

## Chapter 9

### Operational Intelligence and Electronic Warfare

Operational intelligence is the link between strategic and tactical intelligence. Commanders use IEW support to anticipate the battle, understand the battlefield, and influence the outcome of operations. They also use it to support force protection. IEW enables commanders to focus, leverage, and protect their combat power and resources. CSS commanders use IEW to identify the vulnerability of CSS sites and operations to enemy action, in both forward and rear areas. They also use intelligence to anticipate friendly logistics requirements and to locate routes and sites for CSS operations. Like logistics, operational IEW functions occur at theater level.

### THE INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONICS WARFARE MISSION

The Army intelligence mission is to provide timely, concise, accurate, relevant, and synchronized IEW support to tactical, operational, and strategic commanders across the range of military operations. The theater support commander uses the intelligence battlefield operating system (BOS) to support his intelligence requirements. The intelligence BOS is seamless and includes all levels of intelligence, from tactical to national. It is a flexible, tailorable, multiechelon, and multidiscipline architecture of procedures, organizations, and equipment that responds to commanders' priorities and direction. Military intelligence personnel accomplish their mission by performing six primary tasks:

- Providing indications of hostilities intelligence and warning.
- Performing IPB.
- Performing situation development.
- Supporting target development and targeting.
- Performing BDA.
- Developing force protection intelligence.

#### FORCE PROTECTION

The commander also uses the intelligence BOS to support force protection. It is active and proactive, identifying, locating, and targeting an enemy's ability to target and affect friendly forces. With this intelligence, the commander decides which countermeasures he must use to

shield his intentions, present false images to the enemy commander, and protect his force. Force protection intelligence-

- Identifies and counters enemy intelligence-collection capabilities.
- Assesses friendly vulnerabilities from the enemy's perspective.
- Identifies the enemy's perception of friendly centers of gravity and how he will attack or influence them.
- Identifies potential countermeasures to deny enemy access to friendly critical areas.
- Contributes to threat avoidance once the risk is identified.
- Enables the commander to plan for both passive and active OPSEC, deception, and other security measures.

#### COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

IEW organizations provide the intelligence that is used to determine resource requirements in preparation for war and MOOTW. BDA is useful in identifying the need for additional resources. The intelligence BOS supports force protection from the factory to the end user on the battlefield.

#### COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

CI counteracts foreign intelligence and terrorist threats to the friendly force. Its specialty is support to force protection. CI supports force protection by conducting

activities categorized under the four functional areas of investigations, operations, collection, and analysis and production. These activities are conducted during peacetime and war. For additional information, see FM 34-60.

## REAR AREA OPERATIONS

IEW contributes to the rear battle by assisting in identifying, analyzing, wargaming, and early warning of potential threats to the friendly rear area and identifying terrain that supports friendly rear area operations.

## THE TENETS OF INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE

The tenets of Army military intelligence and electronic warfare are:

*The commander drives the intelligence effort.* He focuses the intelligence system by clearly designating his priority intelligence requirements, targeting requirements, and priorities. He ensures that the intelligence BOS is fully employed and synchronized with his maneuver and fire support BOSs. He demands that the intelligence BOS provide the intelligence that he needs, when he needs it, and in the form he needs.

*Intelligence must be synchronized with operations.* The CINC's intelligence staff synchronizes intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination with operations to ensure the commander receives the intelligence he needs, in the form he can use it, in time to influence the decision-making process. Intelligence synchronization is a continuous process that keeps IEW operations tied to the commander's critical decisions and concept of operations.

*Intelligence must receive broadcast dissemination.* Broadcast dissemination of intelligence is the simultaneous broadcast of near-real-time intelligence from collectors and processors at all echelons. It permits all commanders at all echelons to simultaneously receive the same intelligence, thereby providing a common picture of the battlefield. It allows commanders to skip echelons and pull intelligence directly from the echelon broadcasting it. The analysis and control

elements (ACES) at brigade, division, corps, and theater form a seamless bridge linking the commander with higher and lower echelons. They are the commander's primary organization for pulling information from the broadcast system. The theater commander must ask specific questions to focus his intelligence team. Specific intelligence requirements act as filters between the commander pulling intelligence and the vast amount of information available. To efficiently answer the commander's questions, the operational-level ACE element staff must know specifically where to pull the desired information from in the broadcast system.

*Intelligence operations are split-based.* Split-based intelligence operations provide deploying tactical commanders with high-resolution intelligence until their organic intelligence-collection assets are employed and augment their organic intelligence production. Split-based intelligence operations employ collection and analysis elements from all echelons, national to tactical, in sanctuaries from which they can operate against the target area.

*Intelligence must be tactically tailored.* In force projection operations, the commander tactically tailors IEW support for each contingency based on the mission and availability of resources. He must decide which key intelligence personnel and equipment to deploy early and when to phase in his remaining MI assets.

## THE INTELLIGENCE AND ELECTRONIC WARFARE FORCE STRUCTURE

The operational-level IEW force structure is part of the total IEW architecture within each theater. The intelligence staff of each theater is specifically tailored to the needs of

that theater. All theater intelligence staffs perform the same basic IEW staff functions and tasks. Army IEW operators at the operational level receive their directional

guidance from the theater commander. Each mature theater has an operational IEW organization under the command of Headquarters, USAINSCOM, and under the OPCON of the respective theater commander during peacetime. During conflict, they revert to the command of the theater commander.

The deployable IEW organization at the operational level is scalable. It can conduct split-based operations in force projection missions by early deployment of the small, highly technical deployable intelligence support element (DISE). The DISE is a conduit for theater- and national-level intelligence. The size and capabilities of the DISE can be

changed with the scope of the supported operation. The operational-level IEW organization serves as a C<sup>2</sup> headquarters for subordinate and attached MI elements. The operational-level ACE is the principal organization for producing all-source intelligence. It controls, manages, tasks, processes, analyzes, synthesizes, and disseminates intelligence. It supports OPSEC and deception, sensor cueing, target development, and situation development. The ACE coordinates with and provides connectivity to US national, joint, and multinational intelligence sources. FM 34-37 addresses operational-level IEW operations.