Army Intelligence Split-Based Operations

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Today's MI mission requires the capability to rapidly deploy to support a force projection commander anywhere in the world against any enemy. To support the commander, the Intelligence Battlefield Operating System (BOS) must be light, mobile, and capable of providing precise intelligence. Split-based operations help us meet this mission requirement.

The rapid introduction of forces requires continuous intelligence, especially during early deployment. —FM 100-5, Operations

Split-based intelligence operations reduce the in-theater footprint and airlift requirements. They provide for efficient, effective, tailorable, and flexible intelligence support in multiple locations. This tenet relies on assured communications and automation which allow a large portion of intelligence management and processing to remain in an intelligence support base. The Deployable Intelligence Support Element (DISE) plays a key role in this support.

DISE

The DISE is a small intelligence support team that brings together communications, automated intelligence fusion, and broadcast downlinks in a small package capable of deploying with Army early entry forces. However, the DISE is not a specific organization or quantity of equipment. It is **a tactically tailored** team that supports the early entry force S2/G2 and is **uniquely configured** based on the mission, threat, lift restrictions, and pre-positioned assets. The DISE may be formed from the organic assets of the early entry force (for example, the division analysis and control element [ACE]), the corps ACE, supporting echelons above corps (EAC) MI brigade, or a combination of all of these elements.

The DISE is part of the core, initial entry intelligence support which can be expanded to a full ACE as lodgment operations are completed or disbanded once the mission is accomplished. This flexible organization can be designed to support any type of ground force to include other services or allied/coalition forces. When deployed at theater or joint task force (JTF), the DISE complements the National Intelligence Support Team (NIST) which normally is in direct support of the joint headquarters. The NIST (unlike the DISE) does not have an all-source intelligence fusion system or direct downlink access to theater sensors.

Key intelligence personnel and equipment must arrive in theater early. —FM 100-5, Operations

The mission of the DISE is to assist the early entry force S2/G2 in providing his commander accurate, detailed, continuous, and timely intelligence in support of the rapid introduction of U.S. forces. Successful execution of split-based operations is critical to the success of force projection operations. Through split-based operations, the DISE provides tactical commanders a link from their forward command and control (C2) element to an intelligence support base located outside the area of operations. This link provides the early entry commander vital access to multi-source Army and joint intelligence collection assets, processing systems, and data bases, allowing the DISE to "pull" specified intelligence.

The DISE is part of the forward MI element of split-based operations in direct support to the deployed Army commander and responds directly to his priority intelligence requirements. The S2/G2 staff and any initial collection systems are the other part of this forward MI element. The intelligence support base is the rearward element of split-based operations and provides processed and analyzed intelligence to the DISE.

A tailored suite of integrated computers and communication systems supports the DISE. Supporting hardware systems are all built around the Army All-

Source Analysis System (ASAS) and integrated with other Army and joint intelligence and communication capabilities. A support system configuration may range in size from "briefcases" to HMMWVs and is normally manned by 5 to 12 soldiers, respectively. The "briefcases" configuration is called the Mini-DISE (manportable) while the HMMWVs configuration is called the DISE (vehicular).

The Mini-DISE is designed to be manportable and airborne capable. This configuration consists of two to three briefcases containing an SHF or UHF SATCOM radio, a lap-top computer with ASAS/Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS) software, and COMSEC equipment. The Mini-DISE performs two primary missions—providing en route, airborne intelligence to the early entry commander and providing assured intelligence communications until the lodgment has been secured and follow-on intelligence support (such as the DISE [vehicular] or the ACE) has arrived.

The Mini-DISE may then become part of the DISE (vehicular) or ACE, transition to support follow-on operations, or move to another location where it is needed. It is an excellent tool for liaison operations and support to mobile TOCs.

The DISE (vehicular) generally consists of one or two HMMWVs configured with communications shelters and one or two cargo HMMWVs based on mission requirements and air transport restrictions. A complete DISE could consist of ASAS, TROJAN SPIRIT (providing satellite communications to the Defense Data Network [DDN]), and a broadcast-downlink system. The downlink system could be the commander's tactical terminal (CTT), Joint STARS ground station module (GSM), or Mobile Integrated Tactical Terminal (MITT). This robust configuration can interact with various tactical and theater systems such as the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICS), mobile subscriber equipment (MSE), and Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN). The DISE must maintain the organic capability to conduct worldwide communications and to process information from its intelligence support base.

Once the DISE has deployed, tactics and techniques require it to support the organic intelligence staff of the initial assault. Depending on the operation, this could range from an Airborne Battalion S2 to a Marine Expeditionary Force G2. The DISE must work with the supported unit during both planning and executing operations to ensure the intelligence support base is synchronized with the ground commander's intent and scheme of maneuver.

Through close coordination with the DISE, the intelligence support base provides analyzed intelligence and receives updates on the friendly situation. The parent or next higher unit ACE of the deployed DISE becomes the intelligence support base. Together, the early entry S2/G2, DISE, and intelligence support base ensure the Intelligence BOS stays focused on the needs of the deployed commander and allows him to "**pull**" intelligence based on their actual needs.

The Big Picture

Split-based operations place a premium on flexibility and interoperability. **They also require that the links between EAC and echelons corps and below (ECB) are thoroughly planned and routinely exercised in peacetime.** The intelligence support base operates under the direction of the appropriate G2/J2. It has adequate automation, communications capacity, and personnel to provide continuous collection, processing, and reporting management. The intelligence support base serves as the conduit for the DISE to request, or "pull," specific intelligence products and reports, obtain status of collection, and **"push"** the intelligence picture from the lodgment back to the Army Forces headquarters (ARFOR) and JTF commanders.
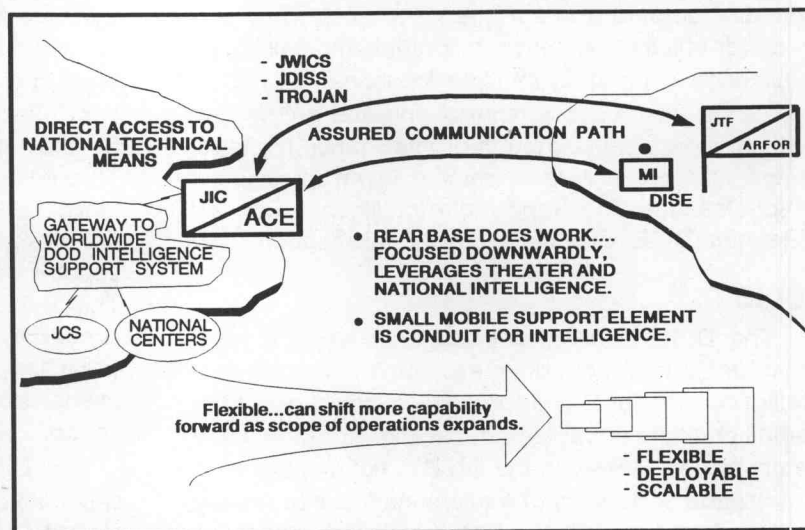
1. **Organizations.** The future of Army intelligence support to force projection and split-based operations is embodied within intelligence units organized in accordance with the approved Force Design Update.

Approximately a third of the Intelligence Threat and Analysis Center (ITAC) analysts (to include imagery analysts) transfer to the control of the U.S.

Army Forces Command. This provides significant "value added" to intelligence support in crisis and warfighting support to early entry forces from the U.S., **especially if the capability is routinely used and exercised during peacetime.**

The Army's Intelligence Support Element (ISE) from the EAC brigade contributes ground forces expertise to the JTF Joint Intelligence Center (JIC) on a task-organized basis. The DISE provides the connectivity between the S2/G2 and the JTF JIC to request intelligence information for the ARFOR commander.

The Corps Military Intelligence Support Element (CMISE), provided by the EAC brigade, is the "day-to-day" bridge between the corps and Army Service Component Command. They reinforce the organic analytical capability of the corps and directly support the DISE in coordination with the corps MI brigade.

Army Component Commands, corps, and divisions must continually practice (if not daily) the employment of all of these organizations (organic and supporting) during peacetime. Training to refine force tailoring procedures, force sequencing, communications connectivity, and habitual support relationships is critical. Maintaining habitual peacetime support relationships and access allows contingency units to pull from their "normal" intelligence sources and reduces the probability of intelligence shortfalls.

2. Collection, processing, and dissemination systems. ASAS is the Army's only automated intelligence "fusion tool." ASAS hosts JDISS software and is interoperable with the JWICS protocols and standards. This permits direct data exchange with other service, joint, and national data bases. ASAS is the centerpiece for intelligence processing, analysis, and reporting for the Army DISE which supports the ARFOR, joint force land component commander (JFLCC), or JTF headquarters.

All-Source Analysis System (ASAS)

ASAS provides automated intelligence and information management, to include interface data handling. It couples IEW sensors, preprocessors, the ASAS, and the Force Level Control System (FLCS) to meet time and accuracy requirements for decision support and command and control warfare (C^2W) planning. It consists of evolutionary sets of hardware and software modules that perform: system operations and security management, communications processing and interfacing, intelligence processing and reporting, target identification and nomination, and collection management. The ASAS collateral enclave subsystem provides automated intelligence support to the G2 plans and operations elements and operates the technical control portion of the Information Warfare (IW) C^2 node of Army Tactical Command and Control System (ATCCS). It provides current IEW and enemy situation information to the FLCS data base for access and use by other ATCCS/FLCS users.

There are a variety of single- and multi-source processors and pre-processors in the Army intelli-

gence inventory which the support base can use. All are engineered to interoperate with other systems:

☐ **Digital Topographic Support System, Block II.** Creates, updates, and stores digital multi-spectral terrain products.

☐ **Imagery Exploitation System.** Receives, exploits, and disseminates digital imagery.

☐ **Enhanced Tactical Radar Correlator.** An advanced development, mobile synthetic aperture radar processor.

☐ **Mobile Integrated Tactical Terminal.** A HMMWV-mounted Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities (TENCAP) system that receives and integrates broadcast signals intelligence (SIGINT) (Tactical Information Broadcast Service [TIBS], Tactical Related Applications [TRAP], and Tactical Data Information Exchange System [TADIX-B] formatted transmissions) with secondary imagery transmissions. This could be part of a DISE (vehicular).

☐ **Single-Source Processor SIGINT.** An EAC mobile system that processes, correlates, and forwards reports on COMINT and ELINT.

☐ **Electronic Processing and Dissemination System.** A corps, mobile system that receives, processes, correlates and integrates, and forwards SIGINT reports.

☐ **Joint STARS Common Ground Station (CGS/GSM Block II).** Receives, analyzes, and displays Joint STARS broadcast data. Block II product improvement to the CGS adds unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), secondary imagery, Guardrail, TIBS, and TRAP broadcast. Joint STARS CGS will be a fully mobile targeting, battle management, and surveillance system. This could be part of a DISE (vehicular).

☐ **Commander's Tactical Terminal/Hybrid.** An anti-jam, readily transportable COMINT and ELINT tasking and reporting radio for the near-real-time dissemination of intelligence. Up to 100 field addresses can be selected for dissemination. This should be part of a DISE.

☐ **TROJAN SPIRIT II.** A satellite communications terminal which provides assured access for intelligence processing and dissemination systems, particularly in split-based operations. This should be part of a DISE (vehicular).

Integrated Meteorological System. A mobile, tactical system that receives, processes and disseminates weather data. IMETS receives weather data from satellites, USAF theater forecast units, USAF Global Weather Central, and local sensors.

Joint STARS Common Ground Station (CGS/GSM BLK II)

Joint STARS GSM BLK II (CGS) is a product improvement of the GSM BLK I. It will include all GSM BLK I functionality in three mobility/survivability configurations: heavy, medium, and light. CGS/GSM BLK II will be able to receive, correlate, manipulate, display, store, and disseminate imagery to include secondary imagery from national and theater sensors. The CGS will operate at secret collateral level. It will interface with ATCCS and brigade and below command and control (B^2C^2) to provide tactical commanders and battle staffs at ECB a battlefield status-at-a-glance. CGS operations on the move will be supported by a robust suite of communications devices that include SATCOM, Improved High Frequency Radio (IHFR), and CTT. The system will facilitate the command and staff battle team through the use of wargaming, IPB, asset management, and other tactical IEW and targeting working aids. It will provide the force with a fully scalable, tailorable, mobile, and responsive intelligence data processing capability to satisfy operational and tactical requirements.

Commander's Tactical Terminal/Hybrid (CTT-H: AN/USC-55)

The CTT-H provides simultaneous full-duplex (FDX) data and half-duplex (HDX) voice communications between ground processing facilities (the USAF Contingency Airborne Reconnaissance System [CARS] and the Army GRCS intelligence processing facility [IPF]) and tactical field units in Tactical Reconnaissance Intelligence Exchange System (TRIXS) net. The CTT-H also provides the commander access to theater and national assets through TIBS and TRAP/TADIXS broadcast. The CTT-H provides the capability for selected Army and Air Force airborne collection systems to transmit (on a dedicated basis) perishable intelligence to deep, close, and rear operations: weapon, aviation, air defense, and intelligence systems at all echelons.

TROJAN SPIRIT II (AN/TSQ-190[V])

This system consists of secure voice, data, facsimile, video, and secondary imagery dissemination capabilities. The system will receive, display, and transmit digital imagery, weather, and terrain: products, templates, graphics, and text between CONUS/OCONUS bases and deployed forces. Connectivity is provided through the Fort Belvoir TROJAN switching center which currently connects TROJAN systems at various U.S. bases with front-end arrays located worldwide. The TROJAN SPIRIT II combines this network with mobile switch extensions to offer a worldwide, forward-deployed, quick-reaction reporting and analysis link. The terminal can provide up to 14 circuits (10 SCI/4 collateral) using variable baud rates from 4.8 to 512 kbps per channel and will operate on C, Ku, or X frequency bands. Validated requirements for the SPIRIT II system include DSNET I/III, MSE, and Tactical Packet Network (TPN) interfaces, as well as LAN connectivity. It is intended to augment EAC and ECB in-theater communications. Other communications paths can be used such as: MSE/TRITAC (tri-service tactical communications system), SHF SATCOM, International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT), HF radio, commercial telephone, or landline. There are trade-offs between bandwidth (throughput), access to the communications channel, and the ability to work off local or wide area networks. The parent command must identify as early as possible the types, sizes, and connectivity requirements for communications. The G2/J2 and G6/J6 ensure the proper frequencies, communications protocols, encryption devices, and procedures are all used together.

3. Information systems. Access to the continually evolving DOD Intelligence Information System (DODIIS, to include JWICS and JDISS), coupled with commercial-leased satellite communications, gives the DISE a robust and flexible capability. DODIIS defines the standards and protocols. JWICS is the primary means of delivery over military or commercial satellite. JDISS is the primary means of display of fused intelligence to the DISE. The primary DISE intelligence satellite communications backbone is the SCI-level Defense Secure Network-3 (DSNET-3) portion of the DDN. TROJAN SPIRIT, which has JWICS, provides a mobile, rapidly deployable, and assured path that is particularly valuable in the early entry stages of operations. TROJAN SPIRIT and the communications network of TROJAN also provide a complementary path as the operation matures, linking Army users with other services, joint headquarters, and the support base. The ASAS local area network (LAN), hosting JDISS software, completes the information architecture.

4. Training and leader development. Training in this environment requires integration of battle command, intelligence, communications, and logistic systems so commanders and their support teams are trained consistently (whether in "live" or simulated exercises). The nature of force projection operations requires commanders to redefine intelligence readiness. MI must develop broad knowledge on priority contingency areas, update associated data bases daily, and be prepared to surge in support of emerging missions. Commanders and G2s must direct the intelligence effort daily to ensure data bases are adequate before a crisis to support contingency planning and execution.

Summary

The Intelligence Center is firmly establishing the following doctrinal tenets:

- ☐ Split-based operations are the normal, doctrinal means of intelligence support to force projection operations, and must have assured communications.
- ☐ The DISE is an essential part of the forward MI element in direct support of the Army or JTF early entry commander.
- ☐ The parent unit ACE provides the core of the DISE; and the DISE is tactically tailored based upon METT-T.
- ☐ The size and capability of follow-on IEW assets will be dictated by the situation and commander's intent.
- ☐ The commander drives intelligence.

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