please identify each comment by listing the specific page, paragraph, and line of text where you recommend the change, and provide the reason the change should be made. Forward your comments on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Commander, US Army Intelligence Center and School, ATTN: ATSI-TD-PAL, Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613-7000.

CHAPTER 1

ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE FORCE STRUCTURE

The EAC IEW force structure is part of the total IEW architecture within each theater. The IEW organizational structure at EAC is an MI Brigade, which is specifically designed to support the theater or region in which it operates, as well as the National Command Authority (NCA). This unit serves as a command and control (C2) headquarters with subordinate elements for each IEW discipline and an EACIC that forms the nucleus for the control, management, tasking, processing, analysis, and dissemination efforts at EAC.

Today's EAC IEW organizations perform in the same manner and against the same targets in peacetime as they will during hostilities. US Army EAC IEW organizations are commanded by INSCOM in both peace and war, with operational control normally assigned to the theater/region Army component commander. The illustration on the following page shows a "type" US Army theater IEW organization upon which INSCOM MI Brigades (EAC) are based.

The MI brigades (EAC) are part of an intelligence structure which extends from division to the national level. This structure uses a common methodology for developing mutually supporting subsystems. It recognizes that each echelon cannot have its own self-contained, independent IEW subsystem. This design eases the transition from peace to crisis situations and is tailored to meet the mission requirements of the supported command.

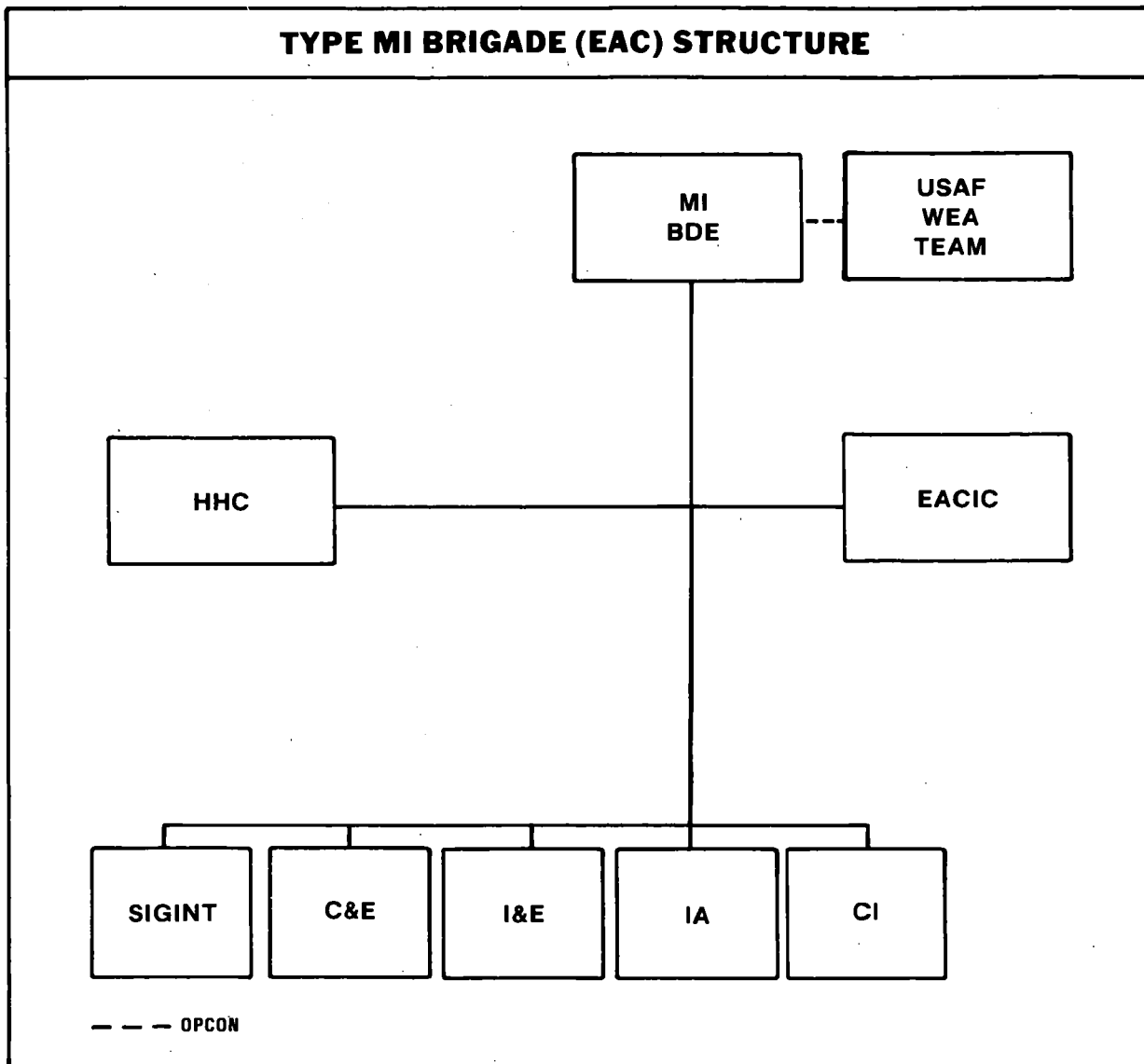
The design methodology provides for an economy of force in the allocation and use of critical personnel and IEW materiel assets. The Army IEW structure above corps supports US combat units, support units, and national agencies, and provides intelligence for use by joint and combined commands. IEW assets at any given echelon support that echelon's area of operations. This creates a continual dependency on the next higher echelon for coverage of the lower echelon's area of interest.

INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE SYSTEM

This section describes both the mission and structure of the IEW system. It briefly discusses not only the resources available but also how they provide intelligence, EW, and CI support to tactical commanders. Finally, it discusses the functional and coordination structure of the IEW system and provides some insight into the duties of the key players and how they interface.

MISSION

The mission of EAC IEW operations is to fulfill those intelligence requirements that are beyond the capabilities of MI units assigned to US Army forces at corps and below. IEW operations at EAC are conducted in support of commanders at ECB and are designed to assist those commanders in performing their four principal IEW tasks:



- ° Situation development.
- ° Target development.
- ° Electronic warfare.
- ° Counterintelligence.

The level of effort devoted to each task and the type of IEW operations required vary according to the tactical and operational situation and the supported echelon.

FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE

The IEW structure provides the framework within which the IEW system functions. This structure is common to all levels of command. It includes a director, coordinators, producers, and executors. The force commander is the director. He is instrumental in establishing the direction and design philosophy for the IEW system. The coordinators are the G2 and G3. They provide staff supervision for the IEW effort and, depending on the theater, may also provide functional expertise. The G2 coordinates the intelligence effort, including the supervision of collection management (CM) and all-source analysis and the dissemination of intelligence or combat information. The G2 also coordinates with outside agencies to ensure that the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and information requirements (IR) are satisfied. He is the commander's principal advisor on threat, weather, and terrain. Supported by the G2, the G3 manages operations security (OPSEC), deception, and EW operations.

The producers support the coordinators at their respective echelons by producing the required intelligence. This allows the coordinators to devote most of their time to managing the intelligence effort and advising their commanders. The following list indicates the producers and their respective echelons:

- ° At Army and theater the producers are the theater Army (TA) G2 and the EACIC.
- ° At corps and division the producers are the tactical operations center (TOC) support elements.
- ° At brigade and battalion the producers are the battlefield information coordination centers (BICC).

The executors are the commanders of the units that provide IEW support. Although MI unit commanders are the primary executors, this group also includes any other commander of a unit capable of executing IEW operations.

COORDINATION STRUCTURE

The G2, G3, and MI unit commanders are the key players on the IEW team. The G2 and G3 plan, control, and direct EAC IEW operations. The MI unit commanders direct the specific employment of their brigades to execute those operations. The IEW team and its components constitute a structure within which continuous coordination must occur to ensure mission accomplishment.

Within this structure, a variety of activities takes place to ensure that the commander's intelligence requirements are satisfied. The G2 supervises intelligence operations, develops collection requirements, tasks the appropriate elements, and exercises operational control (OPCON) over supporting EACIC activities. The G3 develops EW, deception, and OPSEC missions, and tasks subordinate elements to carry them out. The MI Brigade (EAC) commander exercises command over organic and attached MI assets.

Since no single echelon of command can meet all of its intelligence requirements with its own organic resources, each must ensure that its resources are fully integrated into the IEW system. The interdependency created by this situation requires systematic and detailed coordination up and down the chain of command to ensure a successful effort. This effort must occur not only with coordinators, but producers and executors as well. This coordination must be conducted through a central control point at each echelon. The logical point for this coordination is the collection management officer (CMO).

The Army IEW structure is capable of interacting and functioning with joint military operations, allied military forces, and host nations. The size and scope of IEW operations at EAC are affected by the following factors:

- ° Necessity to augment and sustain ECB IEW support requirements.
- ° Level of support required for Army EAC commands and units.
- ° Level of Army IEW support to joint, unified, and combined commands.
- ° Exchange of intelligence and degree of IEW interoperability required with other services, allies, and host nations.
- ° National requirements placed on Army IEW resources at EAC and interaction with other Army units inherent in those national requirements.

REGIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL TAILORING

EAC IEW organizations and operating arrangements are tailored regionally and functionally to fit the special needs of the commands involved. Regional tailoring matches units to a specific geographic area, providing an appropriate mixture of linguistic skills, area expertise, proper data bases, and equipment. Functional tailoring provides the appropriate mixture of assets to support situation development, target development, EW, and CI, in order to meet the needs of the supported command.

TRANSITION FROM PEACE TO WAR

The EAC IEW force must be capable of maintaining continuity of operations while making the transition from peace to war. To ensure this continuity and to optimize our capability, IEW organizations are forward deployed to the maximum extent possible.

Intelligence organizations at EAC are organized and deployed to support wartime requirements, and are then augmented to satisfy peacetime missions. The transition from peacetime, through crisis, to wartime operational status will not be an abrupt shift from training to combat. Rather, the transition will be marked by increases in the scope, intensity, and timeliness of operations.

The EAC IEW organizational structure must be sufficiently flexible to accommodate changes in war plans and missions, and to make adjustments involving US and allied forces.

OPERATIONAL LEVEL OF WAR INTELLIGENCE

The establishment of theaters of war or unified commands (assigned distinct geographical areas of responsibility) reflects the imperatives of American foreign defense policy and alliance commitments. While the intelligence requirements of the NCA are global, the intelligence requirements of the theater/unified command reflect the particular peacetime and wartime responsibilities assigned to that theater. The military strategy, force structure, and intelligence requirements of each theater of war are, therefore, distinct. The nature of alliances, threat military capabilities, and political and military objectives are also different within each theater of war. While a theater commander may need the assets of the strategic intelligence community to support peacetime and wartime campaign planning, the immediate focus of the NCA may be toward political and military developments in another theater of war. Because of the demands on the strategic intelligence community and the focus of tactical intelligence, an operational intelligence perspective is necessary if the peacetime and wartime campaign planning objectives of the operational level commander are to be realized.

Operational level of war intelligence is defined as that intelligence which is required for the planning and conduct of campaigns within a theater of war. At the operational level of war, intelligence operations concentrate on the collection, identification, location, and analysis of strategic and operational centers of gravity. If centers of gravity are successfully attacked, friendly political and military/strategic objectives within a theater of war will be achieved.

The center of gravity is a characteristic, locality, or capability from which a threat derives the following elements:

- ° Freedom of action.
- ° Physical strength.
- ° The will to maintain and sustain the tempo of military operations.
- ° Support for strategic aims or objectives.

The hub of the structure of modern warfare is operational art--the employment of joint and combined military forces within a theater of war to realize strategic objectives. Central to operational art is the campaign plan which identifies the mix of the four elements of power--political, military, economic, and psychological. These elements are necessary to defeat threat centers of gravity and, ultimately, to realize our strategic aims. Centers of gravity are categorized as operational or strategic. Operational centers of gravity may include--

- ° Major committed formations.
- ° Theater reserves.
- ° Command, control, communications, and intelligence (C3I).
- ° Lines of communication (LOC).
- ° Support to theater reconstitution and sustainment.
- ° The mind-set and thought processes of the adversary commander.
- ° The tempo of military operations.

Strategic centers of gravity might include the internal structure and solidarity of a political/military alliance or the political and psychological will of a people to support and sustain strategic goals. The perspective of the operational level is necessarily broad, continuously focusing on the sequence of actions necessary to expose and defeat operational and strategic centers of gravity. Identification and the ultimate defeat of these sources of strength are keys to victory within a theater of war.

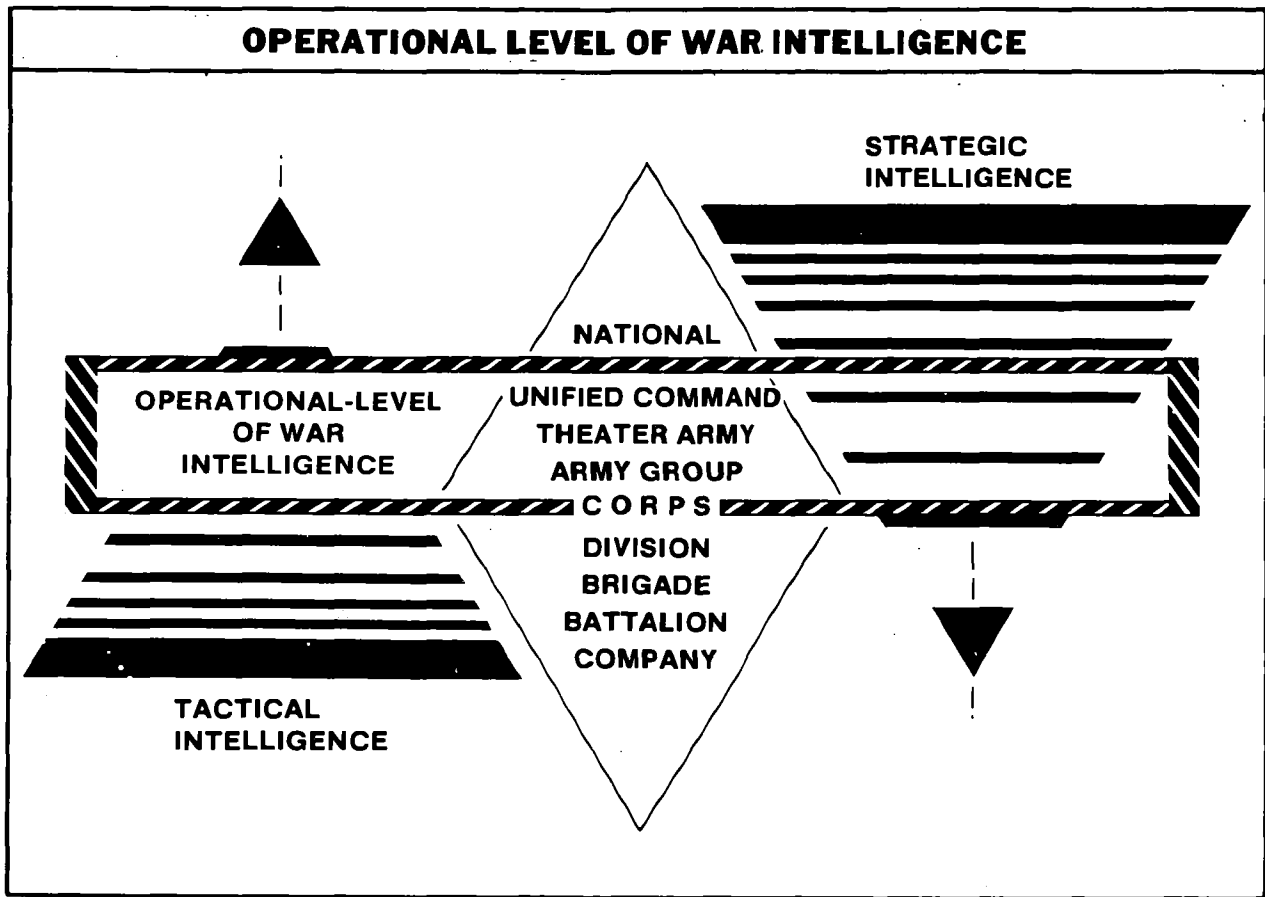
Operational level of war intelligence (shown on the following page) focuses on the intelligence requirements of theater, TA, Army group, field Army, or corps commanders. The echelon focus at the operational level is situationally dependent, reflecting the nature of the theater of war itself, the political and military objectives of the combatants, and the types of military forces which can or may be employed. When planning at the operational level of war, commanders must consider political, economic, psychological, geographical, and military factors on a broad scale.

Within a theater of war, joint and combined military forces are employed to achieve the political objectives set forth by the NCA. Realization of political objectives within a theater requires the defeat of those strategic and operational centers of gravity which permit an adversary alliance to maintain the momentum of a campaign effort and necessary political support. Identifying, targeting, and defeating these centers of gravity depend on an IEW perspective and system which considers the peace and war planning imperatives of the operational-level commander.

INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE TASKS

At the operational level of war at EAC, five IEW tasks are performed:

- ° Situation development.
- ° Target development.
- ° Joint and combined electronic warfare.
- ° Security and deception.



- ° Indications and warning.

Situation development or intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) at the operational level of war involves four functions:

- ° Theater area evaluation.
- ° Analysis of the characteristics of the theater of war (geographic, political, economic, industrial, and communications analysis of the entire theater of war to determine the operational impact of significant regional features on the conduct of both friendly and adversary campaigns).
- ° Threat evaluation.
- ° Threat integration.

The J2 discerns the political and military designs of the adversary and establishes specific objectives within theater. He determines the time required to realize these objectives and target areas of interest (TAI) keyed to strategic and operational centers of gravity. The J2 follows enemy activity by continuously developing and refining situation, event, and decision-support templates. At EAC, the EACIC has primary responsibility for situation development in the area forward of the corps area of operations and within the communications zone (COMMZ).

Target development provides timely and accurate locations of adversary movers, emitters, shooters, and sitters that may impact on current and future operations. Target development at the operational level involves the identification of those high payoff targets (HPT) that, if attacked effectively with fire, maneuver, EW, and deception as components of a theater command, control, and communications countermeasures (C³CM) strategy, will contribute to the defeat of threat centers of gravity.

Joint and combined electronic warfare at the operational level will be interfaced with other joint and combined destructive systems in the context of the theater operational engagement scenario.

Security and deception are incorporated into the campaign plan. Efforts are undertaken to defeat the enemy's multidisciplined intelligence effort (counter-reconnaissance); to actively use operational-level deception in the planning and execution of campaigns; and to take steps to protect the integrity of the theater military strategy and campaign plan (operations security [OPSEC]).

Indications and warning involve the continuous development and refinement of regional or theater-based indicator lists. These lists allow operational-level intelligence staffs to determine changes in the political, military, economic, or diplomatic behavior of a threat. This allows the theater commander to better anticipate and understand NCA actions which may lead to the decision for military involvement. In order to impede a threat attempt at strategic surprise, theater-based all-source intelligence analysis is vital to the theater commander and to the NCA (through the operation of the Worldwide Indications and Monitoring System). High-intensity conflict in a theater of war would be preceded by a failure on the part of the countries involved to adhere to long-standing rules of behavior. Once a theater intelligence staff has discerned the threat's political designs, the information gleaned during the performance of the second and third functions of operational level of war IPB yields a broad picture of how a threat could be expected to fight and to what objectives.

INTELLIGENCE DISCIPLINES

The principal intelligence disciplines are--

- ° Human intelligence (HUMINT).
- ° Signals intelligence (SIGINT).

- ° Imagery intelligence (IMINT).
- ° Technical intelligence (TECHINT).
- ° Measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT).

These disciplines will be discussed in detail in later chapters. What follows is a brief overview.

HUMINT is all information derived through human resources. It includes the exploitation of enemy prisoners of war (EPW), long-range surveillance operations, liaison with local military or paramilitary forces, and, most importantly, information from friendly troops.

SIGINT is the result of the collection, evaluation, analysis, integration, and interpretation of information obtained from intercepted electromagnetic emissions.

IMINT is the evaluated and collated information obtained through imagery analysis (IA). It is a vital part of our intelligence capability at strategic, operational, and tactical echelons. Imagery is derived from (but not limited to) radar, infrared, optical, and electro-optical (E-O) sensors.

TECHINT is used to collect against any applied military technology on the battlefield that is identified as a critical intelligence gap. TECHINT ranges from routine modifications to existing equipment to items reflecting major advances in offensive or defensive capabilities. These high priority items require immediate field exploitation to determine major capabilities, limitations, and possible friendly countermeasures. These items may require high priority evacuation to CONUS for national-level exploitation.

MASINT is intelligence derived from the collection, processing, and analysis of precise technically derived parametric data from foreign military equipment and weapon systems. The unique signatures peculiar to an item may occur as organic or indigenous characteristics or properties resulting from material used in its construction. Examples of this include the specific signature from the paint, the function of some components, or the item's motor or engine. Signature emissions may occur in a variety of areas and range across the electromagnetic spectrum from the audible (acoustic) to gamma radiation (nuclear intelligence [NUCINT] or chemical, biological, and nuclear intelligence [CBNINT]). The following are unclassified subcategories of MASINT:

- ° ACOUSTINT - Acoustical intelligence includes waves traveling within the air, water, and earth (such as seismic).
- ° CBNINT - Intelligence involving chemical, biological, and nuclear effects.
- ° DEWINT - Intelligence involving directed energy weapons (DEW) other than laser emissions, including electromagnetic pulse (EMP).

- ° OPINT - Optical intelligence derived from the exploitation of optical energy.
- ° LASINT - Laser intelligence derived from the collection of emissions from foreign laser equipment.
- ° EMINT - Electro-optical/millimeter wave signature intelligence consists of the collection of electro-optical intelligence (EOINT) and millimeter wave (MMW) signatures.

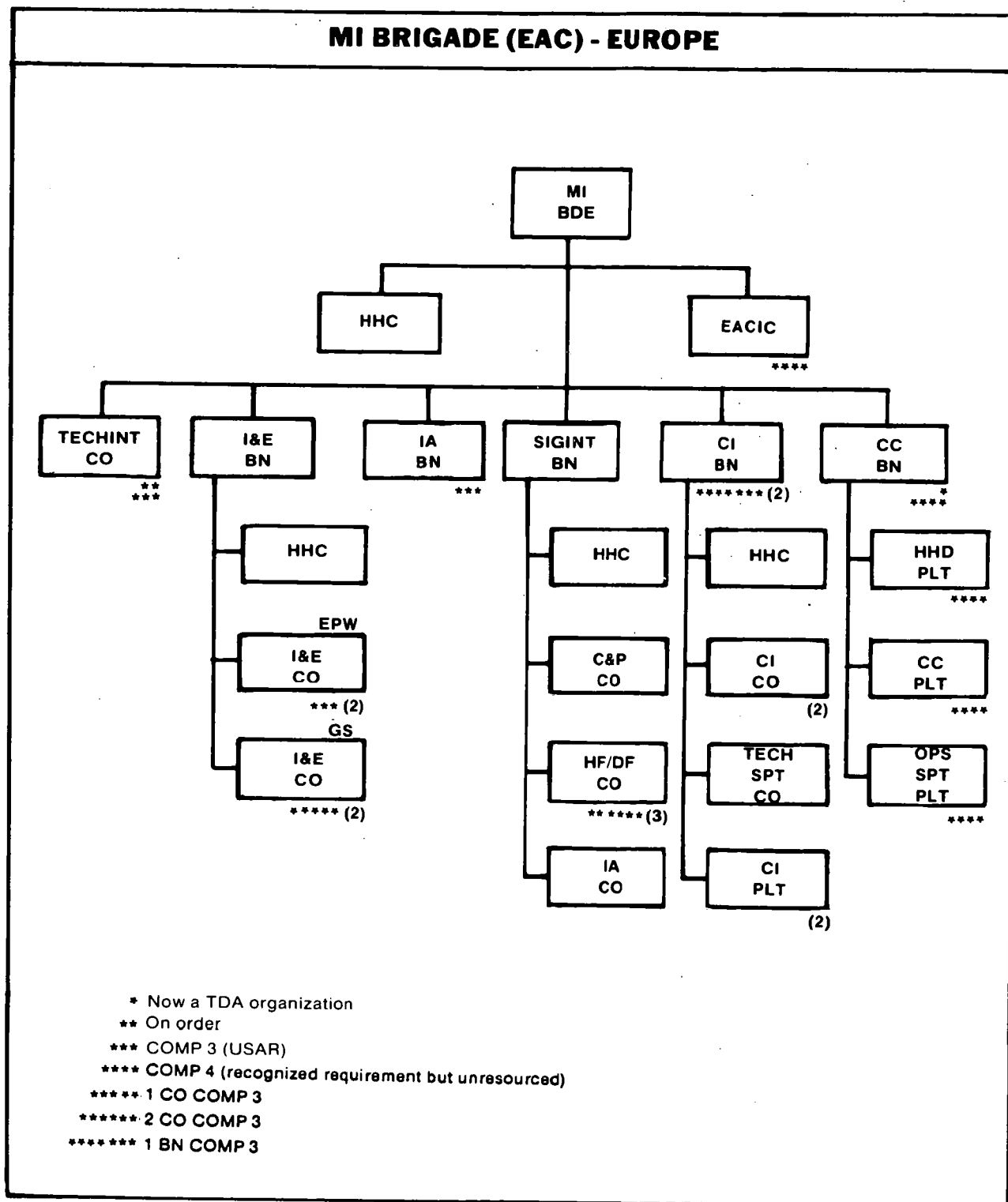
CURRENT ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS ORGANIZATIONS

Today's INSCOM theater support organizations are deployable, multidisciplined IEW brigades which perform theater IEW support missions for operational commanders. Regions and their INSCOM theater support organizations are--

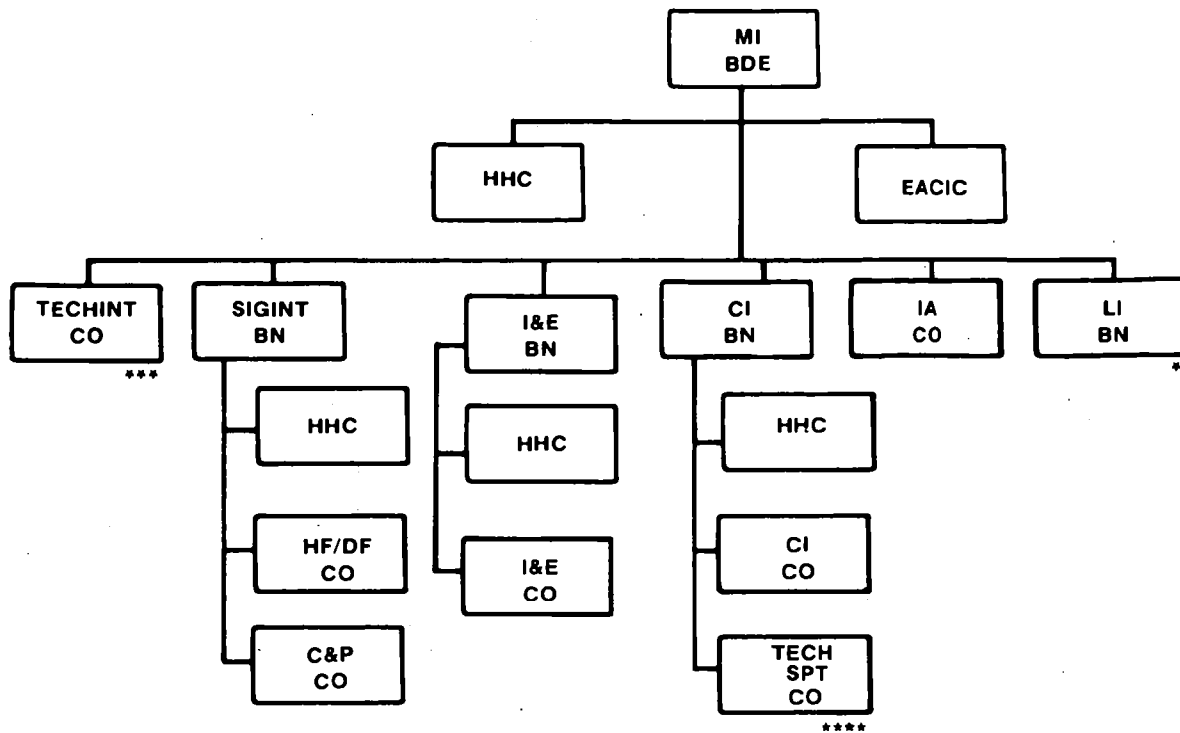
- ° Europe--66th MI Brigade.
- ° Southwest Asia--513th MI Brigade.
- ° Americas--470th MI Brigade.
- ° Northeast Asia--501st MI Brigade.
- ° Pacific--500th MI Brigade.

The force structure's tables of organization and equipment (TOE) for the theater MI brigades (EAC) are shown in the illustrations on the following pages. These TOE and force structures are scheduled for implementation in fiscal year 1987 through 1992. They provide the basic structures for giving IEW support to theater commanders, in order to satisfy peacetime support requirements. These TOE units are augmented with tables of distribution and allowances (TDA) force structure.

In peacetime, the TECHINT company is assigned to INSCOM's Foreign Materiel Intelligence Group at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. This company provides worldwide general support (GS) to the Army and, on order, can be attached directly to a theater MI Brigade (EAC). The TECHINT company provides support by establishing a captured materiel exploitation center (CMEC) or, with joint service participation, establishing a joint CMEC (JCMEC).



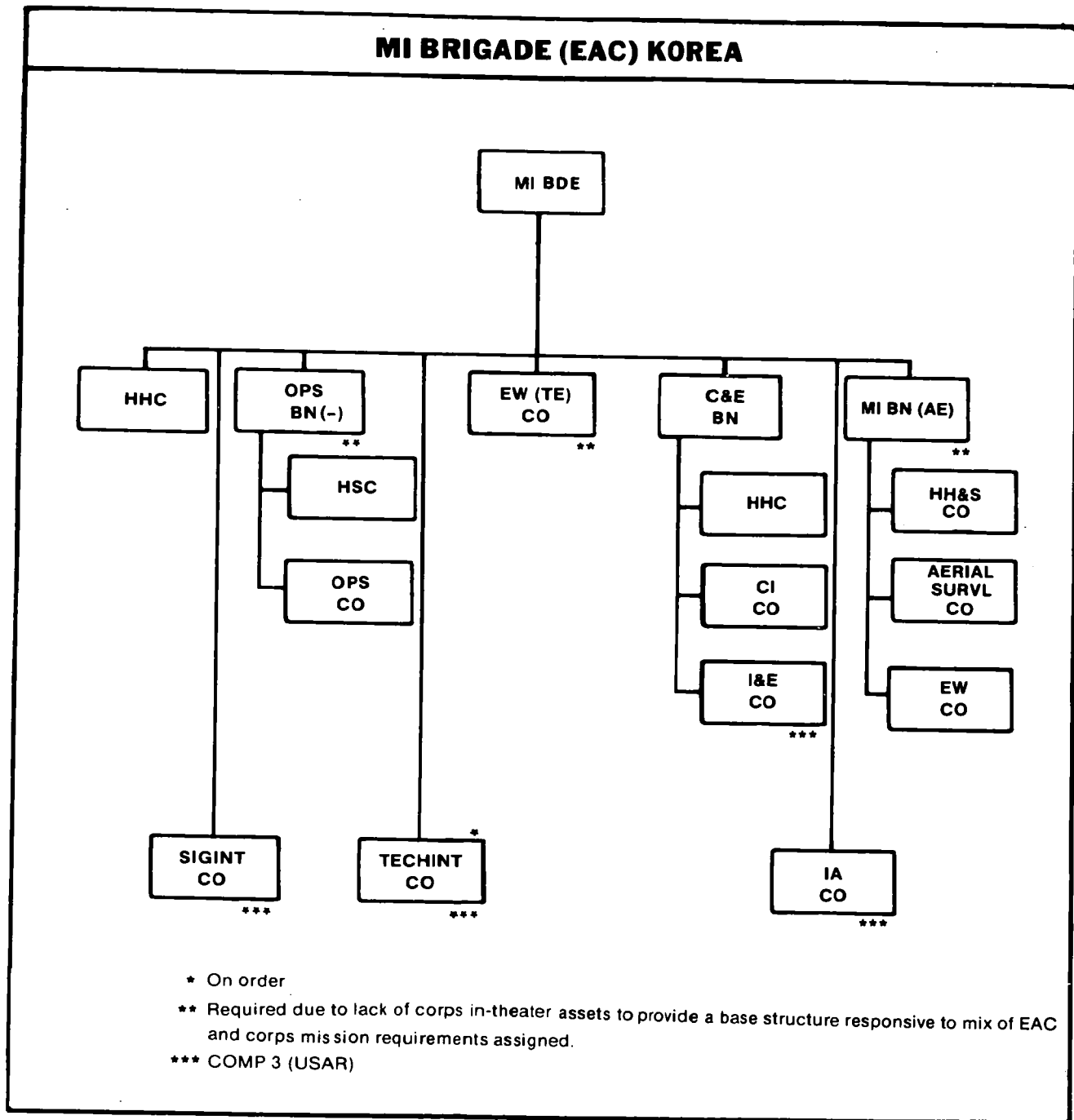
MI BRIGADE (EAC) - SOUTHWEST ASIA



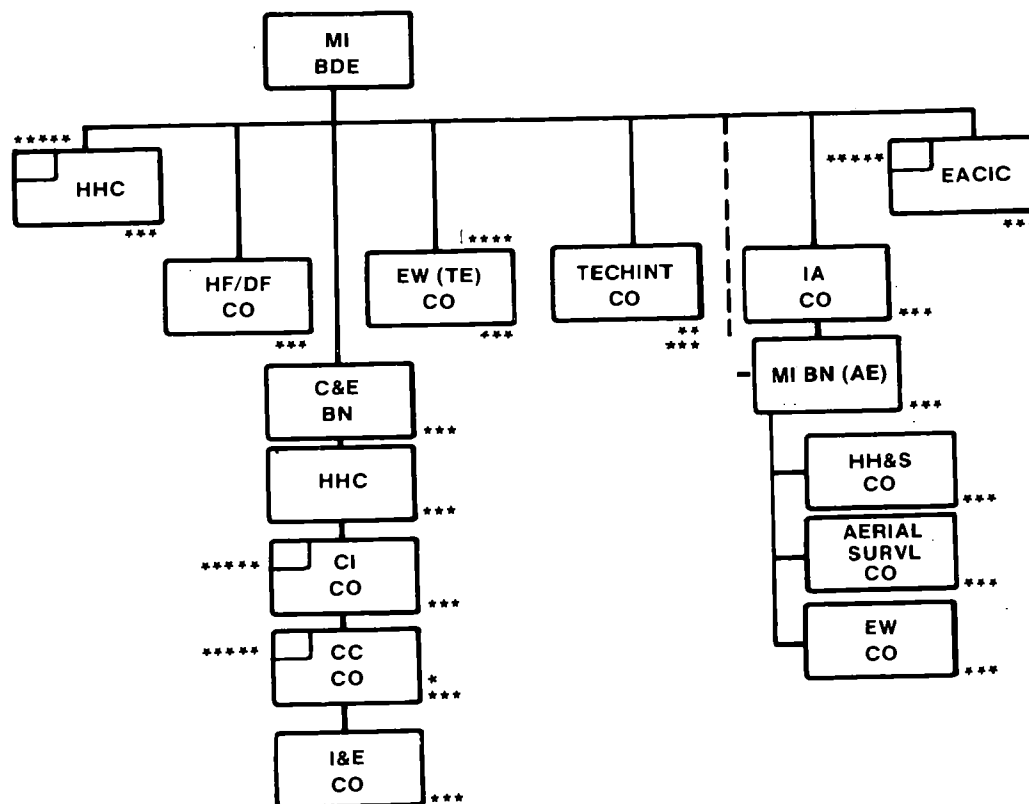
* TDA

*** COMP 3 (USAR)

**** COMP 4 Units (recognized requirements but unresourced)



MI BRIGADE (EAC) - PACIFIC (LESS KOREA)



* TDA

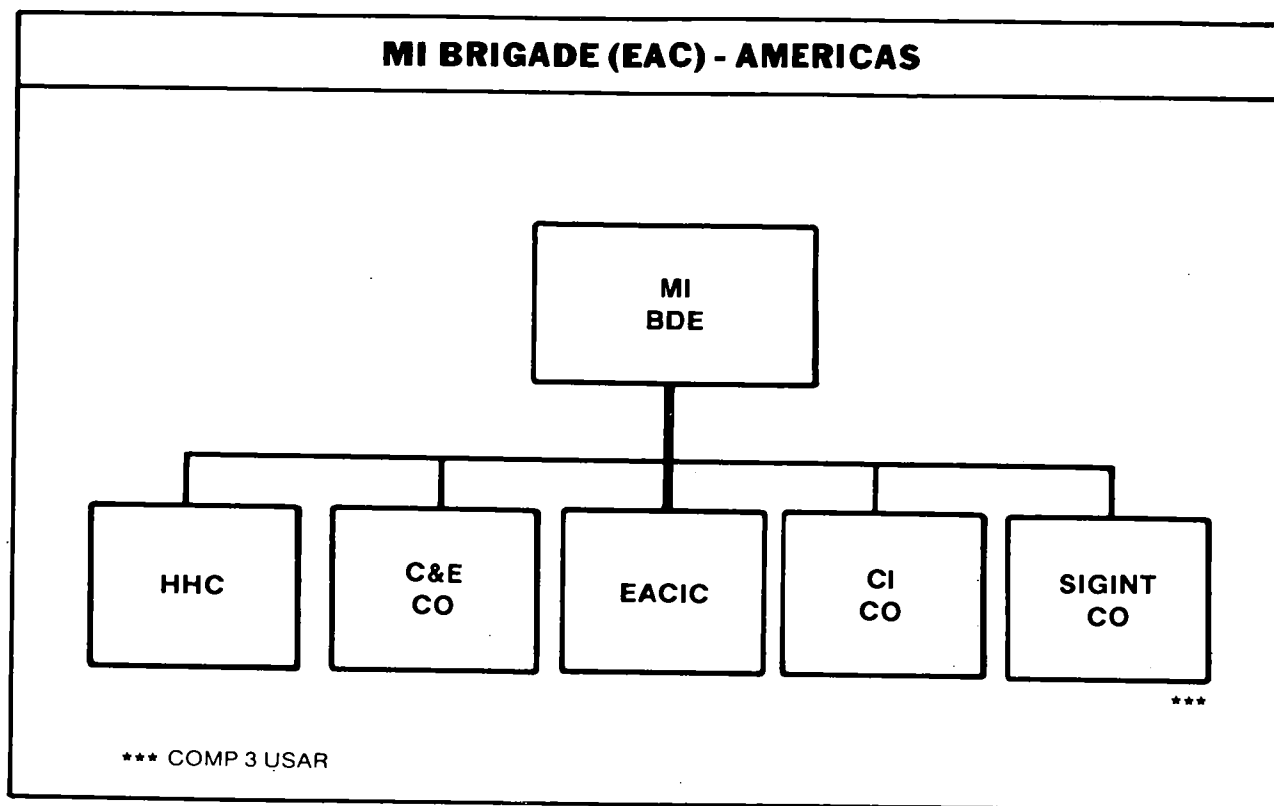
** On order

*** COMP 3 USAR

**** Required to provide minimum essential corps equivalent and EAC IEW support

***** Partial active component fill

----- ATTACHED



CHAPTER 2

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE (ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS)

The MI Brigade (EAC) consists of a headquarters and headquarters company (HHC), a brigade headquarters, and a company headquarters. The command section, under the brigade headquarters, consists of a staff judge advocate (SJA), a chaplain, a communications-electronics (C-E) section, a public affairs office (PAO), Adjutant General (AG), staff aviation functions, and S1, S2, S3, and S4 sections.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

The mission of the HHC of the MI Brigade (EAC) is to command and control all assigned and attached units. The HHC provides the following support:

- ° Command of subordinate elements conducting intelligence, security, and EW operations.
- ° Staff planning, control, and supervision of administration and operations of attached units.
- ° Transition-to-war planning.
- ° IEW support to battle managers at the joint and allied command levels.
- ° Reinforcement of IEW support to corps and below MI (CEWI) elements and other MI units or staffs in theater.
- ° Army operations elements to the Joint Collection Management Office (JCMO).

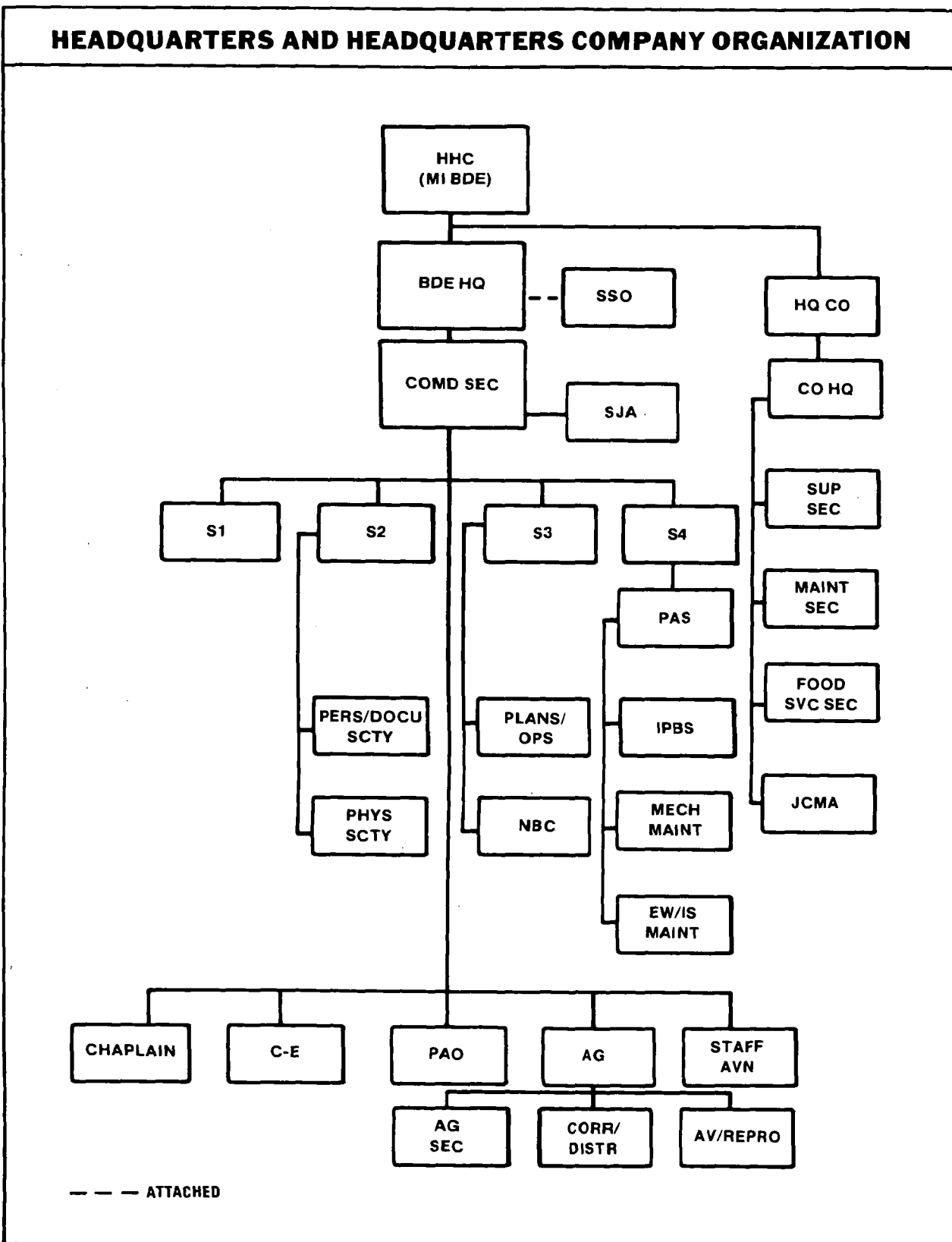
ORGANIZATION

The HHC is organized to command and control all assigned and attached units. It contains elements to perform all the staff functions normally associated with a unit of this type. In addition, it contains a Joint Collection Management Activity (JCMA) and an audiovisual reproduction section, elements not usually found in brigade-size units. (See the illustration on the following page.)

SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

The HHC relies on the following units for support:

- ° Signal operations company for internal communications and access into the theater Army communications system (TACS), as well as C-E maintenance support.
- ° Personnel service company for personnel and administrative support.



- ° Appropriate elements of the TA for medical, finance, supply, aviation, motor transport, communications security (COMSEC) equipment, and direct support (DS) and GS maintenance for common items.

OPERATIONS

INSCOM EAC assets are tailored to support--

- ° Unified, joint, and combined commands.
- ° Other US Army EAC commands.
- ° US Army corps and divisions.
- ° CONUS organizations.

Because US military operations normally involve more than one service, joint operations will be the rule rather than the exception.

C2 of joint forces follows the provisions in JCS Publication No. 2. Each service's doctrine and applicable joint doctrine prescribe tactical employment.

Joint forces include unified commands and joint task forces. They may also include some elements of specified commands such as Military Airlift Command and Strategic Air Command. FM 100-5 provides a complete description of the organization and C2 of various types of commands. FM 100-5 also describes the combined operations that EAC units would be supporting for Europe and Korea. In other potential combat theaters, agreements are either nonexistent or only partially developed. Such theaters will be the most demanding, since US and allied forces usually combine only after hostilities begin.

Capabilities will be weighted in each theater MI Brigade (EAC), or in CONUS, to satisfy IEW requirements. The following are considered minimum-essential functions of the MI Brigade (EAC):

- ° Providing C2 of assigned resources.
- ° Providing CI support to rear operations, deception, and terrorism counteraction.
- ° Directing CI/OPSEC support operations, including counter-reconnaissance and counter-HUMINT, -SIGINT, -IMINT, and -MASINT.
- ° Planning, coordinating, and executing intelligence, security, EW operations, all-source intelligence CM, analysis, production, and dissemination, based on the EACIC mission tasking of the headquarters.
- ° Providing liaison to supported commands.
- ° Managing intelligence collection encompassed in the intelligence disciplines.

EMPLOYMENT IN PEACE, CRISIS, AND WAR

MI Brigades (EAC) are the US source of threat ground forces intelligence. The brigades are designed to align with the characteristics of the threat force in their respective regions of the world. These units are mission-tailored two ways to meet the requirements of the supported command:

- ° Regional tailoring matches units to a specific geographic area. This provides an appropriate mix of linguistic skills, area expertise, and proper data bases and equipment.
- ° Functional tailoring provides the appropriate mix of IEW units to meet the needs of the supported command.

IEW operations at EAC are continuous, and are usually conducted in the same way during peacetime that they would be in a crisis or war. IEW organizations at EAC are organized for war. They may be modified for peacetime missions but are prepared for a rapid transition from peace to war. The peace, crisis, and war discriminators for IEW at EAC are increased scope, timeliness, and intensity, rather than transition from a training and readiness condition to combat. Ideally, in a crisis situation, US Army, joint, and national IEW organizations will be in place and operating.

Once combat operations begin, there will be a change in focus from support of war readiness and planning, with emphasis on indications and warning intelligence, to that of intelligence preparation of the deep battlefield, situation development, and target development. The intensity of CI support to commanders in the COMMZ will increase with an added dimension of positive intelligence support to rear operations. Interconnectivity requirements vary depending on the nature and intensity of the conflict, the US force structure supported (theater, joint task force, and so forth), and the degree of interaction with, and sophistication of, allied/host nation intelligence resources.

In peacetime, having time to plan and conduct operations provides the opportunity to emplace intelligence sensors and support systems in desirable areas and with sophistication. In wartime, certain areas would probably be denied or accessible only at great risk. EAC intelligence operations are characterized by the exploitation of these peacetime opportunities.

EAC intelligence support depends heavily on an intelligence data base and, in some cases, on sources that must be developed in peacetime. Peacetime operations develop and maintain data bases on those areas of the world where armed conflict is likely. The transition-to-war capability requires the MI Brigade (EAC) to be able to support EAC and corps commanders rapidly. For those regions of the world where there are no forward-deployed Army combat forces, the need for intelligence data bases remains a priority intelligence mission. Similarly, intelligence sources required in war need to be established and activated during peacetime. This requires peacetime forward-deployment of EAC intelligence forces. Development of these capabilities where contingency operations are most likely, such as Latin

America and the Middle East, coupled with inter-regional EAC ground forces intelligence support in Europe and the Pacific, reduces the chance of US Army elements deploying into an intelligence "bare bones" environment.

Subordinate units and elements of the MI Brigade (EAC) normally are placed in DS, GS, or general support reinforcing (GSR) of US forces and in some cases allied and combined commands. DS, GS, and GSR arrangements in peacetime parallel as closely as possible those support relationships needed in war. This is done in coordination with the commands involved and includes direction from national intelligence agencies. Organizational structures, operating arrangements, and interface between IEW elements and supported commands are such that little change need occur in a peace-to-war transition.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Brigade headquarters consists of the brigade commander, deputy commander, special security officer (SSO), and the command section.

COMMANDER

The brigade commander is responsible for all brigade operations. The commander defines the brigade mission, establishes its objective, designs its concept of operations, and assigns missions. The commander's objectives guide the actions of the staff and subordinate commanders during an operation. The brigade commander becomes personally involved in brigade IEW operations by identifying information needs, directing their fulfillment, and following up to ensure instructions are carried out.

DEPUTY COMMANDER

The deputy commander represents the brigade commander in matters of command authority and responsibility when the commander is not available. While specific C2 functions vary from time-to-time, generally, the deputy is responsible for operations of the brigade command post (CP), for rear area security, and for those essential brigade links with critical support elements. The deputy commander is also the central point of contact with the host nation.

SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICE

The SSO is a DOD security and communications system used to transmit sensitive compartmented information (SCI) between commands, as well as to and from national-level intelligence agencies. INSCOM operates the SSO system for the Army. A US Army Special Security Group (SSG) SSO is attached to the brigade and functions under the staff cognizance of the S2.

COMMAND SECTION

The command section consists of the SJA, chaplain, C-E officer, PAO, AG, aviation staff, and S1, S2, S3, and S4 sections.

Staff Judge Advocate

The SJA is responsible for providing legal advice to the commander, staff, subordinate commanders, service members, and other authorized persons. He advises on all matters involving--

- ° Military law (DOD directives, DA regulations, and command regulations).
- ° Domestic law (US statutes, federal regulations, and state and local law).
- ° Foreign law (status-of-forces agreements and international law).
- ° Law of armed conflict.

In addition, the SJA prepares legal opinions and furnishes legal advice on matters pertaining to--

- ° International law, both customary and conventional (for example, the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention of 1949, and status-of-forces agreements).
- ° Applicability of US laws in foreign countries.
- ° Foreign law and international law problems.

The SJA is designated as a personal staff officer and has direct access to the commander. Complete duties of the SJA are discussed in FM 101-5.

Chaplain

The brigade chaplain advises and assists the commander concerning morale and welfare of assigned personnel, provides spiritual guidance, and conducts worship services. The chaplain is a special staff officer with direct access to the commander.

Communications-Electronics Officer

The brigade C-E officer is responsible for all brigade communications and electronic counter-countermeasures (ECCM). Based on the concept of operations developed by the brigade commander, the C-E officer--

- ° Determines communication support requirements.
- ° Prepares C-E plans and orders.
- ° Provides technical supervision and training.
- ° Provides input to the brigade Signal Operation Instructions (SOI).

The C-E officer also supervises and accounts for all COMSEC material and equipment within the brigade. In addition to providing advice and assistance to the brigade commander on C-E operations, the C-E officer also provides advice on ECCM.

Public Affairs Officer

The PAO informs soldiers about the organization, its objectives, equipment, personnel, and about the citizens in the area of operations. The PAO attempts to instill in soldiers a sense of history, motivation, and esprit de corps. He also strives to minimize the effects of rumor and enemy psychological operations (PSYOP).

Adjutant General

The brigade AG is concerned with all administrative and personnel services. He coordinates directly with the personnel service company to ensure proper personnel and administration support. The AG has OPCON over organic personnel, and administrative activities and oversight responsibilities over the personnel servicing company's support to the brigade. The AG section of the MI Brigade (EAC) contains an audiovisual/reproduction section which gives the brigade an additional special intelligence capability. The special intelligence capability includes--

- ° Development of black and white and color film.
- ° Contact print manufacture.
- ° Enlargements.
- ° Reproduction of maps, charts, and other photo materials.
- ° Reproduction of documents.
- ° Operation of audio equipment.
- ° Drafting.

Staff Aviation Section

The staff aviation section provides technical expertise in Army aviation. It provides planning expertise concerning unique intelligence missions that require aviation support. The aviation staff officer prepares the aviation training program and supervises Army aviation combat support operations.

Personnel

The adjutant (S1) aids the brigade commander and staff in administrative and personnel matters and provides staff supervision. He, in turn, manages the correspondence/distribution section and the audiovisual/reproduction

section. The special intelligence capability of these two sections is vital to the success of the brigade's assigned mission. The brigade commander and the Operations and Training Officer determine priorities for critical skill assignments. The S1 and the deputy commander determine assignments and placement.

Intelligence

The brigade intelligence officer (S2) is the principal staff assistant for the formulation, development, implementation, and supervision of policies and procedures pertaining to OPSEC and CI programs of the theater. The S2 staff element is comprised of three sections:

- ° The S2 section employs a plans officer who helps to develop plans for the implementation of brigade OPSEC and CI programs. The S2 section also has an automatic data processing (ADP) SS0 responsible for providing security support for all ADP systems in the brigade.
- ° The personnel and document security section provides personnel security administration and classified document accountability. CI agents conduct CI inspections of units and installations in support of the brigade's OPSEC program.
- ° The physical security section controls access to working areas in which classified information is used. This section works with the brigade SS0 to control access to the Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) established by the SS0.

Operations and Training

The S3 manages field operations and formulates plans for the brigade. Principal functions of the S3 are to--

- ° Coordinate and resolve taskings with appropriate authorities.
- ° Maintain awareness of unit operations and current capabilities.
- ° Evaluate unit performance.

The S3 establishes a brigade operations center, from which the commander exercises C2 of subordinate units. The operations center has communications collocated with the TA main CP and the EACIC. The S3 coordinates closely with the EACIC which performs the mission tasking of the brigade assets. The EACIC provides technical tasking for organic IEW collection, electronic countermeasures (ECM), and CI assets of the brigade. The brigade S3 is responsible for allocating resources required to accomplish the tasking. Close and continuous coordination between the EACIC and the S3 ensure that--

- ° Tasking is within the current capability of the units.
- ° Priorities are consistent and reasonable.

- ° Operational deficiencies are quickly identified and corrected.
- ° Units are optimally positioned to accomplish assigned tasking.
- ° Additional assets are requested, as required.
- ° Brigade OPSEC program is implemented.

Due to time constraints imposed by the modern battlefield, mission tasking will normally be levied by the EACIC directly on the appropriate unit with the brigade commander and staff and the battalion commanders being informed. Concurrence in the tasking is assumed, unless otherwise indicated in response. The S3 apprises the commander of the state of intelligence operations and unit readiness. The S3 section is divided into two sections: the plans and operations section and the nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) section.

The plans and operations section provides the S3 with functional expertise in all intelligence disciplines. As training manager for the brigade, this section establishes command training policies and guidance, monitors the conduct of training, and advises the commander as to the brigade's training readiness. The plans and operations section is also responsible for determining types and quantities of equipment (both common and intelligence property items) needed to accomplish planned operations. This section establishes the priorities for distribution and redistribution of assets and prepares operational plans and orders for the brigade.

The NBC section provides defensive NBC expertise to the brigade. The section ensures that the brigade is adequately trained to function within an NBC environment.

Logistics

The S4 is the principal staff officer responsible for the following logistic matters:

- ° Supply.
- ° Mechanical maintenance.
- ° Electronic/intercept systems maintenance.
- ° Movements.
- ° Medical service.
- ° Food service.
- ° Contracting.
- ° Procurement.
- ° Other logistic support to the brigade.

To assist the section, a materiel management officer supervises daily activities. A plans and operations officer writes plans and provides input to the brigade operations order. To assist in rehabilitation of existing facilities and construction of new projects, this officer must have an additional specialty or background in facility engineering (SC-92/21).

The food service technician, also located in this section, provides staff supervision of all dining facilities within the brigade. He coordinates the assignment of units to appropriate ration breakdown points and water points. He oversees the operation of dining facilities, sanitation and food preparation/serving and, as necessary, the collection and accountability of funds.

The staff supply technician provides the following support:

- ° Plans requirements.
- ° Monitors regulation enforcement.
- ° Supervises receipt and storage of all supplies and supply related items.
- ° Supervises receipt, storage, distribution, and redistribution of all supplies within the brigade.

The S4 consists of four subordinate sections:

- ° The intelligence property book section (IPBS) accounts for all property (including intelligence-peculiar property) and hand receipts of operational property to users.
- ° The property accountability section (PAS) oversees the maintenance of all property accounting records within the brigade. Conducts command supply inspections of assigned brigade units.
- ° The mechanical maintenance section supervises and coordinates all automotive/generator maintenance within the brigade.
- ° The EW intercept system (IS) maintenance section oversees the EW/IS functions of all assigned brigade units. Its personnel perform command maintenance inspections on equipment and coordinate with INSCOM and other major commands to provide assistance to subordinate commands.

COMPANY HEADQUARTERS

The company headquarters supports the internal operations of the unit. This includes billeting, a 24-hour dining facility, and organizational supply and maintenance. The company commander is responsible for--

- ° Administration.
- ° Billeting.

- ° Training.
- ° Discipline.
- ° Unit supply.
- ° Brigade headquarters property accountability.
- ° Food service.

The company headquarters has a JCMA supply section, motor maintenance section, and a food service section. These sections perform the following tasks:

- ° Ensure that Army requirements are considered during the JCMA tasking process and that they receive needed emphasis in the trade-off that occurs when priorities are established.
- ° Provide all-source analysis expertise and support.
- ° Integrate Army IMINT, SIGINT, and HUMINT requirements into the theater collection plan for EAC assets.
- ° Ensure that Army SIGINT, HUMINT, and imagery exploitation requirements are matched with appropriate sensors.
- ° Make technical judgments of feasibility and priority.
- ° Ensure the integration of Army requirements into the theater collection plan for EAC assets.

The JCMA is a multiservice organization that manages all theater intelligence collection assets.

The JCMA employs the following personnel:

- ° The section chief serves as the JCMA point of contact for Army intelligence requirements. The section chief also ensures that Army requirements are considered during the tasking process and provides the needed emphasis during priority assignment.
- ° The deputy section chief is responsible for section administration, work scheduling, and assistance to watch officers, as required. The deputy performs the duties of section chief when necessary.
- ° Watch officers are responsible for the day-to-day supervision, management, and conduct of collection operations. They serve jointly as the first-line interface to articulate Army requirements in the JCMA process.

- ° Senior intelligence analysts serve as noncommissioned officers in charge of their respective sections. They provide all-source analysis expertise and support to the JCMA. This support requires the integration of Army IMINT, SIGINT, and HUMINT requirements to the theater collection plan for EAC assets.
- ° Imagery analysts provide single discipline (imagery) expertise for inclusion of imagery exploitation tasks into the theater collection plan. Analysts are responsible for technical judgment of feasibility and priorities and ensure that Army imagery requirements are matched with appropriate sensors. They also provide IMINT recommendations to watch officers and senior analysts.
- ° Intelligence analysts provide multidisciplined analysis and expertise for Army requirements and preparation of the theater collection plan. Analysts are responsible for technical judgment in areas of feasibility and priorities and ensure that SIGINT requirements are correctly matched with appropriate sensors. They also provide SIGINT recommendations to senior analysts and watch officers.

CHAPTER 3

ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS INTELLIGENCE CENTER

The mission of the EACIC is to plan, coordinate, and manage IEW operations; analyze collected information; produce all-source intelligence; and disseminate reports in support of national, joint, combined, allied, joint task force, TA, and US Army ECB IEW requirements. This effort involves the following specific tasks:

- ° Producing and disseminating all-source IEW, OPSEC, and battlefield deception information, including targeting data.
- ° Satisfying the TA commander's PIR and IR.
- ° Executing national and joint tasks, as required.
- ° Performing IEW requirements and mission management functions under staff supervision of the EAC G2 and G3.
- ° Coordinating with combined and allied military organizations and intelligence services.

The EACIC is also responsible for providing CM, data base management, tasking, and sensor cueing to systems supporting EAC. Along with producing all-source intelligence 24 hours a day, it must have the capability to sanitize and release compartmented intelligence.

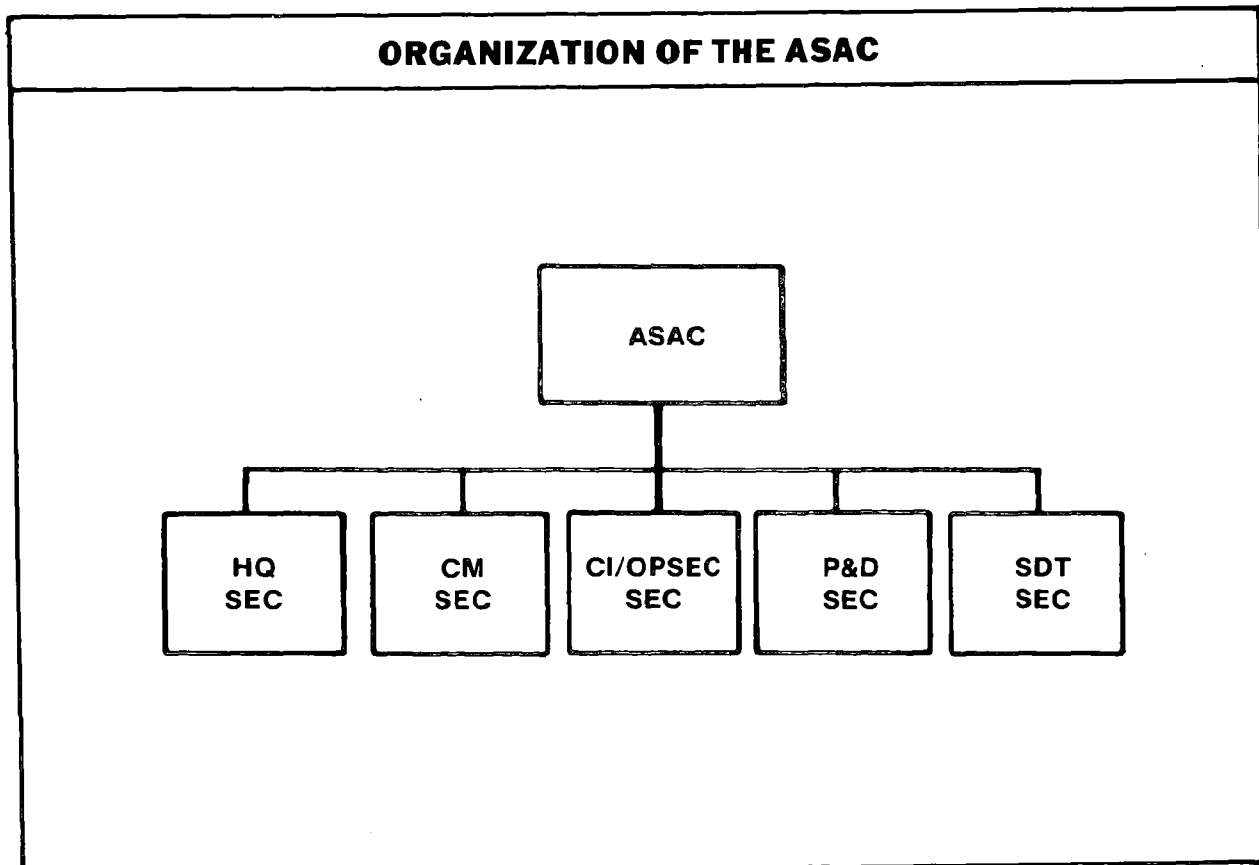
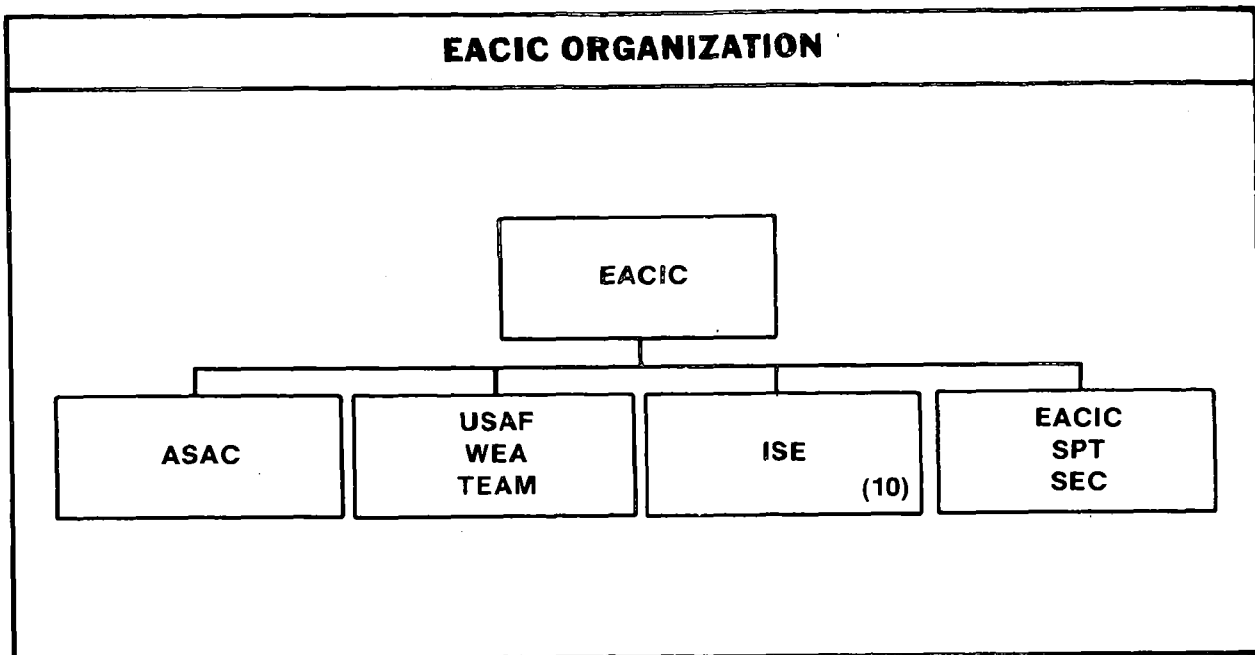
In the European theater, the EACIC function is performed by the US Army Intelligence Center Europe (USAICE). The USAICE performs many of the same functions as a doctrinal EACIC.

ORGANIZATION

Even though the EACIC is normally under the command of the MI Brigade commander, the MI Brigade is usually under the OPCON of the supported command. Under any circumstance, the EACIC is under the operational supervision/operational control of the TA G2. The G2 is the senior intelligence officer in the command and is responsible directly to the commander for all intelligence activities of the command. The EACIC is normally collocated with the supported command G2. The EACIC (shown on the following page) consists of an all-source analysis center (ASAC), an Air Force weather team for meteorological support and coordination, 10 intelligence support elements (ISE), and a center support section.

ALL-SOURCE ANALYSIS CENTER

The ASAC tasks, produces, and disseminates intelligence. The ASAC (shown on the following page) consists of a headquarters section, a CM section, a CI/OPSEC section, a production and dissemination (P&D) section, and a single discipline teams (SDT) section.

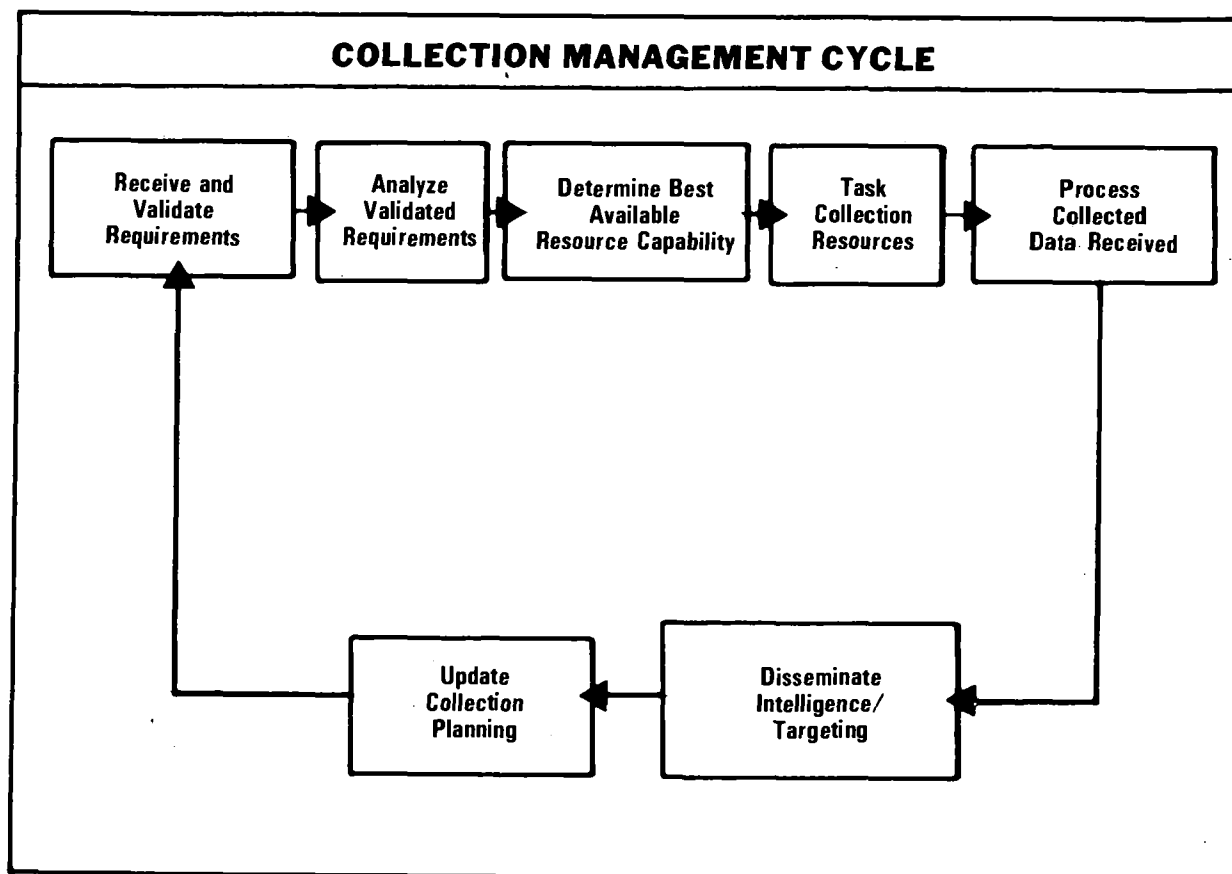


Headquarters Section

The headquarters section provides command, control, and coordination for all sections of the ASAC. The chief of the EACIC also serves as the chief of the ASAC. The combined efforts of all the ASAC sections represent a multidisciplined CM and production activity, conducting continuous operations.

Collection Management Section

The CM section is responsible for timely and efficient formulation of detailed collection requirements. Its primary function is to use all resources available to assist the EACIC in satisfying the TA commander's PIR. This section develops and continually revises the collection plan, which serves as a tool to coordinate and integrate the efforts of collection units and agencies. Its internal procedures are guided by the CM cycle (shown below).



The CM section not only consolidates and coordinates the tasking of collection assets to the brigade, but also coordinates EAC input to the national intelligence system tasking process. As the coordinator of brigade efforts to satisfy theater-level and national tasking, this section formats collection requests which can be satisfied by organic assets and forwards them to appropriate intelligence SDTs for action. Functions of the CM section include--

- ° Coordinating with the Theater Army Area Command (TAACOM) to support rear operations.
- ° Providing CM assistance to ECB intelligence units to ensure that intelligence shortfalls do not exist.
- ° Working closely with other ASAC analysts to respond to consumer requirements.
- ° Coordinating joint requirements.
- ° Conducting liaison with allies.
- ° Collecting and disseminating allied data.

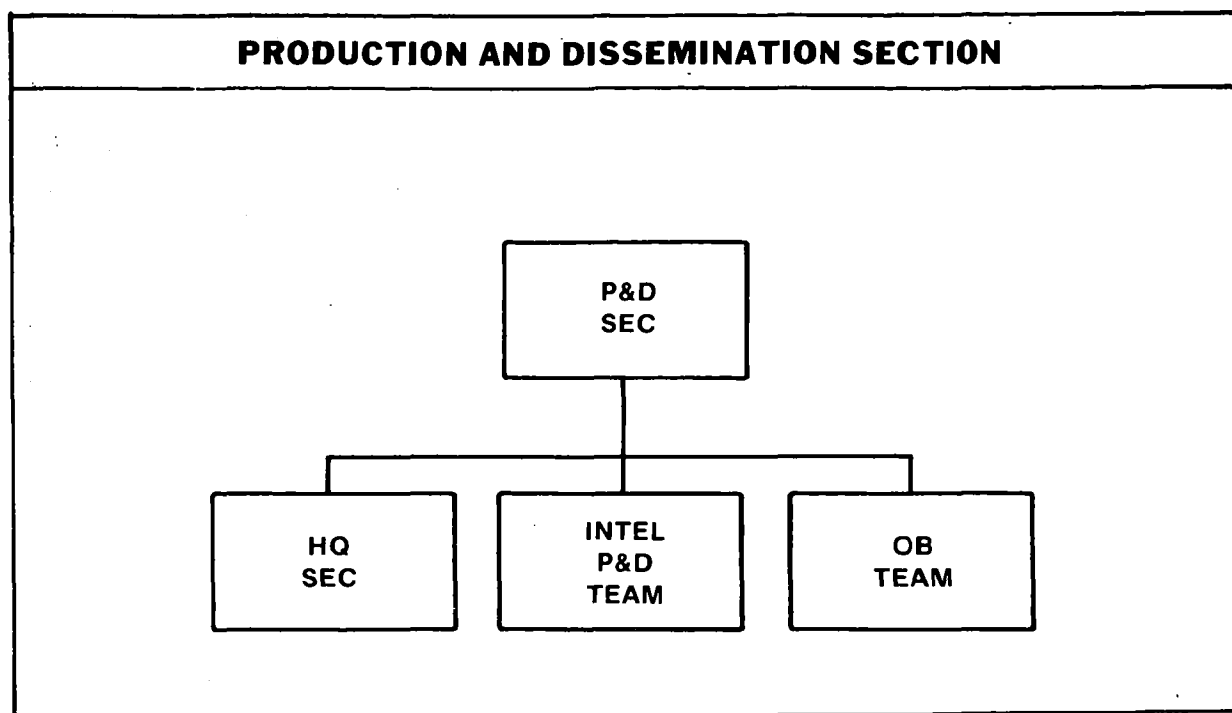
Counterintelligence Section

Using the 10-step OPSEC process (described in FM 34-60 and FM 34-60A), the CI section identifies enemy collection capabilities, assesses friendly vulnerabilities, and recommends counteractions, some of which may be fire, maneuver, EW, or deception. This section coordinates with the brigade's CI battalion to devise CI plans and battlefield deception support information to support the commander's maneuver control decisions. This section also produces CI threat estimates, studies, and reports, supports rear area security and rear operations, and is responsible (through the EACIC collection manager) for the management of the MI Battalion (CI).

Production and Dissemination Section

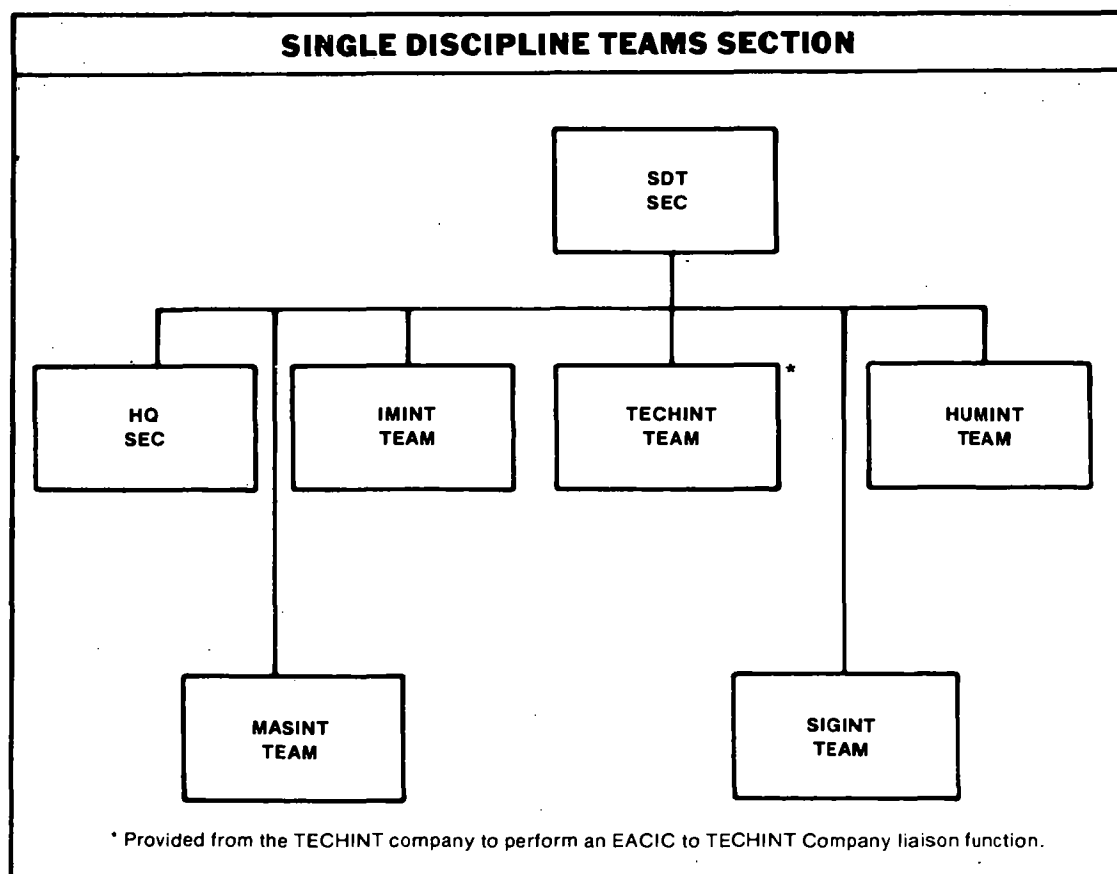
The P&D section (shown on the following page) consists of a headquarters section, an intelligence P&D team, and an order of battle (OB) team.

This section provides all-source intelligence P&D. It receives the initial multisource information and intelligence; performs target, situation, and threat analysis and assessment; and develops IPB templates. This section develops target folders in support of special operations forces (SOF) missions in the theater. It also maintains the fused intelligence data base. As gaps in this data base are identified, they are submitted to the CM section for appropriate action.



Single Discipline Teams Section

The SDT section (shown below) consists of a headquarters section and MASINT, IMINT, TECHINT, SIGINT, and HUMINT single discipline teams.



The headquarters section performs the required coordination and tasks the intelligence collection teams. It also tasks the CM and P&D sections to fulfill specific requirements.

The MASINT team provides overall management of the brigade's MASINT effort. MASINT is a highly sophisticated application of state of the art technology and processing techniques to detect and identify specific enemy capabilities and intentions. The team receives and processes collected information and forwards it to the P&D section for all-source analysis. It provides technical advice and assistance through the use of MASINT-exploited target signatures or MASINT collection devices. It also coordinates with elements of the CONUS support base, industrial and scientific communities, and other services to ensure that new technology is integrated into operations.

The IMINT team provides input for the brigade, defines tasks for the MI Battalion (IA), provides interaction between this battalion and the EACIC, and coordinates analysis requirements and activities for the brigade's support to the theater. The team also maintains an imagery data base and performs third-phase (detailed) analysis of imagery, with assistance from the brigade's organic MI Battalion (IA). For additional information see FM 34-55.

The TECHINT Team is provided by the attached TECHINT company. It is not organic to the SDT but operates in their work area. It is the liaison between the intelligence center and the TECHINT company in the following areas:

- ° TECHINT collection planning.
- ° Collection requirements.
- ° Foreign material-related spot report.
- ° Evacuation and exploitation of critical items of intelligence interest.

The SIGINT team provides the primary interface between the MI Brigade (EAC) and all sections of the EACIC. The SIGINT team maintains the EAC SIGINT product data bases. It analyzes collection requirements received from the CM section. If the SIGINT product data base does not satisfy the requirement, the team passes it to the technical control and analysis element (TCAE) for action. The SIGINT team maintains the data base of tasks assigned for comparison with product reports received. It monitors requirements satisfaction for quality and quantity.

The HUMINT team is responsible for developing and coordinating interrogation collection and controlled collection (CC) requirements. It also maintains its own unique data base, performs cueing/tipoff for brigade assets, and translates tasking received from the CM section into specific collection tasks. This team manages offensive counterintelligence operations (OFCO). These activities involve sophisticated and highly specialized techniques of counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion. OFCO is described in detail in FM 34-60A and AR 381-47.

USAF WEATHER TEAM

Weather and climate profoundly affect tactical units during all operational phases. Weather products and services are highly perishable due to continuous atmospheric changes. Therefore, weather observations, analysis, forecasts, and input to intelligence and decision making processes must be constantly monitored and updated to assure technical accuracy and operational value.

The USAF weather team is OPCON to the MI Brigade (EAC) and collocated with the EACIC. It provides climatic and meteorological services to US Army forces, sister services, and allied headquarters or forces. During the theater analysis phase, the team's weather information is integrated with enemy information and intelligence. This is used in creating the IPB template. Weather information is also used in determining which MI Brigade (EAC) collection assets or systems should be employed. The weather team also provides 24-hour forecasting support and 24-hour observation support at designated airfields. A staff weather officer (SWO) commands the team, whereas the EACIC chief provides communications, administrative, and logistic support.

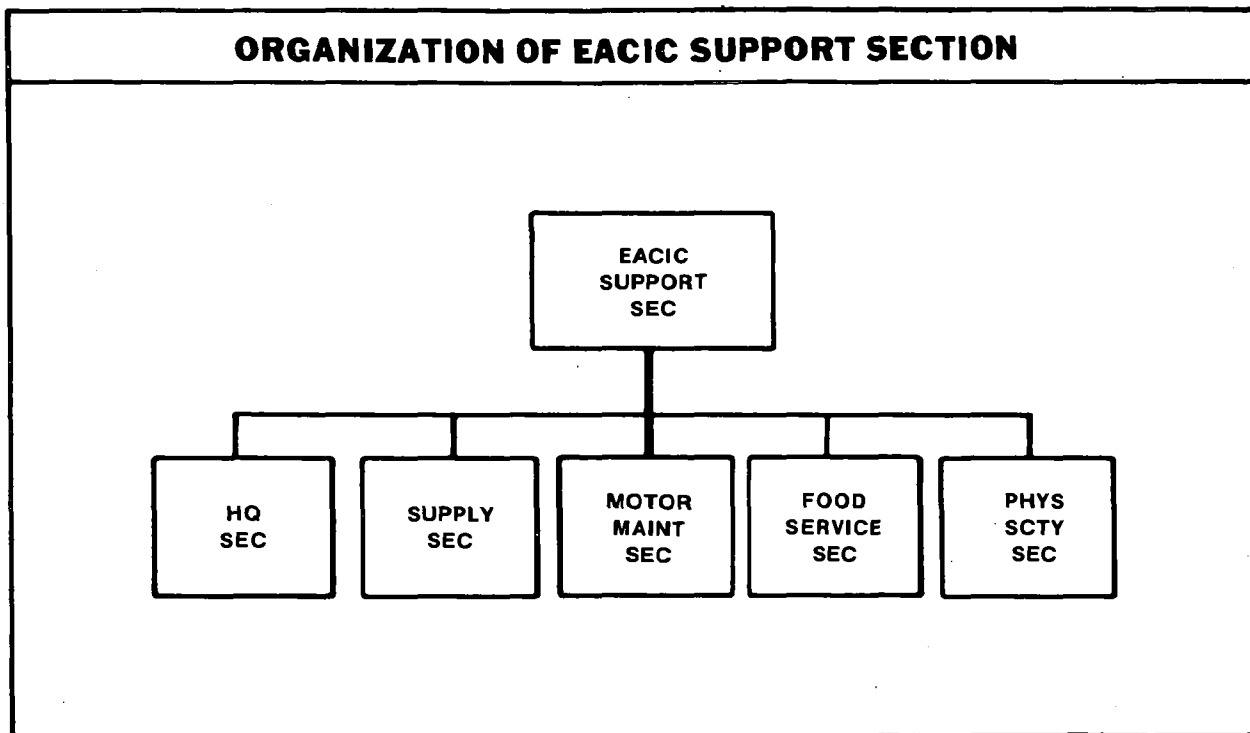
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT ELEMENTS

Intelligence support elements are organic to the EACIC. Normally consisting of six people, an intelligence support element is divided into two groups which provide 24-hour coverage for the supported command. These elements provide liaison with US Army, joint, combined, and allied military organizations and intelligence services for the EACIC. The elements assist each supported command to identify its IEW requirements, establish priorities, and interface directly with the EACIC. They also have a TECHINT liaison team provided by the attached TECHINT company to coordinate TECHINT requirements and operations within the supported unit's area. The TECHINT liaison officer team remains under control of the TECHINT company, but receives local support from the intelligence support element and the supported unit.

ECHELONS ABOVE CORP INTELLIGENCE CENTER SUPPORT SECTION

The EACIC support section (shown on the following page) is comprised of five sections:

- ° Headquarters.
- ° Supply.
- ° Motor maintenance.
- ° Food service.
- ° Physical security.



The headquarters section supervises the operations of the other sections of the EACIC support section. This section is also responsible for NBC warfare defensive measures training for all personnel assigned to the EACIC and for the maintenance and issuance of NBC protective equipment. It performs all administrative and personnel matters for the EACIC and coordinates with the HHC of the MI Brigade on all support functions.

The supply section is responsible for all EACIC internal supply and logistic functions, including maintaining status records, hand receipts, and the EACIC property book. It also maintains all assigned weapons. The logistic organization must be carefully tailored to ensure that the EACIC is supported as efficiently and effectively as possible.

The motor maintenance section provides the personnel and equipment to maintain vehicles organic to the EACIC. It can operate independently or can augment support personnel at a consolidated maintenance support activity.

The food service section provides food service personnel and equipment to maintain a field dining facility for EACIC personnel. This section can operate independently or can augment support personnel at a consolidated mess facility.

The physical security section provides 24-hour security for the EACIC SCIF.

INTERNAL OPERATIONS

For the EACIC to accomplish its mission, all elements must perform their assigned tasks in an accurate and timely manner. Each section and team must work together to make the intelligence cycle operate at its best.

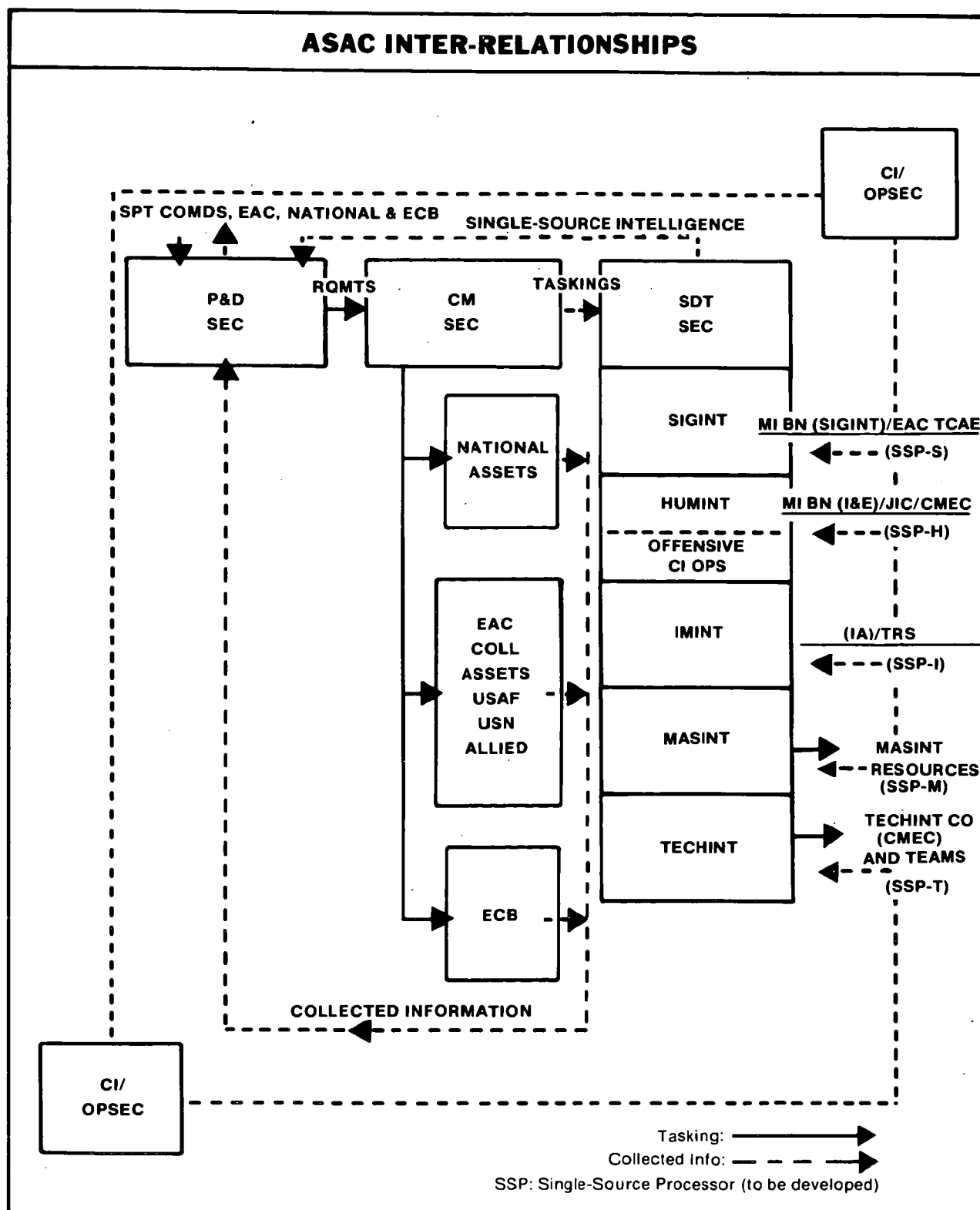
The chief of the EACIC is responsible for planning and supervising all phases of the intelligence cycle. He must ensure that the EACIC provides adequate, timely, and continuous support for all headquarters, commands, and agencies concerned. The chief must have thorough knowledge of threats and national assets and requirements, since he directs the total intelligence effort within the EACIC.

Internal operational procedures and the intelligence cycle dictate close and continuous relationships among all sections of the ASAC of the EACIC (shown on the following page). During the analysis of information and the production of intelligence, the P&D section detects gaps in information or requirements. These requirements are provided immediately to the CM section for consolidation and tasking to assets organic to the brigade. The CM section levies many of these requirements on the SDT for detailed tasking to specific single-source collection capabilities represented by subordinate elements of the brigade. As single-source information is collected by the battalions or companies, it is quickly forwarded to the appropriate MASINT, IMINT, SIGINT, or HUMINT team for review and input to the P&D section. During the analysis and production process, additional requirements might surface which could redirect the CM effort.

TECHINT support liaison elements are provided to the EACIC. Along with the ISE teams at corps level, they assist in managing TECHINT requirements, reporting foreign materiel and related documents, and identifying items of high intelligence value for evacuation.

The CM effort is constantly changing. As new or unsatisfied requirements are received, the CM section revises the priorities and assigns them to the most appropriate collectors. The chief of the CM section is responsible for maintaining a status board/chart of all available collection assets. He also maintains a listing of assets that have been tasked to collect information about specific requirements. This listing contains specific dates, times, requirements, results/remarks, and anything else necessary to keep track of intelligence collection missions. For additional information concerning CM see FM 34-2.

The chief of the CI section maintains close liaison with both the CM section and the P&D section to support the production of the CI threat estimates, studies, and reports. An accurate assessment of enemy intelligence capabilities is the foundation of friendly vulnerability assessment and the development of effective countermeasures. Identification and assessment of the hostile intelligence threat are accomplished through a continually updated data base maintained by the CI section. Included in the data base are friendly force profiles, signatures, patterns, and indicators. They show how



a unit might appear through the eyes of the threat. Friendly force data is crucial when planning operations because it aids in developing essential elements of friendly information (EEFI), countermeasures, accurate appraisals, and effective deception plans. Changes in operations, tactics, equipment, or personnel that may alter signatures and patterns are immediately entered into the data base.

The SWO, who also serves as the weather team commander, is a member of the EAC commander's special staff and under his OPCON. The SWO operates under the general staff supervision of the EAC intelligence officer. The SWO--

- ° Coordinates directly with the commander and staff on matters concerning weather service support.
- ° Prepares and presents weather briefings.
- ° Prepares weather annexes to plans and orders of the supported command and reviews weather annexes of subordinate commands.

Ten ISEs are organic to the EACIC. Each ISE normally consists of six people. This element can then be organized into two watches to provide 24-hour coverage for the supported command. This element works with US Army, joint, combined, and allied military organizations and intelligence services for the EACIC. The element assists each supported command in identifying its IEW requirements, establishing IEW priorities, and facilitating direct and timely interactions with EACIC.

ISEs serve as extensions of the EACIC and are collocated with the supported headquarters, command, or intelligence service. In order to fulfill its mission, each ISE must keep abreast of all activities of the ASAC. To provide intelligence support, close and constant liaison is maintained 24 hours a day with the CM and P&D sections. The ISE assists the supported organization in obtaining desired information by forwarding requirements to the P&D section for review of the ASAC data base. Additionally, the ISE forwards collection requirements to the CM section for appropriate action. The ISE team chief, assisted by the P&D section chief and under the supervision of the ASAC chief, is responsible for sanitizing reports used by the supported unit.

The EACIC chief also supervises the ISEs. These elements provide a mechanism for US, allied, and NATO commands to request information concerning--

- ° Indications and warning.
- ° Employment of threat SOF.
- ° Use of airborne or air mobile forces.
- ° Employment of NBC weapons.

These elements facilitate the exchange of intelligence, as well as coordination for EW support, including civil broadcast jamming. ISEs also work with unit intelligence officers and assist with intelligence input to operational planning, situation and target development, and IPB. Additionally, an occasion might arise when having an ISE deploy with supported units in advance of hostilities might be advantageous.

The ISE is another area requiring special consideration. Although ostensibly controlled by the EACIC chief, ISEs may be located at such distances from the EACIC that they will, in practice, operate independently. Additionally, their duties require them to respond to the needs of their counterpart agencies and commands at least as often as they respond to the needs of the EACIC. These two conditions require adaptable personnel and effective two-way communications. The matter of secure and effective communications is a special consideration and has applications beyond the boundaries of the EACIC and the MI Brigade EAC. Secure and survivable communications determine the workability of the C² system in any theater of operations.

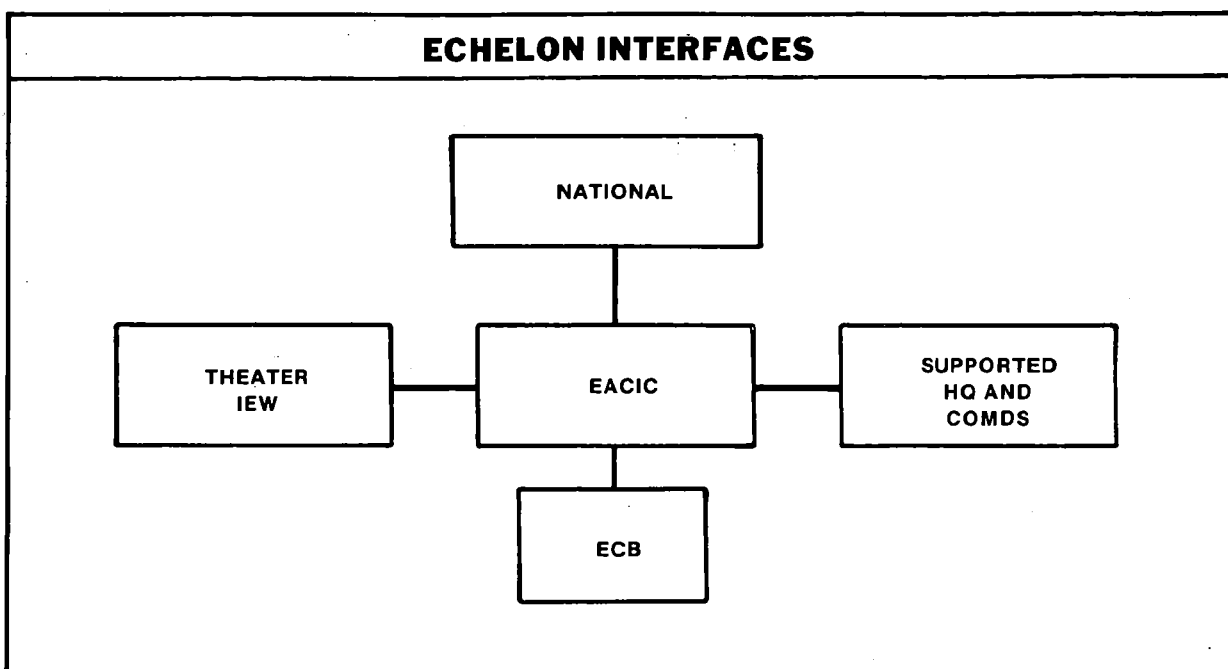
The center support section provides all the equipment and services necessary to support the 24-hour operation of the EACIC. It provides a 24-hour dining facility, billeting, organizational supply and maintenance, and SCIF security. The S4 of the HHC, MI Brigade (EAC) provides equipment maintenance.

EXTERNAL OPERATIONS

To accomplish its mission, the EACIC must maintain effective interaction and interoperability with numerous external organizations. These organizations (shown on the following page) can be divided into four general categories: national, theater IEW, supported headquarters and commands, and ECB:

- ° National echelon includes those organizations, agencies, or assets controlled directly by authorities at national DOD levels. Some of them will have representatives in the theater of operations.
- ° Theater IEW echelon includes all units organic to the MI Brigade (EAC) and, where appropriate, the Air Force, Navy, and allied forces.
- ° Supported headquarters and commands echelon may include Army, joint, combined, or allied organizations.
- ° ECB category provides timely support to tactical commands and assists with the full use of tactical exploitation of national capabilities (TENCAP) and national exploitation of tactical capabilities (NETCAP).

These interface requirements are accomplished primarily through secure communications and employment of ISE teams.



The number of requirements for the EACIC varies depending on terrain, enemy, weather, US and allied forces involved, and the size of the theater. For example, major subordinate elements of the MI Brigade (EAC) in Europe are primarily battalion size. Whereas, in other geographical regions a company or battalion may be sufficient to accomplish the mission.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Combat service support (CSS) keeps combat and combat support systems manned and operable. It is designed to support the soldier and the units in the field with what is needed, when it is needed, and where it is needed. CSS includes--

- ° Personnel and administrative services.
- ° Finance support.
- ° Intermediate DS and intermediate GS maintenance.
- ° Most classes of supply (except nuclear special munitions and class VIII).
- ° Direct support.
- ° General support field services.
- ° Local transportation.

Whether the EACIC is deployed with the MI Brigade or under the OPCON of an EAC headquarters, the complexity of equipment and operations requirements places substantial demands on the EAC CSS system.

CSS organizations providing support to EAC are under the command of the TA commander who executes his DS and GS responsibilities through--

- ° Geographically oriented support commands (such as TAACOM).
- ° Functional and specialized subordinate commands (such as Personnel Command [PERSCOM] and Medical Command [MEDCOM]).
- ° Specialized brigades and groups (such as petroleum group or special ammunition brigade).

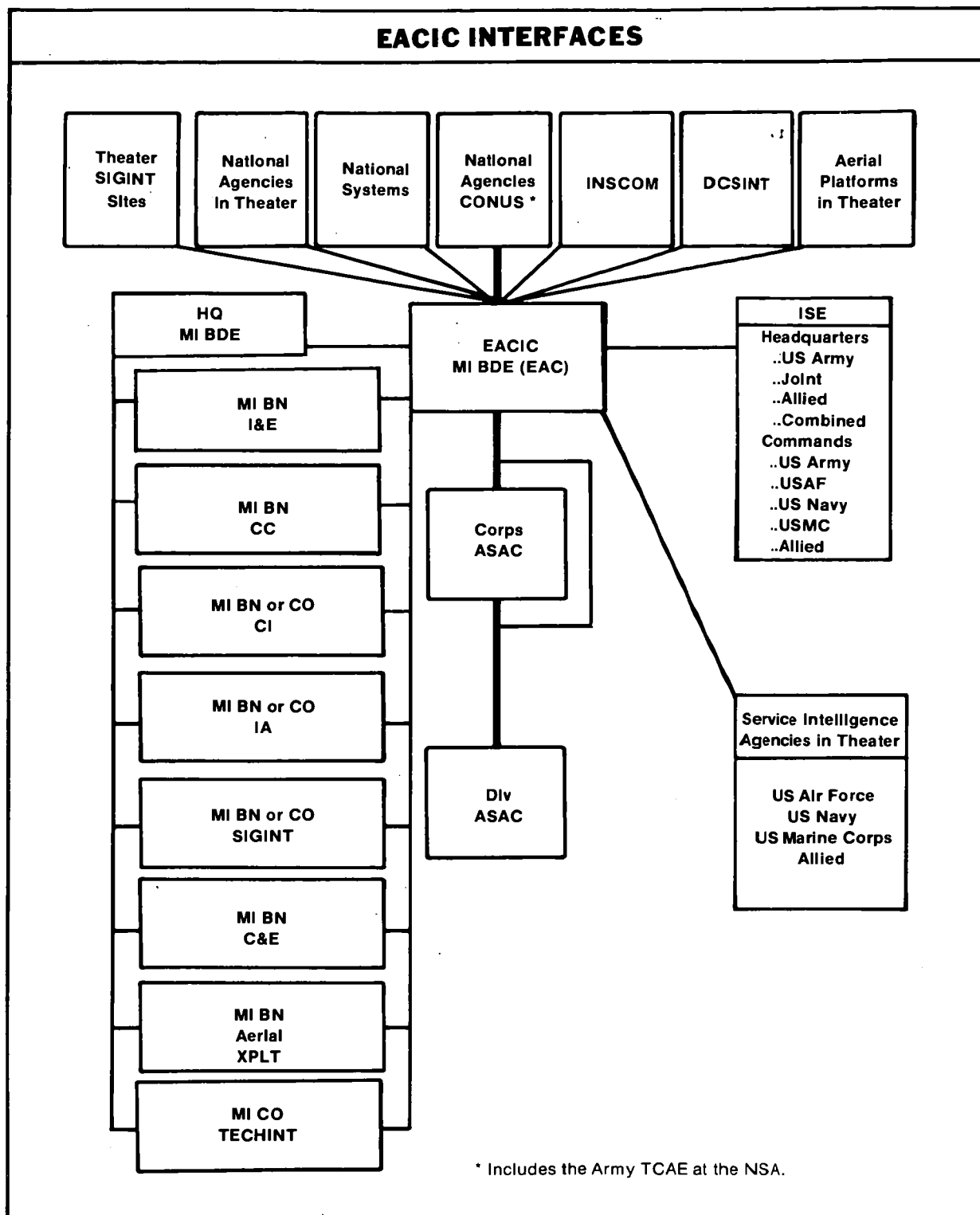
The TAACOM further assigns area responsibilities to an area support group commander. He, in turn, provides DS CSS (less ammunition, COMSEC logistics, classified map supply, and medical supply and support) to units located in or passing through his assigned area of responsibility.

The number of TAACOMs and area support groups assigned to a theater depends on the size and composition of forces to be supported. Theaterwide materiel management and allocation of supply resources are performed by the Theater Army Materiel Management Center which serves as the primary liaison between the theater and CONUS sustaining base. The EACIC depends on theater area communications support for establishing external and internal communications. These elements provide--

- ° Access into the area communication systems.
- ° Communications-electronics.
- ° ADP and unique equipment maintenance support.
- ° Medical, finance, aviation, personnel, and administrative support.
- ° Motor transport support.

Internally, the center support section is limited to performing unit maintenance on organic equipment (excluding C-E and COMSEC) and providing food services, billeting, and physical security support.

The center support section coordinates EACIC CSS requests through the MI Brigade or supported EAC headquarters staff element. Provisions for legal and religious support are coordinated with the HHC of the MI Brigade. This section also establishes the CSS agreements for EACIC ISEs which augment the intelligence staffs of the supported headquarters or commands.



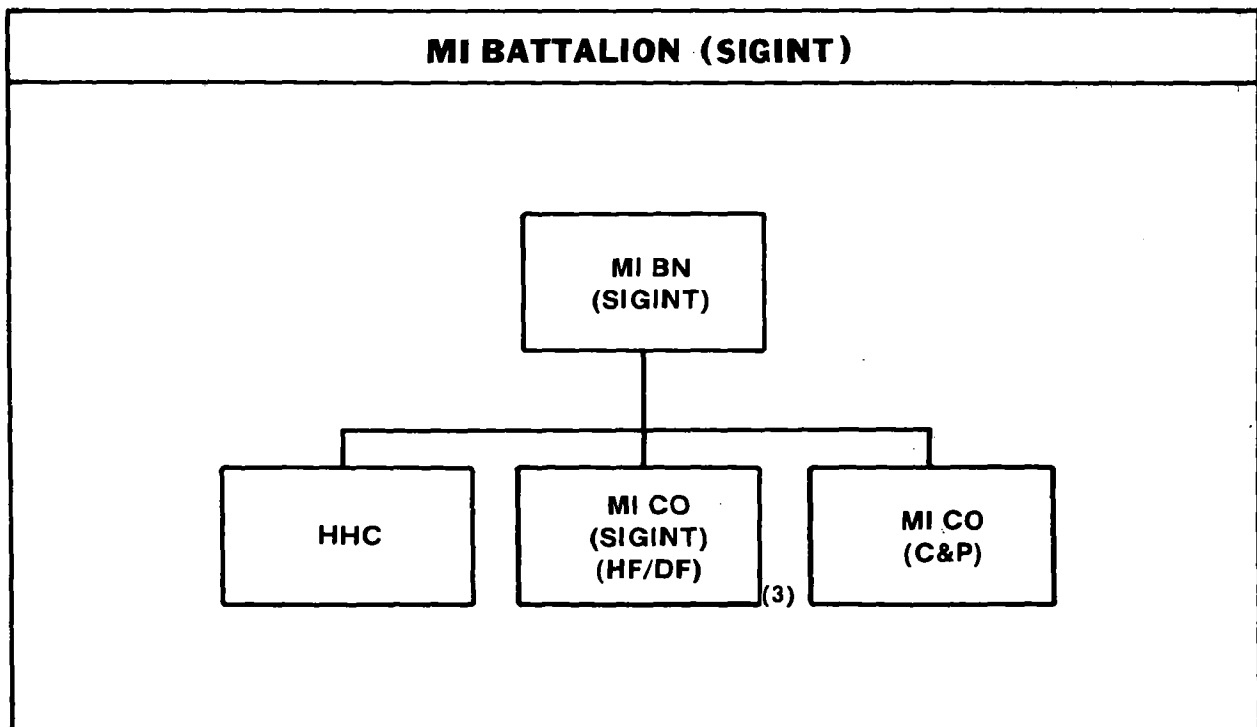
* Includes the Army TCAE at the NSA.

CHAPTER 4

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE)

The mission of the MI Battalion (SIGINT) of the MI Brigade (EAC) is to conduct SIGINT operations in response to national- and theater-level IEW requirements and to support the PIR and IR of commanders at EAC and ECB. This mission includes the following specific functions:

- ° Providing collection, analysis, processing, and reporting of communications intelligence (COMINT).
- ° Performing direction finding (DF) and advanced identification techniques.
- ° Managing the tasking and position use of organic SIGINT mission equipment.
- ° Providing electronic intelligence (ELINT) processing, analysis, and reporting.
- ° Developing and maintaining COMINT and ELINT data bases for EAC.
- ° Providing HF ECM support.



ORGANIZATION

The MI Battalion (SIGINT) is organic to the MI Brigade. The battalion is organized into an HHC, three MI (SIGINT) companies (HF/DF), and one MI control and processing (C&P) company. Through the contributions of these five subordinate companies, the battalion commander accomplishes the total SIGINT mission for the MI Brigade (EAC). In general, the HHC provides C², administrative services, and logistic support to assigned and attached units. The HHC also provides high frequency (HF) ECM support and C² interaction between the subordinate MI companies and the brigade. Each MI Company (SIGINT) (HF/DF) conducts HF COMINT and HF/DF operations. The MI C&P company provides SIGINT mission and data base management for the battalion. It provides analysis, processing, and reporting of SIGINT data in addition to intelligence support to tactical units.

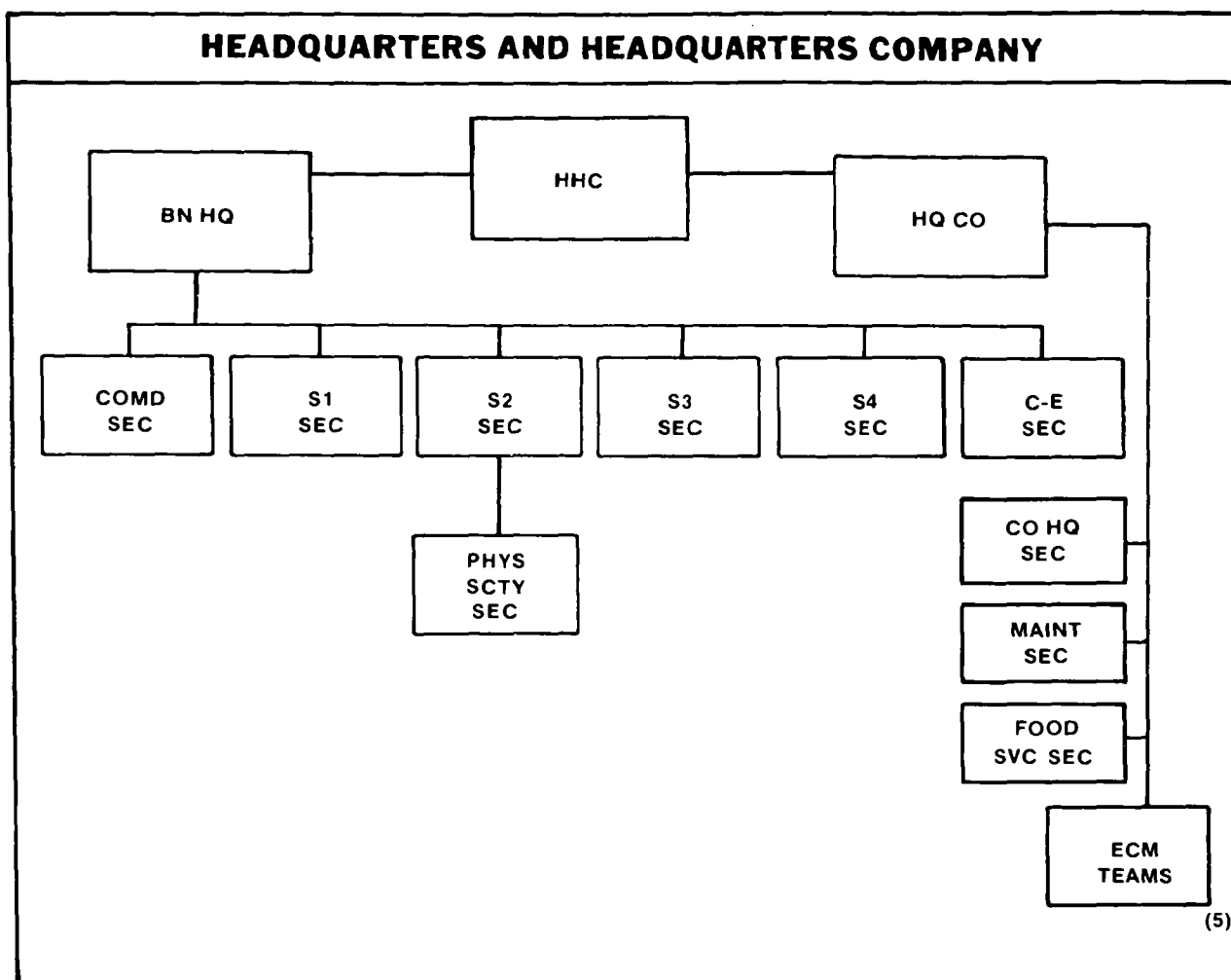
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

The HHC (shown on the following page) includes personnel for both the battalion headquarters and the headquarters company. The battalion headquarters consists of--

- ° A command section, with a battalion commander.
- ° Executive officer.
- ° Battalion staff officers--S1, S2, S3, S4, and C-E.

The command section provides the C² for the battalion and supervises the operational and support activities of the five companies. Various sections of the battalion headquarters perform the following tasks:

- ° S1 has responsibility for personnel and administration functions.
- ° S2 develops, implements, and supervises security and CI functions of the battalion. The physical security section of the S2 controls access to sensitive areas of the battalion headquarters and the C&P company. (These two elements are collocated.)
- ° S3 assists the commander and other staff officers in organizational planning, training, and operational matters. It ensures that all elements of the battalion provide the proper response when tasked. It provides guidance and assistance to field elements. The S3 also evaluates unit performance and specifically monitors the tasking of the C&P company and coordinates the employment of ECM teams.
- ° S4 staff section maintains logistic and maintenance systems of the battalion. These systems or functions include supply, electronic maintenance, movement, procurement, purchasing, and food service.
- ° C-E plans and directs all communications-related activities of the battalion, including both C² and operational communications



circuits. The theater communications command is responsible for all external communications. The C-E section also ensures the planning and application of adequate and proper ECCM throughout the battalion. This section provides input to the battalion SOI; supervises and accounts for COMSEC materials and equipment; and coordinates friendly frequency allocation, frequency assignment use, and the resolution of meaoning, intrusion, jamming, and interference (MIJI) problems.

The headquarters company provides internal administrative support. It consists of the following four sections:

- ° Company headquarters section is responsible for administration, billeting, training, discipline, unit supply, food service, and battalion headquarters property accountability.

- Maintenance section performs unit maintenance on automotive, generator, and auxiliary equipment assigned to the battalion headquarters and the C&P company of the battalion.
- Food service section provides a 24-hour dining facility for assigned and attached personnel of the HHC elements and the C&P company.
- Five ECM teams conduct jamming operations against enemy communications. These operations are designed to disrupt, degrade, or deny to the enemy the use of his own communications. The teams are capable of 24-hour operations. They are usually deployed to support the ECM requirements of the corps and its subordinate maneuver divisions, the armored cavalry regiment, or separate brigade. In all cases, these ECM teams are and remain OPCON to the MI team organic to the supported maneuver command. Depending on the mission, these teams could be assigned other specialized tasks in support of theater or other EAC requirements.

MI COMPANY (SIGINT) (HF/DF)

The MI Company (SIGINT) (HF/DF) (shown on the following page) conducts HF COMINT collection and HF/DF operations 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The company is usually located in the COMMZ and is deployed to cover a 600-kilometer front along an operational baseline up to 2400 kilometers in length. Its mission includes the following functions:

- Providing voice, Morse, and non-Morse intercept teams.
- Processing and analyzing COMINT information.
- Forwarding COMINT intercept to the C&P company.
- Providing four DF teams.

Each of the three companies in the battalion consists of a headquarters section, a service platoon, an operations platoon, a DF platoon, and a collection analysis/management platoon.

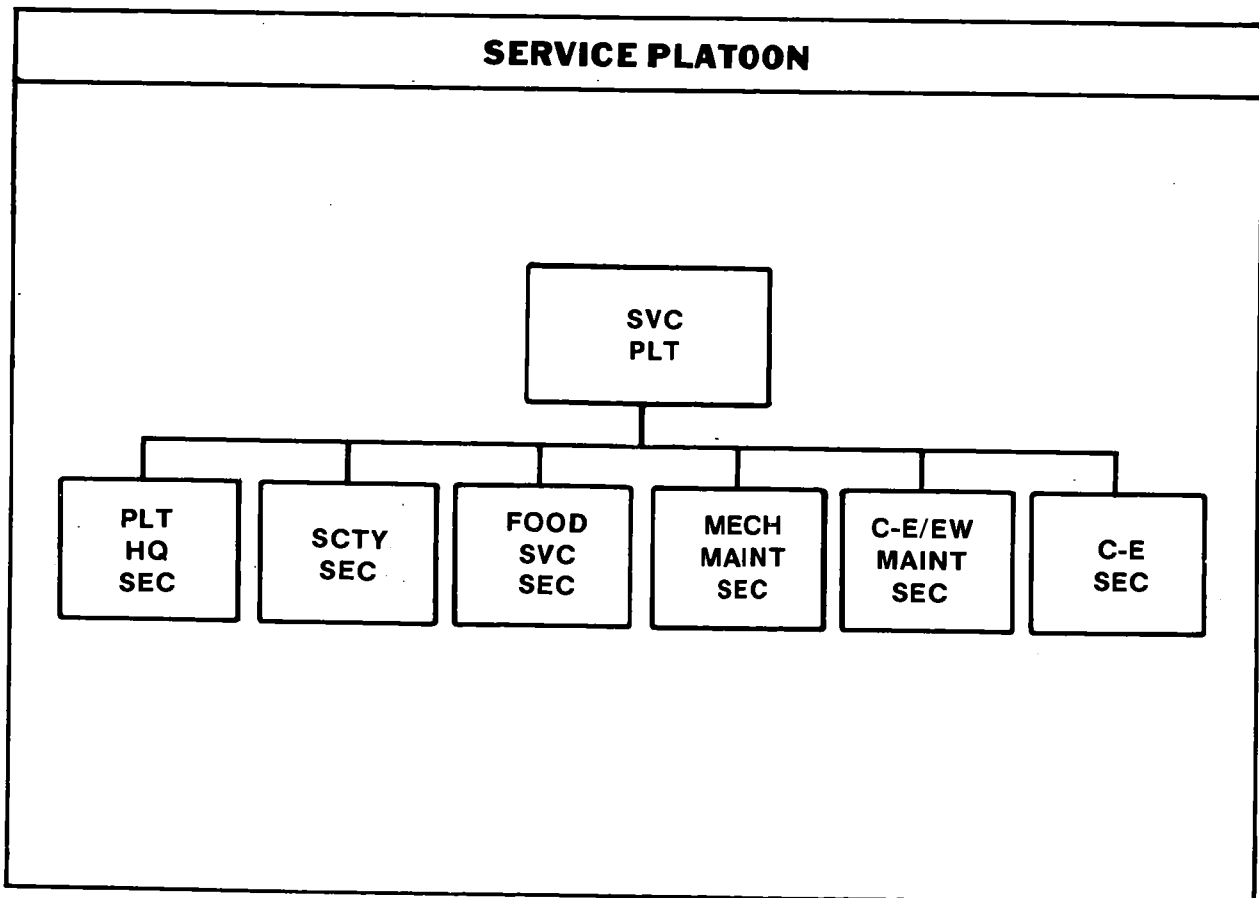
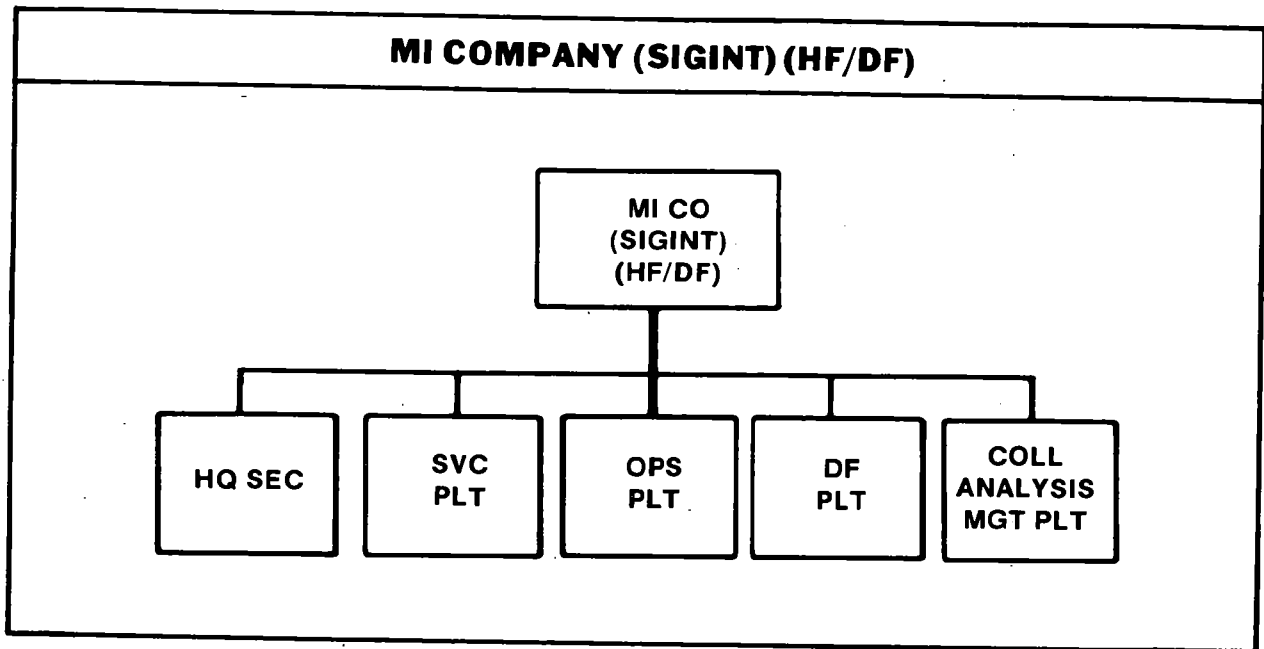
Headquarters Section

The headquarters section is responsible for internal support operations, including billeting and unit supply.

Service Platoon

The service platoon (shown on the following page) consists of a--

- Platoon headquarters section that supervises and administers the food service, maintenance, communications, and security functions of the company.



- ° Security section that provides security for the company's SCIF 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- ° Food service section that provides 24-hour dining facilities for company personnel collocated with the company headquarters.
- ° Mechanical maintenance section that performs all required automotive, generator, and auxiliary equipment repair. It also maintains the prescribed load list for the equipment.
- ° C-E/EW maintenance section that performs unit repair on all common communications, intercept, and DF equipment assigned to the company. It is equipped to provide intermediate DS on mission-unique intercept and DF equipment when operating independently of the SIGINT battalion.
- ° C-E section that provides personnel and equipment to install and operate secure communications systems and special operational communications links to support company operations. It is also responsible for the COMSEC accountability of equipment and material issued to the company and its subordinate units.

Operations Platoon

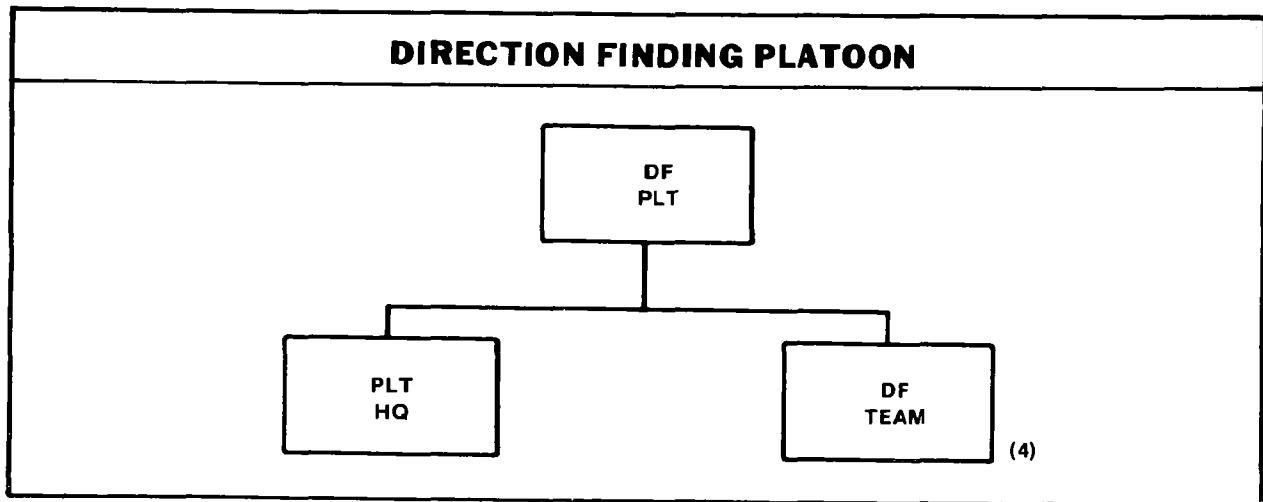
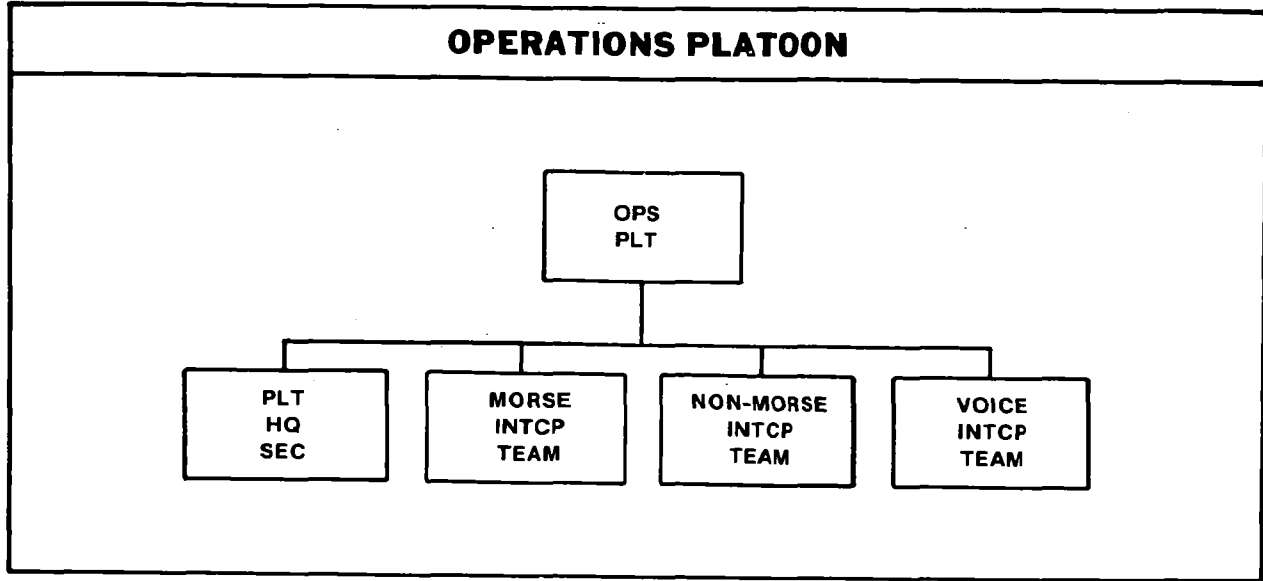
The operations platoon (shown on the following page) consists of a--

- ° Platoon headquarters that provides administrative support to the intercept sections and prepares tape and paper copy for shipment to the C&P company. The platoon leader is the company's operations officer and supervises the operations of the intercept teams.
- ° Morse intercept team that operates on a 24-hour basis, and 15 intercept positions in 3 HF/voice/Morse collection facilities.
- ° Non-Morse intercept team that operates 3 HF radio printer facilities and 1 HF facsimile facility on a 24-hour basis.
- ° Voice intercept team that operates 5 voice intercept positions on a 24-hour basis.

Direction Finding Platoon

The DF platoon (shown on the following page) consists of--

- ° A platoon headquarters that supports the DF teams administratively/ logistically and provides the personnel and equipment used for the advanced identification techniques (AIT) mission.
- ° Four DF teams that operate one DF position each. These teams are highly mobile and can operate independently. DF and advanced identification operations are fully integrated and mutually supporting.

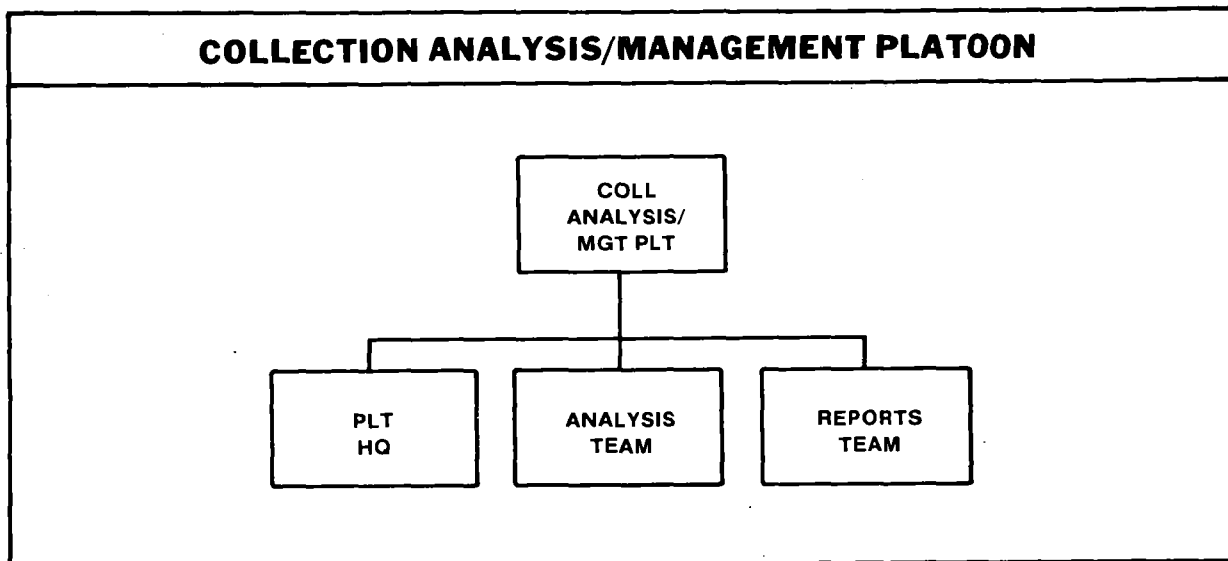


Collection Analysis/Management Platoon

The collection analysis/management platoon (shown on the following page) consists of--

- ° A platoon headquarters that provides administrative support and is the primary liaison with the C&P company. These activities involve tasking, analyzing the effort, and reporting the criteria.
- ° An analysis team that provides first-echelon analysis on collected raw data from Morse code, non-Morse, and voice intercept operations. Perishable information is reported immediately. Consolidated raw data is forwarded to the reports team to support tasking requirements.

- ° Reports team that receives taskings from, and prepares reports for, the C&P company and performs the SIGINT data base function. The reports team receives mission management tasking from the SIGINT battalion C&P company. It, in turn, assigns targets to the appropriate company intercept teams to satisfy these mission requirements. The reports team receives the first-echelon analyzed data from the analysis teams, prepares analytical reports as required by the C&P company, and performs the SIGINT data base management function in coordination with the battalion's TCAE.



MI COMPANY (C&P)

The MI Company (C&P) (shown on the following page) performs SIGINT/EW asset tasking for the MI Battalion (SIGINT). It also processes, analyzes, and reports SIGINT data and information.

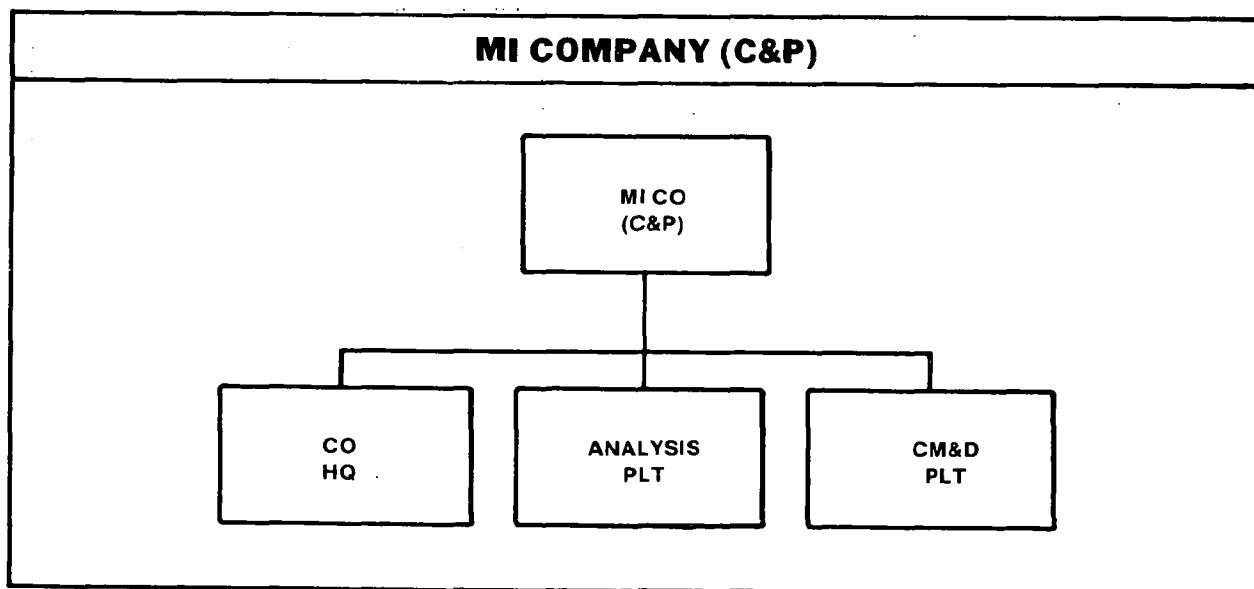
The commander's analysis platoon and the collection management and dissemination (CM&D) platoon form the EAC TCAE. The TCAE exercises the supported commander's SIGINT operational tasking authority (SOTA) over organic SIGINT assets of the MI Brigade (EAC). The EAC TCAE is responsible for maintaining--

- ° In-theater SIGINT assets of the brigade.
- ° SIGINT data base support to all in-theater SIGINT resources.
- ° Production of SIGINT reports to satisfy the PIR and IR of the Army component commander, other component commanders, subordinate commanders, and the joint force commander (JFC).

The EAC TCAE maintains a direct interface with the SIGINT SDT at the EACIC.

This company consists of a company headquarters, analysis platoon, and a CM&D platoon. It is collocated with the battalion headquarters to ensure that intelligence data is incorporated into briefings and reports in a timely manner. Specific functions of the MI Company (C&P) are to--

- ° Control the tasking and position use of the SIGINT mission equipment in the three HF/DF companies assigned to the MI Battalion.
- ° Process and disseminate SIGINT information analyzed by the organic analysis teams.
- ° Provide three analytic teams, one each for voice, non-Morse, and Morse code.
- ° Provide an analytic team to process, analyze, and report ELINT data received from sources not organic to the MI Battalion (SIGINT).
- ° Maintain the SIGINT technical data base at EAC.

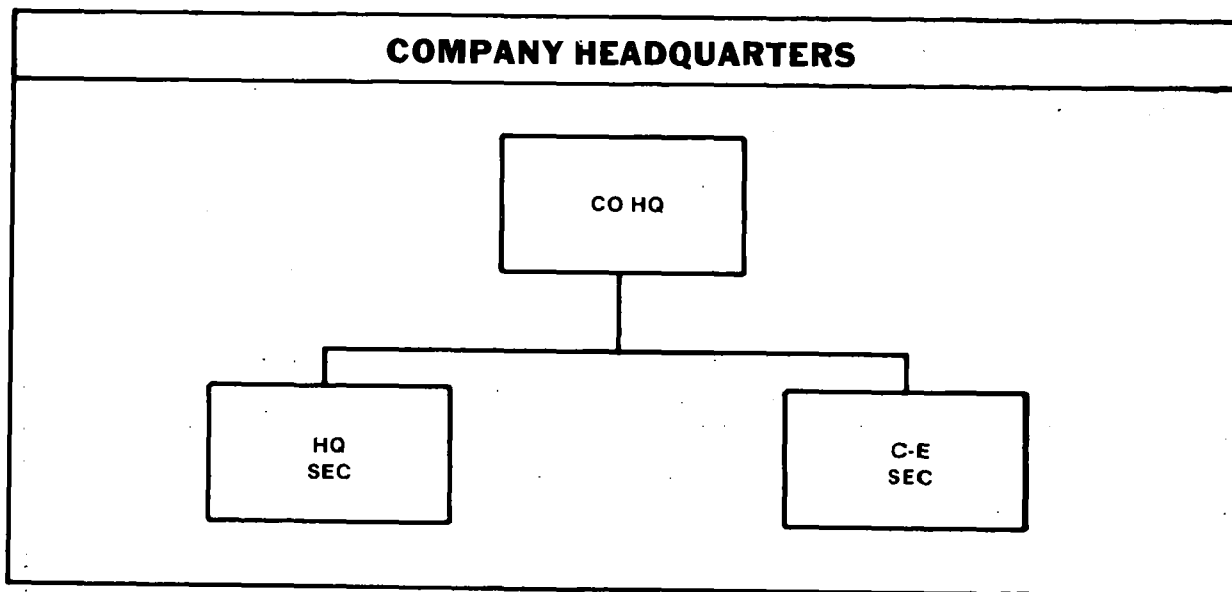


Company Headquarters

Company headquarters (shown on the following page) consists of the following sections:

- ° A headquarters section that provides internal administration of the unit.

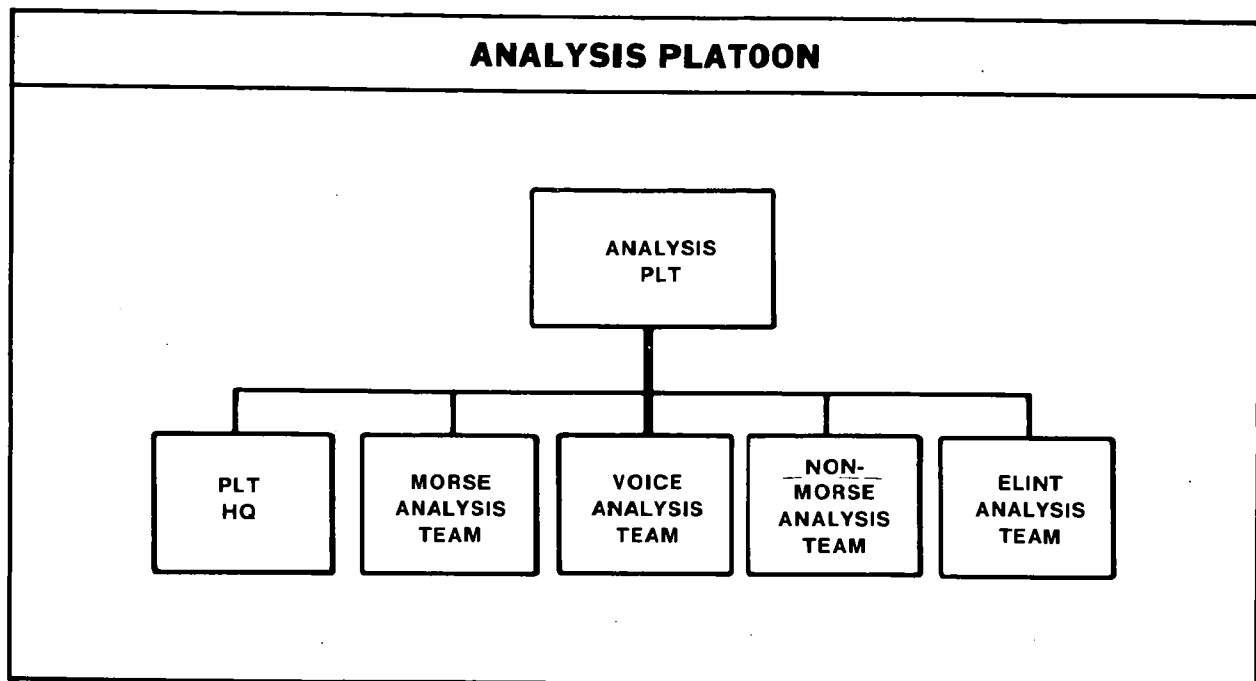
- ° A C-E section that installs and operates the secure communications systems and operational communications circuits supporting both the C&P company and battalion headquarters. It performs unit maintenance on all communications and COMSEC equipment and provides COMSEC accountability for equipment and materials issued to the battalion and its subordinate units. It also provides DS maintenance on all SIGINT intercept equipment.



Analysis Platoon

The analysis platoon (shown on the following page) consists of--

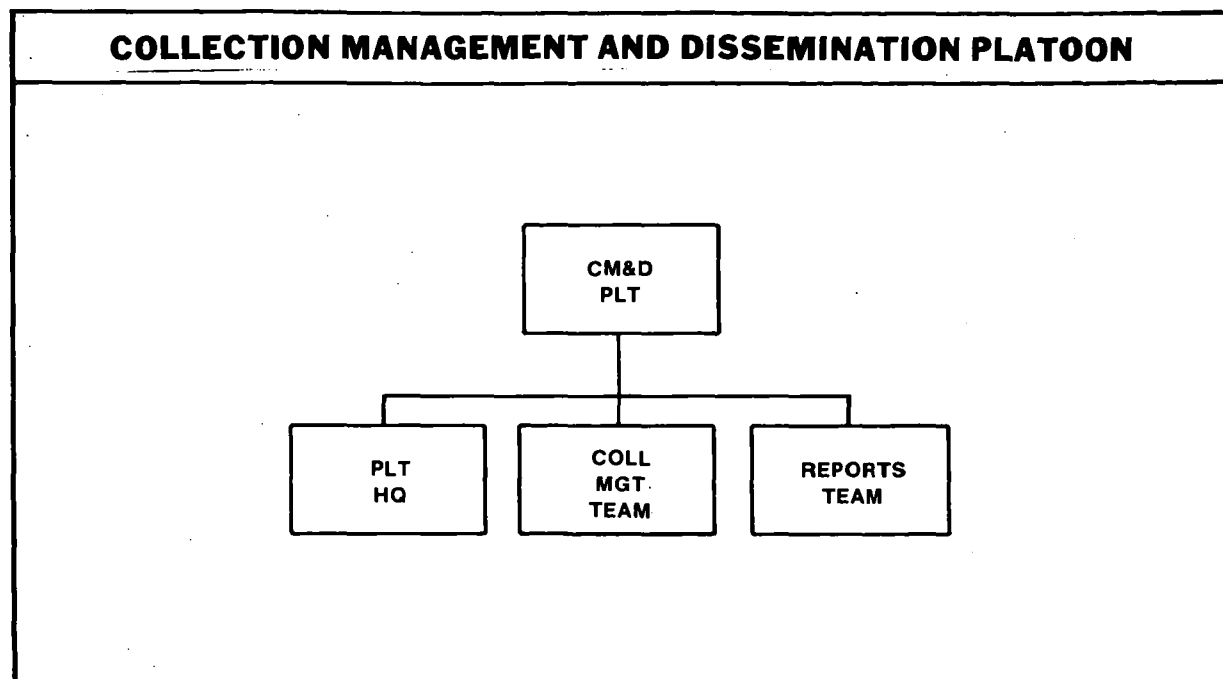
- ° A platoon headquarters that provides administrative support for the platoon and maintains the battalion's SIGINT data base. It also furnishes technical analytical data for input into the EACIC and national SIGINT data bases.
- ° Morse, non-Morse, and voice intercept analysis teams that perform analysis and cryptanalysis of intercepted communications collected by the three SIGINT companies (HF/DF). They submit the results to the reports team and data base managers. The Morse team also provides transcripts of high-speed Morse code and other specialized intercepts requiring magnetic tape recordings. The voice team provides transcripts of recorded voice signals.
- ° An ELINT analysis team that receives ELINT data from collectors not organic to the battalion and prepares reports for input into the EAC and national SIGINT data bases.



Collection Management and Dissemination Platoon

The CM&D platoon (shown on the following page) consists of the following elements:

- ° A platoon headquarters that operates the battalion TCAE and provides administrative support for the platoon and the reporting requirements of the battalion's SIGINT mission. The platoon leader is responsible for the operations of the EAC TCAE and its interface with the EACIC ASAC, subordinate SIGINT resources of the MI Brigade (EAC), TCAEs at ECB, and other SIGINT control authorities within the theater of operations.
- ° A CM team that receives taskings from external sources, determines the collection requirements, and targets the appropriate intercept activities to satisfy the tasking.
- ° A reports team that receives analyzed data from the three analysis teams and reports the results through appropriate channels to the consumers.

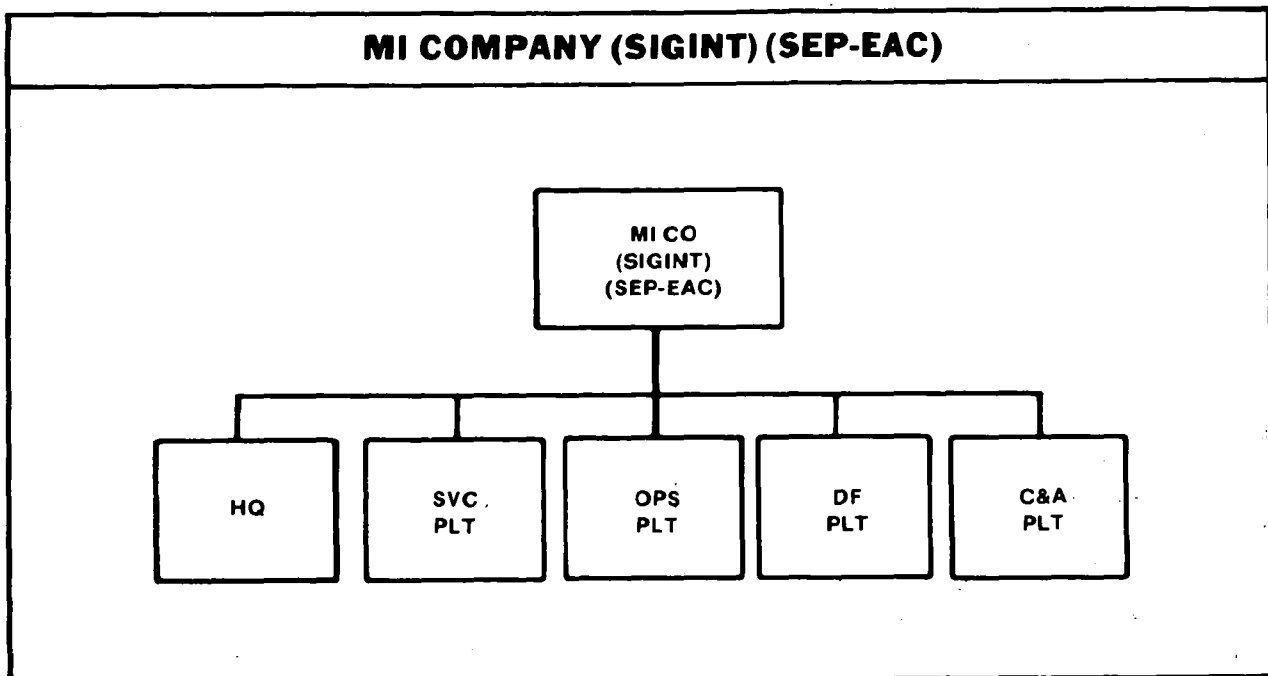


MI COMPANY (SIGINT) (SEP-EAC)

In those instances where an MI Battalion is not required, an MI Company (SIGINT) (SEP-EAC) will be assigned to the MI Brigade. This company is under the command of the MI Brigade (EAC) and directly interacts operationally with the EACIC. Although the SIGINT mission is the same, the strength and organizational structure of this company (shown on the following page) is slightly different from the MI Company (SIGINT) (HF/DF) of the SIGINT battalion. The headquarters, service platoon, and DF platoons are similar. The major differences are in the operations platoon and the control and analysis (C&A) platoon.

The operations platoon has basically the same communications intercept systems as its counterpart company in the SIGINT battalion. However, it has only one ECM team which conducts jamming activity against selected targets in the HF spectrum.

The C&A platoon performs all the processing, analyzing, reporting, and mission management functions required to support the SIGINT mission of the MI Brigade (EAC). It operates like the EAC TCAE which interacts directly with the ASAC of the EACIC at brigade. The platoon has four analysis sections, including the ELINT analysis section and a CM and reports section. These sections perform the same functions that are performed by the C&P company of the MI Battalion (SIGINT).



OPERATIONS

The operations of the MI Battalion (SIGINT) are conducted continuously on a worldwide basis to support peacetime requirements. In wartime, operations are conducted in the same manner against similar targets with the main difference being an increase in the scope, timeliness, and intensity of its operations. The SIGINT/EW operations are tailored both regionally and functionally to fit specific geographic areas and to meet mission tasking. This structuring provides the appropriate mix of linguistic skills, area expertise, and proper data bases and equipment to accomplish the mission.

In the Army intelligence structural design for EAC, the operations of the MI Battalion (SIGINT) are highly complex. Within the SIGINT battalion the commander is responsible for conducting extremely sensitive intelligence operations. EAC SIGINT operations provide both strategic and tactical intelligence information. Consumers range from the highest echelons of government to the tactical military forces in the field. To work effectively, the SIGINT battalion EAC must cooperate and exchange information with its sister service and allied EAC SIGINT organizations.

INTERNAL PROCESSING PROCEDURES

There are several keystones in the execution of the battalion's SIGINT operational mission. This section discusses the scope of internal operating procedures. It also shows how the Battalion (SIGINT) carries through from the receipt of a tasking to reporting on a SIGINT requirement.

Receipt of Requirement

The collection of SIGINT information begins with receipt of a requirement. This requirement may come from any number of sources, and may result from--

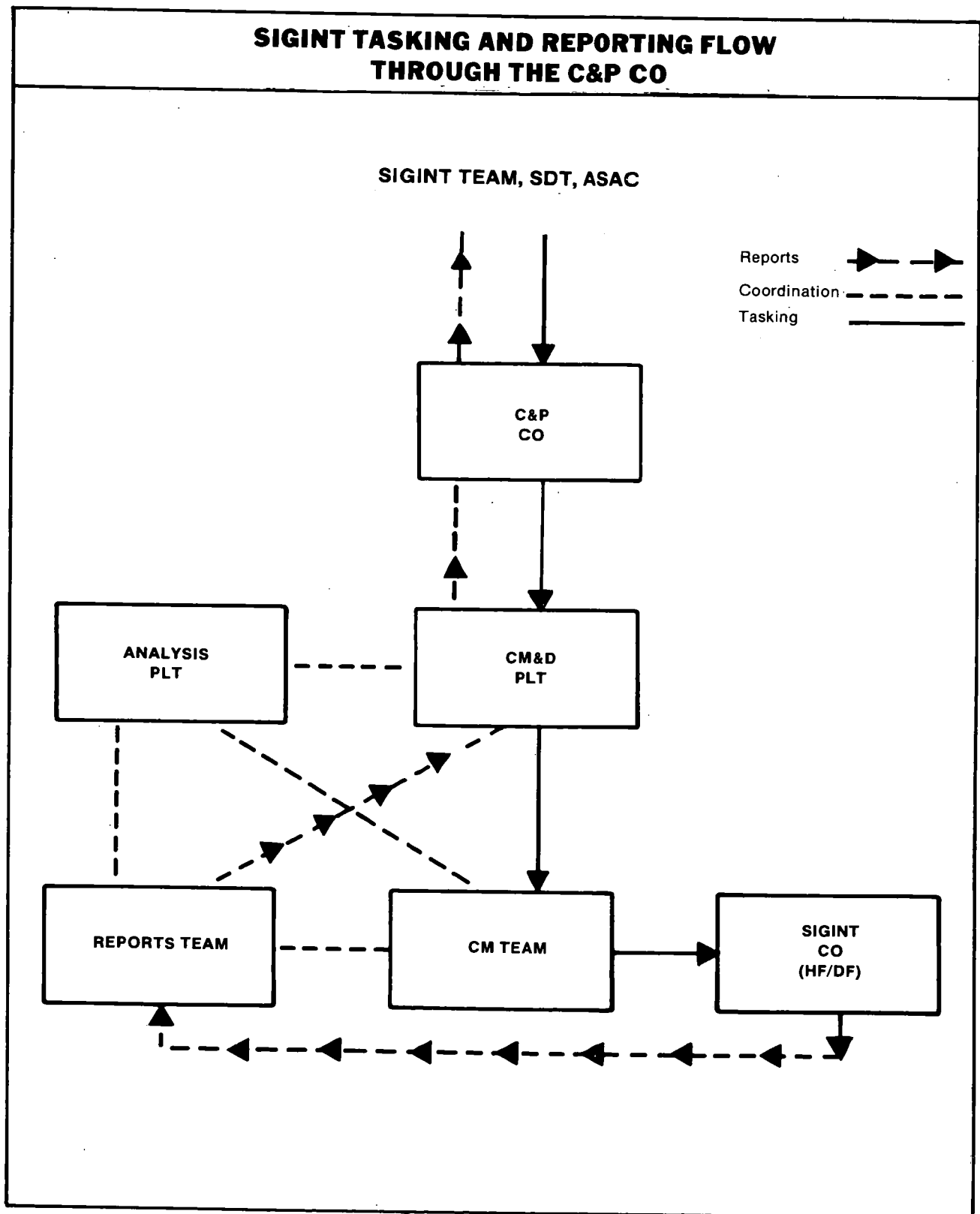
- ° Strategic intelligence requirements of national-level agencies.
- ° Organizations at EAC.
- ° PIR and IR of ECB tactical commanders and their operations officers.

Intelligence requirements levied on the MI Brigade (EAC) are processed by the EACIC. Within the EACIC the requirement is forwarded to the ASAC's P&D section and the CM section. The all-source analysis system (ASAS) of the ASAC is used by personnel of the CM section to coordinate the tasking of the brigade's total collection assets. The P&D section determines whether or not the requirement can be satisfied by previously collected data. If the requested intelligence information is not in the brigade's SIGINT data base, the requirement is passed to the CM section. The CM section formats the collection request and passes the requirement to the SDT. The SDT, in coordination with the CM section, selects the appropriate intelligence discipline to satisfy the requirement and initiates the specific tasking--in this case, the MI Battalion (SIGINT). The SIGINT team of the SDT directly interfaces with the battalion C&P company. The flow of tasking and reporting from the EACIC to the battalion is shown on the following page.

The SIGINT tasking flow between the SDT of the ASAC and the C&P company, as well as the feedback reporting, is monitored by the battalion S3 section, which is responsible for overseeing the battalion's SIGINT mission.

The SIGINT tasking is forwarded first to the CM&D platoon of the C&P company. Within the battalion, the TCAE manages the SIGINT mission tasking. The CM team of the TCAE reviews the collection requirements, develops a SIGINT collection plan, and targets the intercept activity (Morse, non-Morse, or voice) best capable of satisfying the requirement. The CM team develops the collection plan and specific tasking for the intercept teams. It closely coordinates with the C&P company's analysis platoon, which also supports the TCAE and is responsible for data base management. Extensive use is made of the SIGINT data bases, both local and those of higher echelons. These data base searches provide assistance to the CM section in developing targets, avoiding redundancy, and establishing priorities. They aid the collection operations by giving the intercept operators as much technical data as possible on the target. The data include--

- ° Transmitter frequencies.
- ° Call signs.
- ° Operating schedules.
- ° Any unique operating procedures.



Coordination

When specific tasking is finalized, it is coordinated with the C&P company's reports team to ensure that proper reporting procedures are included in the tasking. Tasking is then forwarded by the CM team of the C&P company to the MI Company (SIGINT) (HF/DF) selected to perform the mission.

Battalion tasking from the C&P company's CM&D platoon is received by the collection analysis and management platoon of the SIGINT Company (HF/DF), which serves as the primary interface with the TCAE of the C&P company. The SIGINT tasking and reporting flow within the HF/DF company is shown on the following page. The collection analysis and management platoon of the HF/DF company coordinates analyses, reporting criteria, and mission requirements between the TCAE of the C&P company and the operating activities of the HF/DF company. The reports team of the platoon--

- ° Analyzes and refines tasking requirements.
- ° Evaluates collection capabilities of the intercept teams.
- ° Forwards tasking to the operations platoon.

This analysis supplements the CM data provided by the C&P company and assists in developing optimum intercept steerage which is required to provide the individual intercept operators specific guidance on the assigned target activities.

Tasking

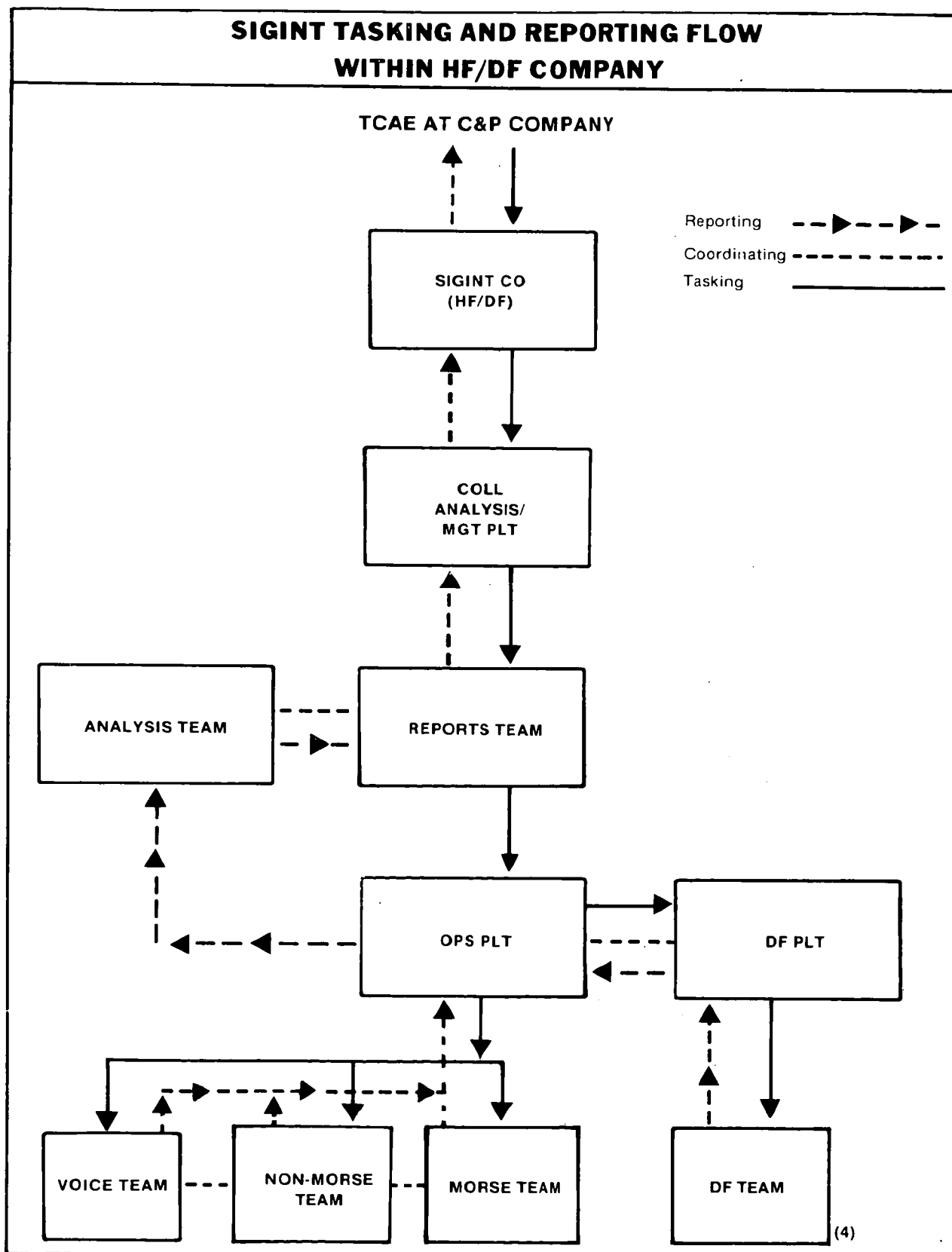
The operations officer receives tasking from the reports team of the collection analysis and management platoon and uses the intercept resources of the operations platoon to execute the mission. The platoon has three intercept teams consisting of 15 manual Morse positions, 3 HF radio printer positions, and 5 voice intercept positions.

As target information is collected by the intercept teams, the operations platoon tasks the DF platoon to locate priority target emitters. The DF platoon, in turn, tasks its four remote DF teams via the platoon's flash net.

These DF teams are strategically located along an extended baseline and provide line bearings on target transmitters to the net control station (NCS) at platoon headquarters. Three or more line bearings normally result in a fix; two line bearings that intersect result in a less precise location called a cut. In addition, the DF platoon uses its AIT capabilities to further assist in the identification of target transmitters. Depending on the accuracy, and when corroborated with other intelligence data, the DF results may be used for targeting.

Analysis

The collected raw intercept data from the Morse, non-Morse, and voice intercept operations and the DF plotting results are forwarded to the analysis



teams of the collection analysis and management platoon of the SIGINT Company (HF/DF). Here, first echelon analysis and initial transcription of voice traffic are performed. At the HF/DF company the analytical effort is primarily one of traffic analysis rather than cryptanalysis. As a result of the analysis, CM personnel may direct changes in mission tasking.

First, since SIGINT tasking is a dynamic process, the traffic analysis team may provide feedback to the intercept operators to enhance or modify their collection efforts.

Second, if the intercepted data is exploitable, such as clear text voice, it may be transcribed and forwarded to the reports team. The C&P company should be consulted as to whether this data should form the basis for an immediate tactical report or "spot" report to the supported command.

Finally, the reports team formats analyzed data and forwards it to the TCAE at the C&P company. Consolidated raw data, along with voice, magnetic and paper tapes, are forwarded to the analysis platoon of the C&P company. In-depth analysis and transcription are performed by the three analytic teams (Morse, non-Morse, and voice), including cryptanalysis and traffic analysis. Cryptanalysis personnel attempt to break the codes of the encrypted traffic text. Results of this analysis are forwarded to the reports team of the CM&D platoon, C&P company. These results are then entered in the company data base and concurrently reported through technical channels to data bases at higher echelons, such as the ASAC at EACIC and data banks at national levels.

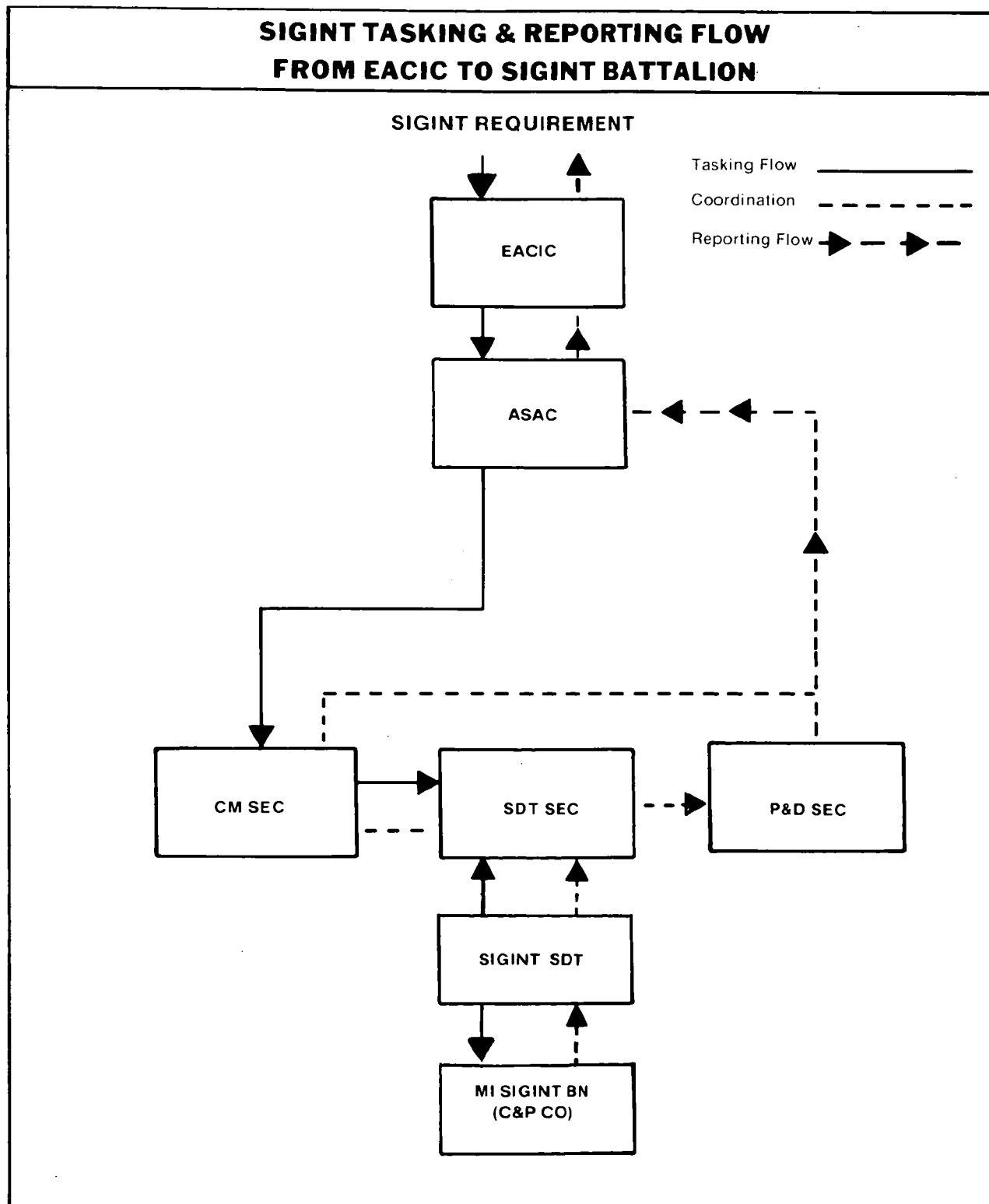
One additional analytic function performed within the analysis platoon of the C&P company, but not performed at the SIGINT Company (HF/DF), is ELINT analysis. The ELINT team--

- ° Receives data from ELINT collection not organic to the battalion.
- ° Analyzes the data for reporting criteria.
- ° Prepares reports for input to the EACIC and national SIGINT data bases.

Analysis personnel in the TCAE of the C&P company receive the consolidated raw data and analysis reports. In-depth overall analysis and transcription analysis are performed by the three analytic teams. This mission includes cryptanalysis and traffic analysis. Cryptanalysis personnel peruse the encrypted traffic text and attempt to break the codes.

Reporting

The results of this analysis are forwarded to the reports team of the CM&D platoon, C&P company. The reports are entered into the company SIGINT data base and reported through technical channels to data bases at higher echelons as shown on the following page.



The analytic data from the analysis platoon is passed to the CM&D platoon. The CM team of the TCAE reviews the tactical analysis and cryptanalysis efforts, analyzes the data, and redirects the mission tasking. SIGINT requirements that have been satisfied by the collection effort are cancelled. Other requirements are modified or expanded and retasked to the SIGINT company's intercept activities.

The reports team of the CM&D platoon receives analyzed COMINT data (including DF results) from the three analysis teams of the analysis platoon. This data is fused with the ELINT data. The results are reported in the desired format to local consumers and to the ASAC of the EACIC. In the ASAC, SIGINT products are integrated with information from other collection sources by the SIGINT SDT. This integration and analysis of information available from all collection resources yield an all-source product for local and national consumers.

ELECTRONIC COUNTERMEASURES

The ECM jamming mission of the SIGINT units of the MI battalion is to disrupt or deny the enemy's effective use of key communications and emitters. Requests for jamming support are generated in the supported command's TOC by the S3/G3.

Jamming is directed at high payoff targets. Its effect on friendly systems and operations is minimized through the use of positive and negative control measures. Positive measures include authorizing specific frequencies for jamming either by using a list or on an individual basis. Negative controls are exercised through the publication of frequencies restricted from jamming.

The MI Battalion (SIGINT) has five jamming teams in the battalion headquarters company; each is equipped with an AN/TLQ-15 jammer. To be effective, these jamming resources are normally deployed well forward in the corps area of operations. With just five teams available, only critical enemy targets are selected. The relationship between the teams and the supported command is dictated by the situation and the mission requirements. The relationship usually takes the form of a standard tactical mission, such as--

- ° Direct support.
- ° General support.
- ° Reinforcing.
- ° General support reinforcing.

Radiation jamming is done by spot, sweep, or barrage jamming. Spot jamming makes the most effective use of jammer power by directing it against one frequency at a time. The main disadvantage is that it is easy to avoid by detuning the receiver slightly. In sweep jamming, the jammer goes through a frequency range, jamming each frequency for a short period of time, and then

repeating the sweep. However, friendly forces will also be affected. Barrage jamming spreads the jammer's power over a series of frequencies that are jammed at one time, and the amount of power available to jam each frequency is reduced.

The success of the jamming mission depends on the support provided by the SIGINT data base. For example, intercept data can provide the desired frequencies, call signs, and operating schedules of the targets. In turn, jamming operations assist DF efforts by forcing the enemy to remain on the air longer than usual. Jamming may also be used to protect friendly C3 systems by screening friendly communications from enemy SIGINT efforts.

The battalion S3 is responsible for coordinating the employment of the jamming teams. Jamming support requirements from the supported command's TOCs can be passed either through command channels or directly to the supporting battalion. If properly planned and applied, jamming can mean the difference between success and failure.

CHAPTER 5

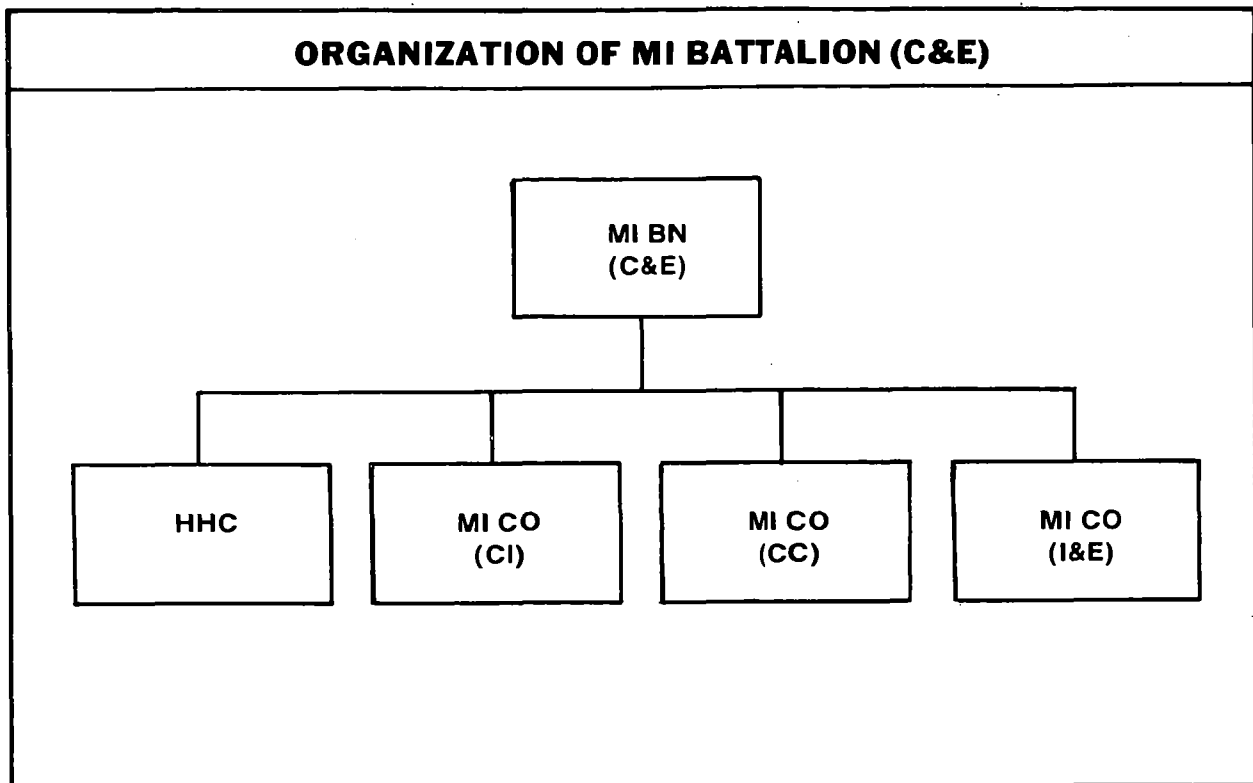
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COLLECTION AND EXPLOITATION)

The mission of the MI Battalion (C&E) is to provide HUMINT and CI support for EAC and to exploit foreign materiel of intelligence interest (including items of a scientific and technical nature) acquired within the theater of operations. This mission includes the following specific functions:

- ° Interrogating EPW, senior political and military personnel, civilian internees, defectors, refugees, displaced persons, and other non-US personnel.
- ° Debriefing US and allied personnel who have escaped after being captured or who have evaded capture.
- ° Translating and exploiting selected foreign documents acquired, found, or captured in the theater of operations.
- ° Collecting intelligence information by recruiting, training, briefing, and debriefing HUMINT assets, in support of US Army requirements.
- ° Supporting other intelligence agencies and disciplines operating within the theater of operations.
- ° Conducting target exploitation (TAREX) collection activities within the theater of operations.
- ° Providing CI and multidisciplined OPSEC support to units located in or transiting the TA area of operations.
- ° Providing specialized CI and technical support services, such as TEMPEST, counter-SIGINT, technical surveillance countermeasures (TSCM), polygraph, and ADP security.
- ° Providing rear operations protection.
- ° Providing intelligence support to counterterrorism and antiterrorism operations.
- ° Assisting in planning and conducting deception operations.

ORGANIZATION

The MI Battalion (C&E) (shown on the following page) is organized into an HHC, an MI company for CI, an MI company for CC, and an MI company for interrogation and exploitation (I&E).



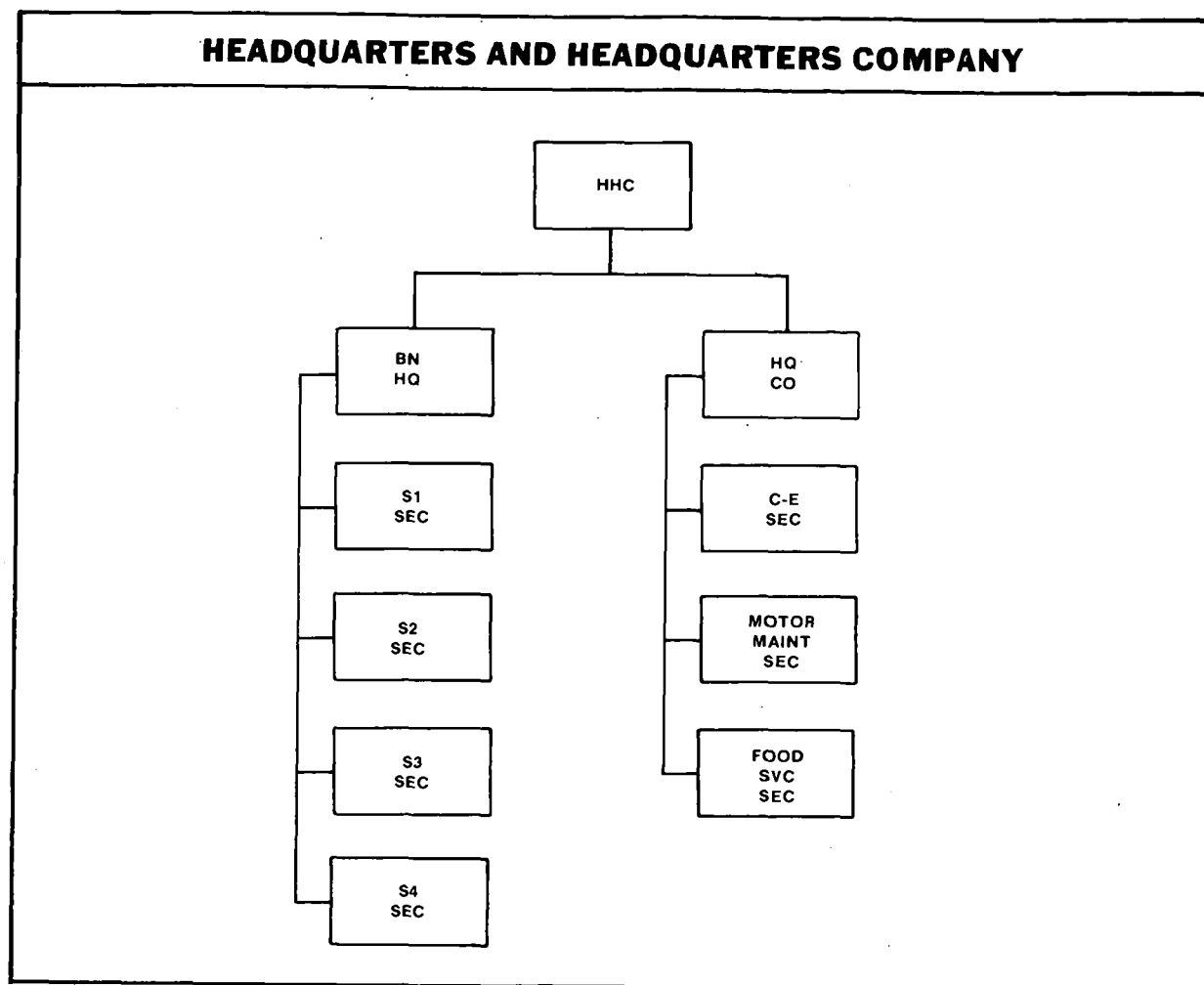
The HHC provides C², administrative services, and logistic support for units of the battalion. It also provides operational coordination between the four MI companies and the EACIC. The MI Company (CI) provides multidisciplined CI support to OPSEC within the theater of operations and security support for the EAC. The MI Company (CC) collects HUMINT in support of US Army requirements at EAC. The MI Company (I&E) interrogates EPW and other persons of intelligence interest, translates and exploits selected documents, and exploits foreign equipment of value to the intelligence effort.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

The HHC includes personnel for both the battalion headquarters and the headquarters company, as shown in the following illustration. In addition to the battalion commander, executive officer, and command sergeant major, the battalion headquarters consists of S1, S2, S3, S4, and C-E sections and a chaplain.

The battalion headquarters assists the commander with the C² and supervision of four MI companies which perform a wide range of intelligence activities.

The S1 has staff responsibility for personnel administrative matters not specifically assigned to another staff officer. The administration and personnel section, serving directly under the S1, performs personnel administration for all members of the battalion.



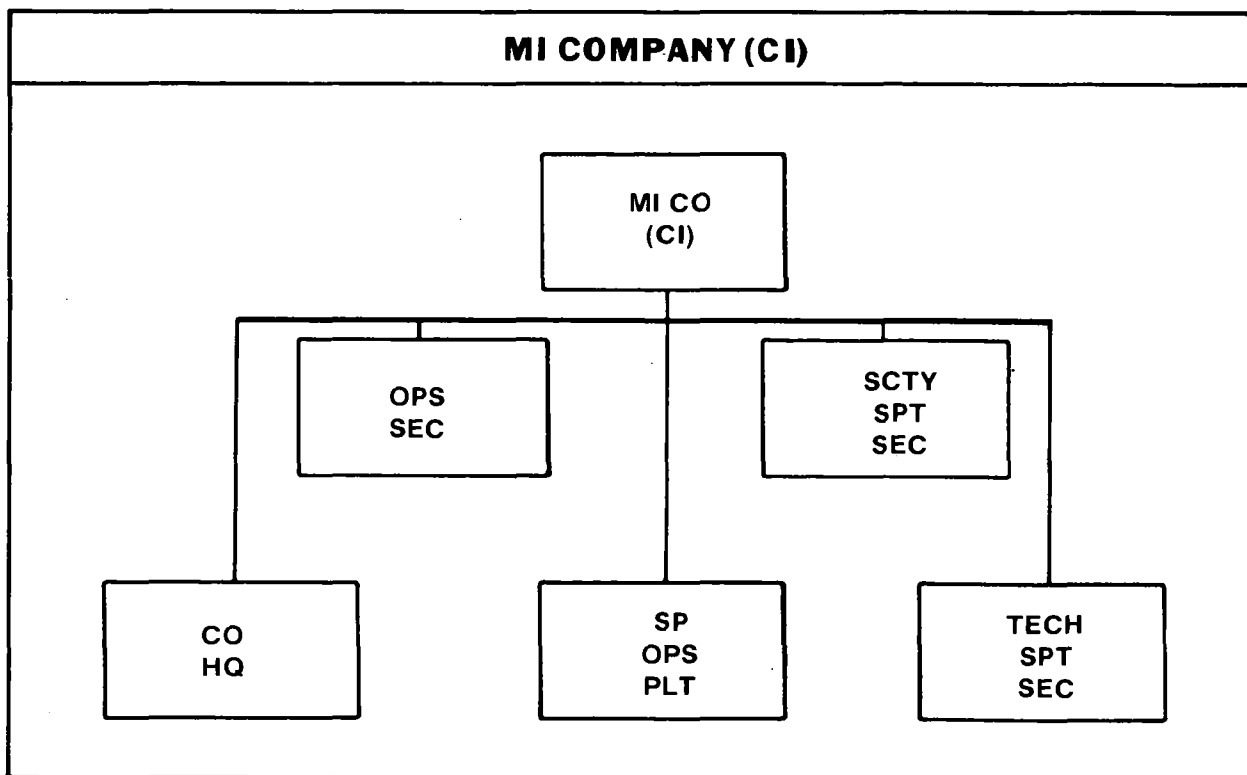
The S2 and S3 sections are located with the battalion headquarters and serve as the focal point for battalion operations. The training and plans section is responsible for providing reports concerning CI, OPSEC, and other battalion activities to the EACIC and supported commands.

The headquarters company provides internal support to the battalion headquarters. The company commander uses three subordinate sections to coordinate with elements of the MI Brigade (EAC) headquarters and various TA support elements. The C-E section provides personnel to install and maintain equipment and to operate communications systems in support of the battalion headquarters CP. In addition to the HHC, elements of the CI company and the I&E company are usually located near this CP to facilitate security, administration, and CSS. Communications support for these units is also provided by the C-E section. The motor maintenance section provides the personnel and equipment to maintain wheeled vehicles, generators, compressors, and related equipment assigned to the company. The food service section provides personnel and equipment for food service operations in support of personnel collocated with the battalion headquarters.

MI COMPANY (CI)

The MI Company (CI) (shown below) consists of a company headquarters section, an operations section, a special operations platoon, a security support section, and a technical support section.

The company commander, with the assistance of the headquarters, commands and controls all elements organic to the company and other CI elements which may be attached periodically to the MI Battalion (C&E). He provides CI support, TSCM, ADP security, TEMPEST, signal security (SIGSEC), and polygraph support in the battalion's area of operations.

Operations Section

The operations section tasks and receives reports from the subordinate elements of the company. This section maintains liaison and communications with the battalion S3 section to ensure the effective flow of tasking and reporting with the EACIC of the MI Brigade (EAC). As the focal point of company activities, the chief of the operations section receives guidance and direction from the company commander and briefs other elements of the command.

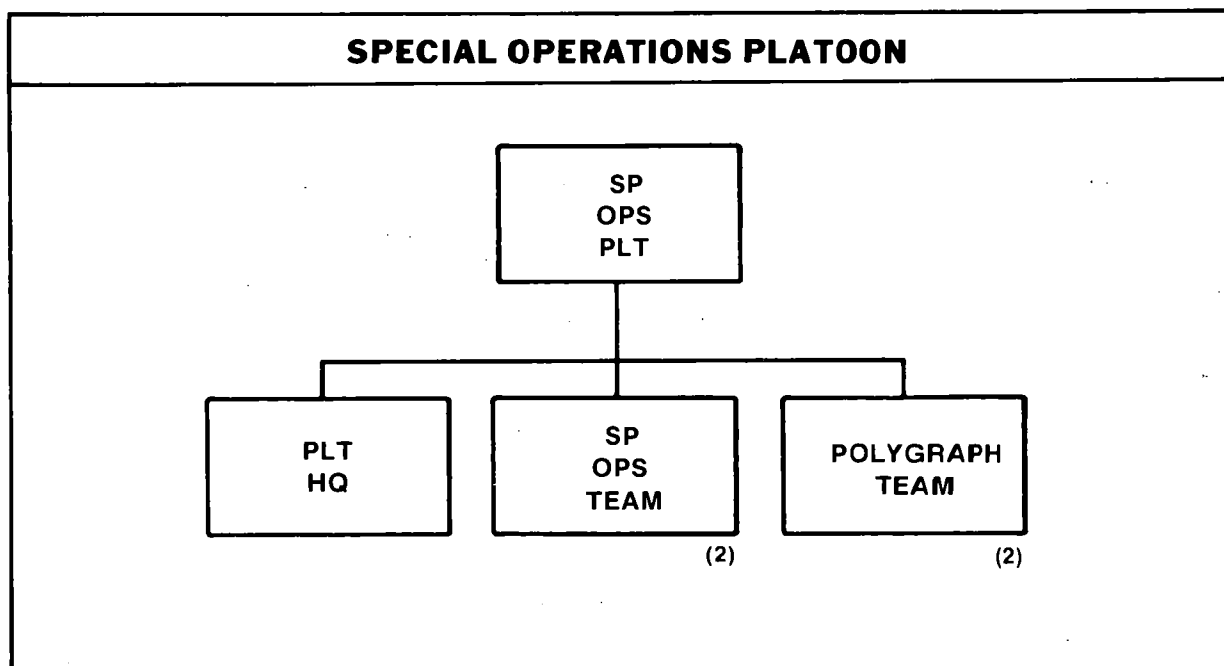
Special Operations Platoon

The special operations platoon (shown below) consists of a platoon headquarters, two special operations teams, and two polygraph teams.

The special operations teams conduct counterespionage, countersubversion, and countersabotage operations and investigations. Types of counterespionage investigations include--

- ° Complaint investigations into actual or suspected espionage committed against the US Army.
- ° Incident investigations pertaining to suspected or actual attempts of subversion or deliberate compromise of classified information.
- ° Limited investigations regarding contact with elements of threat governments.

These teams develop and maintain a data base on individuals with possible hostile intent within the TA area. This is accomplished through liaison with military, civilian, and private agencies and representatives of national agencies located in the geographical region. They also conduct specialized collection operations against hostile intelligence services as directed by the MI Brigade (EAC) commander.

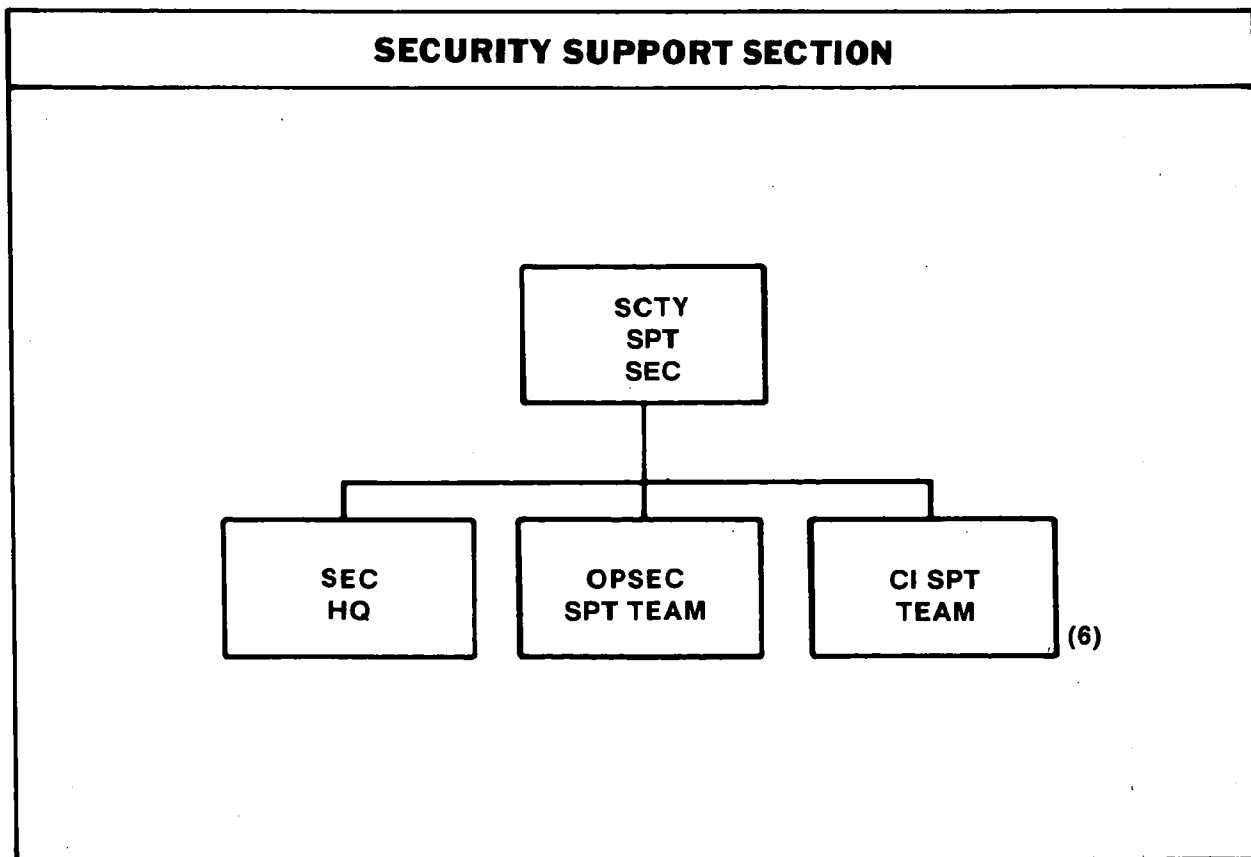


Polygraph teams provide polygraph support within the EAC area of operations. The polygraph is administered as an investigative aid by CI personnel organic to the team. This support includes--

- ° Responding to requests for polygraph assistance.
- ° Scheduling examinations.
- ° Reviewing case files.
- ° Conducting examinations.
- ° Preparing reports used in determining the accuracy of information gathered.

Security Support Section

The security support section (shown below) of the MI Company (CI) contains a headquarters section, an OPSEC support team, and six CI support teams.



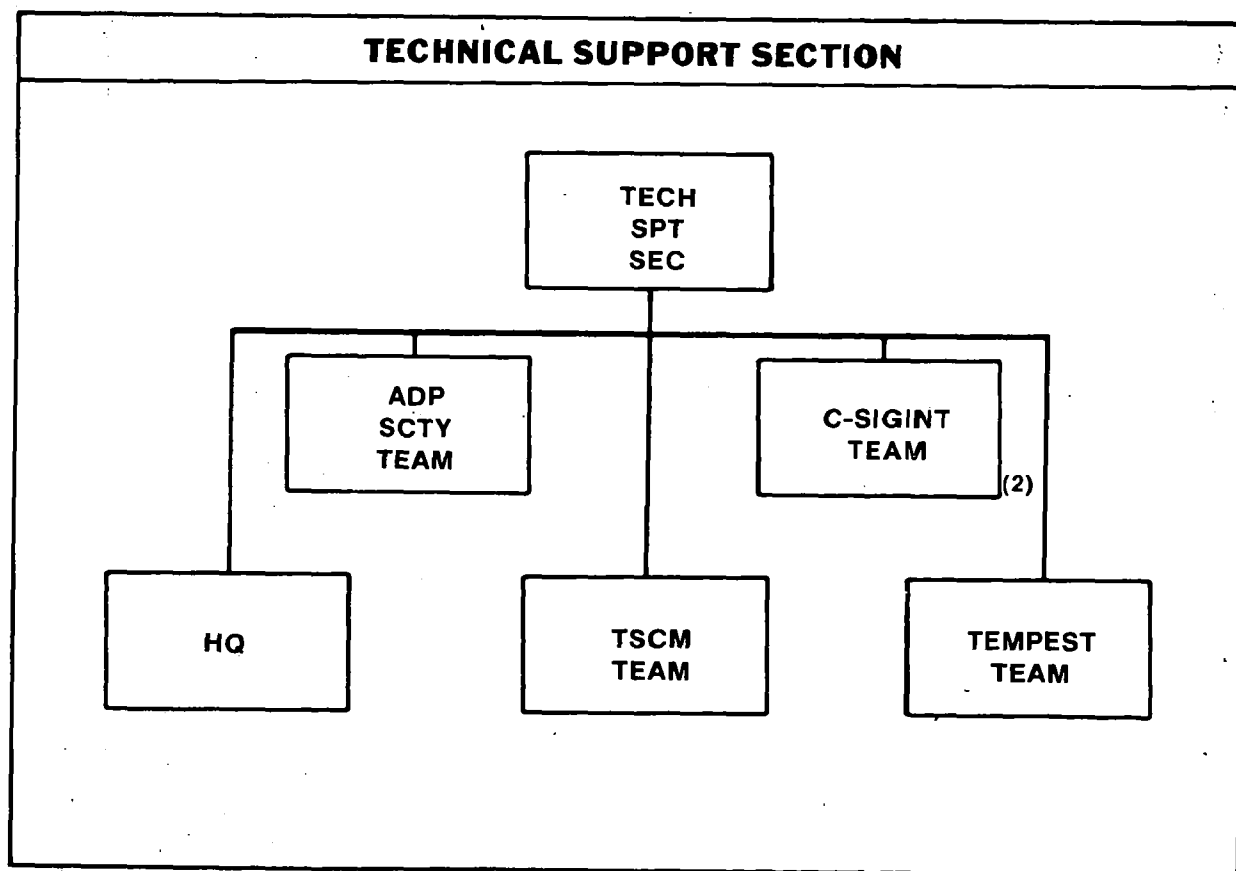
The security support section conducts CI operations, as well as internal security and OPSEC programs, for the MI Battalion (C&E) and the MI Brigade (EAC).

The OPSEC support team provides multidisciplined OPSEC support throughout the theater area of operations. This mission is designed to eliminate or minimize identified vulnerabilities and to increase the overall security of the supported unit, headquarters, or installation.

The CI support teams provide CI support, advice, and assistance for the EAC. They also provide specialized CI support within corps areas when requested by the corps G2. CI agents often work closely with personnel from the OPSEC support team to accomplish the total security support mission. Although the scope of these efforts may be reduced in wartime, their presence in both peace and war is considered a vital part of a continuing OPSEC program, regardless of the level of hostilities.

Technical Support Section

The technical support section (shown below) is organized into a headquarters, an ADP security team, a TSCM, counter-SIGINT teams, and a TEMPEST team.



Through the combined efforts of four teams, the technical support section provides technical service support for the EAC and those units or organizations transiting the TA area enroute for commitment to a corps. Assisted by the section headquarters, the section chief maintains a master schedule of inspections, supervises the operations of the various technical support services, and directs the preparation of resulting reports.

The ADP security team conducts inspections of ADP facilities for the EAC and, when directed, other computer sites within the theater of operations. This team advises and assists operators and evaluates automated systems on all aspects of security in accordance with AR 380-380 and local directives. AR 380-380 assigns responsibilities, prescribes policies and procedures, and provides guidance to the team and to all ADP facilities.

The TSCM team conducts inspections to detect hostile technical surveillance and potentially exploitable technical security hazards in areas where sensitive information is processed or discussed. This team is composed of CI agents who have received special training in operating technical and sensitive detection equipment. Team members also provide advice and assistance to units in maintaining required security standards.

The counter-SIGINT team analyzes friendly communications. This team provides security support encompassing counter-SIGINT techniques and instills an awareness of the hostile SIGINT threat. It performs vulnerability analysis, provides ECCM advice and assistance, and performs document reviews.

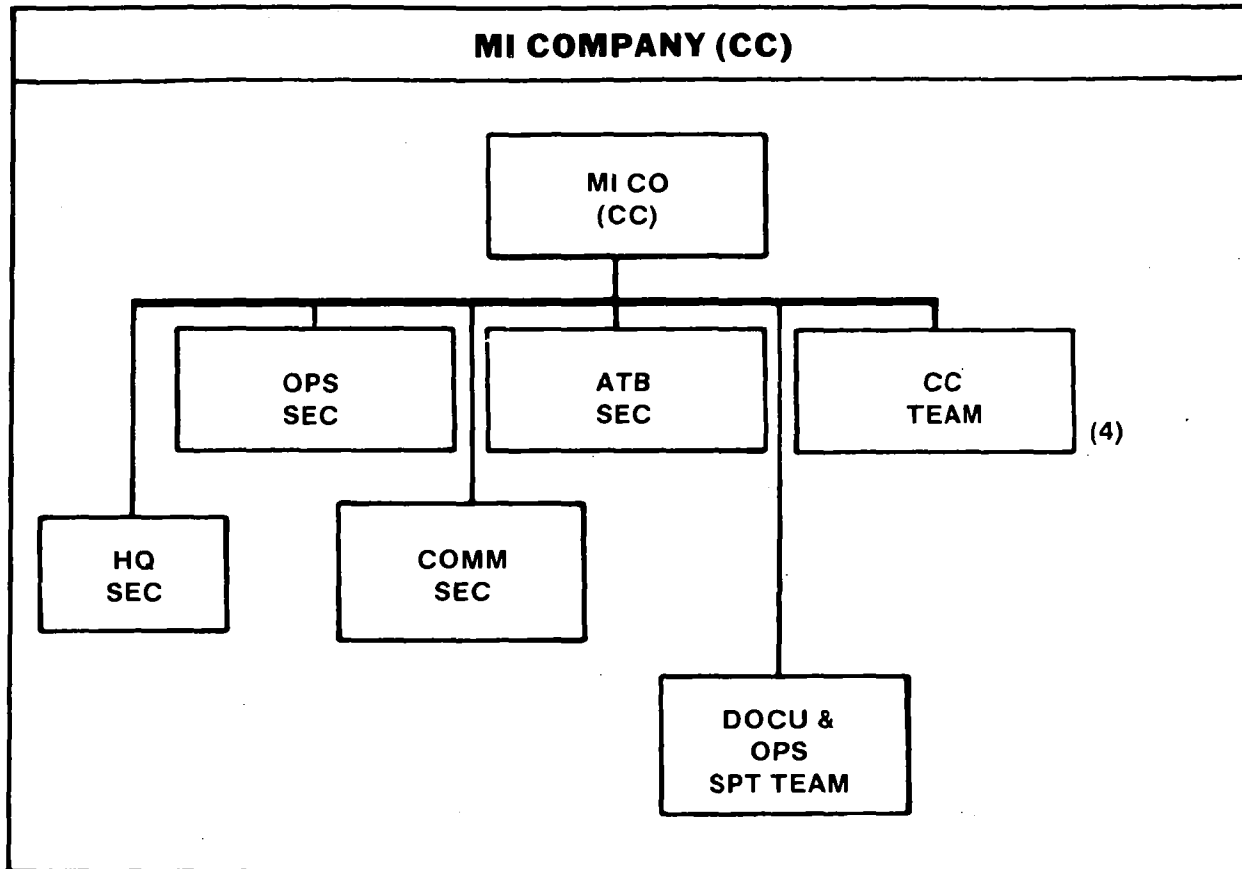
The TEMPEST team conducts monitoring and testing for supported units to ensure that friendly, unintentional, data-related or intelligence-emanating signals are not present. Tasked by the company commander, the team chief coordinates TEMPEST team visits to supported units, briefs supported commanders concerning results, and provides advice and guidance to correct any deficiencies.

MI COMPANY (CC)

The MI Company (CC) (shown on the following page) consists of a company headquarters section, an operations section, a communications section, an agent training base (ATB) section, a document and operations support team, and four CC teams.

The headquarters section of the MI Company (CC) controls all the elements of the company. It provides support for internal operations, including unit supply functions, dining facilities, billeting, and limited first- and second-echelon maintenance. This headquarters element also maintains liaison with other US MI agencies, the Department of State, and other US government agencies within the geographical region.

The operations section coordinates and supervises all operational activities of the company. Its function is to supervise the exploitation of HUMINT sources of enemy intelligence and OB. It also manages the operational activities of the communications section, the ATB section, the documents and operations support section, and the four CC teams.



The communications section provides secure communications for C2 and administrative activities. It also provides reliable two-way communications between US MI personnel and selected HUMINT assets. The first aspect of this communications service depends on support from theater signal assets. The second, however, is completely intelligence oriented. It is dedicated to intelligence operations but may involve cooperation agreements with other US services, where two or more services share the same facility.

The agent training base section--

- ° Provides a training facility and courses of instruction to meet the specialized operational needs of selected HUMINT assets.
- ° Gives training and briefings.
- ° Conducts practical exercises.
- ° Administers tests.

- ° Provides evaluations of prospective operations and operational personnel.
- ° Provides physical security for US staff and other individuals receiving training.

The document and operations support team operates at the company level, but supports the entire battalion. It provides intelligence documentary support items and materiel to US military and nonmilitary intelligence personnel within the battalion area of operations. Personnel of this section assist in registering civilian vehicles, where required. They provide primary working-level point of contact between the battalion and other US government intelligence and technical support elements in the theater.

The controlled collection teams are the primary operational elements for HUMINT-CC within the battalion. They operate at select remote locations within the battalion area of operations and are responsible for the HUMINT operational cycle. They use specialized techniques to locate, identify, acquire, train, and manage HUMINT sources. Along with the operations section, ATB section, and document and operations support section, the CC teams devise, plan, and manage the day-to-day aspects of collection operations. This is the result of PIR levied on them by the EACIC and in response to the needs of the theater commander.

MI COMPANY (I&E)

The MI Company (I&E) (shown on the following page) consists of a company headquarters, an operations section, three I&E platoons, a TAREX team, a TECHINT section, and a documents examination team.

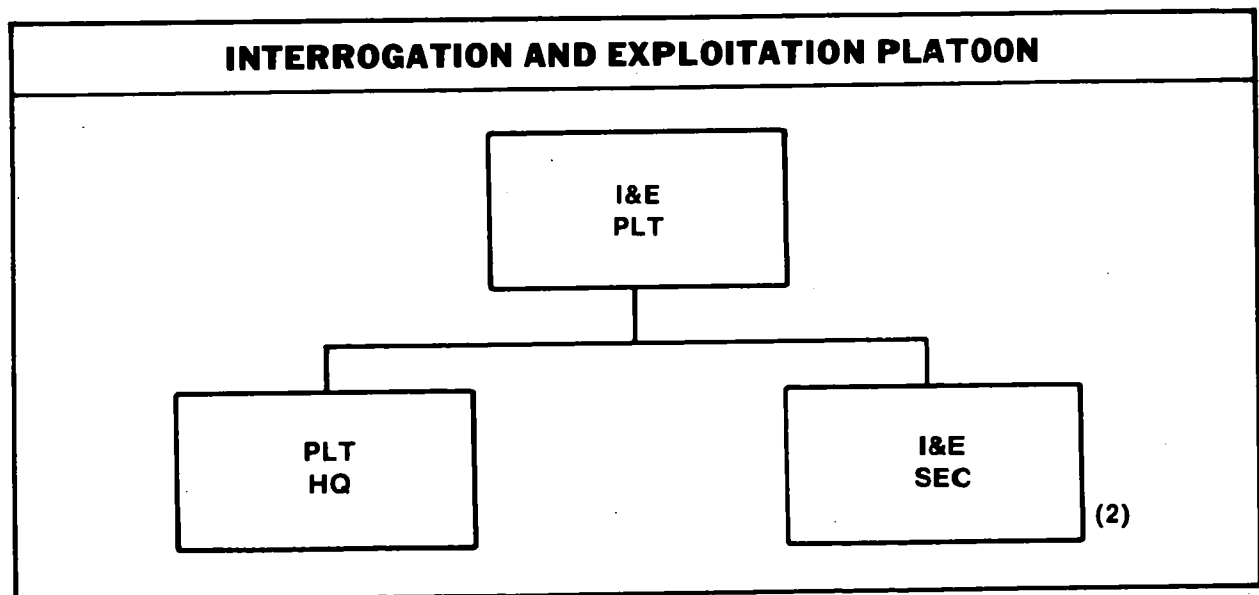
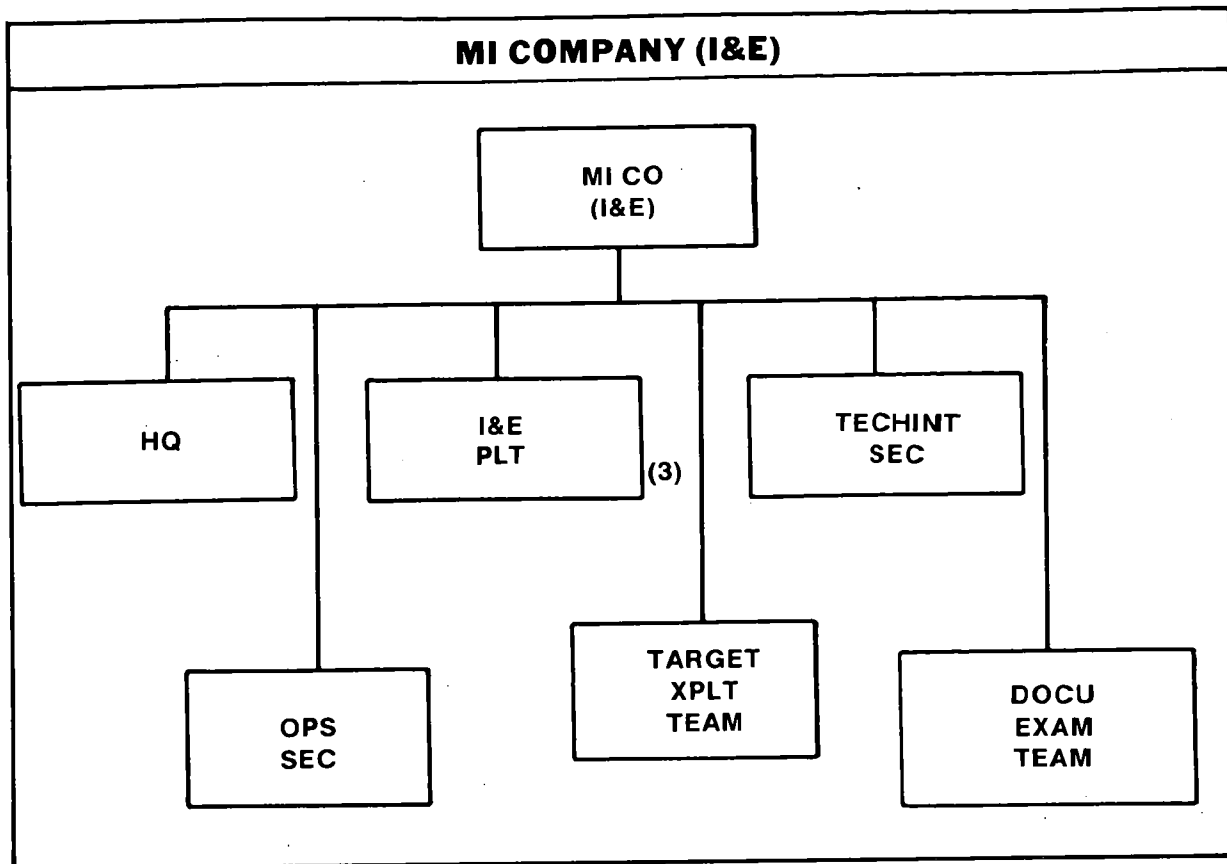
The mission of the MI Company (I&E) is to--

- ° Conduct interrogations of EPW and other persons of intelligence interest.
- ° Translate and exploit selected enemy documents.
- ° Exploit equipment of intelligence interest.

The company commander commands and controls the seven operational elements of the company. These elements are engaged in a variety of intelligence collection activities. The company headquarters also provides support for administration, billeting, training, discipline, unit supply, security, and food service.

The operations section supervises interrogations and document and equipment exploitation operations. The operations officer is also the company executive officer.

Each of the three I&E platoons (shown on the following page) organic to the company consists of a platoon headquarters and two I&E sections.



The I&E section conducts interrogations of selected persons based on intelligence requirements and specific guidance provided by the EACIC and the MI Battalion (C&E). The platoon leader, assisted by an OB technician, and the platoon sergeant--

- ° Coordinate the platoon.
- ° Ensure the timely dissemination of information acquired through interrogations of personnel and exploitation of documents.
- ° Maintain continuous contact with the data base at the battalion operations section.

Each I&E section is divided into two teams, one responsible for interrogations and the other for document exploitation. Both teams usually deploy in the COMMZ, at joint interrogation centers, or at EPW compounds where extensive examination takes place. The document team operates closely with the interrogation team to provide background information, extracted from captured enemy materiel, to the interrogators for in-depth questioning of EPW.

The TAREX team conducts operations against those EPW, defectors, or refugees who possess knowledge of enemy C-E fields. This collection effort is directed toward both strategic and tactical cryptologic warfare activities. The highly technical nature of these functions requires personnel who are qualified in the identification and evaluation of foreign materiel, systems, and technological developments. They are supported by linguists capable of conducting operations in all major languages spoken in the theater of operations.

The TECHINT section collects and produces TECHINT information throughout the theater. It provides on-the-spot field analysis, detailed analysis and evaluation, and limited operational data from field testing of captured enemy equipment (CEE). All elements of the section function as an integrated team to ensure maximum coordination, collation, and exploitation of foreign arms and materiel. Members of this section evaluate captured equipment in the following intelligence functional areas:

- ° Communications-electronics.
- ° Weapons and communications.
- ° General support and equipment.
- ° Mobility.
- ° Medical.

The documents examination team exploits selected enemy documents obtained on the battlefield which have been evacuated to EAC. The team provides full or partial translations of selected documents.

OPERATIONS

Within the MI Battalion (C&E), the commander is responsible for the sensitive activities of CI and support for OPSEC, the sensitive aspects of CC, and the detailed requirements of interrogations, document exploitation, scientific and technical intelligence, and TAREX. All disciplines and subdisciplines, with the exception of IMINT and SIGINT, are centered in this command.

Field manuals 34-1, 34-2, 34-3, 34-52, and 34-60, as well as other publications listed in the references, establish overall doctrine. They describe general procedures and the use and dissemination of C&E products at all levels of command. To supplement the general and comprehensive guidance provided in these publications, operations for the MI Battalion (C&E) are discussed in two categories:

- ° Internal operational procedures.
- ° Interaction and interoperability procedures.

INTERNAL PROCEDURES

In addition to the S3 operations section at battalion headquarters, each company contains an organic operations section which supervises mission-related activities. The operations officer (in each company and battalion) coordinates and supervises mission performance. These operations sections receive requirements from the next senior headquarters and, according to guidance provided by the commanders concerned, submit reports and serve as points of contact for the coordination of all activities.

The battalion operations section ensures that the four operational companies provide mutual support to the maximum extent possible, even though they are involved in a variety of sensitive activities. For example, during the screening of EPW and other selected persons, the I&E company identifies individuals of interest to the CI company. The I&E company can also provide the CC company information obtained from interrogation or document exploitation about prospects for use in the CC program. The CI company assists all elements of the battalion with OPSEC and provides TSCM services. It also assists the CC and the I&E companies by conducting local agency investigations on selected personnel. The CC company may be able to provide indicators for CI and I&E companies concerning--

- ° Impending hostilities.
- ° Threat long-range plans or intentions.
- ° Background data on personnel under interrogation.

INTERFACE AND INTEROPERABILITY PROCEDURES

To accomplish its mission, the MI Battalion (C&E) must interact with several external organizations. (See the illustration on the following page.) These organizations or activities can be divided into two general categories:

- ° Units organic to the MI Brigade (EAC) such as the EACIC and the brigade staff.
- ° Supported commands, US service intelligence organizations, US national intelligence agencies, allied intelligence activities represented in the theater of operations and, when appropriate, law enforcement, intelligence, and security authorities of the civil government.

Within the brigade, the battalion's first operational point of contact is with three elements of the EACIC: the HUMINT team of the single-source processing (SSP) section, EACIC; the CI/OPSEC section; and the MASINT team.

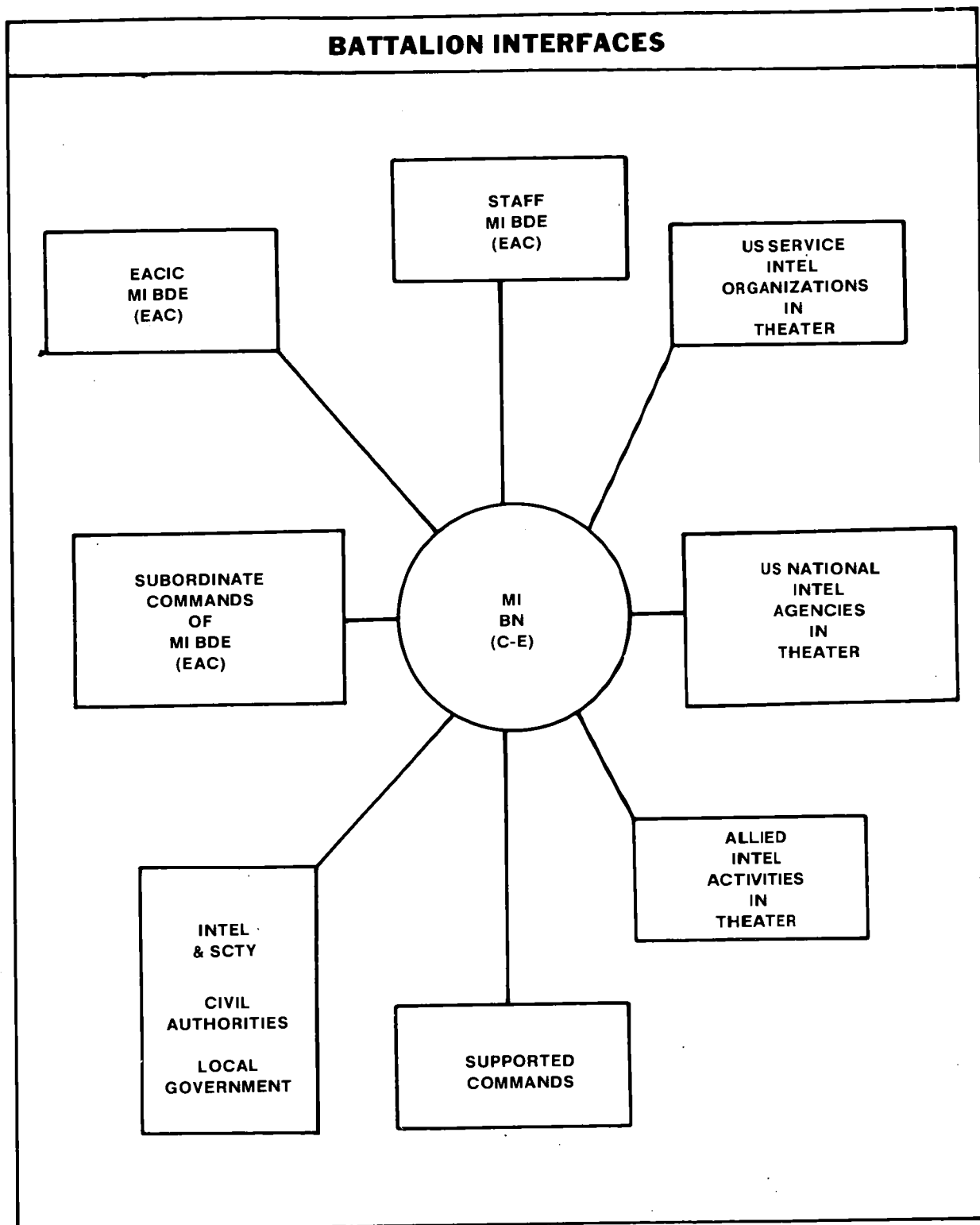
The HUMINT team of the SSP section, EACIC--

- ° Provides input for the establishment of HUMINT exploitation requirements for the brigade.
- ° Defines tasks for the battalion including offensive CI operations.
- ° Provides liaison between the battalion's HUMINT activities and the EACIC.
- ° Coordinates all HUMINT requirements and activities for the brigade's support to the theater.

The second point of contact for the battalion with the EACIC is the CI/OPSEC section. This section is responsible for planning and coordinating the overall security mission; that is, concealing information on friendly forces and their operations from the enemy. The MI Company (CI) of the MI Battalion (C&E) is the operational unit within the brigade that provides this support.

The third point of contact between the battalion and the EACIC is the MASINT team. The MASINT team coordinates with the MI Company (CC) to emplace and recover MASINT sensors.

The comprehensive CI, CC, and I&E missions of the battalion require coordination by each operational company with its counterparts in other US services, and with national and allied activities in theater or local civil authorities. This is especially useful in CI/OPSEC operations where total assets can be coordinated toward common objectives, thereby conserving time and effort. This type of interaction assists I&E company personnel who also conduct interrogations of sources of interest to US Air Force and Navy intelligence. It also contributes to the proper control, tasking, and use of human assets available within the theater of operations.



CHAPTER 6

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (INTERROGATION AND EXPLOITATION)

The mission of the MI Battalion (I&E) is to provide HUMINT and TECHINT support for EAC and ECB. Specifically, this mission includes the following:

- ° Conducting interrogations of EPW, high-level political and military personnel, civilian internees, defectors, refugees, displaced persons, and other non-US personnel.
- ° Participating in the debriefing of returning/captured US/allied military personnel and US/allied evaders/escapees.
- ° Maintaining liaison with other services, foreign military and civilian intelligence organizations, refugee control points, and collection centers.
- ° Assisting in the interrogation of sources of interest to component or allied commands.
- ° Translating and exploiting selected official or personal documents acquired, found, or captured in the combat zones and CMMZs to produce intelligence reports.
- ° Exploiting weapons, equipment, and other materiel and items of a scientific and technical nature which are found, captured, or acquired in the brigade area of responsibility.
- ° Conducting TAREX collection activities within the theater of operations.
- ° Providing input to the ASAC of the EACIC.

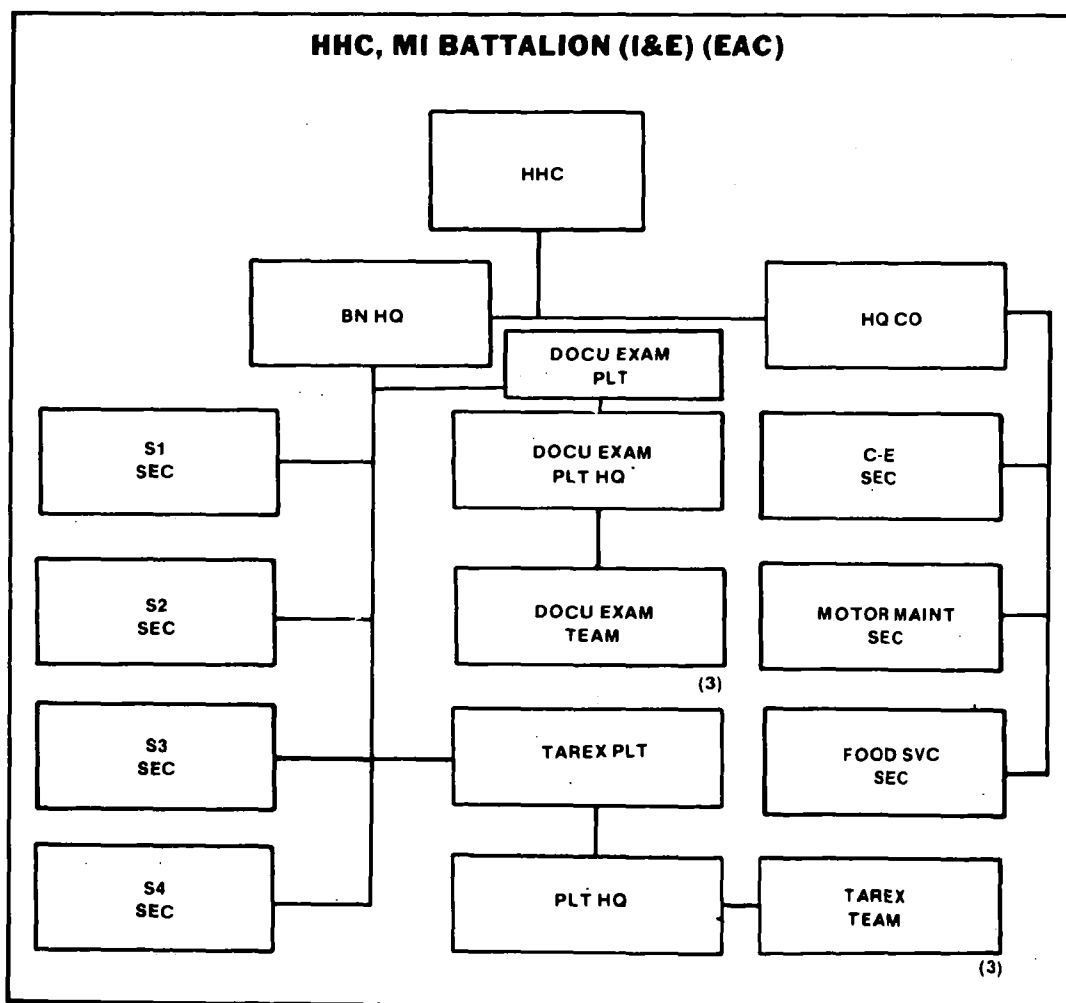
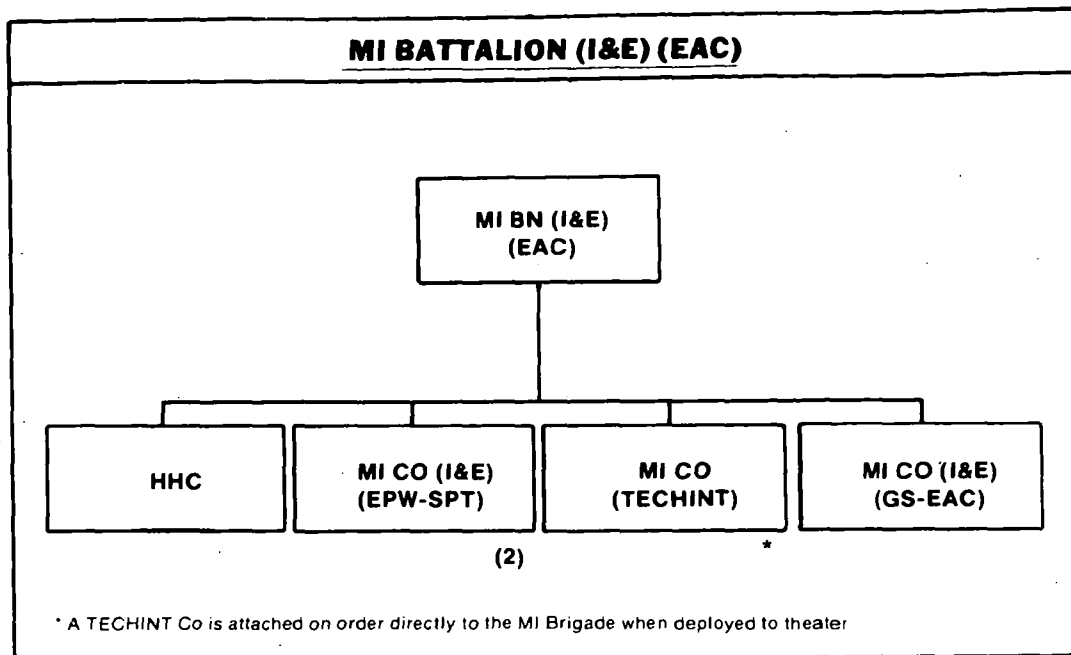
ORGANIZATION

The MI Battalion (I&E) (EAC) (shown on the following page) consists of an HHC, two MI Companies (I&E) (EPW-SPT), one MI Company (TECHINT), and one MI Company (I&E) (GS-EAC). The MI Company (TECHINT) is not organic to the I&E battalion. It is attached directly to the MI Brigade (EAC) and depends on the brigade HHC for organizational support.

HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

The HHC (shown on the following page) includes personnel for both the battalion headquarters and the headquarters company. In addition to the battalion commander, executive officer, and command sergeant major, the battalion headquarters consists of--

- ° S1, S2, S3, and S4 sections.
- ° A TAREX platoon, with a platoon headquarters and three teams.



- ° A document examination platoon, with a platoon headquarters and three teams.

Company headquarters has a C-E section, motor maintenance section, and food service section. In addition to the S3 at battalion headquarters, the subordinate companies have operations sections which provide supervision over mission-related activities.

The HHC provides C2 and logistic support to all assigned and attached units of the MI Battalion (I&E).

In support of strategic and tactical EW activity, the TAREX platoon conducts collection operations against certain EPW, defectors, and refugees who have knowledge of enemy C-E operations. It also exploits captured C-E documents and materiel. This platoon screens enemy signal-peculiar equipment and assists in the interrogation of captured C-E (signal) personnel. These functions are performed frequently and in direct coordination with the C-E intelligence platoon of the CMEC. The highly technical nature of this work requires personnel qualified in the identification and evaluation of foreign materiel, systems, and technological developments. These personnel are supported by interrogators of the I&E platoon who conduct detailed interrogations in the major languages of the theater of operations.

The document examination platoon processes documents taken from threat personnel or found on the battlefield. These documents are passed from the capturing unit into intelligence channels and then processed through the various echelons (battalion to brigade, and so forth). After processing at corps, the documents are evacuated to the documents examination platoon for theater-level exploitation. Each of the three teams translates, indexes, and conducts detailed exploitation of captured enemy documents (CED) and determines their final disposition. This platoon also provides translation support to the MI Company (TECHINT) and its analytical teams. (This includes translating data plates and instructions marked on captured equipment and instruction manuals.) Translators provide full or extract translations of all CED which have been evacuated to theater-level headquarters.

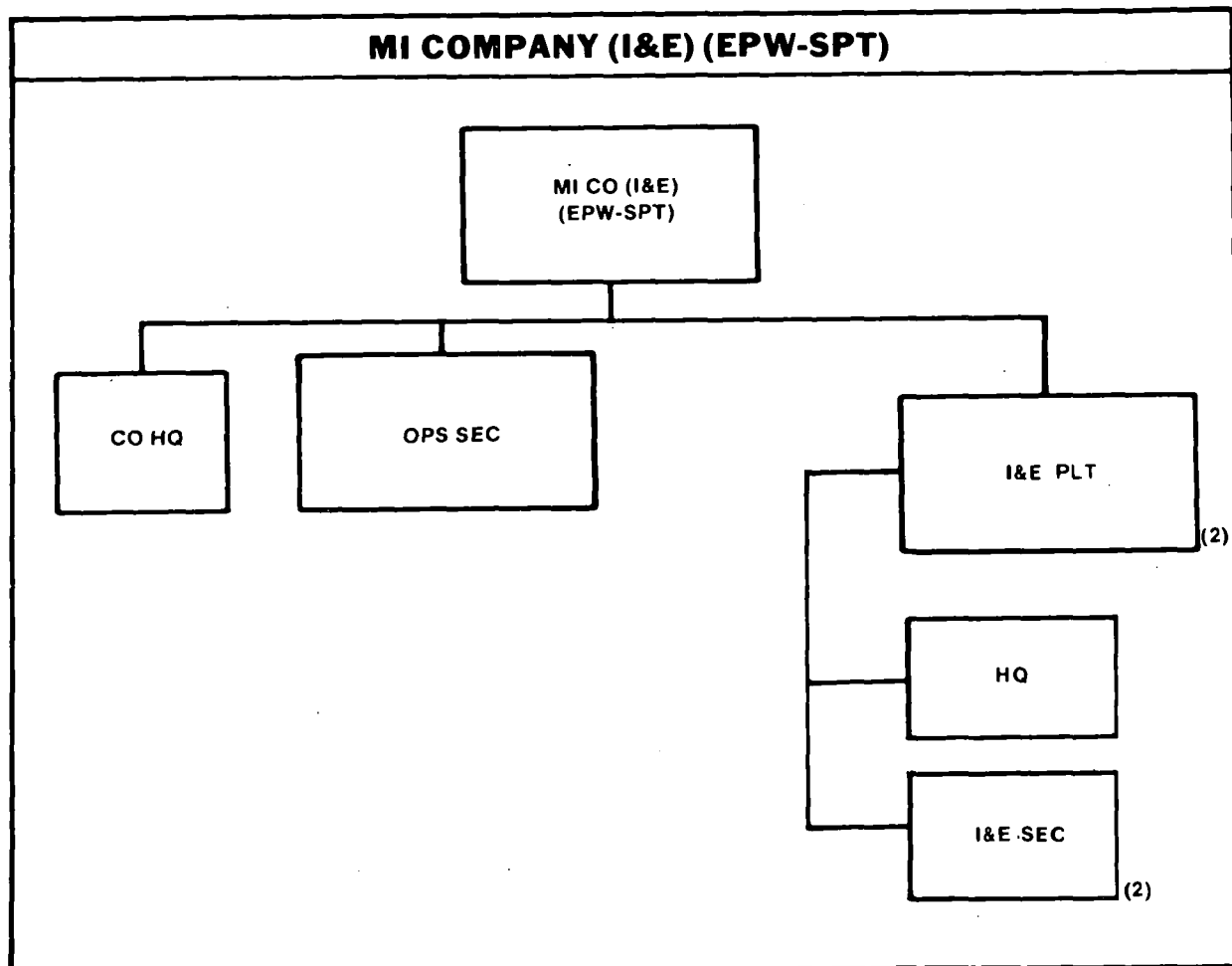
Company headquarters is the command element which provides internal OPCON and logistic support. This includes food service, unit maintenance, and C-E support to battalion headquarters and to assigned and attached units of the MI Battalion (I&E).

The C-E section provides secure communications for C2 and administrative purposes. This service is augmented by theater signal assets to allow battalion information exchanges between other higher and lower supporting units and agencies. The section operates and maintains a secure voice, data, and facsimile transmission exchange circuit through state-of-the-art communications terminals between staff elements.

The motor maintenance section services vehicles and generators organic to the headquarters and other collocated subordinate elements.

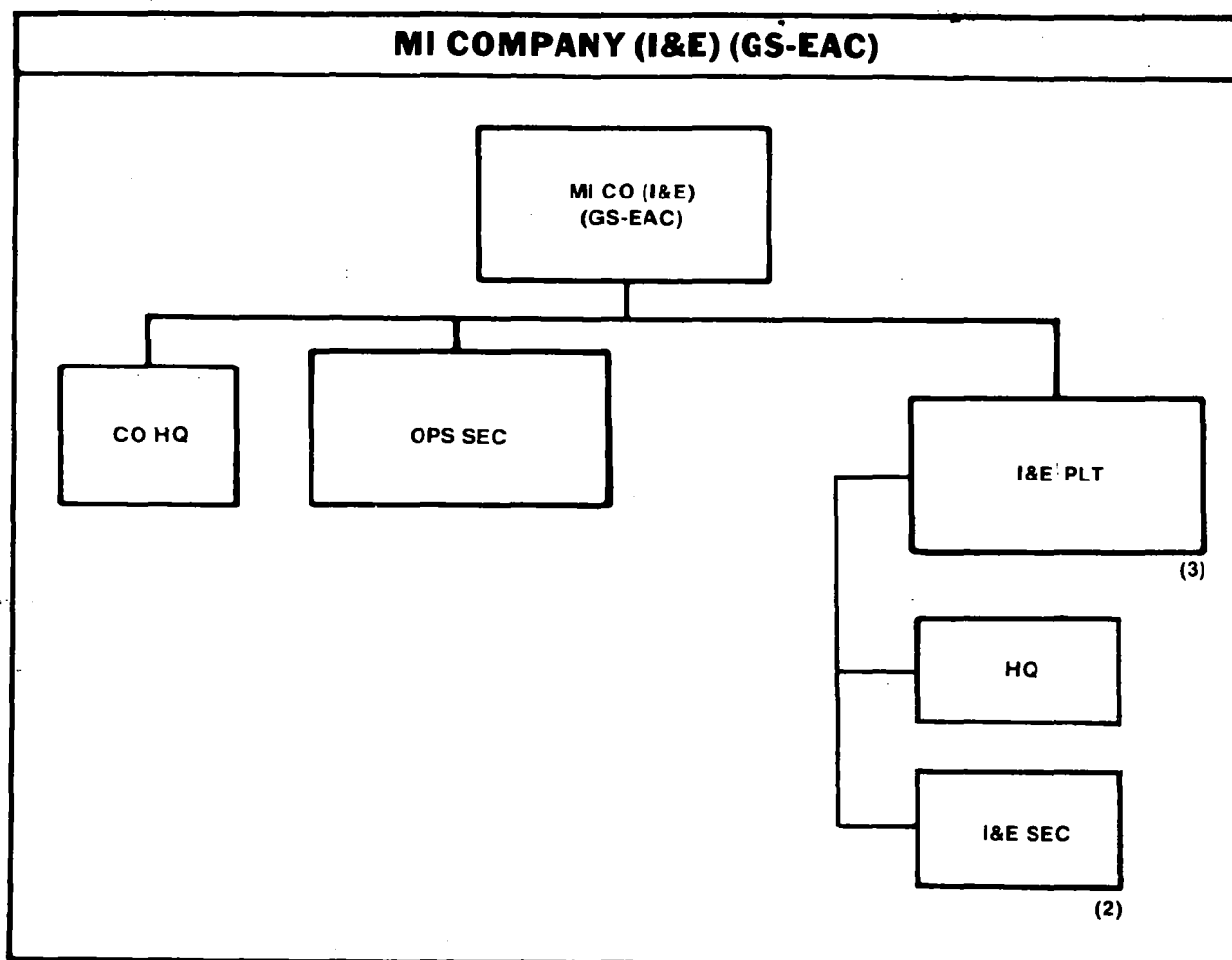
MI COMPANY (I&E) (EPW-SPT)

Both companies are organized into a company headquarters, an operations section, and two interrogation and document exploitation platoons. Each platoon consists of a platoon headquarters and two I&E (EPW-SPT) sections, a total of four in the company (shown below).



MI COMPANY (I&E) (GS-EAC)

The MI Company (I&E) (GS-EAC) (shown on the following page) is organized into a company headquarters, an operations section, and three interrogation and document exploitation platoons. The platoons are composed of a platoon headquarters and two interrogation and document exploitation sections, a total of six in the company. Each section has two teams.



MI COMPANY (TECHINT)

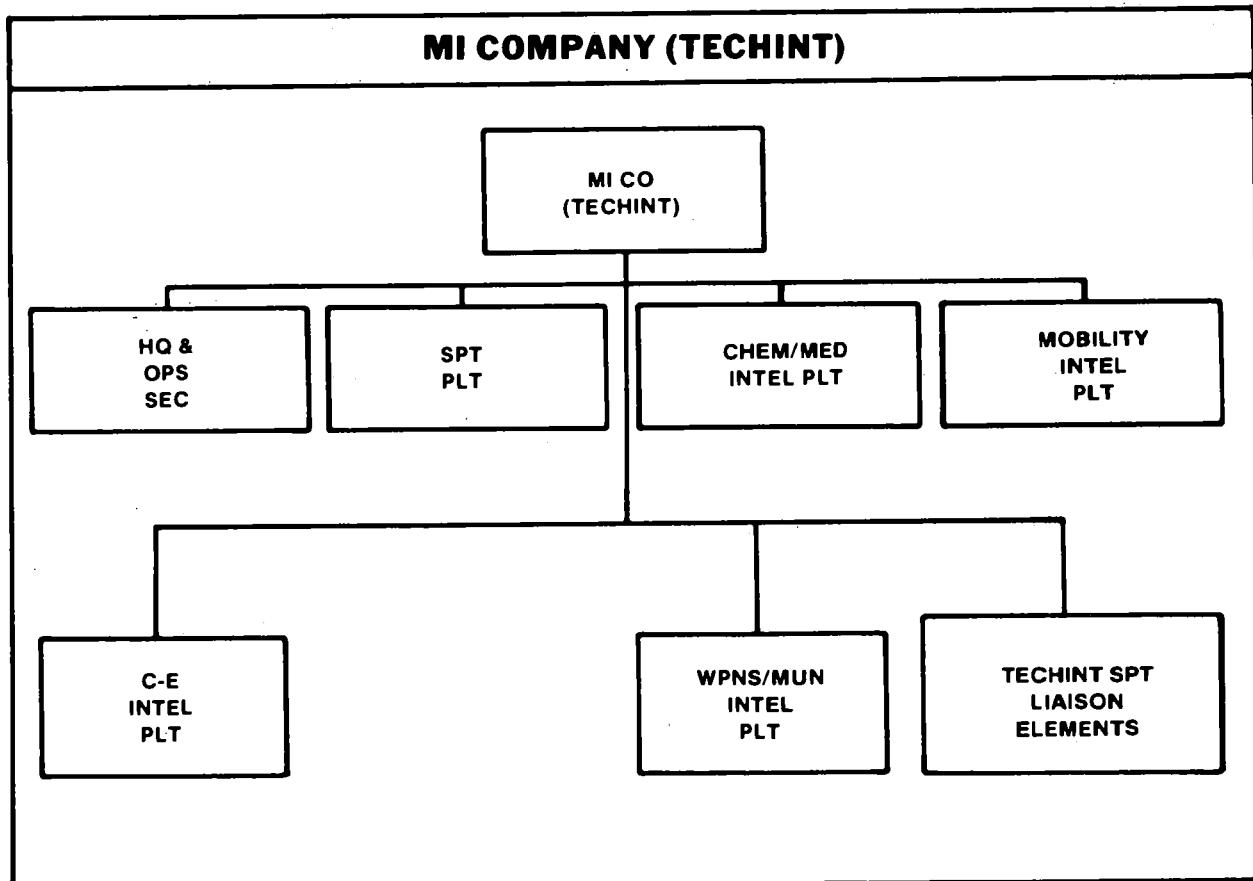
The mission of the MI Company (TECHINT) is to provide intelligence derived from the exploitation of weapons, equipment, and other materiel found, captured, or acquired within the MI Brigade area of operations. This includes the exploitation of CEE, technical documents, and items of a scientific and technical nature. Specific functions of the MI Company (TECHINT) include--

- ° Determining the technical threats presented by foreign materiel to tactical commanders.
- ° Determining and exploiting foreign technological capabilities and limitations of combat materiel.
- ° Obtaining and exploiting items in the DIA foreign materiel requirements listing.
- ° Providing information from which new military defensive countermeasures are developed on a timely, intelligence basis.

- ° Providing information that will enable US forces to use foreign materiel.
- ° Identifying CEE for use in training US forces.
- ° Providing a continuous flow of TECHINT information to the national scientific and technical intelligence community.
- ° Providing a continuous flow of strategic and tactical TECHINT information for timely release to supported units.

The MI Company (TECHINT) (shown below) is composed of the following elements:

- ° Company headquarters.
- ° Support platoon.



- ° Communications-electronics intelligence platoon.
- ° Chemical and medical intelligence platoon.
- ° Weapons and munitions intelligence platoon.
- ° TECHINT support liaison elements.
- ° Mobility intelligence platoon.

Headquarters and Operations Section

Company headquarters provides C2 of company elements, internal supplies, and support services to assigned and attached elements. It depends on the HHC of the I&E Battalion for organizational maintenance of organic equipment, food service support, religious services, and personnel administrative support. The appropriate theater or comparable echelon units provide health services, financial and legal services, supplemental transportation, and other CSS. The commander exercises control along with the operations officer, first sergeant, platoon leaders, and team chiefs.

The company commander advises I&E Battalion and MI Brigade commanders on matters pertaining to TECHINT, CEE, technical documents exploitation, and the use of TECHINT personnel within the MI Brigade's area of operations. The commander supervises the implementation of MI Brigade and I&E Battalion policies and directives as they pertain to the TECHINT effort of the company. The deployment of TECHINT teams requires the commander to coordinate closely with the platoon leaders and supported units so that the teams are adequately supported.

Support Platoon

The operations of the support platoon are generally divided between providing limited illustrator, editorial, and photo support to the CMEC and TECHINT teams. TECHINT analysts must supplement written reports with appropriate photographs, diagrams, sketches, or charts of items of intelligence value.

Communications-Electronics Intelligence Platoon

Operations of the C-E intelligence platoon include the following:

- ° Supervising battlefield collection.
- ° Preparing reports and studies.
- ° Processing and extracting information.
- ° Providing technical guidance and evaluating technical information.

Functional areas of interest to the C-E intelligence platoon include--

- ° Threat C-E documents, materiel, and equipment.

- ° Threat sensor devices.
- ° EPW and civilian detainees who possess information about threat C-E equipment.

Platoon C-E specialists can be employed as members of TECHINT teams throughout the MI Brigade's area of operations.

Chemical/Medical Intelligence Platoon

Operations of the chemical/medical intelligence platoon include--

- ° Supervising battlefield collection.
- ° Determining characteristics, limitations, vulnerabilities, and military potential.
- ° Preparing reports and studies.
- ° Processing and extracting technical information.

Functional areas of interest to the chemical/medical intelligence platoon include--

- ° Materiel and documents pertaining to threat NBC operations.
- ° Samples of threat NBC agents used against friendly forces.
- ° Information pertaining to contamination and decontamination, individual and collective protection, NBC detection and identification systems, NBC attack warning systems, impregnation and reimpregnation methods, and cover and deception measures.
- ° Information on threat capability for NBC agent production and its transportation, storage, and tactical employment.
- ° Threat field medical delivery system.
- ° Epidemiological information about flora, fauna, and sanitary methods.

TECHINT specialists of the chemical/medical platoon can be used in TECHINT teams to conduct operations throughout the MI Brigade's area of operations.

Weapons and Munitions Intelligence Platoon

Operations of the weapons and munitions intelligence platoon include--

- ° Supervising battlefield collections.
- ° Determining characteristics, limitations, vulnerabilities, and military potential.

- ° Preparing reports and studies.
- ° Processing and extracting technical information.
- ° Assisting in the assembly and disassembly of equipment and in testing weapon systems, equipment, and accessories.

Functional areas of interest to the weapons and munitions intelligence platoon include--

- ° Antitank guided missiles and associated equipment including guidance and launching equipment.
- ° Threat weapons and weapon systems found on the battlefield, including tanks, towed and self-propelled guns, howitzers, and armored personnel carriers.
- ° Non-nuclear ammunitions including rockets and warhead sections.
- ° NBC weapons and munitions, smoke, incendiary, and flame weapons.
- ° Demolition techniques, barrier material, and minefield layouts.
- ° Specialized munitions and simulators designed for use in cover and deception operations.

Platoon weapons and munitions specialists can be employed as members of TECHINT teams operating throughout the MI Brigade area of operations.

Mobility Intelligence Platoon

Operations of the mobility intelligence platoon include--

- ° Supervising battlefield collections.
- ° Determining characteristics, limitations, vulnerabilities, and military potential.
- ° Preparing reports and studies.
- ° Processing and extracting technical information.
- ° Providing technical guidance and evaluation of technical information.

Functional areas of interest to the mobility intelligence platoon include--

- ° Wheeled and tracked vehicles, watercraft, and rail equipment.
- ° Engineer vehicles, materiel, and equipment, including quality and quantity factors.

- ° Rotary-winged aircraft.
- ° Demolition techniques, barrier materiel, and minefield layouts.

Platoon mobility specialists can be employed as members of TECHINT teams operating throughout the MI Brigade's area of operations.

Technical Intelligence Support Liaison Elements

TECHINT support liaison elements are provided to the EACIC and the ISEs of the EACIC located at ECB. They assist in--

- ° Managing TECHINT requirements.
- ° Reporting captured materiel.
- ° Identifying key pieces of equipment of high intelligence value for evacuation.
- ° Conducting other TECHINT operations within the supported unit's area.

The TECHINT support liaison element interfaces with ECB by functioning as part of the ISE working in the corps all-source production section (ASPS). The liaison element provides TECHINT expertise, identifies TECHINT opportunities from incoming intelligence reports, and ensures that TECHINT is not overlooked. It serves as the primary point of contact for the TECHINT company deployed in the corps area. It supports ECB by providing current OB and data for corps foreign equipment collection lists. It serves as a communications link between the TECHINT team and the company.

CMEC, MI COMPANY (TECHINT)

On order, the MI Company (TECHINT) is attached to the MI Battalion (I&E). It provides TECHINT support throughout the MI Brigade's area of operations.

The TECHINT mission is accomplished through a CMEC formed from the resources of the MI Company (TECHINT) and augmented with subject matter experts. When augmented with subject matter experts from other services, the CMEC becomes the joint service representative, or the JCMEC.

Functions of the CMEC include--

- ° Exploiting CEE and technical documents in the MI Brigade area of operations.
- ° Identifying selected US battle-damaged equipment for further evaluation.
- ° Producing and disseminating tactical TECHINT reports of immediate tactical value.
- ° Providing instructions for render-safe procedures on CEE.

- ° Supervising the processing and shipping of CEE from theater to CONUS for further processing.
- ° Acting as the theater point of contact for US scientific and technical intelligence organizations.
- ° Determining capabilities of new or modified weapon systems introduced by enemy forces.
- ° Identifying weaknesses in, and defense against, existing and newly introduced enemy systems, weapons, and equipment.

Resources of the CMEC are used to construct two types of teams essential to TECHINT. These teams perform on-site evaluation and exploitation of CEE and assist in their evacuation. They are deployed from the CMEC to each major subordinate corps area, in a GSR role, to act as forward elements for acquisition and initial exploitation of CEE. They also provide TECHINT support to subordinate corps and are employed in accordance with guidance given in Annex E of NATO STANAG 2084.

Quick reaction capability teams perform on-site evaluation and exploitation of CEE in greater detail than TECHINT teams. They are deployed directly from the CMEC for significant, time-sensitive exploitation opportunities and are task organized for specific missions.

TECHINT support/liaison elements are provided to the EACIC and ISE teams at corps to assist in--

- ° Maintaining TECHINT requirements.
- ° Reporting captured materiel.
- ° Evacuating equipment of high intelligence value.
- ° Conducting TECHINT operations within the supported unit's area.

The CMEC is under the OPCON of the theater MI Brigade and is under the staff supervision of the TA or unified command intelligence officer.

OPERATIONS

To accomplish its mission, the battalion must interact with the following external organizations:

- ° EACIC of the MI Brigade.
- ° Brigade staff.
- ° Supported commands.
- ° US service intelligence organizations.

- ° US national intelligence agencies.
- ° Allied intelligence activities represented in the theater of operations.

The battalion's intelligence requirements are provided by the following two elements of the brigade:

The HUMINT team of the SDT section, EACIC, MI Brigade--

- ° Provides input for the establishment of HUMINT requirements for the brigade.
- ° Defines tasks for the battalion.
- ° Coordinates all HUMINT requirements and activities for the theater.

The HUMINT team, along with the CM section, EACIC, MI Brigade (EAC) provides the operational links between EAC and ECB.

MI COMPANY (I&E) (EPW-SPT)

Two MI Companies (I&E) (EPW-SPT) support the operations of an EPW camp by conducting interrogations and by translating and exploiting selected threat documents. The interrogation and document exploitation platoons screen prisoners and other sources to select those suited for further exploitation or those of interest to CI personnel. They conduct interrogations, extracting both tactical and strategic information, based on the intelligence requirements and specific guidance of the MI Brigade S3. The platoon conducts detailed exploitation and indexing of CED. They also conduct interrogations of sources of interest to US Air Force or Navy intelligence, based on their stated requirements. In addition, the section translates, indexes, and conducts detailed exploitation of CED, both official and personal in nature. Document exploitation personnel operate closely with interrogation personnel to provide background information (extracted from CED) to the interrogators for in-depth questioning of EPW. The platoon also conducts a final screening to determine categories and disposition of CED.

MI COMPANY (I&E) (GS-EAC)

MI Company (I&E) (GS-EAC) conducts interrogations of EPW and other personnel of intelligence interest and translates and exploits selected enemy documents. It also provides additional interrogation support to corps and divisions within the theater. The company provides interrogation and document exploitation support for any temporary EPW compounds established within the theater. This company conducts interrogations based on intelligence requirements and specific guidance of the MI Brigade S3. This platoon also conducts detailed exploitation and indexing of CED. Interrogators extract information that is both tactical and strategic in nature. Personnel screen EPW and other sources to select those suited for further exploitation or those of interest to CI personnel. They also conduct interrogations of sources of interest to US Air Force or Navy intelligence, based on their requirements.

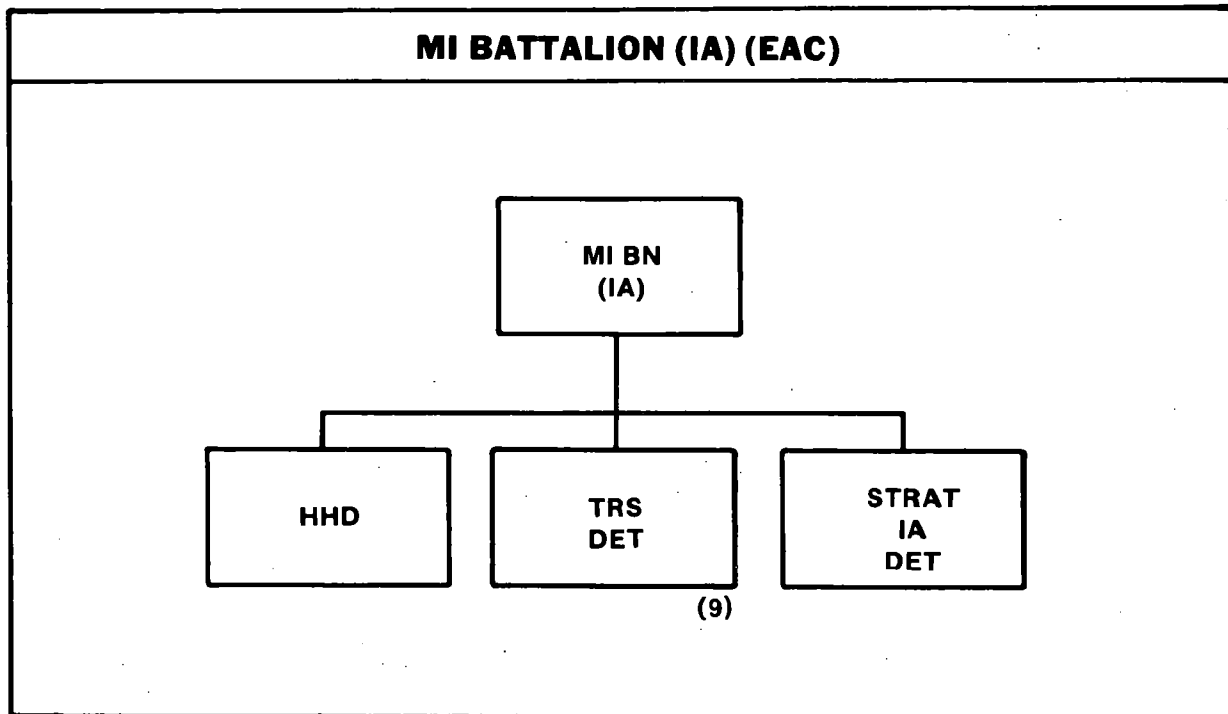
In addition, personnel translate, index, and exploit in detail CED. Document exploitation personnel operate closely with interrogation personnel to provide background information (extracted from CED) to the interrogators for in-depth questioning of EPW. The team also conducts a final screening to determine categories and disposition of CED.

CHAPTER 7

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (IMAGERY ANALYSIS)

The mission of the MI Battalion (IA) (EAC) is to reproduce and exploit tactical-, theater-, and national-level imagery and to disseminate IMINT within the theater in a timely manner.

The battalion (shown below) is organized with a headquarters and headquarters detachment (HHD), up to nine tactical reconnaissance support (TRS) detachments, and a strategic imagery analysis (strategic IA) detachment.



The HHD provides C² of assigned or attached elements of the MI Battalion (IA) and is collocated with the MI Brigade and EACIC.

The TRS detachments and the strategic detachment are capable of functioning as separate detachments and are organic to the MI Battalion (IA).

The TRS detachment is located with a USAF Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron at an airfield. Due to the geographic dispersion of these elements, the TRS detachment must be capable of operating with limited support from the battalion.

The strategic detachment will normally be located near the EACIC to fulfill its mission of support. However, it may also be located at a nearby airfield.

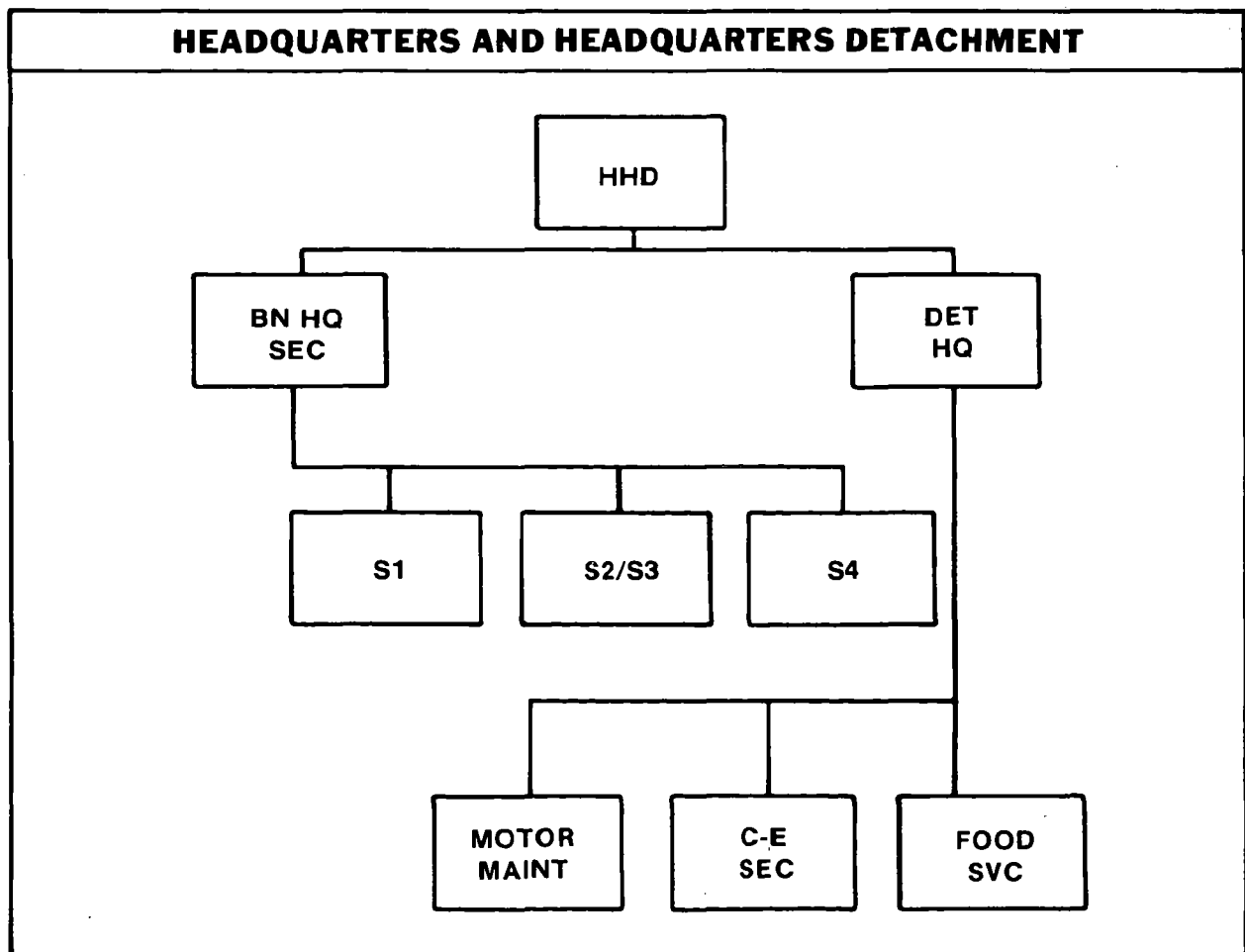
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT

The mission of the HHD, MI Battalion (IA) is to provide--

- ° C2, administrative, and logistic support to assigned or attached units of the MI Battalion (IA).

- ° Interface between the TRS and the Strategic Detachment (IA) and the EACIC.

The HHD (shown below) is comprised of a battalion headquarters section, S1, S2/S3, and S4 sections, and a detachment headquarters with motor maintenance, C-E, and food service sections. Usually the HHD will be located in the vicinity of the EACIC.



The battalion headquarters section is the command element and consists of the battalion commander and his staff. The staff officers supervise the functions of the major organizational elements: the S1, S2/S3, and the S4 sections.

The S1 section, under the direction of the S1 officer, assists the battalion commander and his staff with administration and personnel activities.

The S2/S3 section--

- ° Provides combat information/intelligence interface between MI detachments and the EACIC.
- ° Supports the EACIC in the analysis and cross-cuing of detailed imagery exploitation.
- ° Provides input to the EACIC in the formulation of battalion mission requirements.
- ° Writes operations orders for the battalion.
- ° Manages MI and physical security requirements and operations.
- ° Provides liaison teams, consisting of an aerial reconnaissance liaison officer (35C) and a senior imagery analyst (96D30), to the USAF reconnaissance wing to ensure Army requirements are satisfied by Air Force collection efforts and to assist in mission planning for Army aerial reconnaissance requests.

The supply section is responsible for the internal supply functions of the battalion's organic units.

The detachment headquarters supports the internal operations of the HHD, including billeting, unit supply, vehicular maintenance, and food service support.

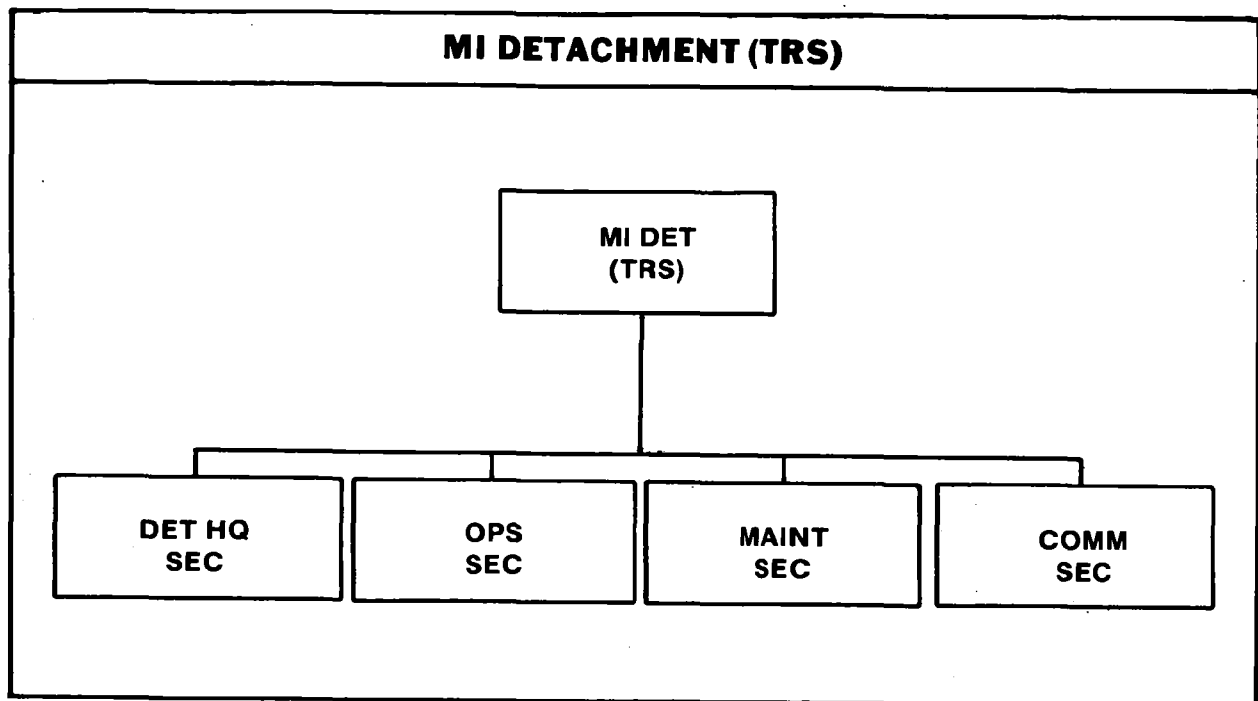
The motor maintenance section provides unit level maintenance on organic wheeled vehicles and power generation equipment.

The food service section provides the supervision, personnel, and equipment for food service operations within the battalion.

The C-E section is responsible for the installation, operation, and maintenance of the communications systems in support of the battalion.

TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT DETACHMENT

The mission of the TRS Detachment (shown on the following page) is to exploit tactical-, theater-, and national-level imagery and to disseminate the resultant intelligence within the theater.



The TRS detachment provides--

- ° Imagery-derived information and intelligence to the EACIC and requesting and supported units.
- ° First- and limited second-phase exploitation of radar, infrared, and photographic imagery. The unit can review processed imagery, develop target data, and satisfy intelligence requirements based on this screening of imagery.
- ° Interface with the USAF Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron to ensure Army requirements are satisfied by Air Force collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination efforts. This involves integrating Army and Air Force operations to jointly exploit imagery products.
- ° Personnel to perform Air Reconnaissance Liaison Officer (ARLO)/NCO duties at the USAF TRS level to represent Army requirements to Air Force personnel and assist in reconnaissance mission planning.
- ° From one to nine TRS detachments in support of tactical-, theater-, and national-level tasking. These detachments deploy with the USAF Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron to the airfield serving as the base for reconnaissance operations. Upon deployment of the Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron to another theater or command, the TRS Detachment accompanies the Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron and continues to satisfy Army requirements at the new location.

- ° Communications capability to pass IMINT reports to requesters and supported units.
- ° A backup communications link for USAF TRS communications.

The detachment headquarters section is the command element. It provides operational C2, administrative and supply management support, and liaison between the detachment and the collocated USAF TRS.

The operations section is equipped with a Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center (MAGIIC). Section personnel operate the MAGIIC, performing first- and limited second-phase exploitation of radar, infrared, and photographic imagery on a 24-hour-per-day basis. Intelligence reports are sent by Theater Area Communications Command (TACC) or by secure radio teletypewriter (RATT) to supported units and requesters. Imagery is provided to the basic cover library in the strategic detachment to update the imagery data base and for use in the basic cover program.

The maintenance section provides personnel and equipment to perform unit level maintenance required for wheeled vehicles, generators, compressors, MAGIIC and related equipment for the detachment.

The communications section provides the link between the MI Battalion (IA) and its geographically dispersed detachments. This section performs both an operational and administrative logistic support function for its detachments.

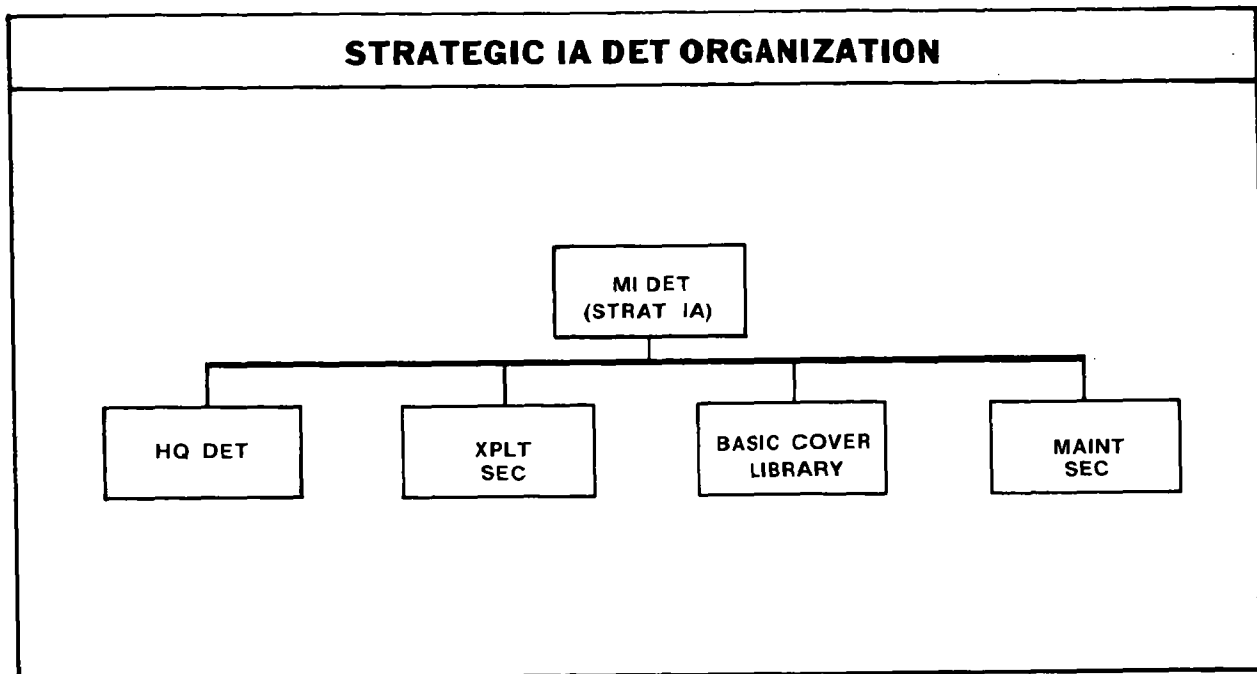
STRATEGIC IMAGERY ANALYSIS DETACHMENT

The mission of the Strategic IA Detachment is to exploit tactical-, theater-, and national-level imagery and disseminate the resultant intelligence within the theater.

This unit provides--

- ° Imagery-derived information and intelligence to the EACIC and other requesting and supported units.
- ° First-, second-, and third-phase exploitation of radar, infrared, photographic, and national level imagery.
- ° Interface with the EACIC, J2/J3, and Air Force Liaison staffs to ensure Army requirements are satisfied by national imagery assets and by detachment collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination efforts.
- ° Personnel to perform ARLO/NCO duties at the EACIC.
- ° One detachment to support theater and national level tasking.

The MI Detachment (Strategic IA) (shown on the following page) is comprised of detachment headquarters section, an exploitation section, a basic cover library, and a maintenance section.



The MI Detachment (Strategic IA) headquarters is collocated with the MI Brigade EACIC. The detachment depends on the MI Brigade for area level communications and security support, medical service, unit maintenance facilities, housing, additional work areas, and engineer support.

The headquarters detachment provides operational command, administrative support, and supply management for the MI Detachment (Strategic IA).

The exploitation section is equipped with a tactical imagery interpretation facility (TIIF). Section personnel operate the TIIF, performing first-, second-, and third-phase exploitation of radar, infrared, and photographic imagery on a 24-hour-day basis. Intelligence reports are transmitted via EACIC and TACC to authorized theater consumers. Intelligence reports are also couriered or transmitted to the MI Brigade (EACIC). The TIIF has only a 60-words-per-minute capability. It cannot interface with a TACC without equipment upgrades and dedicated land lines to the EACIC. It also reproduces and disseminates a hard-copy record of exploited imagery to division, corps, and those EAC elements requiring such products for OPSEC, planning, or contingency purposes. Finished photographs are either dispatched via courier or picked up by requesters. The reproduced imagery is also provided to the basic cover library to update the imagery data base and to use in the basic cover program.

The basic cover library is the main repository for tactical and national imagery produced in the theater of operations. The basic cover program deploys with a basic imagery record of the theater prior to hostilities as a basis for comparison during and after hostilities and is essential for IPB prior to hostilities. This section provides a data base of exploited imagery, maps and overlays, reference materials, and publications. It also maintains files of reports for use by the MI Battalion (IA). The imagery data base is comprised of imagery products reproduced by subordinate units and provided to the library and reports section for maintenance. Incoming requests for information are reviewed to determine if imagery already on hand or readily available can be used to satisfy the requirement. Finished imagery products are dispatched via courier, picked up by requester, or disseminated by a digital imagery transmission system.

The maintenance section provides personnel and equipment to perform unit level maintenance required for wheeled vehicles, generators, compressors, and related equipment for the detachment.

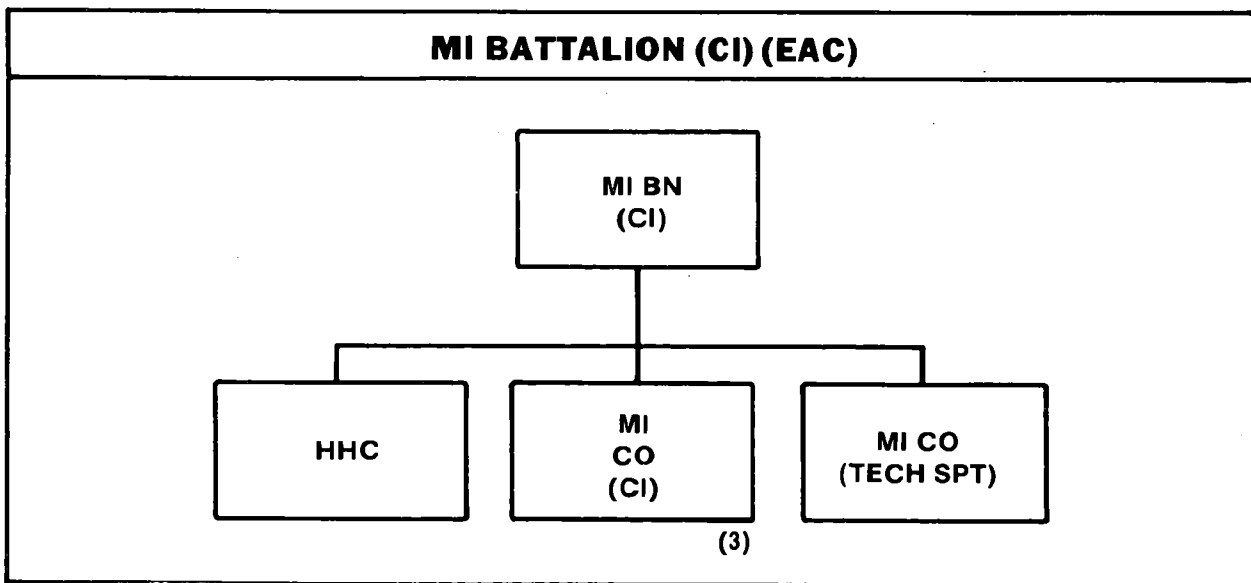
CHAPTER 8

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BATTALION (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)

The MI Battalion (CI) (shown below) provides support in Europe and Southwest Asia. The MI Company (CI) provides support in the Pacific, Korea, and in the US Southern Command. The MI Battalion or Company (CI) functions in a GS role to units operating within the theater or area of operations for which the MI Brigade (EAC) has responsibility.

The MI Battalion or Company (CI) provides multidisciplined CI support within the theater or area of operations.

The battalion is organized with an HHC, three CI companies, and a technical support company.



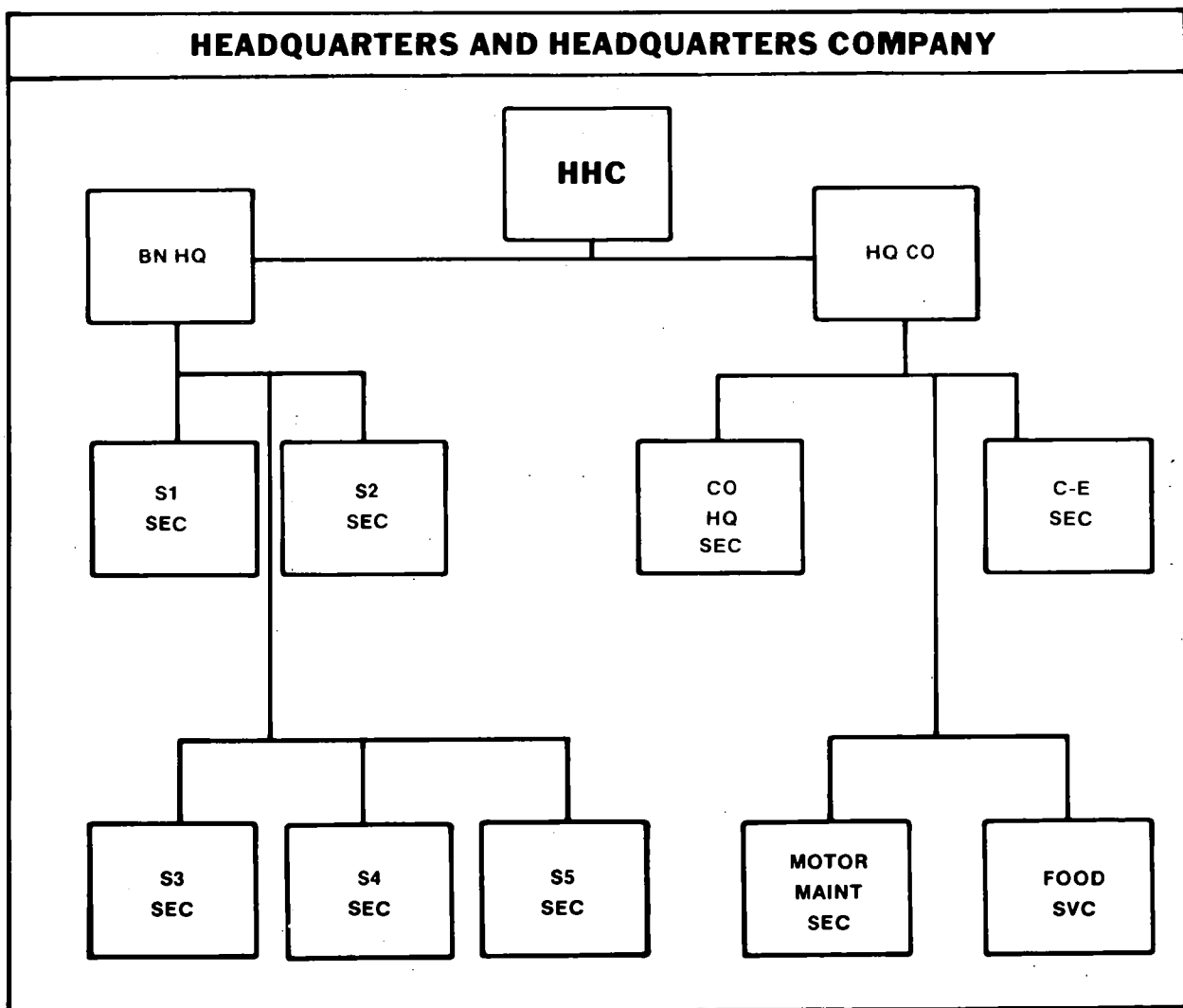
HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

The HHC is organized with a battalion headquarters and a headquarters company. The battalion headquarters consists of the battalion commander and the staff section. The headquarters company contains a company headquarters, C-E section, motor maintenance section, and food service section.

The HHC provides--

- ° C2 of assigned or attached units or elements.

- ° Staff planning.
- ° Management.
- ° Coordination of employment of battalion resources.
- ° Communications support.
- ° Unit maintenance.
- ° Recovery support for battalion equipment.



BATTALION HEADQUARTERS

The battalion commander is the primary CI officer within the MI Brigade. He is directly responsible to the MI Brigade commander for CI matters and for OPCON of all battalion elements. The battalion operates in a GS role to units within the theater or area of operations. Battalion elements may be deployed throughout the theater or area of operations. However, the battalion commander retains command authority and responsibility for all battalion elements.

The battalion executive officer directs the staff and coordinates administrative and logistic support for the battalion. The battalion command sergeant major is the senior enlisted soldier within the battalion. He advises the commander on all matters pertaining to enlisted soldiers.

The battalion coordinating staff performs staff supervision over their respective staff sections. The battalion S1 is responsible for personnel, administrative, and security matters within the battalion. He acts as the security manager, supervising the battalion's personnel, information, and physical security programs. The battalion S2 is the principal advisor to the battalion commander concerning enemy, terrain, and weather. He manages CI functions to satisfy the commander's requirements. The battalion S3 is responsible for organization, training, and primary mission operations, and has staff responsibility for OPSEC. The S3 is also responsible for planning, coordinating, and tasking organic and attached CI companies. These missions are established in response to requests for information from the EACIC and brigade headquarters. The battalion S4 is responsible for supply, logistics, and maintenance. The battalion S5 is responsible for civil affairs matters.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

The company headquarters provides C2 of assigned or attached elements. The C-E section provides communications support for the battalion. The section's capabilities are limited; therefore, deployed battalion elements depend on C-E support from the supported unit. Host nation or national telephone systems may also be used to pass agent data via secure voice terminals. This support is arranged by a memorandum of understanding between the battalion and the supported units. The C-E section provides RATT and wire communications.

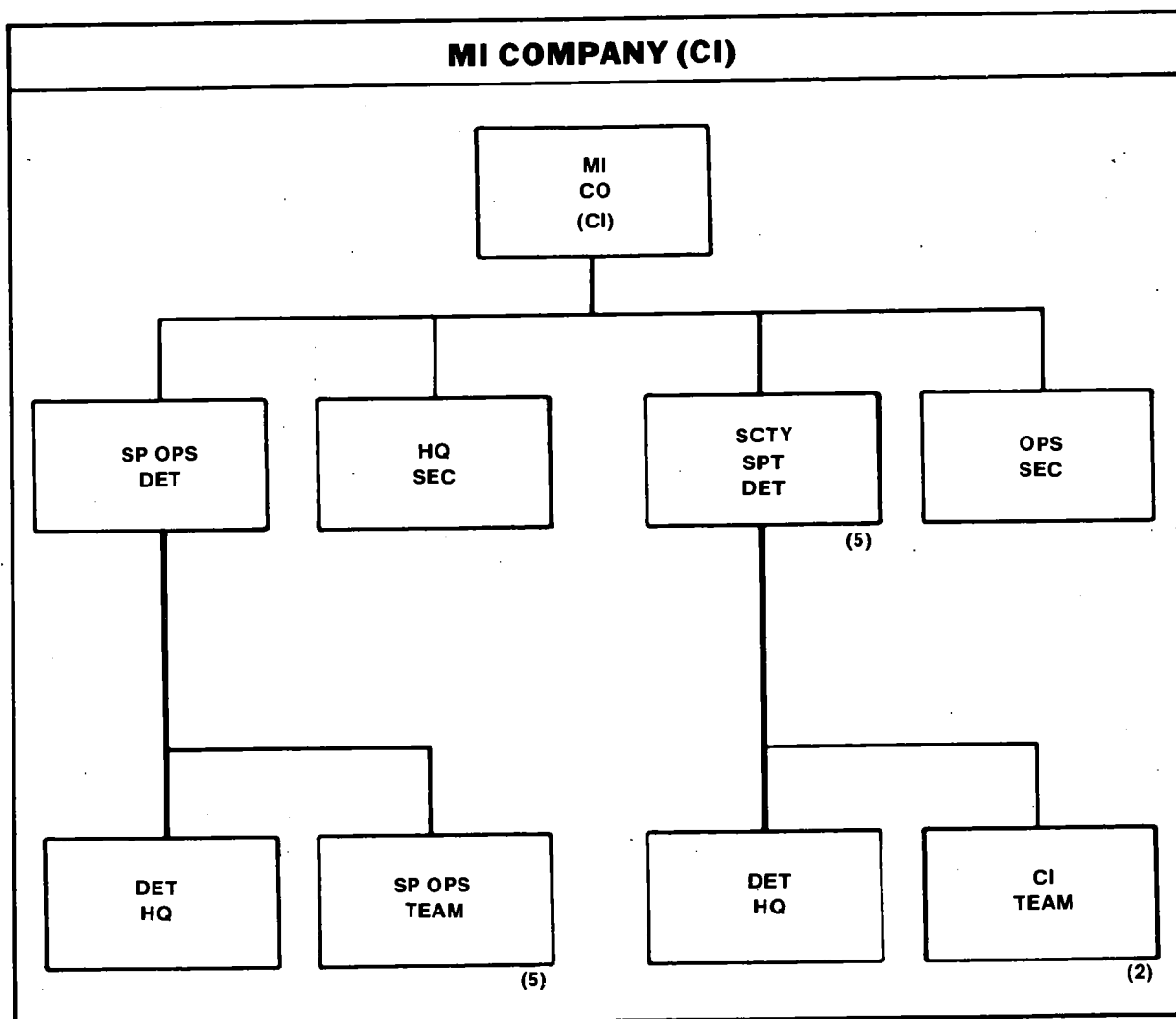
RATT provides a backup means of communications for the battalion and is used for tasking, reporting, and sending messages by radio. Wire is still one of the most dependable communications means. It is more secure than radio since it eliminates the enemy's ability to locate positions by radio DF and limits jamming and other disruptive interference. It can, however, be tapped and is by no means completely secure. Wire is used to connect closely located activities and is the primary means of communication within the battalion headquarters area.

The motor maintenance section provides unit maintenance and recovery support for battalion equipment, except for C-E and COMSEC equipment, which is maintained by brigade assets. Unit maintenance includes inspecting, testing, repairing, requisitioning, recovering, and evacuating. The section's capabilities are limited, and deployed battalion elements depend on maintenance support from the supported unit. Support is arranged by a memorandum of understanding between the battalion and supported units. This section can provide both vehicle and generator unit maintenance and repair.

The food service section provides dining facilities for the battalion headquarters and the headquarters company. Other battalion elements receive food services from supported units. Support is arranged by a memorandum of understanding between the battalion and the supported units.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE COMPANY

The MI Company (CI) (shown below) is organized with a headquarters section, an operations section, a special operations detachment, and five security detachments.



The MI Company (CI) performs multidisciplined operations to counter the foreign intelligence threat, and provides SIGINT collection to support units within the theater or area of operations.

The headquarters section provides C2 for assigned or attached elements. The company depends on the battalion HHC for administrative, logistic, C-E, and maintenance support.

The operations section plans, coordinates, and schedules CI assets for missions in response to tasking received from battalion.

The special operations detachment is organized with a detachment headquarters and five special operations teams. This detachment performs CI special operations in support of security for the units operating within the theater or area of operations.

The specialized CI activities performed by this detachment involve sophisticated and highly specialized techniques used in counterespionage, countersabotage, and countersubversion. Offensive CI operations seek to nullify hostile espionage and subversive organizations. These special operations are described in AR 381-47 and FM 34-60A.

There are five security support detachments. Each is organized with a detachment headquarters and two CI teams. They are placed in GS, or if the situation warrants, DS of units within the theater or area of operations. These detachments support OPSEC, rear operations, terrorism counteraction, and deception.

OPERATIONS SECURITY

CI support includes identifying the hostile threat, comparing friendly force posture/profile with the threat to determine vulnerabilities, recommending OPSEC measures, and monitoring the effectiveness of applied OPSEC measures. CI teams conduct OPSEC evaluations and provide to supported units an assessment of the security provided to unit operations and forces. CI support to OSPEC follows the 10-step OPSEC process described in FM 34-60 and FM 34-60A.

REAR OPERATIONS

CI support to rear operations is described in FM 34-60 and FM 34-60A. This support includes--

- ° Assisting with rear area IPB by identifying enemy forces and integrating OPSEC into planning, terrain analysis, and threat.
- ° Maintaining liaison with police, civilian and MI agencies and civil affairs units to exchange information and assistance. Cooperation between agencies is essential in defeating the rear area threat, and liaison is the key to this cooperation. Liaison prevents duplication of effort, ensures maximum dissemination and use of intelligence, and

assists in planning unified efforts by the agencies involved. Liaison with local civil agencies can provide indications and warnings intelligence.

- ° Providing threat awareness training to supported units. A well-developed security education program, SAEDA classes, and threat awareness training in supported units are essential to minimize hostile intelligence service operations. CI personnel provide training and information on the threat and are responsible for channels used to report suspicious activity. CI personnel also provide security advice and assistance to supported units.
- ° Conducting defensive source operations to provide indications and warnings information on potential rear area activity. Defensive sources are individuals who serve as paid or unpaid informants for US intelligence special agent personnel. They provide information on personalities and activities gained as a result of their routine daily activity. Examples include the local barber, storekeeper, or maid. Defensive source operations are established around critical areas to provide indications and warnings information on potential rear area activity.
- ° Conducting tactical agent operations. These are low-level HUMINT collection operations performed by corps and division CI elements. Tactical agent operations are described in FM 34-60 and FM 34-60A.
- ° Investigating incidents. These investigations, like all CI investigations, are directed by the control office and can lead to the identification and nullification of perpetrators of hostile actions. These investigations include SAEDA and espionage investigations.
- ° Providing data to the black, gray, and white lists that identify personnel of CI interest. CI teams conduct operations that provide data used to compile these lists. Black lists contain the names of persons hostile to US interests and whose capture or nullification are of prime importance. Gray lists contain names of persons whose inclinations or attitudes toward US interests are uncertain. White lists contain names of persons favorably inclined toward US interests who need to be protected from enemy targeting.
- ° Screening and interrogating refugees, line crossers, and defectors. CI personnel identify individuals of CI interest who may be able to provide information. Screening and interrogating can also identify enemy agents or special purpose troops, such as SPETSNAZ.

TERRORISM COUNTERACTION

CI support to terrorism counteraction is described in FM 34-60 and FM 34-60A. The role of CI in terrorism counteraction consists of defensive measures (antiterrorism), such as--

- ° Predicting terrorist activities. CI personnel analyze past terrorist activity to identify patterns or trends which can aid them in predicting terrorist acts and targets.
- ° Recommending protective measures. Based on previous steps, CI personnel recommend measures to protect the force from terrorist activities.

It also includes offensive measures (counterterrorism) taken in direct response to terrorist incidents. Examples are CI investigations and operations.

DECEPTION

Deception operations are described in FM 34-60 and FM 34-60A. CI teams support deception operations by--

- ° Analyzing threat collection capabilities. CI personnel identify enemy collection capabilities and the friendly vulnerability to this collection.
- ° Recommending methods through which false or misleading information can be channeled to enemy collectors. CI personnel recommend which elements of information should be exposed to which collectors, as well as the most effective and least suspicious way of doing this.
- ° Collecting information used to evaluate the effectiveness of the deception operation.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT COMPANY

The MI Company (Technical Support) (shown on the following page) is organized with a technical support detachment, a headquarters and operations section, and a counter-SIGINT detachment.

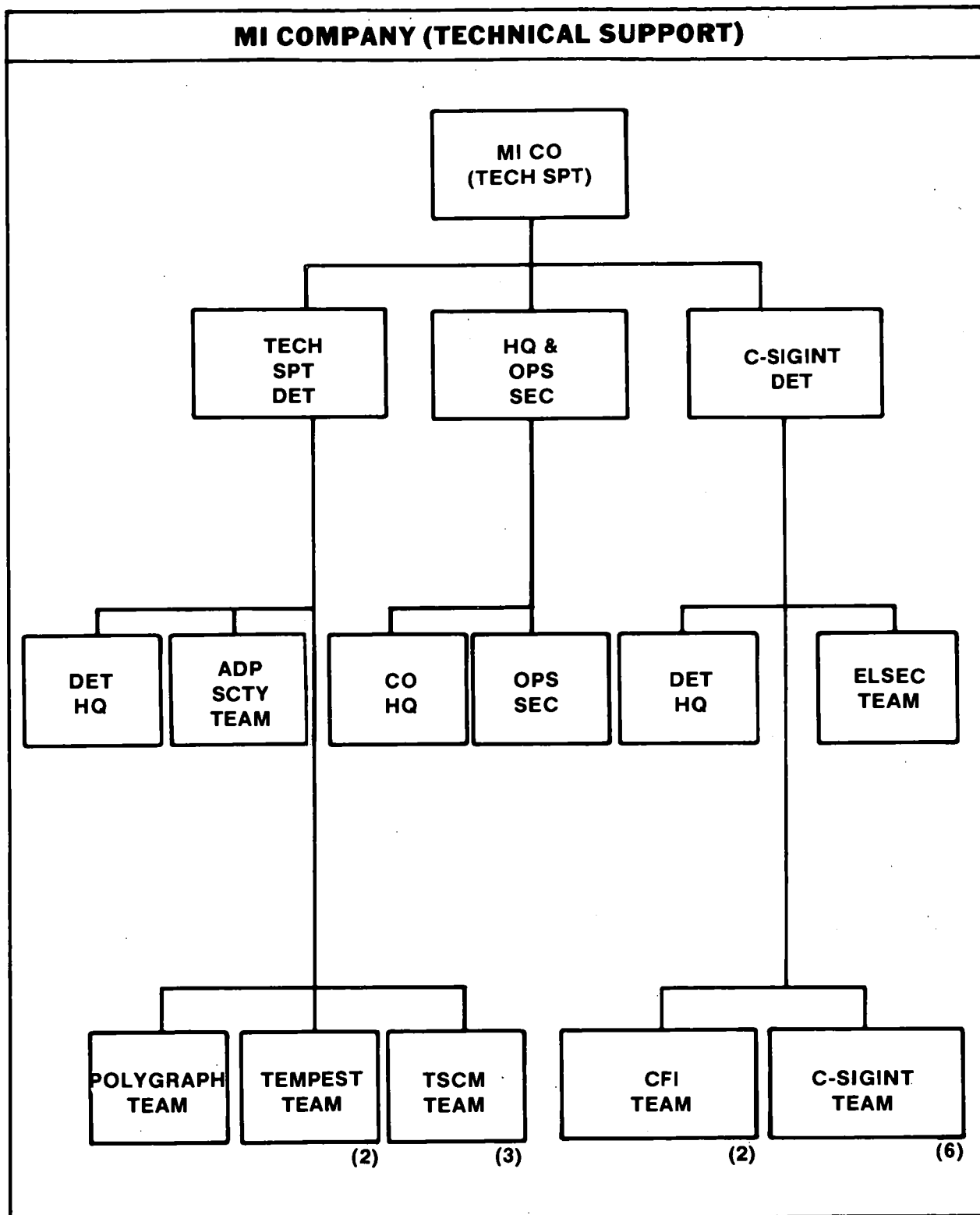
TECHNICAL SUPPORT DETACHMENT

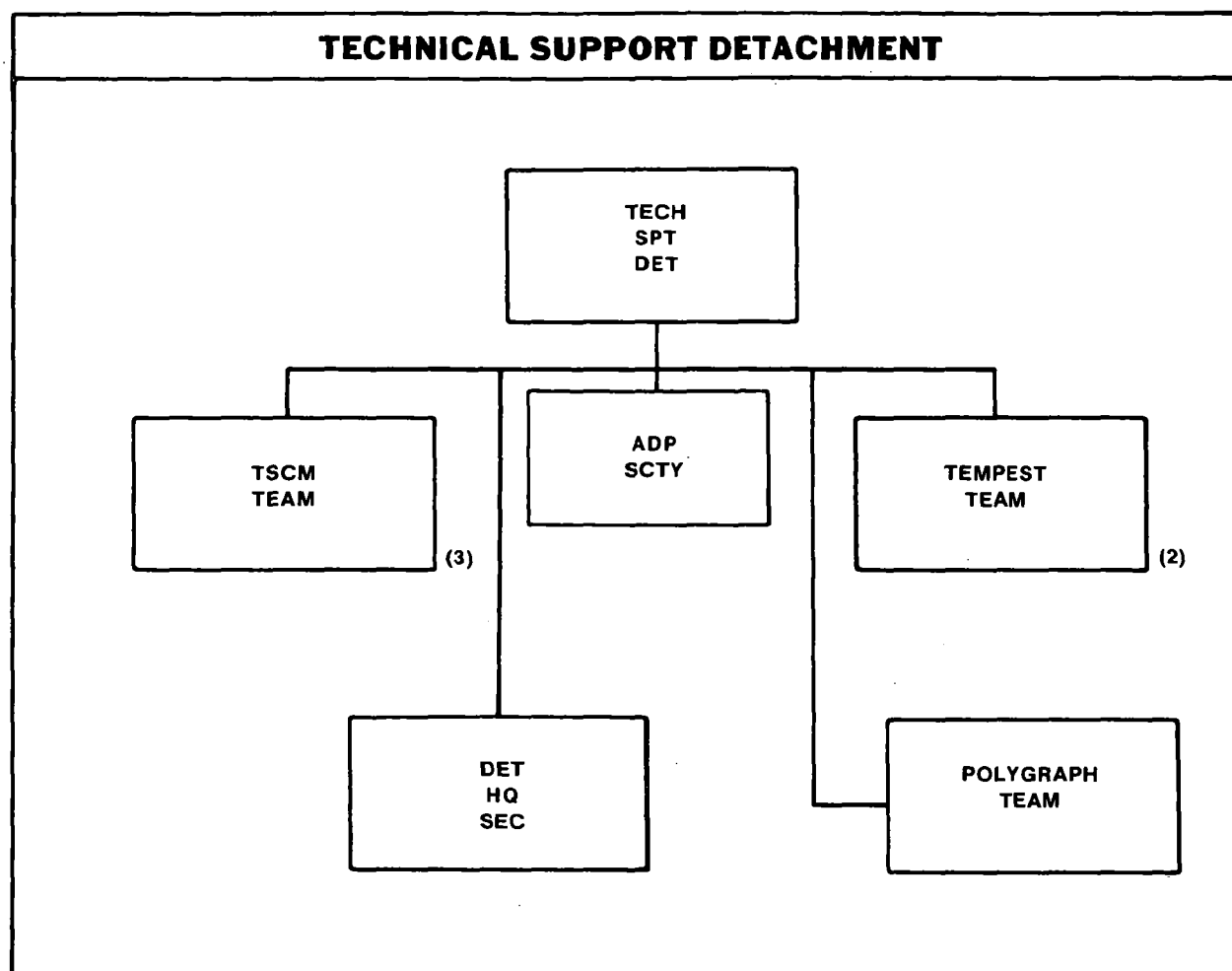
The technical support detachment (shown on page 8-8) is organized with a detachment headquarters, three technical surveillance countermeasures teams, an ADP security team, two TEMPEST teams, and a polygraph team.

Headquarters Detachment Section

The detachment commander--

- ° Commands and controls elements organic to the detachment.
- ° Manages technical aspects of the detachment teams, with the assistance of the C-E engineer and the operations sergeant.
- ° Ensures proper guidance and direction from higher echelons, as well as an efficient flow of tasking and reporting between the detachment teams and the MI Company (Technical Support) headquarters.





The TSCM teams--

- ° Conduct TSCM investigations and inspections to reduce the vulnerability of sensitive areas to the technical surveillance threat.
- ° Detect and nullify technical surveillance penetrations, technical surveillance hazards, and physical security weaknesses.
- ° Isolate special areas for the conduct of activities involving sensitive information.
- ° Educate personnel concerning the technical surveillance threat and their role in the TSCM program.

Automatic Data Processing Security Team

The ADP security teams ensure that units within the area of operations establish and maintain valid formal risk management programs as required by AR 380-380. The teams provide assistance and evaluation on aspects of automation security, including--

- ° Security management.
- ° Hardware security.
- ° Communications security.
- ° Information security.
- ° Software security.
- ° Procedural security.
- ° Personnel security.
- ° Physical and environmental security.

TEMPEST Team

The TEMPEST team inspects classified information-processing facilities to ensure compliance with, and to detect deviations from, approved installation practices, as outlined in applicable technical bulletins and regulations. The TEMPEST team may also conduct TEMPEST tests (laboratory-type examinations under controlled conditions) to determine the nature and quantity of conducted or radiated signals containing compromising information.

Polygraph Team

The polygraph is an investigative aid in cases involving sources, informants, witnesses, and suspects. It is administered by accredited and certified CI personnel.

The polygraph team--

- ° Schedules examinations.
- ° Reviews case files.
- ° Conducts examinations.
- ° Prepares reports to determine the truthfulness of gathered information.

HEADQUARTERS AND OPERATIONS SECTION

The company commander is responsible for sensitive CI support activities. Under the supervision of the operations sergeant, the headquarters and operations section tasks and receives reports from subordinate elements of the company. It also maintains liaison and communications with the battalion S3 section to ensure the effective flow of tasking and reporting with the EACIC of the MI Brigade (EAC). The technical support detachment provides specialized CI services to supported units.

COUNTER-SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT

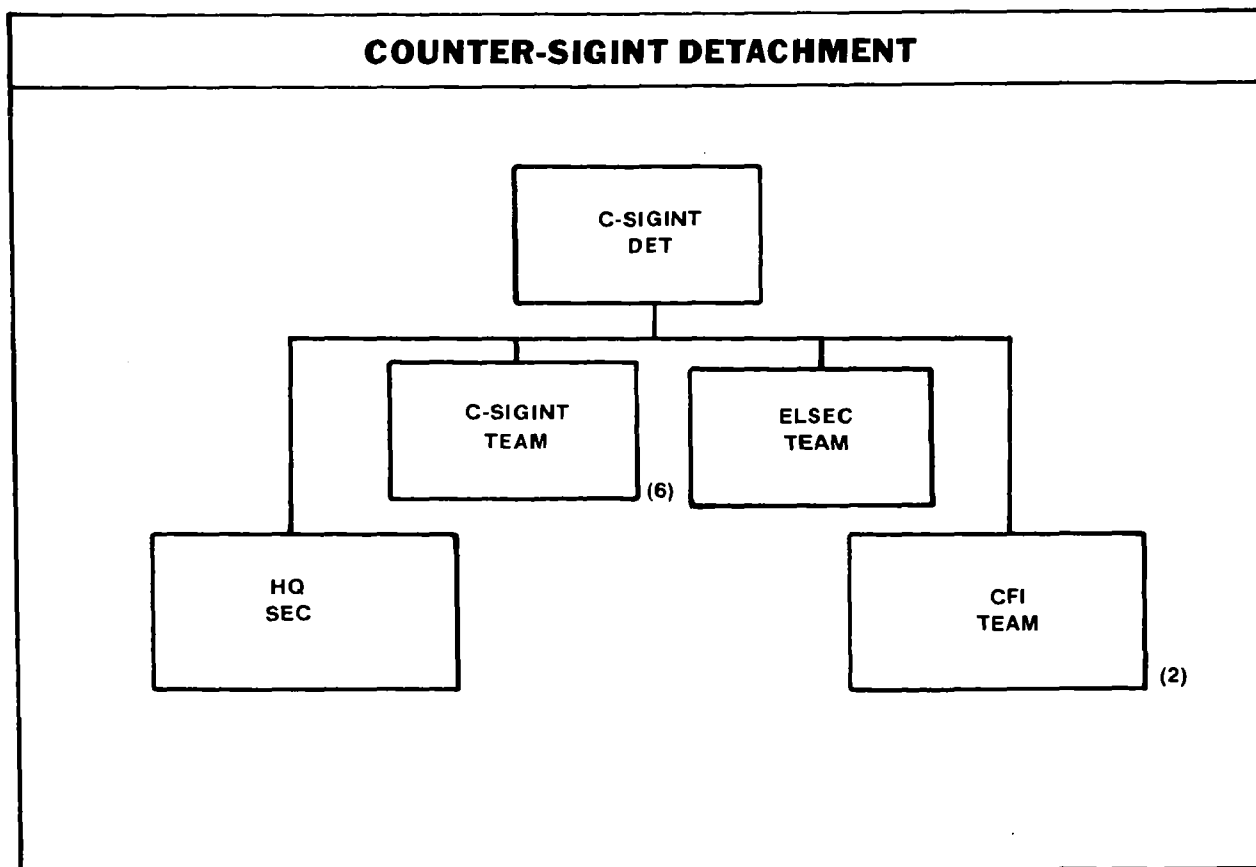
The counter-SIGINT detachment consists of a detachment headquarters section, six counter-SIGINT teams, an electronic security (ELSEC) team, and two cryptofacility inspection (CFI) teams.

The counter-SIGINT detachment commander controls the subordinate teams of the detachment and ensures an orderly flow of reports and requirements between the MI Company (Technical Support) and the detachment.

Counter-SIGINT uses COMSEC, ELSEC, ECCM advice and assistance, and SATRAN-S. SATRAN-S is described in DIAM DJS-1400-7-80. The counter-SIGINT teams, using counter-COMINT techniques, provide vulnerability assessments, cryptosecurity analysis and inspections, cryptonetting assistance, and transmission security advice and assistance.

The ELSEC teams, using counter-ELINT techniques, also provide vulnerability assessments as well as technical advice and assistance regarding the proper positioning of radars, equipment sharing techniques, reduced power operations, target background, and other considerations having to do with noncommunications electromagnetic radiations.

The CFI teams contribute to the detachment by conducting inspections of such facilities to ensure that COMSEC materials are used, stored, distributed, accounted for, and destroyed in accordance with applicable regulations and technical bulletins.



CHAPTER 9

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE, CONTROLLED COLLECTION UNIT

When the MI Battalion (C&E) is not assigned to the MI Brigade (EAC), the CC unit may be organic to the MI Brigade (EAC). This unit functions in a GS role to units operating within the theater area of operations for which the MI Brigade (EAC) has responsibility. The size of the unit and each of its subordinate elements vary according to intelligence collection priorities and the geographic area to be covered. It is a TDA unit as opposed to a TOE unit.

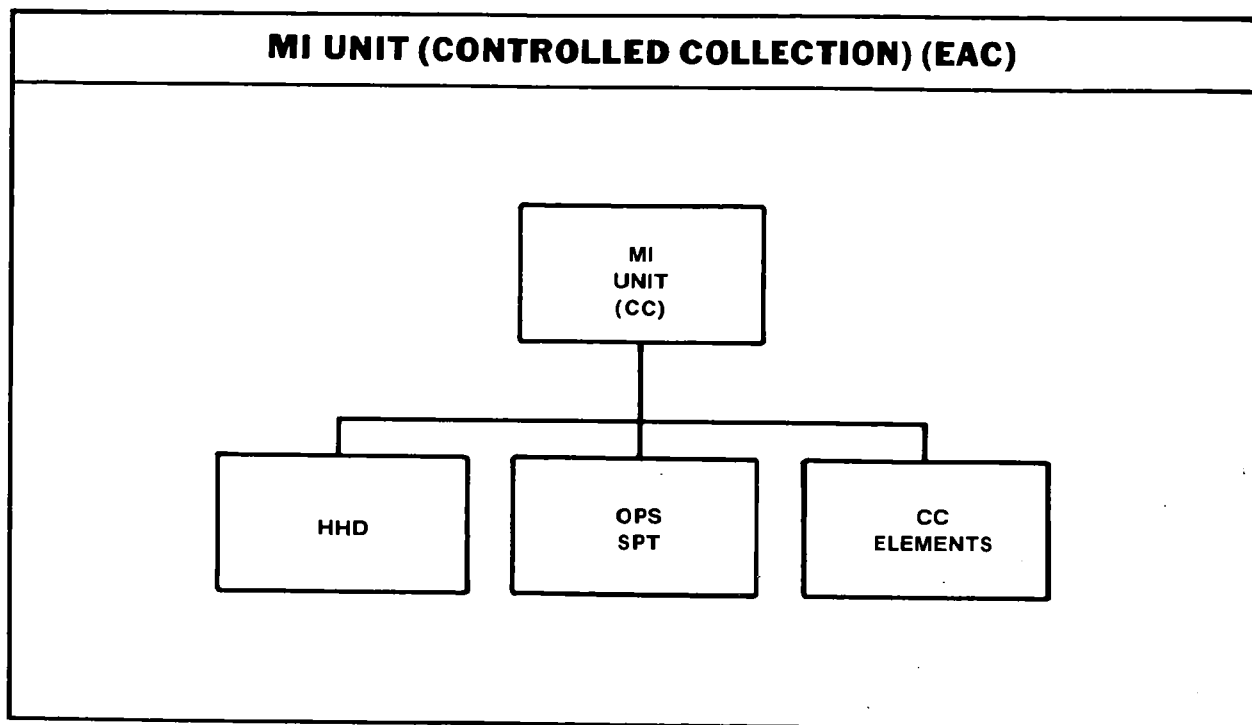
MISSION

The mission of the CC unit is to--

- ° Establish and conduct collection operations in peace, crisis, and war in support of US Army requirements at EAC.
- ° Conduct support activities required by those operations.
- ° Provide support to other intelligence agencies and disciplines within the theater of operations.
- ° Provide intelligence information in support of EAC requirements through the use of collection assets.
- ° Conduct liaison with Army elements, US forces, Federal agencies, and foreign military and government agencies.
- ° Provide technical and administrative support to US and allied collection operations.

ORGANIZATION

The CC unit (shown on the following page) is organized with an HHD, an operations support element, and CC elements. See FM 34-5 for a description of CC operations and functions.



CHAPTER 10

COMMAND AND CONTROL

JCS Publication No. 1 describes C² as the exercise of authority, and the direction provided by a properly designated commander over assigned forces in the accomplishment of his mission.

Operations of the peacetime CP should include planning and preparation of the wartime CP to ensure the orderly and organized transition required for continuity of operations. Planning also includes the designation of war main and alternate CPs and as much preparation of these sites as possible. C² within the EAC must be maintained during the transition from peace main CP to war main CP. Continuing communications and flow of essential information between theater Army staff, EAC subordinate commanders, and combat commanders are of the utmost importance.

ECHELONS ABOVE CORPS (INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE)

Commands at EAC direct, coordinate, and support combat operations of US Army corps and forces above corps. EAC operational commands direct the interdiction of enemy forces generally found 72 hours or more ahead of the forward line of own troops (FLOT).

The MI Brigade (EAC) is commanded by INSCOM. IEW functions, less SIGINT, OFCO, CC, and MASINT, are OPCON to the supported commander. Specific C² arrangements between INSCOM and supported commanders will be addressed by a memorandum of understanding and a memorandum of agreement. Here, the C² process is unique and must be effective under the extraordinary stress of battle. The C² system at EAC is structured to provide an Army headquarters for US Army combat support and CSS units in the theater. To accomplish this mission, the EAC C² system provides long-range planning, centralized management, and decentralized execution.

The C² process begins and ends with the commander. It is supported by his staff, his subordinate commanders, and their relationships with higher echelons of command, the host nation, allied services commands, and the supported US forces. (For more detailed information on commander and staff roles see FM 101-5.) To accomplish his C² mission the commander ensures the following:

- ° Missions, tasks, and resources are in reasonable balance.
- ° Functional responsibilities for the C² are clearly defined.
- ° Clear command relationships are established.
- ° Assignment of missions and tasks is consistent with the unique capabilities of the units to which they are assigned.
- ° Continuous coordination is maintained among staff elements and with the commander.

- ° Information management and communications systems are integrated so that the commander's IR and PIR are available when and where they are needed.
- ° Detailed plans must be made for an orderly transition from peace to war.

INSCOM's support to C2 for EAC IEW includes--

- ° Establishing a C2 headquarters for Army IEW support to specific EAC commanders. These commanders may include allied Army groups with operational command of US Army forces, allied regional commands, a US unified command, and separate US Army units in the NATO scenario. There may also be a joint task force headquarters in contingency operations.
- ° Conducting IEW operations in support of the US Army at EAC.
- ° Managing resources for the collection, analysis, production, and dissemination of all-source intelligence and CI at EAC.
- ° Providing multidisciplined OPSEC support.
- ° Operating the Army portion of the SS0 system at EAC.
- ° Providing technical advice and assistance to major Army commands, US Army corps, and IEW units.

SUPPORT ARRANGEMENT

All support arrangements are established in accordance with a memorandum of understanding, a memorandum of agreement, or other appropriate documentation. These arrangements exist between subordinate units of elements of the MI Brigade (EAC), placing them in DS, GS, reinforcing, and GSR of IEW organizations at--

- ° US Army corps.
- ° US joint and unified commands.
- ° US Army component commands.
- ° US Army units at EAC.
- ° Occasionally, allied and combined commands.
- ° Other IEW units.

The operational mission table (shown on the following page) reflects operational missions along with C2 relationships. Administrative and logistic support for IEW organizations will be provided by US TAACOM and its support groups or by the commander of the Army component of a joint task force.

STANDARD TACTICAL MISSION RESPONSIBILITIES MATRIX

AN MI UNIT WITH MISSION OF... RESPONSIBILITY	DIRECT SUPPORT	REINFORCING	GENERAL SUPPORT REINFORCING	GENERAL SUPPORT
1. Responds to request of	1. Supported unit 2. Force as a whole	Reinforced MI unit	1. Force as a whole 2. Reinforced MI unit	Force as a whole
2. Tech control	MI Bn TOC	1. Reinforced MI unit 2. MI Bn TOC	1. MI Bn TOC 2. Reinforced MI unit	MI Bn TOC
3. Zone of Action	1. Supported unit area of ops 2. Div area of ops	Same as reinforced MI unit	1. Div area of ops 2. Same as spt units	Div area of ops
4. Furnishes IEWSE	MI BATTALION (DIVISION) PROVIDES AN IEWSE TO EACH MANEUVER BRIGADE REGARDLESS OF WHAT MI ASSETS ARE IN THE BRIGADE AREA OF OPERATIONS.			
5. Establishes comm with	1. Supported unit 2. MI Bn TOC	Reinforced MI unit	1. Reinforced MI unit 2. MI Bn TOC	MI Bn TOC
6. Is positioned by	MI unit Commander in coord w/ supported unit	Reinforced MI unit or as ordered by MI Bn TOC	MI Bn TOC or reinforced MI unit if approved by MI Bn TOC	MI Bn TOC
7. Tasked by	1. Supported unit Bn/ bde TOC	Reinforced MI unit	MI Bn TOC Reinforced MI unit	MI Bn TOC

SUPPORT COORDINATION

Support relationships in peacetime are as closely aligned with wartime relationships as possible. This is done in an attempt to simulate the reality of the situation and the commands involved, and includes direction from national intelligence agencies. Due to the established organizational structures, operating arrangements, and interaction between IEW and support commands, little change need occur in a transition from peace to war.

Tactical MI unit support arrangements are practiced during field training and CP exercises whenever the MI Brigade (EAC) supports a joint task force or augments a US Army corps.

During IEW operations, MI assets are assigned standard tactical missions. Standard missions describe in detail the IEW support responsibilities for an MI unit. They also establish an MI unit's relationship to a supported force or another MI unit. Standard tactical missions do not affect the organizational structure or the command relationship that results from that structure.

MI commanders provide the direction to subordinate elements to accomplish the IEW mission, generated by the force commander's concept of the operation. MI commanders command and control MI resources assigned to support the combat force. The command relationships which direct MI commanders are--

- ° Organic - Those assets which form an integral part of a military organization. These assets are listed in a TOE and specify the personnel, materiel, and structuring of a unit.
- ° Assigned - A unit which is placed in an organization on a relatively permanent basis and is controlled and administered for its primary function, or a greater part of its function, by the organization to which it is assigned.
- ° Attached - Attachment places a unit under the temporary C² of another unit. The directive establishing this relationship establishes specific terms of attachment such as the provision of CSS. Although subject to limitations specified in one attachment order, the commander to which the unit is attached exercises the same degree of C² over the attached unit as over those units organic to the command.
- ° Operational control - This relationship places one unit under the control of another for its direction and employment. OPCON basically has the same intent as attachment, but the controlling unit does not have responsibility for logistic and administrative support. OPCON does not permit the gaining commander to tailor the unit placed under OPCON.

ORGANIZATIONAL PRINCIPLES

EAC IEW organizations contain a common structure and prescribe a common methodology for developing mutual supporting subsystems. This methodology provides for--

- ° Continuity of IEW operations during the transition from peace to war. To ensure this continuity and to optimize production, IEW organizations are forward deployed to the maximum extent possible.
- ° Economy of force in the allocation and use of critical personnel and materiel.
- ° Interoperable US national-to-tactical-level joint and combined IEW systems.
- ° A totally interdependent IEW system through which each echelon can provide timely IEW support to subordinates. US Army doctrine requires that IEW assets at any given echelon be designed to support that echelon's area of operations.

COMBINED OPERATIONS

The MI Brigade (EAC)--

- ° Supports US combat support and CSS elements, including US Army rear operations and deception operations in the COMZ.
- ° Supports national-level intelligence agencies and, most importantly, the Army component commander, other component commanders, and the JFC commander within their assigned theater of operations.
- ° Augments the IEW capabilities of US Army corps and their subordinate maneuver forces.
- ° Assists the corps in planning and executing deception operations.
- ° Participates in the TENCAP and NETCAP programs.

COMMUNICATIONS

The quality of decisions made by the TA commander is directly proportional to the quality and timeliness of the information he receives. The TACS, one of four subnets of the Army automation-communications network, is used to deliver this information to the TA commander.

Existing in-theater communications, when available, will be used to the maximum extent possible to support wartime requirements. These systems must be capable of being expanded and reconfigured with tactical, transportable equipment. They must be able to support the changing geographic areas and unit densities.

A communications system, during war, is only useful as long as it is survivable and able to function within a high stress environment. EAC communications systems must have multiple means and alternate routing capabilities. They must be able to provide protection from physical damage and electromagnetic pulse. The equipment must be able to be relocated rapidly to reduce vulnerability.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Defense Communications Agency, the unified and specified commands, and the military services, ensure that the commander at each echelon has the communications necessary to accomplish the mission.

ARMY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

All automation and communications equipment, regardless of location, that forms a communications network that satisfies the C² needs of the Army, belongs within the Army telecommunications system. This equipment is aligned in geographic and functional subnetworks. These subnets comprise the Army automation-communications network which is responsible for all available assets for C² of military resources at all levels. The Army automation-communications network is divided into the following geographically aligned subnets:

- ° Tactical subnets are communications organic to unit ECB.
- ° The strategic subnet is the intercontinental subsystem which embodies the Defense Communications System (DCS). The DCS provides the majority of long-haul, point-to-point, and switch communications that satisfy worldwide DOD communications requirements.
- ° GS subnets provide communications services to support routine and emergency operations of military posts, camps, stations, and other Army activities.
- ° Theater subnets extend throughout the theater COMMZ and are an integral part of EAC intelligence dissemination.

THEATER ARMY COMMUNICATIONS

The TACS provides the TA commander the means to command and control major military elements directly subordinate to him. The TACS provides signal communications facilities for CSS elements in the COMMZ and interacts with the DCS at designated points and with the field Army communications system at theater access points.

SPECIAL SECURITY OFFICER SYSTEM

EAC commanders, and EAC IEW organizations that support them, depend on all-source intelligence. All-source intelligence includes SCI which is controlled and disseminated by the SSO. Located at selected headquarters and units, the SSO is an integral part of the IEW team at EAC. The integration of the SSO is especially critical because of the sophisticated IEW systems found at EAC which impact on SCI.

Unlike his SSO counterpart at ECB, the EAC SSO is not an organic element of the command he supports. The EAC SSO is a member of the US Army SSG, a major subordinate command of INSCOM. SSG host/supported commands provide resources and services required to construct, accredit, maintain, and operate

fixed and tactical command SCIFs, including the SSO facility and SCI control centers. Although SSG is an INSCOM asset, the SSO system (as administered by the SSG) is the single C2 vehicle by which the DCSINT executes his DIA-mandated SCI responsibilities. The SSG exercises C2 over SSOs at EAC by a command structure that includes six special security commands (SSC)--SSC AMC, SSC DAS, SSC FORSCOM, SSC PACIFIC, SSC TRADOC, and SSC EUROPE. The SSCs are organized geographically or along MACOM lines. Under the control of the SSCs are various special security detachments (SSD) that support selected EAC elements. The SSCs in support of US Army Europe, FORSCOM, Korea/Japan, and Western Command provide SCI security cognizance over the tactical SSOs (organic to ECB commanders) located within their supported command's area of operations. SSDs subordinate to SSG are also in support of organizations such as Third US Army and Reserve components.

In support of the IEW all-source effort, the SSO--

- ° Advises on SCI classification, sanitization, downgrading, decompartmentation, and operational use.
- ° Exercises control over all SCIFs established within the supported EAC headquarters or element. The SCIF provides the secure physical environment for the storage and discussion of SCI.
- ° Ensures that SCI is disseminated only to persons authorized access to the material involved and having an established need-to-know.
- ° Conducts or otherwise manages required SCI personnel, TEMPEST, and physical security actions and procedures.
- ° Investigates SCI security infractions and prepares reports and recommendations.
- ° Maintains listings of available SCI electrical and hard-copy products, validates product requirements, and ensures prompt dissemination to authorized users.
- ° Supervises or provides interaction with SCI telecommunications centers, ADP facilities, and other similar SCIFs to ensure that SCI security is maintained.
- ° Administers the DA privacy communications system.
- ° Operates SCI control centers that serve as the focal point for the receipt, control, and accountability of SCI and for one or more SCIFs.
- ° Acts as cognizant security official for US Army contractor and non-Army facilities under regulatory jurisdiction.
- ° Designates military, civilian, and contractor SCI couriers, instructing them on their duties and responsibilities.

- ° Tailors SCI service and security support to the changing needs of the supported commands.
- ° Administers SCI billet and personnel access programs. This includes conducting SCI indoctrinations and debriefings and maintaining SCI billet records, access of rosters of currently indoctrinated personnel, and SCIF visitors and access rosters.
- ° Processes SCI visit certifications.
- ° Conducts an SCI security education and awareness program for all SCI-indoctrinated personnel.
- ° Administers DCI, DOD, and DA policies governing travel and hazardous duty restrictions for Army SCI-indoctrinated personnel.
- ° Assists supported commands in the production of intelligence within local SSO's capability.
- ° Inspects for regulatory compliance of SSO's capability. This is done on request of the host command.
- ° Inspects for regulatory compliance of SSO facilities and operations, as well as any other Army activity that collects, processes, or files SCI.

Although the EAC SSO is not assigned to the supported command, the mission of the SSO is to serve that commander within the parameters of various regulations imposed by the NCA.

AUTOMATION SUPPORT

To assist in the management of the significant amounts of information required at EAC, automation in support of C2 should include--

- ° A series of compatible information-processing systems and secure communications equipment to improve interoperability. These systems should be compatible with, and operate over, common-user circuits and avoid requirements for dedicated communications systems. Systems that process SCI must comply with DCI Directive 1/16 as augmented by DIA Manuals 50-3, 50-4, and 50-5 and AR 380-380.
- ° Capability for modular expansion; acceptance of modular reprogramming; transmission, receipt, and processing of preformatted messages; and switching, storage, and retrieval of data received or transmitted.
- ° Sufficient portability and transportability to move with user's elements, thus minimizing delays or interruptions in service.
- ° Support for projected data requirements of the tactical areas of interest.
- ° Capability for access to classified data bases.

- ° Integrated data-voice communications.
- ° Interoperability with automated and manual, joint, and combined systems to assist effective operations.
- ° Prudent backup procedures to ensure the continuity of operations when automated aids and procedures fail.
- ° Capability to train users for automated functions and necessary manual backup procedures.
- ° Hardening against EW and countermeasures against threat intelligence-gathering systems.
- ° Uninterrupted power sources to allow continuous on-line operations with no loss of data.
- ° Information-gathering procedures and devices.
- ° Decision aids.

According to doctrine, the TA commander should command all US Army forces in the theater. Forward-deployed forces during peace and war, as well as forces involved in contingency situations, may deviate to some degree from this doctrine.

SIGNALS OPERATIONS COMPANY

EAC is required to install and operate the multicorps communications system as part of the area tactical communications system. The communications support for traffic between corps and EAC is provided by EAC signals elements.

The signals operations company provides communications personnel and equipment to the HHC, MI Brigade and the EACIC. The company provides the link between the brigade and its major subordinate battalions. Army doctrine requires that these battalions have organic communications personnel and equipment to link with the brigade.

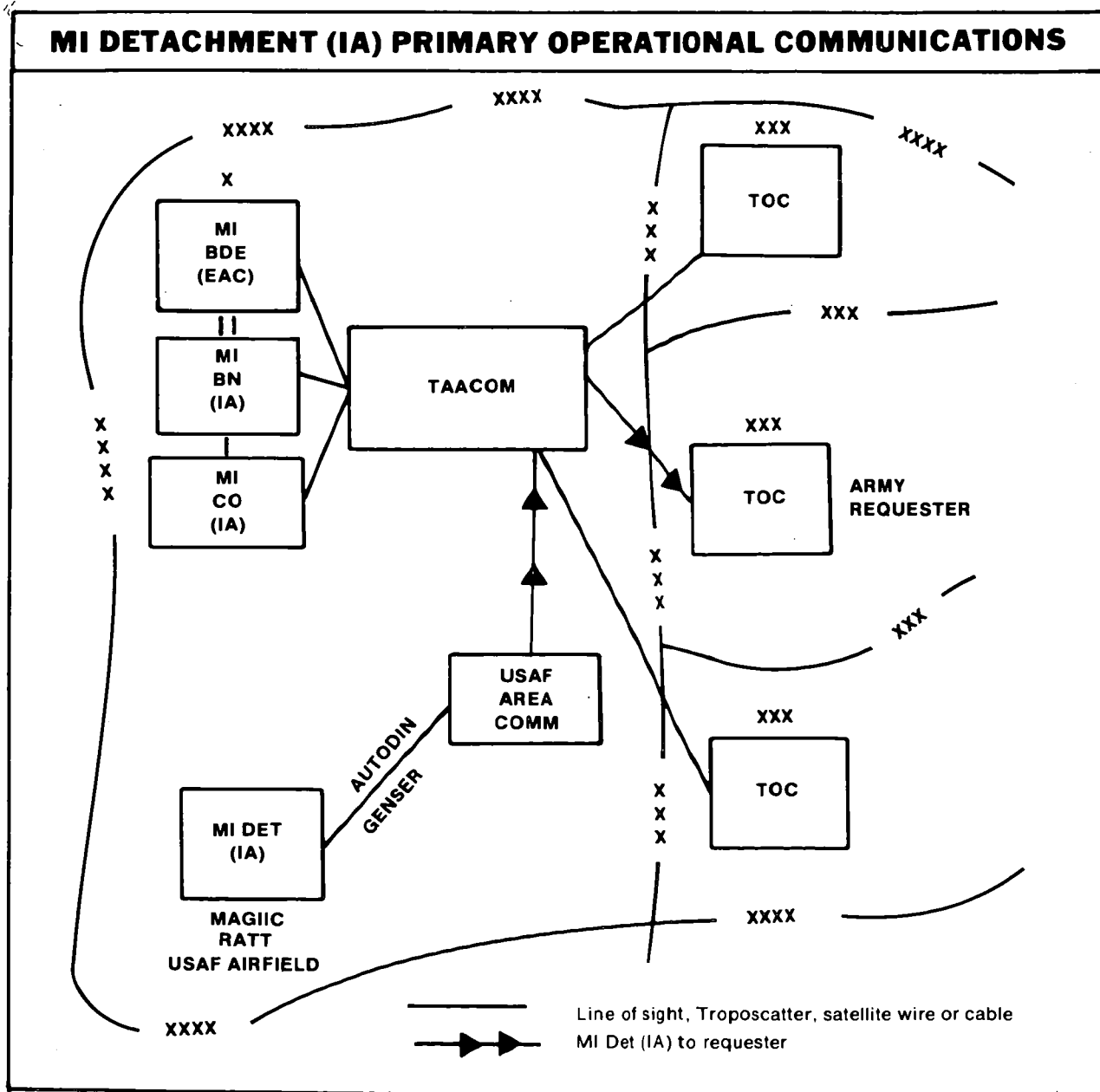
EXTERNAL SUPPORT

External communications support should be integrated into and evaluated during forward and nonforward deployed MI Brigade CP exercises and field training exercises to ensure that training conducted in peace complements the combat waged in war. The C-E annex of the operations plan/order should identify the specific communications personnel and equipment that subordinate signal units are required to provide the MI Brigade (EAC), as well as other major subordinate units of the command. Considering current and projected Army personnel and equipment constraints, requests for exceptions to communications doctrine should identify internal trade-offs.

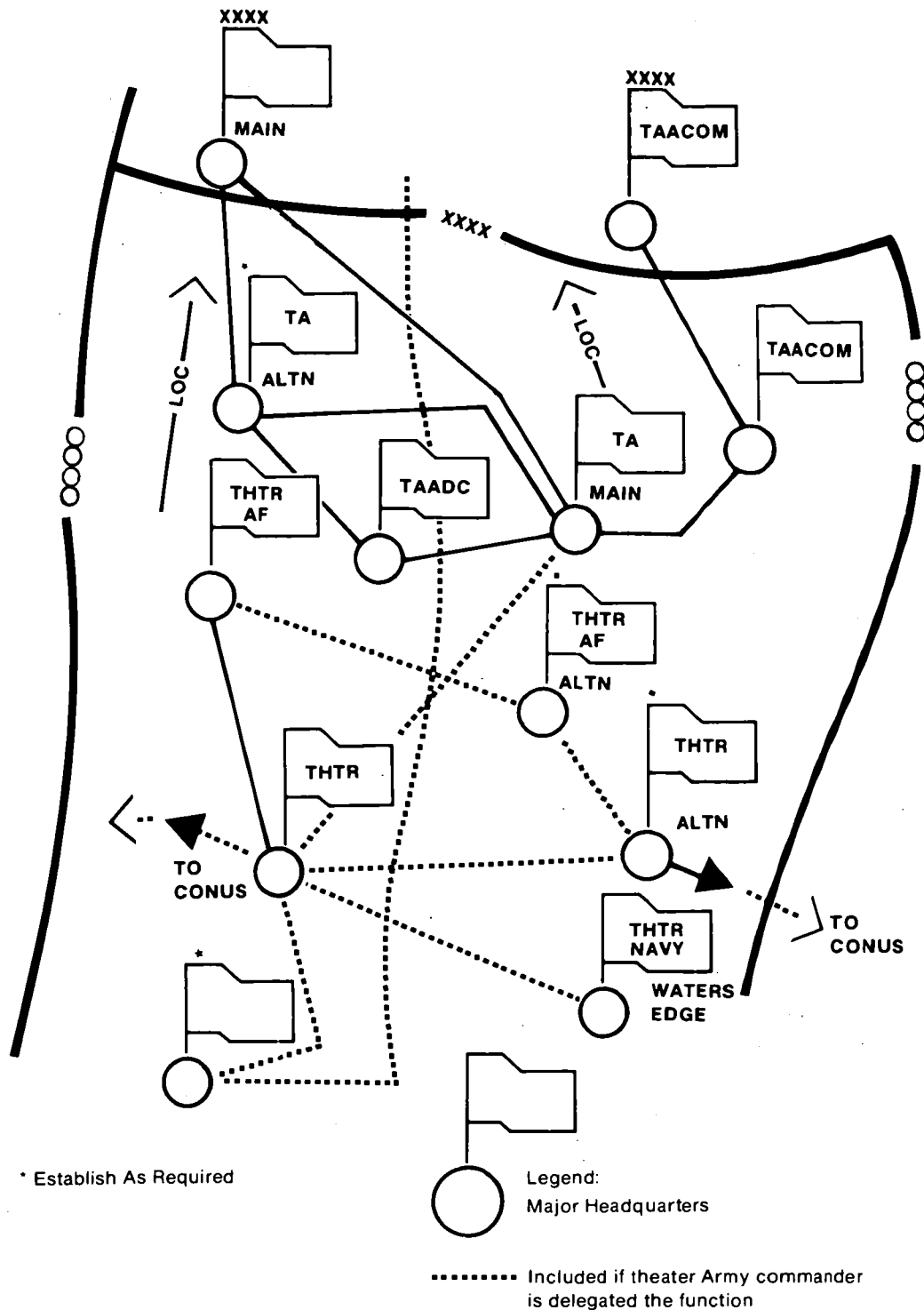
For line drawings on the communications system for IEW (EAC) see the appendix.

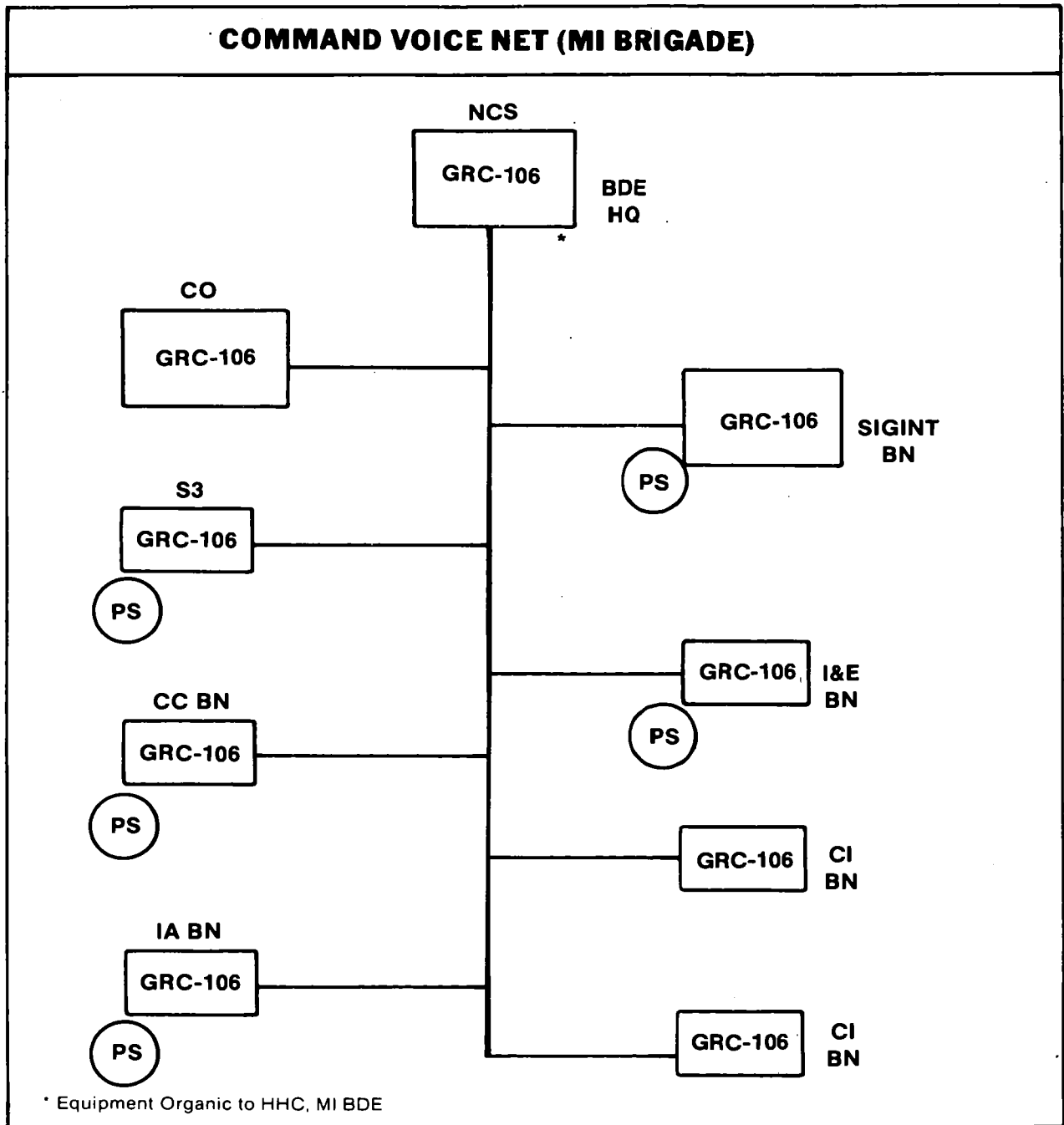
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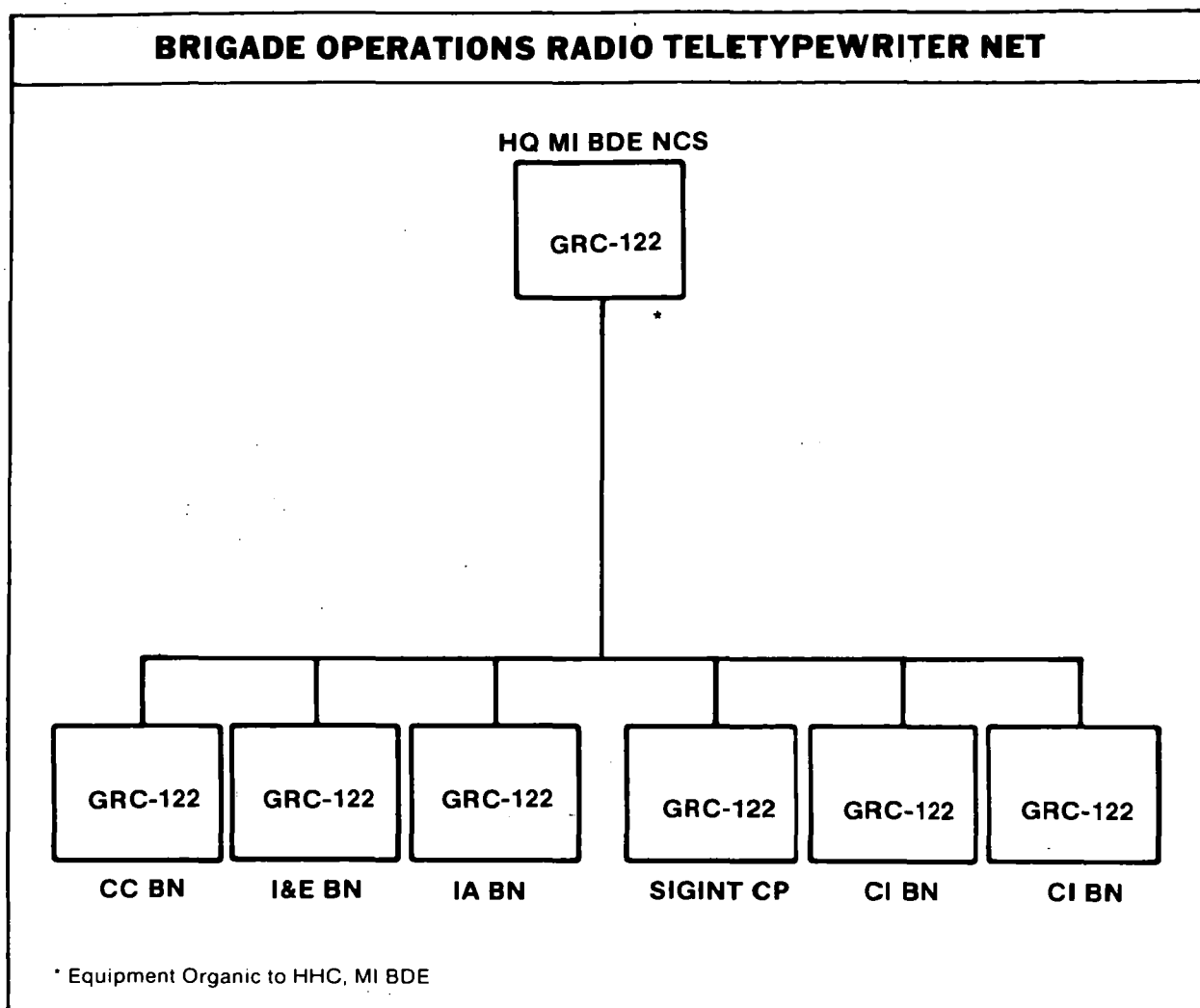
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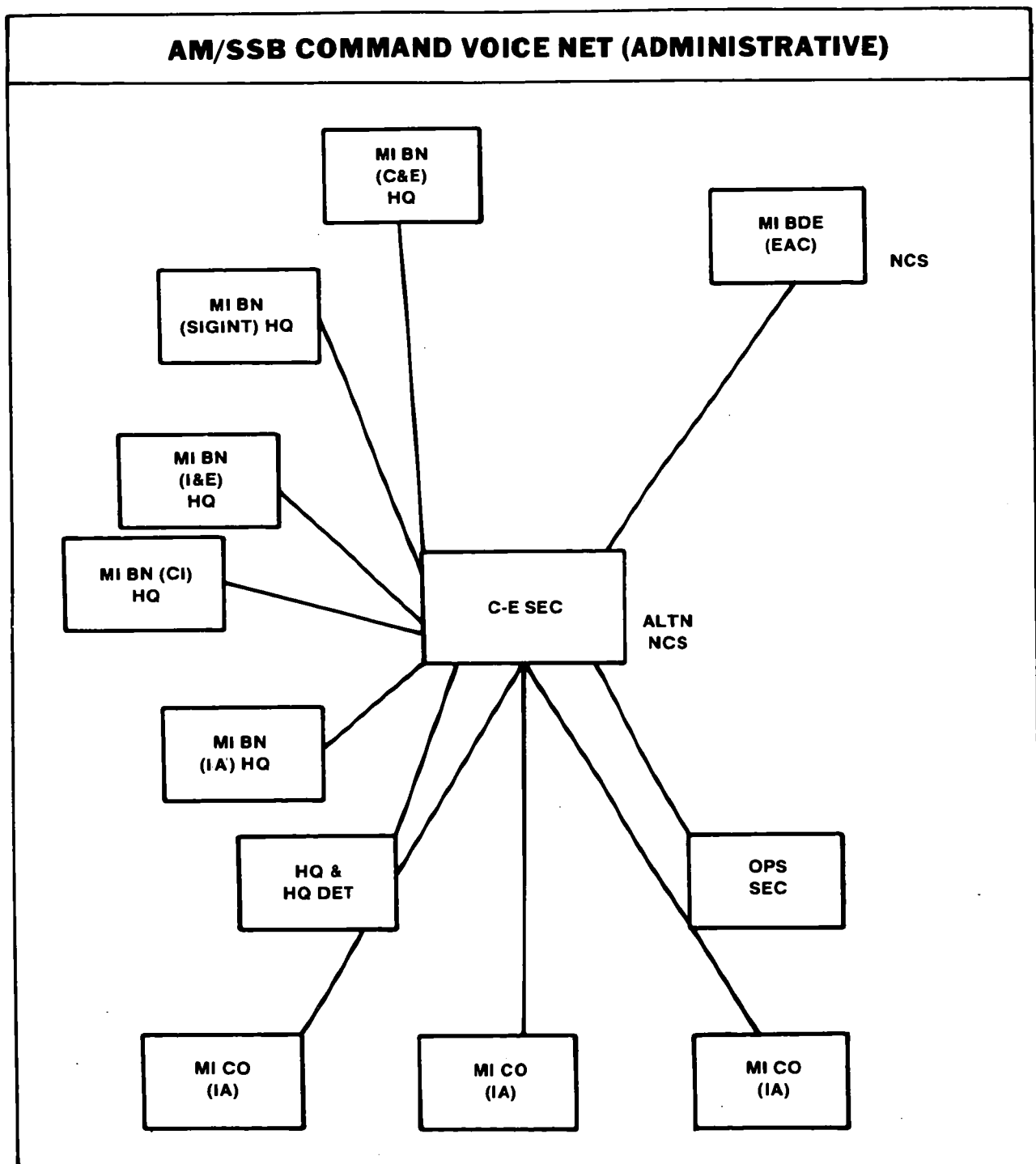


TYPE COMMZ COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM









GLOSSARY

ACE	Allied Command Europe
ACOUSTINT	acoustical intelligence
ADP	automatic data processing
AE	aerial exploitation
AEB	aerial exploitation battalion
AF	Air Force
AFCENT	Allied Forces, Central Europe
AG	Adjutant General
AIT	advanced identification techniques
altn	alternate
AMC	Army Materiel Command
ARLO	Air Reconnaissance Liaison Officer
ARTEP	Army Training and Evaluation Program
ASAC	all-source analysis center
ASAS	all-source analysis system
ASIC	all-source intelligence center
ASPS	all-source production section
ATB	agent training base
AV	audiovisual
avn	aviation
bde	brigade
BICC	battlefield information coordination center
bn	battalion
C	counter
C2	command and control
C3	command, control, and communications
C3CM	command, control, and communications countermeasures
C3I	command, control, communications, and intelligence
C&A	control and analysis
CBNINT	chemical, biological, and nuclear intelligence
CC	controlled collection
cdr	commander
C-E	communications-electronics
C&E	collection and exploitation
CED	captured enemy documents
CEE	captured enemy equipment
CENTCOM	United States Central Command
CEWI	combat electronic warfare and intelligence
CFC	Combined Forces Command (ROK only)
CFI	cryptofacility inspection
chem	chemical
CI	counterintelligence
CM	collection management
CM&D	collection management and dissemination
CMEC	captured materiel exploitation center
CMO	collection management officer

co	company
coll	collection
comd	command
COMINT	communications intelligence
comm	communications
COMMZ	communications zone
comp	component
COMSEC	communications security
CONUS	Continental United States
corr	correspondence
CP	command post
C&P	control and processing
CSS	combat service support
DA	Department of the Army
DAS	Department of Army Staff
DCI	Director Central Intelligence
DCS	Defense Communications System
DCSINT	Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence
det	detachment
DEW	directed energy weapons
DEWINT	directed energy weapons intelligence
DF	direction finding
DIRNSA/CHCSS	Director National Security Agency/ Chief Central Security Service
distr	distribution
DITS	digital imagery transmission system
docu	document
DOD	Department of Defense
DS	direct support
EAC	echelons above corps
EACIC	echelons above corps intelligence center
ECB	echelons corps and below
ECCM	electronic counter-countermeasures
ECM	electronic countermeasures
EEFI	essential elements of friendly information
ELINT	electronic intelligence
ELSEC	electronic security
EM	electromagnetic
EMINT	electro-optical/millimeter wave signature intelligence
EMP	electromagnetic pulse
E-O	electro-optical
EOINT	electro-optical intelligence
EPW	enemy prisoner of war
EW	electronic warfare
exam	examination

FLOT	forward line of own troops
FM	field manual
FORSCOM	United States Army Forces Command
G1	Assistant Chief of Staff, Personnel
G2	Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
G3	Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans
G4	Assistant Chief of Staff, Logistics
G5	Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs
GP	group
GS	general support
GSR	general support reinforcing
HF	high frequency
HHC	headquarters and headquarters company
HHD	headquarters and headquarters detachment
HH&S	headquarters, headquarters and service
HPT	high payoff target
HQ	headquarters
HSC	headquarters service company
HUMINT	human intelligence
IA	imagery analysis
I&E	interrogation and exploitation
IEW	intelligence and electronic warfare
IEWSE	intelligence and electronic warfare support element
IMINT	imagery intelligence
info	information
INSCOM	US Army Intelligence and Security Command
intcp	intercept
intél	intelligence
intpr	interpretation
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
IPBS	intelligence property book section
IR	infrared
IS	intercept system
ISE	intelligence support element
J1	Personnel Directorate
J2	Intelligence Directorate
J3	Operations Directorate
JCMA	Joint Collection Management Activity
JCMEC	Joint Captured Materiel Exploitation Center
JCMO	Joint Collection Management Office
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JFC	Joint Force Commander
JIC	Joint Intelligence Center
JIF	Joint Intelligence Facility

IASINT	laser intelligence
LI	low intensity
LOC	lines of communication
MACOM	major command
MAGIIC	Mobile Army Ground Imagery Interpretation Center
maint	maintenance
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
med	medical
MEDCOM	Medical Command
mgt	management
MI	military intelligence
MIJI	meaconing, intrusion, jamming, and interference
MIT	mobile intelligence team
MOS	military occupational specialty
MMW	millimeter wave
mun	munition
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NBC	nuclear, biological, and chemical
NCA	National Command Authority
NCO	noncommissioned officer
NCS	net control station
NETCAP	national exploitation of tactical capabilities
NSA	National Security Agency
NUCINT	nuclear intelligence
OB	order of battle
OFCO	offensive counterintelligence
OPCON	operational control
OPINT	optical intelligence
ops	operations
OPSEC	operations security
PACOM	United States Pacific Command
PAO	public affairs office
PAS	property accountability section
P&D	production and dissemination
pers	personnel
PERSCOM	Personnel Command
phys	physical
PIR	priority intelligence requirements
plt	platoon
PS	power system
PSYOP	psychological operations

RATT	radio teletypewriter
RECCE	reconnaissance
regt	regiment
repro	reproduction
RINT	radiation intelligence
rqmts	requirements
S1	Adjutant (US Army)
S2	Intelligence Officer (US Army)
S3	Operations and Training Officer (US Army)
S4	Supply Officer (US Army)
S5	Civil Affairs Officer (US Army)
SAEDA	Subversion and Espionage Directed Against US Army and Deliberate Security Violations
SARLO	senior air reconnaissance liaison officer
SCI	sensitive compartmented information
SCIF	sensitive compartmented information facility
scty	security
SDT	single discipline team
sec	section
sep	separate
SHF	super high frequency
SIGINT	signals intelligence
SIGSEC	signal security
SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
SOF	special operations forces
SOI	signal operation instructions
SOP	standing operating procedures
SOTA	SIGINT operational tasking authority
SOUTHCOM	United States Southern Command
sp	special
spt	support
sqd	squadron
SQT	skill qualification test
SSC	special security command
SSD	special security detachment
SSG	special security group
SSO	special security officer
SSP	single source processing
SSP-H	single source processor-HUMINT
SSP-I	single source processor-IMINT
SSP-M	single source processor-MASINT
SSP-S	single source processor-SIGINT
SSP-T	single source processor-TECHINT
strat	strategic
survl	surveillance
svc	service
SWO	staff weather officer

TA	theater Army
TAACOM	Theater Army Area Command
TAADC	Theater Army Air Defense Command
tac	tactical
TACC	Theater Area Communications Command
TACS	Tactical Army Communications System
TAI	target areas of interest
TAREX	target exploitation
TCAE	technical control and analysis element
TCC	telecommunications center
TDA	tables of distribution and allowances
TE	tactical exploitation
tech	technical
TECHINT	technical intelligence
TENCAP	tactical exploitation of national capabilities
thtr	theater
TIIF	tactical imagery interpretation facility
TOC	tactical operations center
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command
TRS	tactical reconnaissance support
TS	technical support
TSCM	technical surveillance countermeasures
TTCAC	theater technical control and analysis center
USAF	United States Air Force
USAICE	United States Army Intelligence Center, Europe
USAR	United States Army Reserve
USAREUR	United States Army, Europe
USCENTCOM	United States Central Command
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USFK/J	United States Forces, Korea/Joint
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
we a	weather
wpns	weapons

REFERENCES

I. REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

Required publications are sources that users must read in order to understand or to comply with this publication.

Field Manuals (FMs)

34-1	Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations
100-5	Operations

II. RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Related publications are sources of additional information. They are not required in order to understand this publication.

Army Regulations (ARs)

350-1	Army Training
380-40	(C) Policy for Safeguarding and Controlling COMSEC Information (U)
380-380	Automation Security
381-14	(S) Technical Surveillance Countermeasures (TSCM) (U)
381-20	US Army Counterintelligence Activities
381-47	(S/NOFORN) US Army Offensive Counterintelligence Operations (OFCO) (U)

Field Manuals (FMs)

34-2	(S/NOFORN) Collection Management (U)
34-3	Intelligence Analysis
34-52	Intelligence Interrogation
34-55	Imagery Intelligence
34-60	Counterintelligence
34-60A	(S/NOFORN) Counterintelligence Operations (U)
34-81	Weather Support for Army Tactical Operations (AFM 105-4)
100-16	Support Operations: Echelons Above Corps
101-5	Staff Organization and Operations

Defense Intelligence Agency Manuals (DIAMs)

50-3	(O) Physical Security Standards for Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (U)
50-4	(C) Security of Compartmented Security Operations (U)
50-5	(O) Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) Contractor Administrative Security Vol 1 (U)

Miscellaneous Publications

DCI Directive 1/16	Title Classified
NATO STANAG 2084	Handling and Reporting of Captured Enemy Equipment and Documents
JCS Pub No. 1	Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms
JCS Pub No. 2	(O) Unified Action Armed Forces (UNAAF) (U)
DIAM DJS-1400-7-80	(S) SATRAN (U)

III. PROJECTED PUBLICATIONS

Projected publications are sources of additional information that are scheduled for printing but are not yet available. Upon print, they will be distributed automatically via pinpoint distribution. They may not be obtained from the USA AG Publications Center until indexed in DA Pamphlet 310-1.

Field Manuals (FMs)

34-5	(S) Intelligence Collection Operations (U)
34-25	Corps Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Operations
34-40	(S) Electronic Warfare Operations (U)

STANAGs may be obtained from the Naval Publications and Forms Center (NPFC), 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120. Use DD Form 1425 to requisition documents.

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