

A collage of military-related images. The top section shows two soldiers in camouflage uniforms in a tent; one is pointing at a map on a screen while the other looks on. Below this is a military aircraft in flight. The middle section shows two soldiers in camouflage uniforms interacting with a man wearing a turban and a vest. The bottom section shows a military vehicle with soldiers nearby. A large, pixelated camouflage pattern is on the left side of the page.

ADP 2-0 INTELLIGENCE

AUGUST 2012

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION:

Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

This publication is available at Army Knowledge Online
(<https://armypubs.us.army.mil/doctrine/index.html>).

Foreword

Intelligence is critical to unified land operations and decisive action. We have made tremendous progress over the last ten years by utilizing lessons learned to improve the intelligence warfighting function. Intelligence enables mission command, and mission command facilitates initiative and allows commanders and staffs to execute tailored solutions for complex problems in a fast-paced environment. The synergistic relationship between intelligence and all of the warfighting functions ensures the Army remains the dominant land force in the world.

People are the central component of the intelligence warfighting function, and we will continue to develop and emphasize the human aspects of our profession. Teamwork is essential to intelligence support and staff integration. Intelligence professionals operate as part of a larger Army team, coached and mentored by commanders and decisionmakers. Intelligence facilitates understanding of the operational environment and supports decisionmakers at all levels. Leveraging the intelligence enterprise facilitates timely decisionmaking and provides commanders the flexibility required to defeat complex threats. Intelligence supports Army commanders to favorably prevent, shape, and if necessary, win decisively.

As a warfighting function, intelligence is inherently joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational. Army intelligence leverages the larger intelligence enterprise, partnered with and supported by the U.S. intelligence community. Ready access to the intelligence enterprise via the network provides the Army situational understanding and enables decisionmaking.

Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 2-0, *Intelligence*, provides a common construct for intelligence support in complex operational environments and a framework to support unified land operations across the range of military operations. This publication serves as the intelligence doctrinal foundation for our Army. Every Soldier and those Army civilians who interact with the intelligence warfighting function, not just intelligence professionals, must understand the doctrinal principles of Army intelligence.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'G. Potter', written in a cursive style.

GREGG C. POTTER
MAJOR GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY
COMMANDING

This page intentionally left blank.

Intelligence

Contents

	Page
PREFACE	ii
The Purpose of Intelligence	1
Intelligence in Unified Land Operations.....	1
Intelligence Support to Commanders and Decisionmakers.....	2
The Intelligence Warfighting Function	3
Conclusion	12
GLOSSARY	Glossary-1
REFERENCES	References-1

Figures

Figure 1. Logic map.....	iii
--------------------------	-----

Preface

Army Doctrine Publication (ADP) 2-0 provides a common construct for intelligence. This publication describes the key aspects of intelligence support to unified land operations and establishes the doctrinal foundation for Army intelligence. (See figure 1.) It also serves as a reference for intelligence—

- Personnel who are developing doctrine.
- Leader development.
- Materiel and force structure.
- Institutional and unit training for intelligence.

The fundamentals of intelligence have migrated to two new publications—ADP 2-0 and Army Doctrine Reference Publication (ADRP) 2-0, *Intelligence*. The doctrinal constructs introduced in this publication are further explained in ADRP 2-0. For the purposes of this publication, the terms threats and range of threats include enemies and adversaries. The term hazards refers to conditions or natural phenomena able to damage or destroy life, vital resources, and institutions, or prevent mission accomplishment.

The principal audience for ADP 2-0 is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine concerning the range of military operations and joint or multinational forces. Trainers and educators throughout the Army will also use this publication.

Commanders, staffs, and subordinates ensure their decisions and actions comply with applicable U.S., international, and, in some cases, host-nation laws and regulations. Commanders at all levels ensure their Soldiers operate in accordance with the law of war and the rules of engagement. (See Field Manual [FM] 27-10.)

ADP 2-0 uses joint terms where applicable. Selected joint and Army terms and definitions appear in both the glossary and the text. For definitions shown in the text, the term is italicized and the number of the proponent publication follows the definition. This publication is not the proponent for any Army terms.

ADP 2-0 applies to the Active Army, Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and United States Army Reserve unless otherwise stated.

The proponent of ADP 2-0 is the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence. The preparing agency is the Capabilities Development and Integration Division, U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Send comments and recommendations on a DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) to Commander, U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, ATTN: ATZS-CDI-D (ADP 2-0), 550 Cibique, Fort Huachuca, AZ, 85613-7017; by e-mail to usarmy.huachuca.icoe.mbx.doctrine@mail.mil; or submit an electronic DA Form 2028.

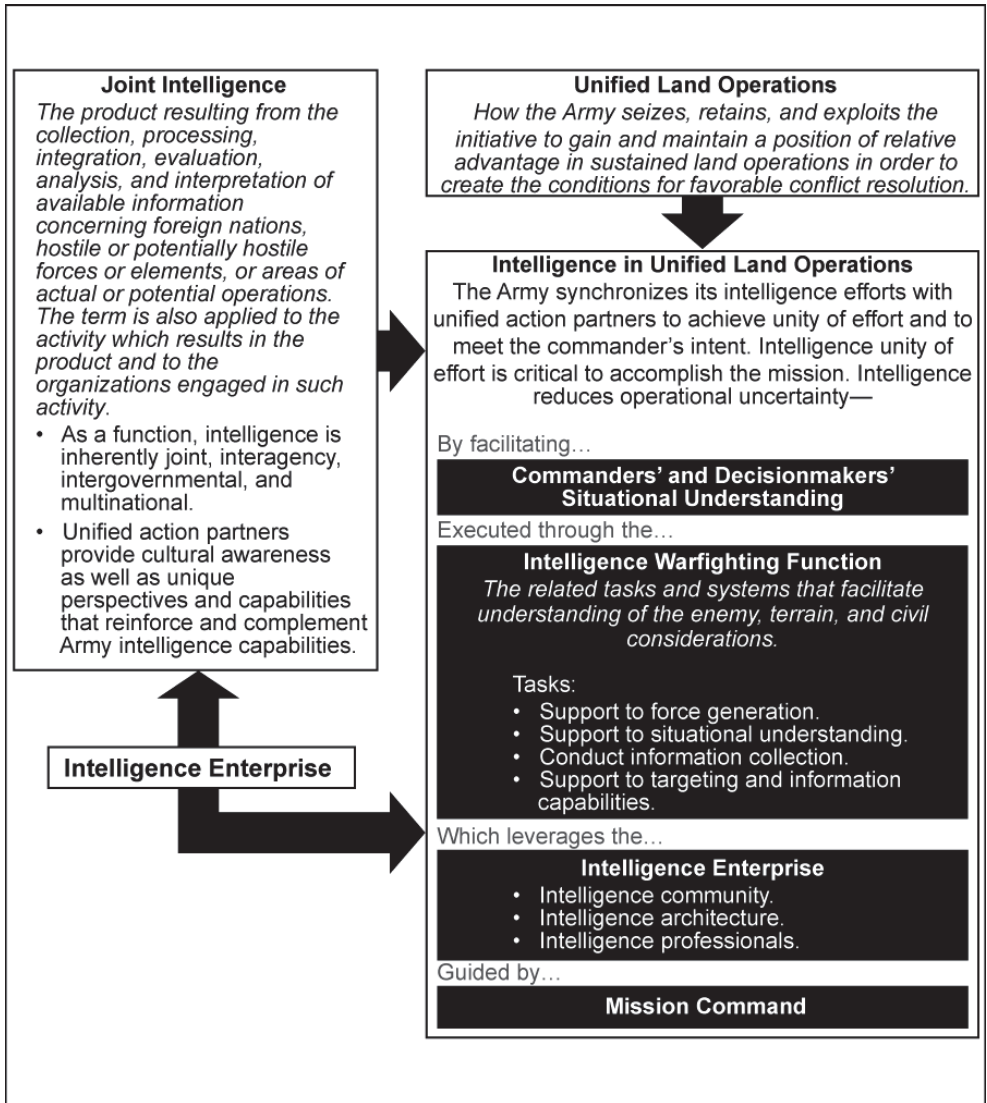


Figure 1. Logic map

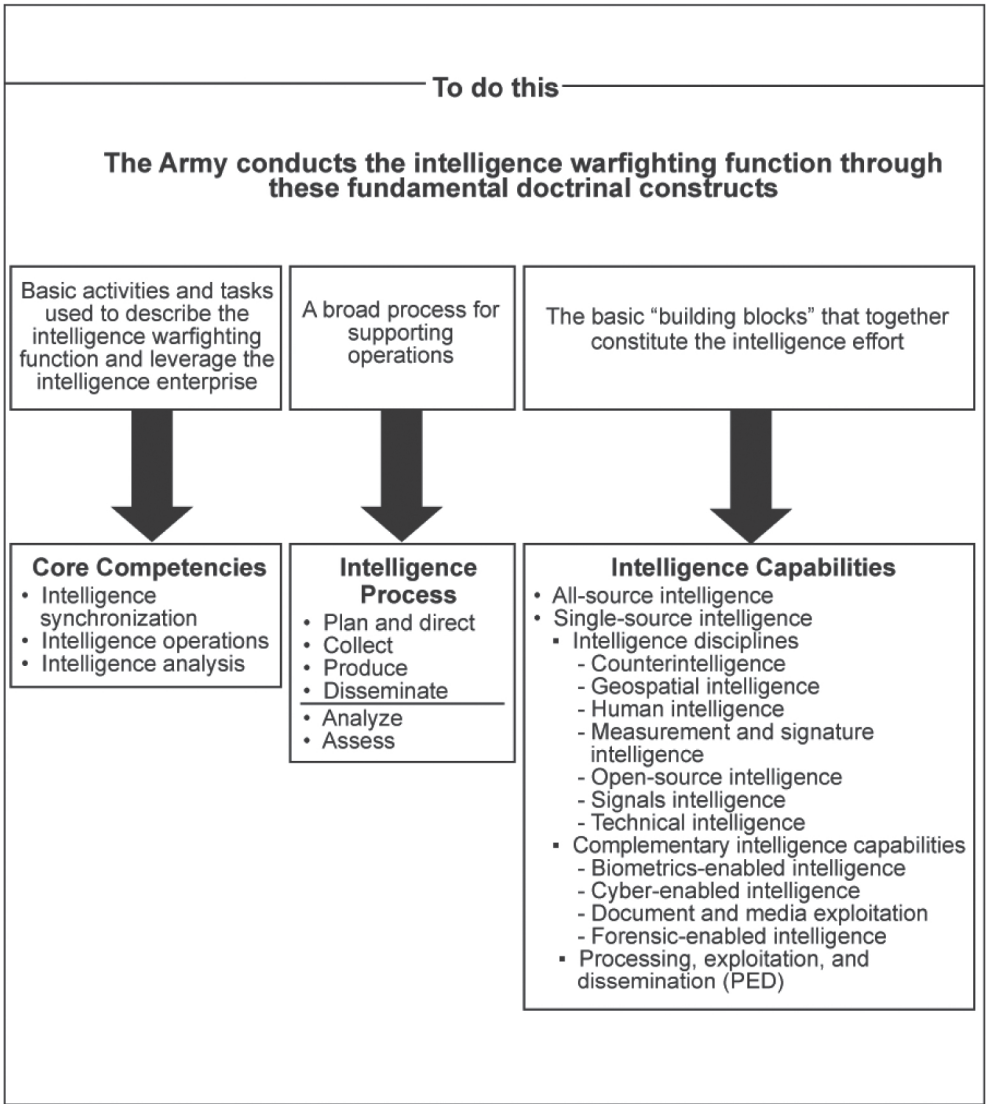


Figure 1. Logic map (continued)

Acknowledgment

The material in paragraph 33 has been used with permission from The Foundation for Critical Thinking, www.criticalthinking.org, *The Thinker's Guide to Analytic Thinking*, 2007, and *The Miniature Guide to Critical Thinking: Concepts and Tools*, 2008, by Dr. Linda Elder and Dr. Richard Paul. The copyright owners have granted permission to reproduce material from their works. With their permission, some of the text has been paraphrased and adapted for military purposes.

This page intentionally left blank.

To ensure the Army remains the dominant land force in the world, it requires a focused and intensive intelligence effort. The Army requires detailed intelligence on complex operational environments to support a range of military operations. Intelligence is a product, a process, and a function that enables the Army to conduct operations through its contributions to mission command.

THE PURPOSE OF INTELLIGENCE

1. *Intelligence* is the product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity that results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity (JP 2-0).
2. Intelligence is a continuous process that directly supports the operations process through understanding the commander's information requirements, analyzing information from all sources, and conducting operations to develop the situation. Intelligence is also a function that facilitates situational understanding and supports decisionmaking. This publication discusses intelligence as a function rather than intelligence as a product.
3. As a function, intelligence is inherently joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational and leverages the intelligence enterprise. The Army focuses its intelligence effort through the intelligence warfighting function. The intelligence warfighting function systematically answers requirements to support unified land operations. This effort provides information and intelligence to all of the warfighting functions and directly supports the exercise of mission command throughout the conduct of operations.

INTELLIGENCE IN UNIFIED LAND OPERATIONS

4. The Army synchronizes its intelligence efforts with unified action partners to achieve unity of effort and to meet the commander's intent. Intelligence unity of effort is critical to accomplish the mission. Unified action partners are important to intelligence in all operations. Multinational and interagency partners provide cultural awareness, as well as unique perspectives and capabilities that reinforce and complement Army intelligence capabilities. Using appropriate procedures and established policy, Army intelligence leaders provide information and intelligence support to multinational forces. The G-2/S-2 staff leverages the intelligence enterprise to answer the commander's requirements.
5. The Army executes intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) through the operations and intelligence processes (with an emphasis on intelligence analysis and leveraging the larger intelligence enterprise) and information collection. Consistent with joint doctrine, *intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance* is an activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function (JP 2-01).

6. Army forces often bring unique intelligence capabilities to unified action. The intelligence warfighting function provides the commander with intelligence to plan, prepare, execute, and assess operations. The two most important aspects of intelligence are enabling mission command and providing support to commanders and decisionmakers. Mission command includes both the philosophy and the warfighting function. The mission command philosophy guides the intelligence warfighting function by emphasizing broad mission-type orders, individual initiative within the commander's intent, and leaders who can anticipate and adapt quickly to changing conditions. The mission command warfighting function integrates the elements of combat power across all of the warfighting functions. In order to ensure effective intelligence support, commanders and staffs must understand the interrelationship of mission command, the intelligence warfighting function, and fundamental intelligence doctrine. Timely, relevant, and accurate intelligence and predictive assessments help the commander maintain operational flexibility, exercise mission command, and mitigate risk.

INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO COMMANDERS AND DECISIONMAKERS

7. Commanders provide guidance and resources to support unique requirements of the staffs and subordinate commanders. Although commanders drive operations, as the principal decisionmakers, their relationship with their staffs must be one of close interaction and trust. This relationship must encourage initiative within the scope of the commander's intent. Independent thought and timely actions by staffs are vital to mission command.

8. Commanders provide guidance and continuous feedback throughout operations by—

- Providing direction.
- Stating clear, concise commander's critical information requirements (CCIRs).
- Synchronizing the intelligence warfighting function.
- Participating in planning.
- Collaborating with the G-2/S-2 during the execution of operations.

9. Teamwork within and between staffs produces integration essential to effective mission command and synchronized operations. While all staff sections have clearly defined functional responsibilities, they cannot work efficiently without complete cooperation and coordination among all sections and cells. Key staff synchronization and integration occur during—

- **Intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).** The G-2/S-2 leads the IPB effort with the entire staff's participation during planning.
- **Army design methodology, the military decisionmaking process, and the rapid decisionmaking and synchronization process.** Intelligence provides important input that helps frame operational problems and drives decisionmaking processes.
- **Information collection.** The G-2/S-2 staff provides the analysis, supporting products, and draft plan necessary for the G-3/S-3 to task the information collection plan.

- **Targeting.** Intelligence is an inherent part of the targeting process and facilitates the execution of the decide, detect, deliver, and assess functions.
- **Assessments.** The G-2/S-2 staff collaborates closely with the rest of the staff to ensure timely and accurate assessments occur throughout operations.

10. The staff performs many different activities as a part of the intelligence warfighting function. This effort is extremely intensive during planning and execution. After the commander establishes CCIRs, the staff focuses the intelligence warfighting function on priority intelligence requirements and other requirements. The staff assesses the situation and refines or adds new requirements, as needed, and quickly retasks units and assets. It is critical for the staff to plan for and use well-developed procedures and flexible planning to track emerging targets, adapt to changing operational requirements, and meet the requirement for combat assessment.

THE INTELLIGENCE WARFIGHTING FUNCTION

11. The intelligence warfighting function is larger than military intelligence. The *intelligence warfighting function* is the related tasks and systems that facilitate understanding the enemy, terrain, and civil considerations (ADRP 3-0). For purposes of the definition, the term *enemy* includes the entire range of threats and the term *terrain* includes weather.

12. The commander and staff leverage the intelligence enterprise, coach and train the intelligence core competencies, implement the operations and intelligence processes, and direct the intelligence effort through the intelligence capabilities.

13. The intelligence warfighting function tasks facilitate the commander's visualization and understanding of the threat and other relevant aspects of the operational environment. These tasks are interactive and often occur simultaneously. The intelligence warfighting function tasks within the Army Universal Task List are—

- **Intelligence support to force generation**—the task of generating intelligence knowledge concerning an operational environment, facilitating future intelligence operations, and tailoring the force.
- **Intelligence support to situational understanding**—the task of providing information and intelligence to commanders to assist them in achieving a clear understanding of the force's current state with relation to the threat and other relevant aspects of the operational environment.
- **Conduct information collection**—the task that synchronizes and integrates the planning and employment of sensors and assets as well as the processing, exploitation, and dissemination of systems in direct support of current and future operations.
- **Intelligence support to targeting and information capabilities**—the task of providing the commander information and intelligence support for targeting to achieve lethal and nonlethal effects. (See FM 2-0 and FM 7-15 for more information on these tasks.)

14. The commander drives intelligence, intelligence facilitates operations, and operations are supportive of intelligence; this relationship is continuous. Commanders' considerations for the intelligence warfighting function include—

- Reducing operational uncertainty. Intelligence does not eliminate uncertainty entirely. Commanders determine prudent risks inherent in any operation.
- Determining the appropriate balance between the time allotted for collection and operational necessity. It takes time to collect information and then develop that information into detailed and precise intelligence products.
- Prioritizing finite resources and capabilities.
- Resourcing and prioritizing the intelligence warfighting function appropriately to have enough network capability and access to meet the commander's needs.
- Employing organic and supporting collection assets as well as planning, coordinating, and articulating requirements to leverage the entire intelligence enterprise.

INFORMATION COLLECTION

15. *Information collection* is an activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and employment of sensors and assets as well as the processing, exploitation, and dissemination of systems in direct support of current and future operations (FM 3-55). The G-2/S-2 and G-3/S-3 staffs collaborate to collect, process, and analyze information the commander requires concerning threats, terrain and weather, and civil considerations that affect operations. The information collection tasks are—

- Plan requirements and assess collection.
- Task and direct collection.
- Execute collection.

16. Reconnaissance, surveillance, security operations, and intelligence operations are shaping operations. These operations are the primary means by which a commander plans, organizes, and executes information collection and supports decisive operations.

17. As part of information collection, the G-2/S-2 staff (in collaboration with the commander and staff) receives and validates requirements. In order to synchronize information collection, the G-2/S-2 staff recommends tasking of information collection assets and capabilities to the G-3/S-3 staff, tracks the information collection effort, and recommends dynamic retasking to collection as the situation changes.

18. Collection consists of collecting, processing, and reporting information in response to information collection tasks for a particular area of interest. A successful information collection effort results in the timely collection and reporting of relevant and accurate information, which either supports the production of intelligence or is disseminated as combat information. The information collection effort includes organic units and capabilities and support from the entire intelligence enterprise, as well as nonintelligence sources (that provide civil considerations and sociocultural information). (See FM 3-55 and ATTP 2-01 for more information on information collection and planning requirements and assessing collection.)

THE INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

19. The intelligence enterprise is the sum total of the intelligence efforts of the entire U.S. intelligence community. The intelligence warfighting function is the Army's contribution to the intelligence enterprise. The intelligence enterprise comprises all U.S. intelligence professionals, sensors, systems, federated organizations, information, and processes supported by a network-enabled architecture. The most important element of the intelligence enterprise is the people that make it work.

20. The value of the intelligence enterprise is the ability it provides to leverage information from all unified action partners, including access to national capabilities, as well as nonintelligence information, larger volumes of information and intelligence, and specialized analysis by unified action partners. Collaboration is the central principle of conducting analysis within the intelligence enterprise. Army units provide accurate and detailed intelligence on the threats and relevant aspects of the operational environment (especially those related to Army activities), while other portions of the intelligence enterprise provide expertise and access not readily available to the Army. Additionally, the enterprise provides governance over certain intelligence methods and activities. Cooperation benefits everyone within the intelligence enterprise.

21. Analysts leverage the intelligence enterprise to create a more comprehensive and detailed assessment of threats and relevant aspects of the operational environment (such as civil and cultural considerations) to facilitate mission command. An example of achieving greater efficiency between the intelligence enterprise and mission command is the creation of fusion centers. Fusion centers are ad hoc cells designed to enable lethal and nonlethal targeting, facilitate current or future operations, and inform decisionmaking. (See ADRP 2-0 for more information.)

22. The effectiveness of the intelligence warfighting function hinges directly on access to the intelligence community through the intelligence enterprise. The intelligence community consists of national-level organizations that provide intelligence support to the U.S. Government (including the Department of Defense). Maintaining cooperative relationships with the members of the intelligence community facilitates requirements management, complements Army intelligence capabilities, and promotes the timely flow of critical intelligence.

23. The intelligence community has become increasingly important as new technologies facilitate collaborative analysis and production. Additionally, intelligence community members establish standards in their respective specialties. The Director of National Intelligence (DNI) has overall responsibility for and management of the intelligence community. The intelligence community includes the Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Energy, Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, Department of the Treasury, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, National Reconnaissance Office, National Security Agency, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Navy.

24. See JP 2-01 for a description of the support these agencies and organizations provide to joint operations and intelligence.

INTELLIGENCE CORE COMPETENCIES

25. The intelligence core competencies are the most basic activities and tasks the Army uses to describe and drive the intelligence warfighting function and leverage the intelligence enterprise. The core competencies are intelligence synchronization, intelligence operations, and intelligence analysis. The commander and staff must thoroughly understand the core competencies to apply the intelligence process and leverage the intelligence enterprise.

26. The intelligence core competencies also serve as those areas that all military intelligence units and Soldiers must continuously train on in order to maintain a high degree of proficiency. Intelligence professionals have unique technical training and oversight requirements in order to operate as part of the intelligence enterprise. Military intelligence Soldiers must train in order to thoroughly understand unique authorities and guidelines, terms, and technical channel procedures.

Intelligence Synchronization

27. *Intelligence synchronization* is the “art” of integrating information collection and intelligence analysis with operations to effectively and efficiently support decisionmaking (ADRP 2-0). This core competency ensures the intelligence warfighting function supports mission command. Intelligence synchronization balances time with collection, production, required accuracy, and specificity to meet the commander’s and other requirements.

28. Intelligence synchronization requires an effective relationship with the commander, focused information collection, effective dissemination of predictive assessments, and adaptability to changing situations. Some critical aspects of effective intelligence synchronization include—

- Early and continuous teamwork with the commander and across the staff.
- Expertise and proficiency in information collection and leveraging the intelligence enterprise.
- Mastery of the intelligence process (see paragraphs 36 through 47).
- A collaborative environment for flexible, creative analysts to solve complex problems.

Intelligence Operations

29. Intelligence operations is one of the four primary means for information collection. The other three are reconnaissance, surveillance, and security operations. *Intelligence operations* are the tasks undertaken by military intelligence units and Soldiers to obtain information to satisfy validated requirements (ADRP 2-0). These requirements are normally specified in the information collection plan. Intelligence operations collect information about the intent, activities, and capabilities of threats and relevant aspects of the operational environment to support commanders’ decisionmaking.

30. Military intelligence units and Soldiers use the operations process to conduct intelligence operations. Intelligence operations are conducted using mission orders and

standard command and support relationships. Flexibility and adaptability to changing situations are critical for conducting effective intelligence operations. Successful intelligence synchronization and intelligence operations support the unit's ability to conduct focused intelligence analysis.

Intelligence Analysis

31. Analysis is the basis for planning and staff activities. Analysis facilitates commanders' and other decisionmakers' ability to visualize the operational environment, organize their forces, and control operations in order to achieve their objectives.

32. Intelligence analysis is specific to the intelligence warfighting function. *Intelligence analysis* is the process by which collected information is evaluated and integrated with existing information to facilitate intelligence production (ADRP 2-0). The purpose of intelligence analysis is to describe the current—and attempt to proactively assess—threats, terrain and weather, and civil considerations. Intelligence analysis is continuous, complements intelligence synchronization, and enables operations. Intelligence analysts use critical and creative thinking to conduct intelligence analysis and produce timely, predictive intelligence.

33. Some aspects that enable effective staff support and intelligence analysis include—

- **Critical thinking.** Critical thinking is essential to analysis. Using critical thinking, which is disciplined and self-reflective, provides more holistic, logical, and unbiased analysis and conclusions. Applying critical thinking ensures analysts fully account for the elements of thought, the standards of thought, and the traits of a critical thinker.
- **Embracing ambiguity.** Well-trained analysts are critical due to the nature of changing threats and operational environments. They must embrace ambiguity and recognize and mitigate their own or others' biases, challenge their assumptions, and continually learn during analysis.
- **Collaboration.** Commanders, intelligence and other staffs, and intelligence analysts collaborate. They actively share and question information, perceptions, and ideas to better understand situations and produce intelligence. Collaboration is essential to analysis; it ensures analysts work together to effectively and efficiently achieve a common goal. Often analytical collaboration is enabled by the intelligence enterprise.

34. See TC 2-33.4 for more information about intelligence analysis.

THE INTELLIGENCE PROCESS

35. The joint intelligence process provides the basis for common intelligence terminology and procedures. (See JP 2-0.) It consists of six interrelated categories of intelligence operations:

- Planning and direction.
- Collection.
- Processing and exploitation.

- Analysis and production.
- Dissemination and integration.
- Evaluation and feedback.

36. Due to the unique characteristics of Army operations, the Army intelligence process differs from the joint process in a few subtle ways while accounting for each category of the joint intelligence process. The Army intelligence process consists of four steps (plan and direct, collect, produce, and disseminate) and two continuing activities (analyze and assess).

37. The Army views the intelligence process as a model that describes how the intelligence warfighting function facilitates situational understanding and supports decisionmaking. This process provides a common framework for Army professionals to guide their thoughts, discussions, plans, and assessments. The intelligence process generates information, products, and knowledge about threats, terrain and weather, and civil considerations for the commander and staff.

38. Commander's guidance drives the intelligence process. The intelligence process supports all of the activities of the operations process (plan, prepare, execute, and assess). The intelligence process can be conducted multiple times to support each activity of the operations process. The intelligence process, although designed similarly to the operations process, includes unique aspects and activities:

- The *plan* and *direct* step of the intelligence process closely corresponds with the *plan* activity of the operations process.
- The *collect*, *produce*, and *disseminate* steps of the intelligence process together correspond to the *execute* activity of the operations process.
- *Assess*, which is continuous, is part of the overall *assessment* activity of the operations process.

Plan and Direct

39. Planning consists of two separate, but closely related, components—conceptual and detailed planning. Conceptual planning involves understanding the operational environment and the problem, determining the operation's end state, and visualizing an operational approach. Detailed planning translates the broad operational approach into a complete and practical plan. (For more information on conceptual and detailed planning, see ADRP 5-0.)

40. The plan and direct step starts well in advance of detailed planning and orders production. It includes activities, such as research, intelligence reach, and analysis. These activities produce the initial intelligence knowledge about the operational environment. After receipt of the mission, intelligence analysts must prepare detailed planning products for the commander and staff for orders production and the conduct of operations. The plan and direct step includes activities that identify key information requirements for the commander, develop the means for satisfying those requirements, and posture the unit for transition to the next operation. The G-2/S-2 collaborates with the G-3/S-3 to produce a synchronized and integrated information collection plan focused on answering CCIRs and other requirements.

Collect

41. Collection is synchronized to provide critical information at key times throughout the phases of an operation and during the transition from one operation to another operation. A successful information collection effort results in the timely collection and reporting of relevant and accurate information, which supports the production of intelligence. Collection is supported by processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED) activities. (See paragraphs 55 through 58 for more information on PED activities.) Different units and systems collect information and data about threats, terrain and weather, and civil considerations. Information collection activities do not cease at the conclusion of the operation but continue as required to prepare for future operations.

Produce

42. Production is the development of intelligence through the analysis of collected information and existing intelligence. Analysts create intelligence products, conclusions, or projections regarding threats and relevant aspects of the operational environment to answer known or anticipated requirements in an effective format.

Disseminate

43. Commanders must receive combat information and intelligence products in time and in an appropriate format to facilitate situational understanding and support decisionmaking. Timely dissemination of intelligence is critical to the success of operations. Dissemination is deliberate and ensures consumers receive intelligence to support operations.

Analyze and Assess

44. Analyze and assess are two activities that occur continually throughout the intelligence process.

Analyze

45. Analysis assists commanders, staffs, and intelligence leaders in framing the problem, stating the problem, and solving it. Collectors perform initial analysis before reporting. Analysis determines where and when to best position and use resources. Analysis is inherent throughout intelligence support to situational understanding and decisionmaking.

Assess

46. Assess is part of the overall assessment activity of the operations process. This assessment allows commanders, staffs, and intelligence leaders to ensure intelligence synchronization. Friendly actions, threat actions, civil considerations, and events in the area of interest interact to form a dynamic operational environment. Continuous assessment of the effects of each element on the others, especially the overall effect of threat actions on friendly operations, is essential to situational understanding.

INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES

47. The intelligence warfighting function executes the intelligence process by employing intelligence capabilities. All-source intelligence and single-source intelligence are the building blocks by which the intelligence warfighting function facilitates situational understanding and supports decisionmaking.

48. See ADRP 2-0 for more information on the intelligence capabilities.

All-Source Intelligence

49. *All-source intelligence* is the integration of intelligence and information from all relevant sources in order to analyze situations or conditions that impact operations (ADRP 2-0). All-source intelligence is used to develop the intelligence products necessary to aid situational understanding, support the development of plans and orders, and answer information requirements. Although all-source intelligence normally takes longer to produce, it is more reliable and less susceptible to deception than single-source intelligence.

Single-Source Intelligence

50. The intelligence warfighting function receives information from a broad variety of sources. Some of these sources are commonly referred to as single-source. Single-source capabilities are employed through intelligence operations with the other means of information collection (reconnaissance, surveillance, and security operations). One important aspect within single-source intelligence is PED activities.

Intelligence Disciplines

51. In joint operations, the intelligence enterprise is commonly organized around the intelligence disciplines. The intelligence disciplines are—

- Counterintelligence (CI).
- Geospatial intelligence (GEOINT).
- Human intelligence (HUMINT).
- Measurement and signature intelligence (MASINT).
- Open-source intelligence (OSINT).
- Signals intelligence (SIGINT).
- Technical intelligence (TECHINT).

52. The intelligence disciplines are integrated to ensure a multidiscipline approach to intelligence analysis, and ultimately all-source intelligence facilitates situational understanding and supports decisionmaking. Each discipline applies unique aspects of support and guidance through technical channels. The Army implements the joint intelligence disciplines along with complementary intelligence capabilities.

Complementary Intelligence Capabilities

53. Complementary intelligence capabilities contribute valuable information for all-source intelligence to facilitate the conduct of operations. These capabilities include but are not limited to—

- Biometrics-enabled intelligence (BEI).
- Cyber-enabled intelligence.
- Document and media exploitation (DOMEX).
- Forensic-enabled intelligence (FEI).

Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination

54. *Processing and exploitation*, in intelligence usage, is the conversion of collected information into forms suitable to the production of intelligence (JP 2-01). *Dissemination and integration*, in intelligence usage, is the delivery of intelligence to users in a suitable form and the application of the intelligence to appropriate missions, tasks, and functions (JP 2-01). These two definitions are routinely combined into the acronym PED. PED is exclusive to single-source intelligence and fits within the larger intelligence process. There are many enablers that support PED activities.

55. PED enablers are specialized intelligence and communications systems, advanced technologies, and the associated personnel that conduct intelligence processing as well as single-source analysis within intelligence units. These enablers are distinct from intelligence collection systems and all-source analysis capabilities. PED activities are prioritized and focused on intelligence processing, analysis, and assessment to quickly support specific intelligence collection requirements and facilitate improved intelligence operations. PED began as a processing and analytical support structure for unique systems and capabilities like full motion video from unmanned aircraft systems. Unlike previous GEOINT collection capabilities, full motion video did not have supporting personnel and automated capability to process raw data into a useable format and conduct initial exploitation.

56. Every intelligence discipline and complementary intelligence capability is different, but each conducts PED activities to support timely and effective intelligence operations. Effective intelligence operations allow flexibility and responsiveness to changing situations and adaptive threats. In general, PED activities are part of the single-source information flow into all-source intelligence, allow for single-source intelligence to answer intelligence requirements, and are inextricably linked to the intelligence architecture.

57. Some PED enablers are organic to the intelligence unit while other enablers are task-organized or distributed through the network. PED activities are key components of intelligence communications networks, data/information repositories, and the organizational backbone (sometimes referred to as the foundation layer of the intelligence enterprise). Commanders prioritize and resource PED enablers to intelligence units within the intelligence architecture based on thorough planning.

CONCLUSION

58. Intelligence enables the Army to conduct unified land operations. Intelligence provides awareness of the operational environment in order for the commander to make sound decisions. Intelligence reduces operational uncertainty by providing information and predictive assessments on those elements of the military problem that the commander can least control. Those elements are threats and relevant aspects of the operational environment. Intelligence answers critical information requirements and provides the context that conveys meaning to those answers. Army intelligence is executed through the intelligence warfighting function, which synchronizes information collection and intelligence analysis to facilitate understanding of threats, terrain and weather, and civil considerations.

59. The commander drives intelligence. The commander and staff leverage the intelligence enterprise, coach and train the intelligence core competencies, implement the operations and intelligence processes, and direct the intelligence effort through the intelligence capabilities. Army intelligence depends on a communications-enabled intelligence network. If properly resourced, network-enabled, and fully integrated with the enterprise, the resulting intelligence allows commanders to mitigate operational risk through their improved understanding of the operational environment. Intelligence supports the Army as the dominant land force in the world and complements the Nation's ability to prevent, shape, and win.

60. Army intelligence operates within the greater intelligence enterprise, which leverages the entire U.S. intelligence community, as well as other unified action partners. Additionally, the intelligence enterprise provides governance over certain intelligence methods and activities. This complementary relationship promotes readiness in peacetime and enhances effectiveness in conflict. The enterprise amplifies the contribution of the intelligence professional at every level, allowing focus on the unique problem sets associated with specific missions.

Glossary

The glossary lists acronyms and terms with Army or joint definitions. Where Army and joint definitions differ, (Army) precedes the definition. The proponent manual for terms is listed in parentheses after the definition.

SECTION I – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Army doctrine publication
ADRP	Army doctrine reference publication
ATTP	Army tactics, techniques, and procedures
CCIR	commander's critical information requirement
CI	counterintelligence
FM	field manual
G-2	assistant chief of staff, intelligence
G-3	assistant chief of staff, operations
GEOINT	geospatial intelligence
HUMINT	human intelligence
IPB	intelligence preparation of the battlefield
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
JP	joint publication
MASINT	measurement and signature intelligence
OSINT	open-source intelligence
PED	processing, exploitation, and dissemination
S-2	intelligence staff officer
S-3	operations staff officer
SIGINT	signals intelligence
TC	training circular
TECHINT	technical intelligence
U.S.	United States

SECTION II – TERMS

all-source intelligence

(Army) The integration of intelligence and information from all relevant sources in order to analyze situations or conditions that impact operations. (ADRP 2-0)

commander's critical information requirement

An information requirement identified by the commander as being critical to facilitating timely decisionmaking. (JP 3-0)

information collection

An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and employment of sensors and assets as well as the processing, exploitation, and dissemination of systems in direct support of current and future operations. (FM 3-55)

intelligence

The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations. The term is also applied to the activity that results in the product and to the organizations engaged in such activity. (JP 2-0)

intelligence analysis

The process by which collected information is evaluated and integrated with existing information to facilitate intelligence production. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence community

All departments or agencies of a government that are concerned with intelligence activity, either in an oversight, managerial, support, or participatory role. (JP 1-02)

intelligence operations

(Army) The tasks undertaken by military intelligence units and Soldiers to obtain information to satisfy validated requirements. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance

(Joint) An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. (JP 2-01)

intelligence synchronization

The "art" of integrating information collection and intelligence analysis with operations to effectively and efficiently support decisionmaking. (ADRP 2-0)

intelligence warfighting function

The related tasks and systems that facilitate understanding the enemy, terrain, and civil considerations. (ADRP 3-0)

References

Selected field manuals and joint publications are listed by new number followed by old number.

REQUIRED PUBLICATIONS

These documents must be available to intended users of this publication.

JOINT AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PUBLICATIONS

JP 1-02. *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. 8 November 2010.

JP 2-0. *Joint Intelligence*. 22 June 2007.

ARMY PUBLICATIONS

ADP 3-0. *Unified Land Operations*. 10 October 2011.

ADP 5-0. *The Operations Process*. 17 May 2012.

ADRP 2-0. *Intelligence*. 31 August 2012.

ADRP 3-0. *Unified Land Operations*. 16 May 2012.

ADRP 5-0. *The Operations Process*. 17 May 2012.

FM 2-0. *Intelligence*. 23 March 2010.

FM 27-10. *The Law of Land Warfare*. 18 July 1956.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

These documents contain relevant supplemental information.

JOINT AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PUBLICATIONS

JP 2-01. *Joint and National Intelligence Support to Military Operations*. 5 January 2012.

JP 2-03. *Geospatial Intelligence Support to Joint Operations*. 22 March 2007.

JP 3-0. *Joint Operations*. 11 August 2011.

ARMY PUBLICATIONS

ADP 6-0. *Mission Command*. 17 May 2012.

ADRP 6-0. *Mission Command*. 17 May 2012.

ATTP 2-01. *Planning Requirements and Assessing Collection*. 23 April 2012.

ATTP 5-0.1. *Commander and Staff Officer Guide*. 14 September 2011.

FM 3-55. *Information Collection*. 23 April 2012.

FM 7-15. *The Army Universal Task List*. 27 February 2009.

References

TC 2-33.4. *Intelligence Analysis*. 1 July 2009.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Elder, Linda and Richard Paul. *The Miniature Guide to Critical Thinking: Concepts and Tools*. 2008.

WEB SITES

The Foundation for Critical Thinking. "The Thinker's Guide to Analytic Thinking." www.criticalthinking.org, accessed May 2012.

REFERENCED FORMS

DA Form 2028. *Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms*.

ADP 2-0
31 August 2012

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

RAYMOND T. ODIERNO
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:



JOYCE E. MORROW

Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

1220802

DISTRIBUTION:

Active Army, Army National Guard, and United States Army Reserve: To be distributed in accordance with the initial distribution number (IDN) 111117, requirements for ADP 2-0.

PIN: 103029-000