FM 2-0

INTELLIGENCE

MAY 2004

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Change No. 1

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 11 September 2008

Intelligence

1. This change rescinds portions of the FM that FM 3-0 (27 February 2008) has superseded, and updates the glossary based on terminology changes in FM 3-0 (27 February 2008). This change also updates the table of contents and index to reflect these changes.

2. New or changed material is underscored. If an entire paragraph is new or changed, only a vertical line is shown in the margin.

3. FM 2-0, 17 May 2004, is changed as follows:

Remove Old Pages	**Insert New Pages**
pages i through ii	pages i through ii
pages 1-1 through 1-39	pages 1-1 through 1-37
pages Glossary-1 through Glossary-17	pages Glossary-1 through Glossary-18
pages Index-1 through Index-5	pages Index-1 through Index-5

4. File this transmittal sheet in the front of the publication for reference purposes.

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FM 2-0, C1
11 September 2008

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DISTRIBUTION:
Active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve: To be distributed in accordance with the initial distribution number 111117, requirements for FM 2-0.

Change Number 1

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC, 17 May 2004

Intelligence

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*This publication supersedes FM 34-1, 27 September 1994.

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Preface

FM 2-0 is the Army's keystone manual for military intelligence (MI) doctrine. It describes—

- The fundamentals of intelligence operations.
- The operational environment (OE).
- Intelligence in unified action.
- The Intelligence Battlefield Operating System (BOS).
- Intelligence considerations in strategic readiness.
- The intelligence process.
- MI roles and functions within the context of Army operations.

This manual conforms to the overarching doctrinal precepts presented in FM 3-0.

This manual provides doctrinal guidance for the Intelligence BOS actions in support of commanders and staffs. It also serves as a reference for personnel who are developing doctrine; tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); materiel and force structure; and institutional and unit training for intelligence operations.

This manual provides MI guidance for all commanders, staffs, trainers, and MI personnel at all echelons. It forms the foundation for MI and the Intelligence BOS doctrine development, and applies equally to the Active Component (AC), United States Army Reserve (USAR), and Army National Guard (ARNG). It is also intended for commanders and staffs of joint and combined commands, US Naval and Marine Forces, units of the US Air Force, and the military forces of multinational partners.

Headquarters, US Army Training and Doctrine Command is the proponent for this publication. The preparing agency is the US Army Intelligence Center and School. Send written comments and recommendations on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to: Commander, ATZS-FDT-D (FM 2-0), 550 Cibeque Street, Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-7017. Send comments and recommendations by e-mail to *ATZS-FDC-D@hua.army.mil*. Follow the DA Form 2028 format or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

Unless otherwise stated, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

This manual contains Army tactical task (ART) description taken verbatim from the *Army Universal Task List* (AUTL). ART task descriptions are followed by a reference to FM 7-15 in parentheses and the ART number; for example (See FM 7-15, ART 5.1.1.).

PART ONE

Intelligence in the Operational Environment

Part One discusses MI's role in peace, conflict, and war. Supporting the warfighter with effective intelligence is the primary focus of Military Intelligence. Intelligence provides commanders and decisionmakers with the requisite information facilitating their situational understanding so that they may successfully accomplish their missions in full spectrum operations.

Chapter 1 describes the operational environment and the roles of MI within the operational environment. It introduces the Intelligence warfighting function, the intelligence tasks, and the intelligence process, which are the mechanisms through which MI supports the warfighter. This chapter also introduces the intelligence disciplines, which are explained in detail in Part Three of this manual.

Chapter 2 describes the interaction of MI within the nation's intelligence community structure, providing an overview of the intelligence community at the national level and the unified action level—joint, multinational, and interagency aspects of full spectrum operations. This chapter also discusses the concepts and components of intelligence reach.

Chapter 1

Intelligence and the Operational Environment

ROLE OF INTELLIGENCE

1-1. The commander requires intelligence about the enemy and the area of operations (AO) prior to engaging in operations in order to effectively execute battles, engagements, and other missions across the full spectrum of operations. Intelligence assists the commander in visualizing the AO, organizing the forces, and controlling operations to achieve the desired tactical objectives or end-state. Intelligence supports force protection (FP) by alerting the commander to emerging threats and assisting in security operations.

1-2. The unit may need to deal with multiple threats. The commander must understand how current and potential enemies organize, equip, train, employ, and control their forces. Intelligence provides an understanding of the enemy, which assists in planning, preparing, and executing military operations. The commander must also understand the operational environment and its effects on both friendly and enemy operations. The commander receives mission-oriented intelligence on enemy forces and the

AO from the G2/S2. The G2/S2 depends upon the intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) effort to collect and provide information on the enemy and AO.

1-3. One of the most significant contributions that intelligence personnel can accomplish is to accurately predict future enemy events. Although this is an extremely difficult task, predictive intelligence enables the commander and staff to anticipate key enemy events or reactions and develop corresponding plans or counteractions. Intelligence analysis conclusions, assessments, or products that attempt to define, describe, present, or portray the future situation or conditions of the enemy, terrain, weather, and civil considerations.

1-4. The most important purpose of intelligence is to influence decisionmaking. Commanders must receive the intelligence, understand it (because it is tailored to the commander's requirements), believe it, and act on it. Through this doctrinal concept, intelligence drives operations.

THE INTELLIGENCE WARFIGHTING FUNCTION

1-5. *The intelligence warfighting function is the related tasks and systems that facilitate understanding of the operational environment.* (FM 3-0) It includes tasks associated with intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) operations, and is driven by the commander. Intelligence is more than just collection. It is a continuous process that involves analyzing information from all sources and conducting operations to develop the situation. The intelligence warfighting function includes the following tasks:

- Support to force generation.
- Support to situational understanding.
- Perform intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance.
- Support to targeting and information operations.

1-6. The intelligence warfighting function is one of six warfighting functions—movement and maneuver, intelligence, fires, sustainment, command and control, and protection**.** *A warfighting function is a group of tasks and systems (people, organizations, information, and processes) united by a common purpose that commanders use to accomplish missions and training objectives* (FM 3-0). (See FM 3-0, chapter 4, for a detailed discussion of the warfighting functions.) The intelligence warfighting function is a flexible force of personnel, organizations, and equipment that, individually or collectively, provide commanders with the timely, relevant, and accurate intelligence required to visualize the battlefield, assess the situation, and direct military actions. Additionally, the intelligence warfighting function is—

- A complex system that operates worldwide, from "mud-to-space," in support of an operation, to include the ability to leverage theater and national capabilities.
- Requires cooperation and division of labor internally, higher, lower, adjacent, and across components and the coalition.

1-7. The intelligence warfighting function not only includes assets within the MI branch but also includes the assets of all branches or warfighting functions that conduct intelligence warfighting function tasks. Every Soldier, as a part of a small unit, is a potential information collector and an essential component to help reach situational understanding. Each Soldier develops a special level of awareness simply due to exposure to events occurring in the AO and has the opportunity to collect and report information by observation and interaction with the population (see paragraph 3-3).

1-8. Planning and executing military operations will require intelligence regarding the threat (traditional, irregular, catastrophic, and disruptive) and the AO. The intelligence warfighting function generates intelligence and intelligence products that portray the enemy and aspects of the environment. These intelligence products enable the commander to identify potential courses of action (COAs), plan operations, employ forces effectively, employ effective tactics and techniques, and implement protection.

1-9. The intelligence warfighting function is always engaged in supporting the commander in offensive, defensive, stability, and, when directed, civil support operations. Intelligence provides products that are timely, relevant, accurate, and predictive. Hard training, thorough planning, meticulous preparation, and aggressive execution posture the Army for success. In the current environment we must maintain intelligence readiness to support operations on "no notice." This support is comprehensive and reaches across full spectrum operations and levels of war to produce the intelligence required to successfully accomplish the mission. A combination of space, aerial, seaborne, and ground-based systems provide the most comprehensive intelligence possible. During force projection operations, the intelligence warfighting function supports the commander with accurate and responsive intelligence from predeployment through redeployment.

1-10. The intelligence warfighting function architecture provides specific intelligence and communications structures at each echelon from the national level through the tactical level. These structures include intelligence organizations, systems, and procedures for collecting, processing, analyzing, and delivering intelligence and other critical information in a useable form to those who need it, when they need it. Effective communications connectivity and automation are essential components of this architecture.

INTELLIGENCE TASKS (METL)

1-11. The personnel and organizations within the Intelligence warfighting function conduct four primary intelligence tasks that facilitate the commander's visualization and understanding of the threat and the AO. These tasks are interactive and often take place simultaneously. (Refer to FM 7-15 for the complete subordinate task listing.) Figure 1-1 shows these tasks tailored to the commander's needs.

INTELLIGENCE TASKS	COMMANDER'S FOCUS	COMMANDER'S DECISIONS
Support to Situational Understanding - Perform IPB - Perform Situation Development - Provide Intelligence Support to Force Protection - Conduct Police Intelligence Operations	**Plan a mission.** **Execute the operation.** **Secure the force.**	**Which COA will I implement?** **Which enemy actions are expected?**
Support to Strategic Responsiveness - Perform I&W - Ensure Intelligence Readiness - Conduct Area Studies of Foreign Countries - Support Sensitive Site Exploitation	**Orient on contingencies.**	**Should I increase the unit's level of readiness?** **Should I implement the OPLAN?**
Conduct Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance - Perform Intelligence Synchronization - Perform ISR Integration - Conduct Tactical Reconnaissance - Conduct Surveillance	**Plan the mission.** **Prepare.** **Execute.** **Assess.**	**Which DPs, HPTs, etc., are linked to the enemy actions?** **Are the assets available and in position to collect on the DPs, HPTs, etc.?** **Have the assets been repositioned for contingency mission?**
Provide Intelligence Support to Effects - Provide Intelligence Support to Targeting - Provide Intelligence Support to IO - Provide Intelligence Support to Combat Assessment	**Destroy/suppress/ neutralize targets.** **Reposition intelligence or attack assets.**	**Is my fire (lethal or non-lethal) and maneuver effective?** **Should I refire the same targets?**

Figure 1-1. Intelligence Tailored to the Commander's Needs.

SUPPORT TO SITUATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

1-12. This task centers on providing information and intelligence to the commander, which facilitates the commander's understanding of the enemy and the environment. It supports the command's ability to make sound decisions. Support to situational understanding comprises four subtasks: perform intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), perform situation development, provide intelligence support to FP, and conduct police intelligence operations.

Perform Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield

1-13. The G2/S2 is the staff proponent for IPB. IPB is the staff planning activity undertaken by the entire staff to define and understand the battlefield and the options it presents to friendly and threat forces. IPB includes input from the whole staff. There is only one IPB in each headquarters with inputs from all affected staff cells; they are not separate warfighting function or staff section IPBs throughout the headquarters. It is a systematic process of analyzing and visualizing the operational environment in a specific geographic area for a specific mission or in anticipation of a specific mission. By applying IPB, the commander and staff gain the information necessary to selectively apply and maximize combat power at critical points in time and space. IPB is most effective when it integrates each staff element's expertise into the final products. To conduct effective IPB, the G2/S2 must—

- Produce IPB products that support the staff's preparation of estimates and the military decision-making process (MDMP).

- Identify characteristics of the AO, including the information environment, that will influence friendly and threat operations.
- Establish the area of interest (AOI) in accordance with the commander's guidance.
- Identify gaps in current intelligence holdings.
- Determine multiple enemy COAs (ECOAs) by employing predictive analysis techniques to anticipate future enemy actions, capabilities, or situations.
- Establish a database that encompasses all relevant data sets within and related to the operational environment.
- Determine the enemy order of battle (OB), doctrine, and TTP. Identify any patterns in enemy behavior or activities.
- Accurately identify and report hazards within the AO, including the medical threat and toxic industrial material (TIM).
- Accurately identify threat capabilities, high-value targets (HVTs), and threat models.
- Integrate IPB information into COA analysis and the MDMP.
- Update IPB products as information becomes available.

Perform Situation Development

1-14. Situation development is a process for analyzing information and producing current intelligence about the enemy and environment during operations. The process helps the intelligence officer recognize and interpret the indicators of enemy intentions, objectives, combat effectiveness, and potential ECOAs. Situation development—

- Confirms or denies threat COAs.
- Provides threat locations.
- Explains what the threat is doing in relation to the friendly force operations.
- Provides an estimate of threat combat effectiveness.

1-15. Through situation development, the intelligence officer is able to quickly identify information gaps, and explain enemy activities in relation to the unit's own operations, thereby assisting the commander in gaining situational understanding. Situation development helps the commander make decisions and execute branches and sequels. This reduces risk and uncertainty in the execution of the plan. The intelligence officer maintains, presents, and disseminates the results of situation development through intelligence input to the common operational picture (COP) and other intelligence products.

Provide Intelligence Support to Force Protection

1-16. Provide intelligence in support of protecting the tactical force's fighting potential so that it can be applied at the appropriate time and place. This task includes the measures the force takes to remain viable and functional by protecting itself from the effects of or recovery from enemy activities. FP consists of those actions taken to prevent or mitigate hostile actions against Department of Defense (DOD) personnel (to include Department of Army