SUMMARY of CHANGE

DA PAM 600–3–35
Military Intelligence

Not applicable.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

RELATED SKILLS

35 - MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

*35A - General Intelligence
35B - Strategic Intelligence
35C - Imagery Intelligence
35D - Tactical Intelligence
35E - Counterintelligence
35F - Human Intelligence
35G - Signals Intelligence

*35A is used to designate branch immaterial positions to which any MI officer may be assigned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SKILLS

3E - Intelligence/Electronic Warfare Space Operations/Activities
3Q - Strategic Debriefee and Interrogator
3W - NSA Junior Officer Cryptologic Career Program
5F - Technical Intelligence
5M - Electronic Warfare
6A - Defense Sensor Interpretation and Application Training Program
**Branch Code 35**

**Military Intelligence**

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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**Contents** (Listed by paragraph and page number)

- What is It? • 1, page 1
- Why Military Intelligence? • 2, page 3
- Where Might You Serve As a Military Intelligence Officer? • 3, page 3
- What About Opportunities For Formal Military or Civilian Education? • 5, page 6
- How Might You Join the Military Intelligence Corps? • 6, page 7

**Figure List**

- Figure 2: Strategic Intelligence, page 1
- Figure 3: Imagery Intelligence, page 1
- Figure 4: Intelligence is For the Commander, page 2
- Figure 5: The Human Intelligence, page 3
- Figure 6: Where Might You Serve As a Military Intelligence Officer?, page 4
- Figure 7: MI position requirements by AOC at major activities, page 4
- Figure 8: Jobs listing, page 6
- Figure 9: Opportunities For Formal Military or Civilian Education, page 7

*This pamphlet supersedes DA Pam 600–3–35, April 1982, DA Pam 600–3–36, April 1982 and DA Pam 600–3–37, April 1987*
1. What is It?

   a. Military Intelligence (MI), Branch Code 35 includes six areas of concentration (AOC) in which officers may be trained, and several specific skills. Each AOC involves intelligence discipline training (imagery, human, or signals intelligence) or approaches the entire intelligence process from a tactical or strategic vantage point. Approximately 60 percent of MI positions are found within CONUS; the remaining 40 percent are located overseas.

   b. Strategic Intelligence (35B) officers are trained in the operations and structure of the national intelligence system and will use their knowledge of all source intelligence collection and analysis to support strategic planning and policy making.

   c. Imagery Intelligence (IMINT) officers receive AOC 35C training to plan airborne reconnaissance and surveillance operations and to exploit the resultant photo, radar, infrared, or electro–optical product. IMINT platforms are found at tactical and strategic levels and belong to several services, so IMINT officers may be assigned to joint or single–service jobs at all levels.
d. Of all MI AOCs, 35D, Tactical Intelligence, represents the baseline training all newly branched officers receive. The MI Corps expects all its officers to possess a solid understanding of the maneuver commander’s intelligence requirements and how to task collection resources and to analyze their products in support of those requirements. Although 35D positions are concentrated at Echelons Corps and Below (ECB), tactical intelligence knowledge and expertise are essential on some non-tactical staffs as well.

Figure 4. Intelligence is For the Commander

e. The Human Intelligence (HUMINT) AOC are 35E and 35F, Counterintelligence (CI) and sensitive Human Source Intelligence Collection. CI officers are trained to serve at tactical, non-tactical, and strategic levels, neutralizing hostile foreign intelligence efforts to conduct espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities against the U. S. Army.

f. HUMINT collection or Area Intelligence officers receive intensive training to prepare them for non-tactical and strategic duties involving the development, conduct, and supervision of sensitive collection operations to satisfy national and theater-level intelligence requirements.
g. Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) officers are awarded AOC 35G upon completion of technical training in the acquisition and analysis of enemy radio/radar transmissions and emissions and in the tactics of Electronic Warfare (EW). SIGINT skills are highly technical in nature, with assignment opportunities from the lowest tactical echelon to the highest strategic decision making level.

2. Why Military Intelligence?
   a. The ultimate goal of MI is the acquisition and analysis of information on the enemy’s plans and intentions, his combat capabilities and limitations, and his own intelligence collection apparatus.
   b. The MI needs of today’s defense establishment are enormously complex and require the skills of all intelligence disciplines. In tactical units, combat intelligence permits the commander to “see the battlefield” — to grasp the significance of terrain, weather, and the enemy situation. At the national level, strategic intelligence provides a basis for plans and strategy and is a critical component of foreign policy. All disciplines provide indications and warning intelligence and serve as effective deterrents to actual hostilities. Whether they collect and analyze images of enemy formations, listen to command communications channels, or investigate potential espionage attempts, intelligence officers use their training in daily defense of national security.

3. Where Might You Serve As a Military Intelligence Officer?
   a. There are approximately 4,900 MI Branch duty position requirements worldwide, to which trained intelligence officers may be assigned. The Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) structure provides MI officers tactical troop time, while national level agencies offer strategic staff experience.
The following chart depicts the current MI position requirements by AOC at major activities:

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<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>35B</th>
<th>35C</th>
<th>35D</th>
<th>35E</th>
<th>35F</th>
<th>35G</th>
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<tr>
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<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>11%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7. MI position requirements by AOC at major activities
4. What Kinds of Jobs (assignments) Can You Expect?

   a. To better understand the answer to this question, you should first know something about the professional development goals which apply to all officers managed within the Officer Professional Management System (OPMS). Your assignment manager and professional development advisor at the U. S. Army Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) will help you develop your career within the following professional development goals:

   • From the beginning of year 1 through the end of year 8: full qualification in tactical intelligence (AOC 35D) and training and assignment in another MI AOC, at tactical and/or non-tactical levels. Primacy designation between your AOCs will play a major role in your serving repetitive tours of increasing responsibility.
   • By the end of year 8: May be designated a functional area (depending on the needs of the Army and the MI Corps, your qualifications, preferences, etc.).
   • From the beginning of year 9 through year 20 and beyond: full qualification in your MI AOCs and, as required, your functional area, through a series of assignments in each.

   b. As you progress through your career “phases” (lieutenant to colonel), you may qualify for and be selected to serve in the following jobs (the listing is not all-inclusive):
5. What About Opportunities For Formal Military or Civilian Education?

a. Selection for military or civilian schooling for the qualified MI officer is a function of the officer’s career phase, his/her performance and demonstrated potential for advancement, the professional development path set by the branch proponent and managed by the officer with assistance from branch assignment officers, and the needs of the Army.

b. Not all MI officers follow the same post-commissioning educational pattern (based upon AOC selection), and Army education requirements are exceedingly diverse. Since space limitations in this pamphlet preclude description of the many educational programs for which you may qualify during your career, it is essential that you review DA Pam 600–3 and that you maintain close coordination with your MILPERCEN advisors. Career development news is also highlighted in the proponency newsletters and articles in the MI Magazine. Generally, think of the educational opportunities for which you may qualify in the following three categories:

- Those for which you need not (and in some instances cannot) apply. You will be considered for selection as a result of normal career development, e.g., MIOBC, MIOAC, CAS3, et al.
- Those for which you may be selected, whether or not you formally apply, e.g., Defense Language Institute, certain NSA courses, advanced imagery training, et al.
• Those for which consideration for selection is fully contingent upon receipt of your formal application, e. g., advanced degree programs, the Defense Intelligence College’s Post-graduate Intelligence Program, the Army Great Skills Program, et al.

Figure 9. Opportunities For Formal Military or Civilian Education

c. A new education initiative is the Technological Enrichment Program (TEP). Cadets in the senior ROTC program or in OCS may apply for fully funded masters-level degrees in emerging technologies required by the Army (e. g., electronic engineering, artificial intelligence, robotics, et al.). MI Corps requirements for TEP-trained officers are growing. For more detailed information, consult AR 621–1, Training of Military Personnel at Civilian Institutions.

6. How Might You Join the Military Intelligence Corps?
   a. All USMA, ROTC, and OCS cadets who are approaching their commissioning date into the Army are given an opportunity to formally state their preferences for an Army branch. Depending on the needs of the Army (the current annual accession ceiling for newly commissioned officers into MI is approximately 215), the cadet’s academic discipline, and his/her preference, the cadet may be accepted into the MI Corps. Although there are currently no restrictions on types of academic degrees considered applicable for MI officers, a language, area studies, computer science, and/or electrical engineering background is highly valuable.

   b. Officers commissioned into combat arms branches who compete for indefinite status at the 3.5 year point in their career, may be rebranched into the MI Corps based on the needs of the Army. These officers will be trained in both tactical intelligence (AOC 35D) and in another AOC and will be assigned according to the career development principles described.