



*Editor's Note: The following text is from FM 2-0, Intelligence, 6 July 2018, Chapter 4, "Intelligence Staffs and Units."*

## National and Joint Intelligence Support

National intelligence organizations employ specialized resources and dedicated personnel to gain information about potential adversaries, events, and other worldwide intelligence requirements. National intelligence organizations routinely provide support to the joint force commander while continuing to support national decision makers. However, the focus of these national intelligence organizations is not evenly split among intelligence customers and varies according to the situation and competing requirements. During large-scale combat operations against a peer threat, intense competition for intelligence resources at every level requires efficient use and availability of Army information collection units and capabilities.

The Army, in response to validated requirements, may provide the theater and joint force with intelligence capabilities resident within [U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command] INSCOM. INSCOM is a direct reporting unit to the Army Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence that conducts and synchronizes worldwide intelligence discipline and all-source intelligence operations. INSCOM also delivers linguist support and intelligence-related advanced skills training, acquisition support, logistics, communications, and other specialized capabilities to support Army, joint, unified action partners, and the U.S. intelligence community. INSCOM's functional brigades and groups may provide general support, general support reinforcing, or direct support to theaters through intelligence reach, or they may be force-tailored for deployment to support the joint force. INSCOM's functional brigades and groups include—

- ◆ An aerial intelligence brigade that provides aerial intelligence collection platforms, associated [processing, exploitation, and dissemination] PED, and mission command at forward locations.
- ◆ A [counterintelligence] CI group that conducts the full range of CI functions (operations, investigations, collection, analysis and production, and technical services and support activities).
- ◆ An Army operations group that conducts global, full spectrum [human intelligence] HUMINT operations.

## Theater Army

The Army Service component command (ASCC) of a combatant command is called a theater army. The Army contributes organizational elements and capabilities to joint force commanders to conduct unified action across the range of military operations. Theater army headquarters, with their command posts and their associated theater-enabling commands and functional brigades, can control Army or joint forces for smaller scale contingency operations. (See ATP 3-93.)

The theater army maintains an area of responsibility-wide focus, providing support to Army and joint forces across the region, in accordance with the geographic combatant command's priorities of support. Depending on the region and the geographic combatant command's priorities, the relative emphasis that the theater army places on its operational and administrative responsibilities can vary greatly. The theater army focuses on administrative duties that support those operational requirements supporting the operations to prevent, [to prevail in] large-scale ground combat, and the operations to consolidate gains strategic roles. This frees the theater army to perform those functions that no other Army echelon can perform during those strategic roles:

- ◆ Shaping the area of responsibility to improve relative positions of advantage enjoyed by the United States and its allies.
- ◆ Protecting against threat actions outside of the operational area.
- ◆ Preventing the expansion of conflict unintended by friendly decision makers and senior commanders.
- ◆ Detecting and striking enemy capabilities that reside outside of a joint operations area. **Note.** During large-scale ground combat, theater army commanders and staffs must not overlook this important operational function.

The theater army enables the combatant commander to employ landpower anywhere in the area of responsibility across the range of military operations. It commands all Army forces in the region until the combatant commander attaches

selected Army forces to a joint forces commander. When that happens, the theater army divides its responsibility between the Army component in the joint operations area and Army forces operating in other parts of the area of responsibility. Each theater army supports the Army's strategic roles—shape, prevent, conduct [prevail in] large-scale ground combat, and consolidate gains—and facilitates the use of landpower in the joint task force to win.

Theater army intelligence operations are continually conducted to provide information and intelligence used to support land forces. Results from these operations are used to provide guidance on plans, policies, and strategic guidance. For the Army's corps, divisions, and [brigade combat teams] BCTs, theater army intelligence operations provide information used in [intelligence preparation of the battlefield] IPB, targeting, situation development, and protection, as well as provide warning intelligence.

The theater army headquarters has a G-2 who assists the commander in processing, analyzing, and disseminating information and intelligence provided by subordinate, higher, and adjacent units. (For more information on the theater army, see ATP 2-19.1 [classified].)

## Theater Army G-2

The theater army G-2 is the commander's principal assistant who advises, plans, and coordinates actions of the intelligence warfighting function. The theater army G-2 is the—

- ◆ Chief of the intelligence cell.
- ◆ Theater army's senior intelligence officer.
- ◆ Principal intelligence advisor to the theater army commander.

The theater army G-2 is equipped with intelligence systems and processors that connect to all required networks. These systems are interoperable with the Army's mission command suite of systems and are able to share data with Army organizations at all echelons and organizations within the intelligence community.

The theater army G-2 and its supporting analysis and control element (ACE) provide regionally focused intelligence overwatch. Regionally aligned, assigned, and designated forces must thoroughly coordinate with the supporting INSCOM [military intelligence brigade-theater] MIB-T. This allows regional forces to access theater intelligence, infrastructure, and training opportunities, as well as leverage expertise resident in the theater. Organizations can also interact with INSCOM functional commands to focus organic intelligence capabilities and enhance situational awareness and mission readiness.

## Theater Army Intelligence Cell

The theater army intelligence cell is responsible for synchronizing and integrating Army intelligence operations throughout the combatant command's area of responsibility. The cell's staff elements either embed or coordinate with other command post cells to facilitate this synchronization. Specifically, the theater army intelligence cell performs the following tasks:

- ◆ Plans, programs, budgets, manages, evaluates, oversees, and integrates all intelligence activities.
- ◆ Provides functional oversight of assigned or attached intelligence personnel and units.
- ◆ Manages theater army intelligence collection, production, dissemination, disclosure, and CI requirements.
- ◆ Coordinates for national intelligence support and executes intelligence engagement and theater security cooperation as required.

The intelligence cell in the theater army command post provides regionally focused intelligence support to Army and joint forces operating in the combatant command's area of responsibility. It is organized as a planning staff that assists the theater army commander in developing the plans required to support the combatant command's operations.

The theater army intelligence cell depends on the MIB-T for intelligence collection, single-source analysis, and all-source intelligence to meet the theater army's intelligence needs. With augmentation, the intelligence cell can conduct operational intelligence collection and analysis to support theater army operations or operate in direct support of a corps or other subordinate headquarters.

## Military Intelligence Brigade-Theater

MIB-Ts are assigned to combatant commands and may be attached, [operational control] OPCON, or [tactical control] TACON to the theater army by the combatant commander. As the theater army's permanently assigned ground intelligence organization, the MIB-T can deploy scalable and tailorable intelligence capabilities to meet combatant command, ASCC, and [joint task force] JTF intelligence requirements. However, it is likely that MIB-Ts will be OPCON to the theater army; therefore, this publication discusses MIB-Ts as OPCON to the theater army.

MIB-Ts provide regionally focused collection and analysis to support theater army daily operations requirements and specific joint operations in the area of responsibility. MIB-Ts provide the theater army with its foundational capabilities to set the theater for the intelligence warfighting function. As such, MIB-Ts serve as intelligence anchor points for deploying forces. As anchor points, they provide intelligence

system and intelligence personnel support related to combatant command-specific operational environments. MIB-Ts also provide expertise on joint [intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance] ISR and Army information collection, intelligence resources, cultural knowledge of the theater, and the threat, as well as access to theater and national intelligence architectures and data that support intelligence operations.

Deployed MIB-T forces leverage secure communications networks to access nondeployed MIB-T, higher echelon Army, joint, and intelligence community capabilities through intelligence reach. MIB-Ts can provide or coordinate the following support and enabling services to ground forces deploying to, operating in, or otherwise supporting the theater:

◆ **Intelligence:**

- ◆ Intelligence assessments.
- ◆ [Common operational pictures] COPs and intelligence graphic products.
- ◆ Persistent intelligence overwatch (for example cultural, language, area subject matter experts).
- ◆ Federated intelligence production and coordination on behalf of the ASCC G-2.

◆ **Integration:**

- ◆ Information technology integration.
- ◆ Data services (COPs and intelligence pictures, theater foundation geospatial data, data sharing, access to the combatant command's distributed integrated backbone [also called DIB], and knowledge management).
- ◆ Data ingest services (data push and pull, data formatting, and Distributed Common Ground System-Army [DCGS-A]-to-mission command systems population).
- ◆ Architecture management services (secret, sensitive compartmented information, and multinational communications networks; regionally aligned forces DCGS-A connectivity; theater geospatial data and services across all network classification domains; and data routing services provided or coordinated by Ground Intelligence Support Activity information technology operations).

◆ **Training:** Live environment training, mobile training teams, and subject matter expertise.

The organization and capacity of each MIB-T differ in relation to enduring theater requirements and relative prioritization within the Defense Planning Guidance. Although tailored to the unique circumstances of the theater to which it is assigned, a MIB-T's standard baseline design is—

- ◆ A multicomponent brigade headquarters that includes Regular Army and Army Reserve elements.
- ◆ An operations battalion that serves as the theater army G-2's ACE. This battalion may also be task-organized as a theater intelligence center. The battalion may also send a task-organized intelligence support element as part of a forward deployment of a theater army headquarters command post/element and/or other ground intelligence forces.
- ◆ A forward collection battalion that may possess CI, HUMINT, and [signals intelligence] SIGINT capabilities.
- ◆ An Army Reserve [military intelligence] MI battalion-theater support (known as MI BN-TS) that is assigned to the Military Intelligence Readiness Command but regionally aligned to the theater, which can mobilize to provide surge and an extension of intelligence capability and capacity to the MIB-T to support ground force requirements in theater.

### Theater Army-Level Intelligence Collection Capabilities

Since every theater and specific operation is different, the theater army G-2 will build an intelligence architecture, receive augmentation and higher-level support, and task-organize organic intelligence units based on the specific operation. The intelligence architecture will reflect how many MI capabilities are employed forward as well as the capabilities provided through reachback.

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**Note.** Generally, at each echelon there are more requirements than intelligence analytical and collection capacity.

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### Theater Army-Level All-Source Intelligence Capabilities

All-source intelligence support at the theater army level consists of robust and sophisticated capabilities focused on analyzing a broad range of operational and mission variables across all domains. The analytical focus is at the strategic and operational levels. This all-source support occurs across all theater army command posts and is a key component of the intelligence architecture. All-source intelligence support includes the various elements of the theater army intelligence cell, the MIB-T operations battalion, and the regionally aligned Army Reserve theater support battalion.

The primary all-source analytical element supporting the theater army is the ACE. Most theater army ACEs do not deploy forward. However, tailored analytical elements deploy forward to support the theater army command post structure. 