

FM 34-3
INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS

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HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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PREFACE

This publication describes the processes, procedures, and techniques used to produce all-source intelligence. It focuses on intelligence production at echelons at corps and below and amplifies the doctrine contained in FM 34-1. It provides guidance for intelligence staff officers, warrant officers, NCOs, and intelligence analysts at all skill levels. It is designed for use by the active Army and reserve components (RC).

This publication implements international standardization agreement (STANAG) 2077 and quadripartite agreement 511. It is in compliance with STANAGS 1059, 2033, 2044, 2149, 6004, and 6010; quadripartite agreements 170, 295, 354, 492, 523, 528, and 593; and air agreement 101/3D. The proponent of this publication is Headquarters, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (HQ TRADOC). Submit changes for improving this publication on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) and forward it to the Commander, US Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS), ATTN: ATSI-TD-PAL, Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613-7000.

CHAPTER 1

THE INTELLIGENCE MISSION

Intelligence is a key element of combined arms operations. It enables commanders to use their combat power effectively to win the decisive battles and it helps them identify and attack high payoff targets (HPTs). Intelligence is an important part of every combat decision.

The dramatic improvements in intelligence collection systems have greatly enhanced the availability of battlefield information from many different sources. Battlefield information, however, is of limited value until it has been analyzed. Through analysis, this information becomes intelligence. The intelligence analyst integrates the seemingly insignificant bits of information from multiple sources to produce an overall picture of the battlefield. This picture reduces the uncertainties about the battlefield and the situation. Analysis generates the intelligence the commander needs to successfully fight on the modern battlefield.

This chapter describes the commander's intelligence requirements. It describes how these requirements are generated and the factors that affect them. It addresses those elements within the intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) system that plan, coordinate, and execute intelligence analysis operations.

THE AIRLAND BATTLE

Intelligence is a vital part of the AirLand Battle. AirLand Battle is the current US Army doctrine for fighting in a mid- to high-intensity conflict. It is an extended, integrated battle involving the use of all available air and land forces. It is extended because the battle is fought from the forward edge of the area of operation (AO) to the rear boundary as a single, continuous battle (deep, close, and rear operations). It is integrated in that nuclear and chemical weapons, when released by the national command authority, are merged with electronic and conventional weapons in all operations.

AirLand Battle Doctrine is offensively oriented. Its success depends on the ability of friendly forces to take the initiative from the enemy and to carry the fight into the enemy's rear. The simultaneous attack of forward enemy forces and the deep attack of follow-on echelons is inherent in the battle. Its objectives include the diversion, delay, destruction, or attrition of enemy follow-on echelon forces before they can take part in the close operation. Figure 1-1 shows a sample deep attack.

The commander orchestrates a combination of offensive and defensive operations to defeat the enemy and gain the initiative. The commander uses defensive and offensive operations to destroy enemy first-echelon forces and deep-attack to simultaneously delay, disrupt, and manipulate enemy follow-on forces. The commander anticipates, creates, and exploits windows of opportunity, using flexible battle planning, to gain the initiative through offensive operations. By effectively employing maneuver and fire support assets, manipulating the enemy, and expertly