1. Introduction

- a. Description. Intelligence is a product, a process, and a function that enables the Army to conduct operations by supporting the commander and command and control (which is accomplished by supporting the rest of the staff). Intelligence is (1) 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, (2) the activities that result in the product and (3) the organizations conducting such activities.
- b. Purpose. Military intelligence (the function) exists to provide commanders and staffs with timely, accurate, relevant, predictive, and tailored intelligence (the product) about the threat and other aspects of the operational environment. Intelligence (the process) supports the conduct of operations as well as facilitates planning, decision making, and targeting.
- c. Proponent information. The Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence, the Chief of the Military Intelligence Corps, is the proponent for Branch 35 including all Intelligence Areas of Concentration (AOC). The Office of the Chief, Military Intelligence is the personnel proponent for Branch 35.
- d. Functions. Military Intelligence officers ensure the Intelligence Warfighting Function can effectively drive multidomain operations. As such, Intelligence officers must understand the land, maritime, air, space, and cyberspace domains as well as considerations from the human, information, and physical dimensions. Intelligence analysis is the process by which collected information is evaluated and integrated with existing information to facilitate intelligence production. The purpose of intelligence analysis is to describe current and predict future threats. Effective intelligence is also characterized by collaboration with other warfighting functions to complement and reinforce effects against threat formations. Intelligence officers must understand how the operational variables of politics, military, economic, social, information, infrastructure, physical environment and time, impact an operational environment that is dynamic and complex. Intelligence officers must clearly articulate findings in both written and oral form and disseminate intelligence products, either analog (face-to-face, radio, hardcopy) or digital. Military Intelligence officers must know and understand the following intelligence capabilities and tasks.
 - (1) All-source intelligence capabilities
 - (2) Single-source Intelligence capabilities and disciplines
 - (a) Counterintelligence (CI)
 - (b) Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT)
 - (c) Human Intelligence (HUMINT)
 - (d) Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT)
 - (e) Open-source Intelligence (OSINT)
 - (f) Signals Intelligence (SIGINT)
 - (g) Technical Intelligence (TECHINT)
 - (3) Complementary intelligence capabilities are specific to the unit and circumstances:
 - (a) Biometrics
 - (b) Cyberspace
 - (c) Document and media exploitation

- (d) Electromagnetic warfare
- (e) Forensics
- (f) Identity activities
- (g) Space
- (4) Intelligence Processing, Exploitation and Dissemination (PED) capabilities
- (5) Intelligence Warfighting Function tasks are:
 - (a) Provide intelligence support to force generation
 - (b) Provide support to situational understanding
 - (c) Conduct information collection
 - (d) Provide intelligence support for targeting

2. Unique knowledge and skills of a Military Intelligence officer

- a. The intelligence core competencies are the basic activities and tasks the Army uses to describe and drive the Intelligence Warfighting Function and leverage national to tactical intelligence. The intelligence core competencies are intelligence synchronization (synchronized), intelligence operations (collection), intelligence PED (processes and exploits) and intelligence analysis (analysis and production). These competencies are taught at varying levels throughout the Professional Military Education system.
- (1) Intelligence synchronization is the art of integrating information collection; intelligence processing, exploitation, and dissemination; and intelligence analysis with operations to effectively and efficiently fight for intelligence in support of decision making (ADP 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 intent and other requirements.
- (2) Intelligence operations are the tasks undertaken by military intelligence units and Soldiers through the intelligence disciplines to obtain information to satisfy validated requirements (ADP 2–0). Intelligence operations are one of the four primary means of information collection. The other three are reconnaissance, surveillance, and security operations.
- (3) PED conducted by intelligence personnel or units is called intelligence PED. Intelligence PED is the way the intelligence warfighting function processes collected data and information, performs an initial analysis (exploitation), and provides information in a usable form for further analysis (ADP 2-0). An important part of intelligence PED is ensuring information is distributed with adequate context and formatted to facilitate understanding or make subsequent analysis easier.
- (4) Intelligence analysis is the process by which collected information is evaluated and integrated with existing information to facilitate intelligence production (ADP 2–0). The purpose of intelligence analysis is to describe the current—and attempt to proactively assess—threats, terrain, weather, and civil considerations. Intelligence analysis is continuous, complements intelligence synchronization, and enables operations. Military Intelligence officers use critical and creative thinking to conduct intelligence analysis and produce timely, accurate, relevant, predictive, and tailored intelligence. Examples of characteristics that Military Intelligence officers require to enable effective staff support and intelligence analysis include:
- (a) Critical thinking. Critical thinking is essential to analysis. Using critical thinking, which is disciplined and self-reflective, provides more holistic, logical, ethical 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.

- (b) 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.
- (c) Collaboration. Commanders, intelligence and other staff officers, and intelligence analysts must collaborate. They actively share and question information, perceptions, and ideas to better understand situations and produce intelligence. Collaboration is essential to analysis because it ensures analysts work together to effectively and efficiently achieve a common goal.

3. Military Intelligence officer development

- a. Area of concentration. All Military Intelligence officers begin their career as 35A, Intelligence Officers, and may acquire skill identifier training. Military Intelligence officers that acquire skill identifier training may have the opportunity to leverage these skills in future assignments; however, Military Intelligence officers must continue to successfully serve in Key Developmental (KD) assignments for each grade.
- (1) Intelligence Officer (AOC 35A). All Military Intelligence officers receive initial and advanced training as 35A. Duties include directing, supervising, and coordinating the planning, collection, processing, production, and dissemination of all-source intelligence at all echelons. They are well versed in the Army intelligence process that consists of four steps (plan and direct, collect and process, produce, and disseminate and integrate) and five continuing activities (synchronize, conduct intelligence operations, perform PED, as well as analyze and assess). 35A officers provide intelligence support to commanders and staff to facilitate situational understanding.
- (2) Strategic Intelligence Officers (AOC 35B) serve at echelons above corps worldwide. They develop collection and production requirements, manage the acquisition of information and intelligence including synchronizing strategic and theater-level collection resources and represent Army intelligence equities on joint staffs. They evaluate, interpret, and analyze information and produce general intelligence products in support of DOD and interagency requirements.
- (3) All-Source Intelligence Aviator (15C). Officers selected for AOC 15C (All-Source Intelligence Officer) attend the Military Intelligence Officer Transition Course if they did not attend Military Intelligence BOLC. AOC 15C officers attend the Military Intelligence CCC and receive training as a branch 35 (All-Source Intelligence Officer). They attend the Fixed Wing Multi-Engine Qualification Course before or after the Military Intelligence CCC with appropriate follow-on Aircraft specific training. See the Aviation Chapter in this publication for more information.

b. Lieutenant development.

- (1) Education. Successful completion of the Military Intelligence Basic Officer Leader Course (BOLC) at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence at Fort Huachuca, AZ.
- (2) Assignment. After completing Military Intelligence BOLC, Human Resources Command will likely assign Military Intelligence lieutenants to serve in leadership developmental positions such as platoon leader, company executive officer (XO), assistant battalion S2, combat support battalion S2, assistant brigade S2, or staff officer in a Military Intelligence organization. Military Intelligence lieutenants most commonly serve as intelligence officers at echelons of corps and below. Lieutenants should strive to acquire, reinforce, and hone troop-leading, tactical, technical, logistics, and administrative skills. Inculcation of the Army Values and the Warrior Ethos is essential

in the development of Military Intelligence lieutenants. Prior to promotion to captain, the officer must possess an in-depth knowledge of combined arms and intelligence operations gained through operational experiences.

- (3) The Military Intelligence Branch Detail Program is an important part of the Military Intelligence officer accession process. This critical program assigns newly commissioned officers to branches with large lieutenant requirements. It exposes a large number of operations support officers to operations branches. Upon selection for promotion to captain, these officers become Military Intelligence officers and are scheduled for the Military Intelligence Officer Transition Course (MI OTC) prior to attending the Military Intelligence Captains Career Course (CCC). MI OTC attendance is limited to active component officers and requires PCS to Fort Huachuca. After completing both courses, leaders develop detailed officers in the same manner as their non-detailed Military Intelligence counterparts.
- (4) Self-development. Lieutenants should take every opportunity to broaden their knowledge of all aspects of military intelligence through studying doctrine, professional readings, and personal research.

c. Captain development.

- (1) Education. Successful completion of the Military Intelligence CCC.
- (2) Key Developmental (KD) assignments. KD complete for Military Intelligence Captains is service of at least 12 months in one of the following KD assignments:
 - (a) Battalion/Squadron S2
 - (b) Company/Security Forces Assistance Brigade (SFAB) Company/Detachment Commander
 - (c) Brigade/Brigade Combat Team/SFAB/Regiment/Special Forces Group Assistant S2
- (3) Broadening assignments. In addition to the KD assignments listed above, MI captains may serve in additional or successive KD positions to strengthen their leadership, tactical, and technical skills for career development. Following successful KD assignments, Military Intelligence officers should attempt to gain maximum experience by serving in a variety of Military Intelligence duty positions. Branch-specific assignments will provide captains with exposure to the Army and, in some cases, to Joint, Interagency, Intergovernmental, and Multinational (JIIM) organizations.
- (4) Self-development. Military Intelligence captains should take every opportunity to broaden their knowledge of all aspects of the Army and military intelligence through studying doctrine, reviewing professional readings, and completing personal research into intelligence related topics.

d. Major development.

- (1) Education. Successful completion of Intermediate Level Education (ILE)/Joint Professional Military Education (JPME) I level producing course. Refer to AR 611-21 for more information on the required PME. After selection for 35B, officers have 24 months to complete required PME. Commanding General, U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence is the sole waiver authority.
- (2) Key developmental assignments. All 35B assignments are KD for AOC 35B, Strategic Intelligence, majors. The following are KD assignments for Military Intelligence (AOC 35A) majors:

- (a) Brigade/Brigade Combat Team/SFAB/Regiment/Special Forces Group S2
- (b) Battalion/Brigade/Special Forces group S3 or XO
- (c) Division/Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF) Analysis and Control Element (ACE) Chief
- (d) Division Deputy G2
- (e) Collection Manager
- (f) Special Mission Unit (SMU) Troop Commander
- (g) Corps/Division Intel Planner (SAMS utilization only)
- (3) Broadening assignments. Military Intelligence majors should strive to have a broad base of intelligence experience at various echelons. Following their successful KD assignment(s), MI majors should serve in a balance of division, echelon at or above corps, and joint assignments. Experience at multiple echelons will assist Military Intelligence majors at the next rank.
- (4) Self-development. Majors should actively pursue self-development opportunities to fully master all aspects of operations including tactical and JIIM operations. Self-development includes studying doctrine, correspondence courses, civilian education, and institutional training. Military Intelligence majors should consider publication in academic and professional journals, as it will encourage Military Intelligence majors to critically develop their thoughts for a wide and discriminating audience.
- e. Lieutenant Colonel development.
 - Education. Military Intelligence lieutenant colonels are encouraged to complete JPMEII.
- (2) Key developmental assignments. All 35B assignments are KD for 35B lieutenant colonels. The following are KD assignments for Military Intelligence lieutenant colonels, including any assignment identified on the Centralized Selection List Key Billet (CSL-KB) Slate:
 - (a) Division G2
 - (b) Battalion Commander
 - (c) Corps or higher ACE Chief
- (3) Broadening assignments. Officers selected for lieutenant colonel and CSL positions must seek assignments within the branch that directly contribute to and develop the Army intelligence profession. Lieutenant colonels serve at multiple echelons and types of positions throughout their career. Lieutenant colonels should seek the opportunity for joint qualification and intelligence broadening assignments.
- (4) Self-development. Lieutenant colonels must actively pursue self-development opportunities to fully master aspects of operations including continued performance at multiple echelons.
- f. Colonel development.
- (1) Education. Successful completion of a JPME II certificate through the Senior Service College (SSC) or the successful completion of a JPME II level producing course.
- (2) Key developmental assignments. All 35B assignments are KD for 35B colonels. Colonels contribute to the branch by serving in critical KD assignments, including any assignment identified on the Centralized Selection List Key Billet (CSL-KB):

- (a) Corps G2
- (b) Brigade Commander
- (c) Army Capabilities Manager (ACM) Director
- (d) Army Service Component Command / Army Command or higher G2/J2
- (e) Chief of Staff
- (3) Broadening assignments. Officers selected for colonel and CSL positions must seek assignments that directly contribute to and develop the Army intelligence profession.

Figure 1a. AC Military Intelligence Officer development

Military Intelligence AC Officer Career Timeline

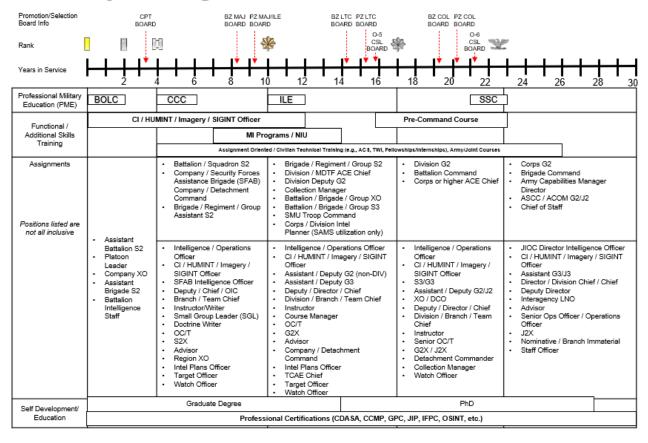
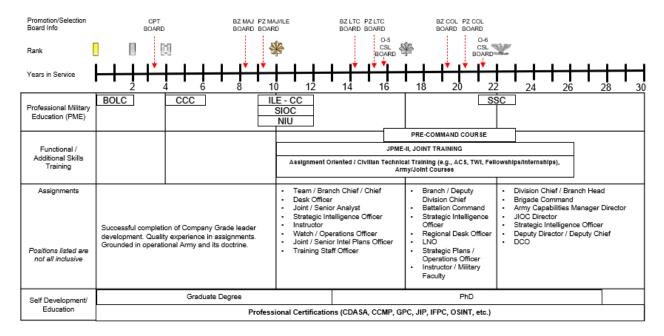


Figure 1b. Strategic Intelligence AC Officer development

Strategic Intelligence AC Officer Career Timeline



4. The Military Intelligence Excepted Career Program (MIECP)

All assignments within the Military Intelligence Excepted Career Program (MIECP), nicknamed GREAT SKILL, are key developmental. The MIECP is a Department of the Army G-2 program for Army Officers across multiple Areas of Concentration conducting sensitive and strategic intelligence operations. MIECP trains, assigns, and manages officers for the entirety of their career to develop technically proficient leaders, executing sensitive operations for the Army and the Joint force in support of national level-objectives. MIECP officers serve in progressive, repetitive assignments of increasing responsibility that fall outside the traditional career path of their Army peers. All MIECP assignments are managed by Special Management Division. MIECP Officers are identified IAW AR 614-115, paragraph 4-6a, which stipulates the first sentence in the duty description block in their classified evaluations will identify their MIECP affiliation.

5. Military Intelligence Programs

Military Intelligence officers and warrant officers may apply for additional skill enhancing programs. As a rule, selected Military Intelligence officers and Warrant Officers may participate in only one of the following programs:

a. Army Intelligence Development Program (AIDP). AIDP emerged as the Army recognized a need to produce qualified junior officers and warrant officers who understand how to employ national and theater intelligence capabilities and systems in order to support warfighters at Division and above echelons. AIDP includes the Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) program (SI 3F for officers), the Counterintelligence (CI) program (SI 3E), or the Cyber (CY) program. These academic programs comprise various courses offered throughout the intelligence community. AIDP-ISR develops collection managers capable of leveraging national, theater, and Army ISR capabilities in support of multi-domain operations. Selected officers conduct a permanent

change of station (PCS) to the National Capital Region (NCR) for the one-year program. Upon completion, officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Division Headquarters, Corps Headquarters, corresponding Expeditionary Military Intelligence Brigade (EMIB) supporting element, or Army Service Component Command (ASCC) as a collection manager. AIDP-CI develops an Officer's management skills for leadership roles in CI assignments. Selected officers PCS to Fort George G. Meade for two years of operationally focused training. Upon completion, officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Corps Headquarters, Theater MI Brigades, or ASCCs supporting the Army CI enterprise. AIDP-Cyber prepares officers and warrant officers to serve in positions requiring Cyber operational leadership and planning expertise. Selected officers and warrant officers PCS to Fort George G. Meade for the two-year program. Upon completion, officers and warrant officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Corp Headquarters, Theater MI Brigades, ASCCs, or Cyber Command supporting intelligence-cyber capabilities.

- b. Junior Officer Cryptologic Career Program (JOCCP) (SI 3W). JOCCP is designed to develop leaders and management skills within the SIGINT analysis and production, collection management, support to military operations, and policy development community to further shape the Army Cryptologic force of the future. Selected officers PCS to Fort George G. Meade for a three-year program conducted under the auspices of the National Security Agency (NSA) and the National Cryptologic School (NCS). Upon completion, officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Corps Headquarters, Multi-Domain Task Forces (MDTF), Theater MI Brigades, ASCCs, or 700-series MI Battalion operational positions as a Signals Intelligence Officer within the NSA/Central Security Service (CSS) enterprise. Warrant Officer Cryptologic Career Program (WOCCP) is designed to enhance the cryptologic technical and management skills within the SIGINT community to further shape the Army Cryptologic force. Selectees PCS to Fort George G. Meade for a 3-year program conducted under the auspices of the NSA and NCS. Upon completion, warrant officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Corps Headquarters, Special Operations, MDTFs, Theater MI Brigades, ASCCs, Joint/Interagency as SIGINT Technicians within the NSA/CSS enterprise.
- c. Junior Officer Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Program (JOGP) is designed to develop leaders and management skills that cover GEOINT analysis, collection management, support to military operations and Intelligence Community (IC) and also reporting and dissemination to further the Army GEOINT enterprise's understanding and relationships. Selected officers PCS to the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Washington campus for the two-year program. Upon completion, officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Corps Headquarters, supporting EMIBs, MDTFs, Theater MI Brigades, ASCCs, or Joint/Interagency as Imagery Intelligence Officers. Warrant Officer GEOINT Program (WOGP) is designed to enhance the foundational GEOINT tradecraft knowledge while developing advanced capabilities in emerging GEOINT technologies and practices. Selected warrant officers PCS to the NGA Washington campus for the two-year program. Upon completion, warrant officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Division Headquarters, Corps Headquarter, supporting EMIBs, MDTFs, Theater MI Brigades, or ASCCs as GEOINT Technicians within the GEOINT enterprise. The Intelligence Capability Development Program (ICDP) educates and produces a cadre of MI professionals familiar with future Intelligence-related Science and Technology (S&T) projects and the Army's Acquisition process associated with intelligence capability development. Selected officers and warrant officers PCS to Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) for the one-year fellowship under the auspices of Command, Control Communication, Computers, Cyber, Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance (C5ISR), U.S. Army Development Command (DEVCOM). Upon completion, officers and warrant officers are prioritized for utilization assignment within the Intelligence Capabilities Development & Integration Directorate (Intel-CDID) of Futures & Concepts Center

d. National Intelligence University (NIU) Master of Science of Strategic Intelligence (MSSI) and Master of Science and Technology Intelligence (MSTI) programs are designed to strengthen the Intelligence Corps as a profession, preparing officers and warrant officers for the complexity of intelligence work in the 21st century at the strategic level. Selected officers and warrant officers PCS to the National Capital Region (NCR) and attend the NIU MSSI or MSTI program for the one-year graduate degree producing program. The MSSI curriculum focuses on globalization and intelligence for National Security. The MSTI curriculum focuses on the strategic nature of intelligence analysis following one of five academic areas of concentration: weapons of mass destruction (WMD), information operations and cyber, emerging, and disruptive technologies, geostrategic resources and the environment, and foreign denial and deception. Upon completion, officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Theater MI Brigades, ASCCs, or Joint/Interagency as Intelligence Officers. Upon completion, warrant officers are prioritized for utilization assignments at Corps Headquarters, Theater MI Brigades, or ASCCs as their respective Intelligence Discipline Technician.

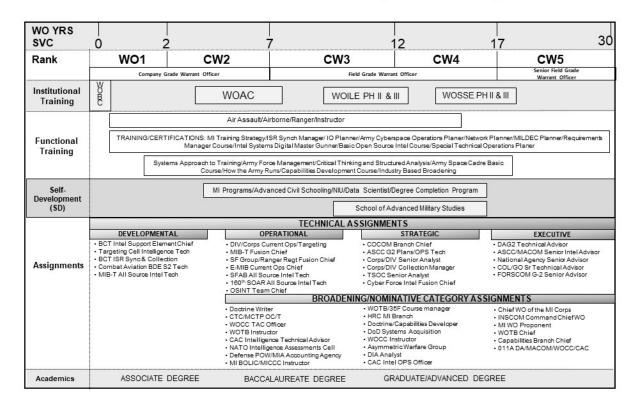
6. Warrant officer development

- a. Military Intelligence warrant officers must acquire, develop, and maintain the following knowledge and skills.
- (1) Military Intelligence warrant officers are leaders and skilled technicians, technical experts, and systems integrators. They are expected to provide expedient solutions to increasingly complex problems. In their unique roles, MI warrant officers must possess the deep knowledge and technical expertise to integrate systems throughout the force. These officers must be able to develop innovative methods to support future requirements. They have branch-unique skills, knowledge, and attributes that require professional development.
- (2) Military Intelligence warrant officers must possess expert knowledge and skill in the Intelligence Warfighting Function. This knowledge includes practical experience in tactics, combined arms operations, and the employment of intelligence systems and processes.
- (3) Military Intelligence warrant officers sustain knowledge through institutional training, education, duty in operational assignments, attending MI programs, and continuous self-development.
- b. Military Intelligence warrant officer military occupational specialties. Military Intelligence warrant officers are experts who provide technical and tactical expertise and experience as well as invaluable leadership at all levels of command. The following are Military Occupational Specialties (MOSs) for Military Intelligence warrant officers.

(1) All Source Intelligence Technicians (350F). All Source Intelligence technicians serve as the experts in charge of intelligence analysis and synchronization at multiple echelons. They are responsible for managing information analysis from all sources and intelligence disciplines into finished analytical products. They advise the commander and staff elements on intelligence planning considerations through analysis and tailored intelligence products while managing functions within the intelligence process, military decision-making process (MDMP), and targeting cycle. They integrate use of automation in support of intelligence operations and maintain intelligence databases to support intelligence processes. Their key function is to provide commanders with predictive analysis regarding a threat's most probable course of action or reaction.

Figure 2. AC Military Intelligence All Source Intelligence Technician career development

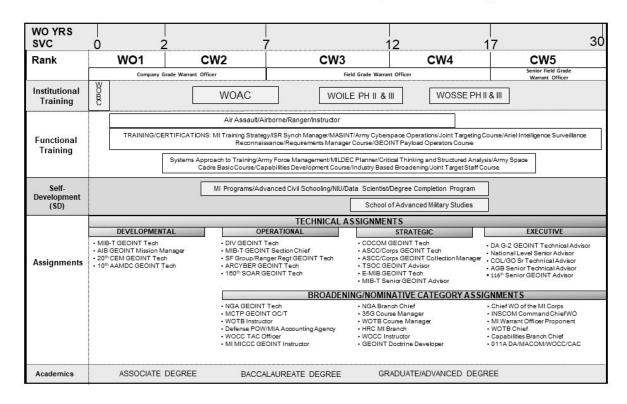
350F Career Development Map



(2) Geospatial Intelligence Imagery Technicians (350G). Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT) Imagery technicians direct GEOINT operations, project GEOINT requirements in support of unified land operations, direct GEOINT in support of Joint targeting, and coordinate GEOINT tasking, collection, processing, exploitation, and dissemination. They manage GEOINT architecture, serve as the principal advisor to the command and staff on GEOINT operations, training, policies, and procedures, and manage GEOINT support to the MDMP. Their key function is to provide imagery-related evidence in graphic or report format to support the intelligence process.

Figure 3. AC Military Intelligence Geospatial Intelligence Imagery Technician career development

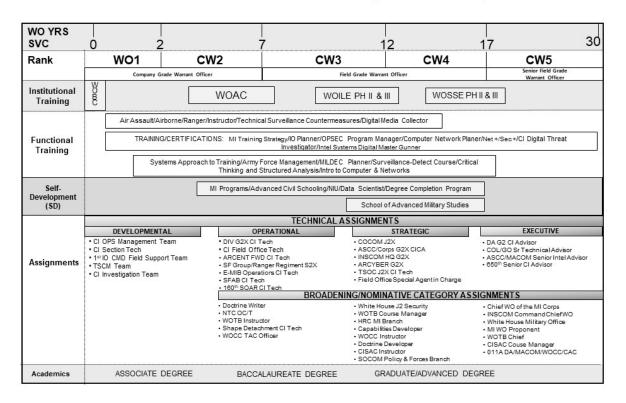
350G Career Development Map



(3) Counterintelligence Technicians (351L). Counterintelligence (CI) technicians direct CI operations and investigations as the principal advisor to the command and staff on CI and other intelligence operations, training, policies, and procedures. Their key function is to provide intelligence to protect the force. They manage CI support to the MDMP, integrate analysis and automation in support of CI operations, and conduct all CI activities in accordance with applicable laws and policies. They perform duties in support of the Threat Awareness and Reporting Program and unit Covering Agent Program to provide CI assistance, knowledge, and reporting procedures. They perform evidence custodian duties, direct the CI application process, and conduct CI mission management.

Figure 4. AC Military Intelligence Counterintelligence Technician career development

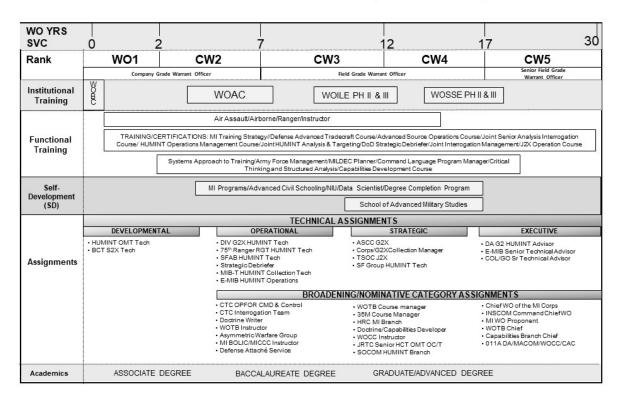
351L Career Development Map



(4) Human Intelligence Collection Technicians (351M). Human Intelligence (HUMINT) Collection technicians direct Military Source Operations, interrogations, screenings, and overt debriefings in English and foreign language. Their key function is to manage the collection of HUMINT information in support of the predictive intelligence process. They integrate cultural intelligence and analysis into HUMINT operations. They serve as the principal advisor to the command and staff on HUMINT operations, training, policies, and procedures. They manage HUMINT support to the MDMP and ensure all HUMINT operations are conducted in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and treaties.

Figure 5. AC Military Intelligence Human Intelligence Collection Technician career development

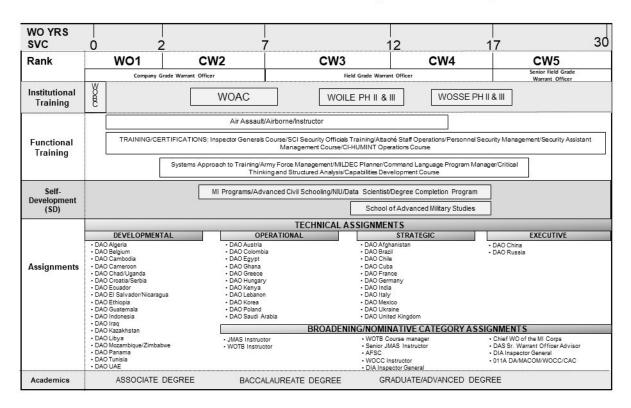
351M Career Development Map



(5) Attaché Intelligence Operations Technicians (351Z). Attaché technicians are responsible for coordinating operations and providing operational support in a Defense Attaché Office. Their key function is to ensure the effective management of Defense Attaché operations worldwide. They serve as principal advisor to the Senior Defense Official/Defense Attaché and ensure operations are conducted in accordance with requisite policies.

Figure 6. AC Military Intelligence Attaché Intelligence Operations Technician career development

351Z Career Development Map

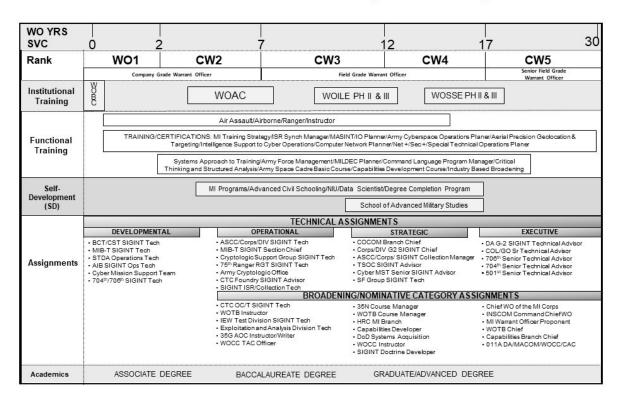


(6) Area Intelligence Technicians (351Y). See AR 614–115 (S) for the dutydescription.

(7) Signals Intelligence Analysis Technicians (352N). SIGINT Analysis technicians manage personnel and equipment to collect, process, exploit, locate, identify, analyze, and report on SIGINT information to support tactical, operational, and strategic requirements across all domains. They establish priorities and provide guidance and oversight for collection, exploitation, analysis, and reporting missions. They manage training for subordinates and peers on technical, operational, and tactical SIGINT skills required to perform the mission and coordinate staff actions to fulfill all requirements in support of SIGINT mission activities and the Commander's intent. Their key function is to provide SIGINT products, analysis, and expertise in support of the predictive intelligence process.

Figure 7. AC Military Intelligence Signals Intelligence Analysis Technician career development

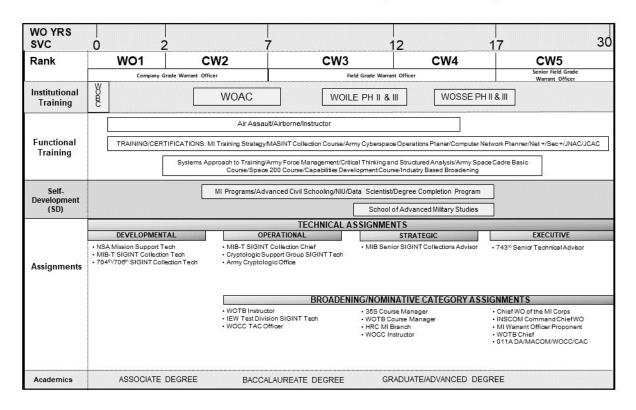
352N Career Development Map



(8) Signals Collector Technicians (352S). Signals Collector technicians manage personnel and equipment to collect, process, locate, identify, analyze, and report on SIGINT information to support tactical, operational, and strategic requirements across all domains. They manage training for subordinates and peers on technical, operational, and tactical SIGINT skills required to perform the mission. They coordinate staff actions to fulfill all requirements in support of SIGINT mission activities and the Commander's intent. Their key function is to provide identification and analysis of unknown signals in support of the SIGINT mission.

Figure 8. AC Military Intelligence Signals Collector Technician career development

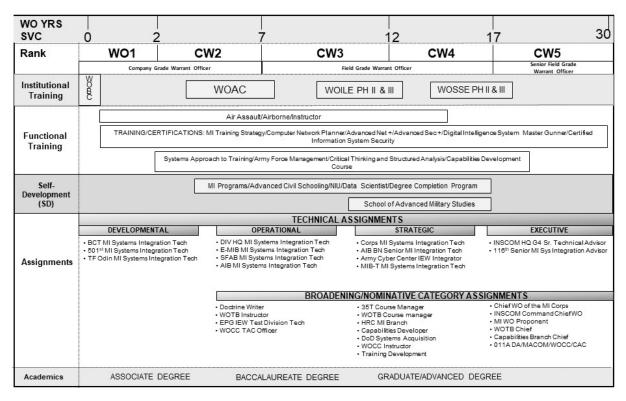
352S Career Development Map



(9) Intelligence Systems Integration and Maintenance Technicians (353T). Intelligence Systems Integration and Maintenance Technicians provide technical guidance and advice to commanders and staff on the management and utilization of the Army and Joint Forces Military Intelligence/Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (MI/ISR) systems and networks. They oversee shop operations, facilitate workflow for both ground and airborne ISR systems, and serve as the principal advisor to the commander and staff on intelligence maintenance operations, training, policies, and procedures. Their key function is to ensure intelligence architecture, systems, and equipment are operational and responsive to the Commander's requirements.

Figure 9. AC Military Intelligence Systems Integration and Maintenance Technician career development

353T Career Development Map



- 7. Military Intelligence warrant officer development.
 - (1) Warrant Officer One (WO1) development.
- (a) Education. Upon graduation from Warrant Officer Candidate School (WOCS) and appointment to grade WO1, each warrant officer will attend the Warrant Officer Basic Course (WOBC). The Military Intelligence WOBC is a 13-week resident MOS certification course that provides Military Intelligence warrant officers with the technical training of specialized skills, doctrine, tactics, and techniques associated with their specific MOS. Throughout the course, Military Intelligence WOBC seeks to instill the core competencies that every Military Intelligence warrant officer requires for success regardless of the operating environment.

- (b) Developmental assignments. Developmental assignments are designed to enhance some aspect of warfighting skills, increase a level of responsibility, develop a greater understanding of interoperability among Army branches, and/or expose officers to branch-related generating force/JIIM opportunities that directly contribute to success as an innovative and adaptive leader. Military Intelligence warrant officers at WO1 can serve in a number of assignments such as intelligence production section chiefs, intelligence synchronization managers, platoon leaders, or team leaders at the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) or division level or within a theater intelligence brigade in Continental United States (CONUS) or Outside Continental United States (OCONUS). There are occasional opportunities for assignment at the national and joint levels in the Department of Defense (DOD). These are nominative assignments and are for the demonstrated exceptional performer in the specialties required.
- (c) Self-development. The WO1 should actively pursue self-development opportunities to fully master all aspects of operations. Self-development includes studying doctrine, distributive learning courses, civilian education, and institutional training.
- (d) Desired experience. The WO1 should continue to reinforce and hone technical, tactical, and officer skills. Inculcation of the Warrior Ethos and Army core values is essential in the development of newly appointed Military Intelligence warrant officers. Prior to promotion to Chief Warrant Officer Two (CW2), warrant officers must possess an in-depth knowledge of combined arms and intelligence operations gained through on-the-job-training.

8. Chief Warrant Officer Two development.

- (a) Education. Officers with at least one-year time in grade as a CW2 are eligible to attend the Military Intelligence Warrant Officer Advanced Course (WOAC) at Fort Huachuca, AZ. Officers should complete WOAC prior to consideration for promotion to Chief Warrant Officer Three (CW3).
- (b) Developmental assignments. CW2 Military Intelligence warrant officers can serve in a number of assignments such as intelligence production section chiefs, intelligence synchronization managers, G2X technician, Operational Management Team chiefs, and platoon leaders at the regimental, BCT, or division level or within a theater intelligence brigade in CONUS or OCONUS. Some warrant officers will receive opportunities to serve in multinational force assignments. There are occasional opportunities for assignment at the national and joint levels in the DOD. These are nominative assignments and are for the demonstrated exceptional performer in the specialties required.
- (c) Broadening opportunities. Select CW2s may serve in the following broadening assignments consistent with the needs of the Army:
 - 1. Combat trainer center observer controller/trainer.
 - 2. Instructors or Training Advising and Counseling (TAC) officers at U.S. Army training centers.
 - 3. Doctrine writers.
 - 4. Warrant Officer Training Branch instructors.
- (d) Self-development. Completion of an Associate degree is a recommended goal prior to the primary consideration zone for promotion to CW3.
- (e) Desired experience. Warrant officers should seek maximum exposure by serving in multiple Military Intelligence assignments and deployments.
- **9.** Chief Warrant Officer three development.

- (a) Education. Warrant Officers are recommended to attend WOILE after 1-year at CW3 grade and should complete that course prior to consideration for promotion to CW4. WOILE consists of 3 phases: phase 1 is distance learning (DL), phase 2 is the common core in residence at Ft Rucker, and Phase 3 is a MI follow on track course in residence at Ft Huachuca. Officers must complete all 3 phases to be considered Military Education Level (MEL) complete.
- (b) Developmental assignments. CW3s serve at all levels from tactical to strategic. There are occasional opportunities for assignment at the national and joint levels in DOD. These are nominative assignments and are for the demonstrated exceptional performer in the specialties required.
- (c) Broadening opportunities. Select CW3s may serve in the following broadening assignments consistent with the needs of the Army:
 - 1. Combat Training Center observer controller/trainer.
 - 2. Warrant Officer Basic and Advanced Course instructors and course managers.
 - 3. Proponent combat developers.
 - 4. Doctrine writers.
 - 5. Training developers.
 - 6. Instructors or TAC officers at U.S. Army training centers.
- (d) Self-development. Completion of a baccalaureate degree is a recommended goal prior to becoming eligible for promotion to Chief Warrant Officer Four (CW4). Warrant officers that already obtained a baccalaureate degree should strongly consider pursuing a graduate degree either at a civilian educational institution or through enrolling in the Master of Science of Strategic Intelligence Program at the NIU.
- (e) Desired experience. Warrant officers should seek maximum experience by serving in multiple Military Intelligence assignments and Branch or warrant officer MOS-immaterial assignments, such as instructor, writer, or TAC officer.

10. Chief Warrant Officer Four development.

- (a) Education. Officers are recommended to attend Warrant Officer Senior Service Education (WOSSE) after 1-year at CW4 grade and should attend prior to consideration for promotion to CW5. WOSSE consists of 3 phases: phase 1 DL, phase 2, common core in residence at Ft Rucker, and phase 3 MI follow on track course in residence at Ft Huachuca. Officers must complete all 3 phases to be considered MEL complete. Completion of a baccalaureate degree and working on a graduate degree is a recommended goal prior to becoming eligible for promotion to Chief Warrant Officer Five (CW5). Officers that already obtained a baccalaureate degree should strongly consider pursuing a graduate degree at either a civilian educational institution or through the Master of Science Strategic Intelligence Program at the NIU. Warrant officers selected to attend National Intelligence University courses will receive a master's degree and incur a 3-year active-duty service obligation.
- (b) Developmental assignments. CW4 Military Intelligence warrant officers can serve as joint or national-level senior desk or regional analysts, corps intelligence production section chief, G2X, senior advisor to the brigade commander, collection managers at joint or multinational force levels, regional cryptologic centers, and national-level agencies.
- (c) Broadening opportunities. Select CW4s may serve in the following broadening assignments consistent with the level of requisite PME and the needs of the Army:
 - 1. Military Intelligence warrant officer career manager.
 - 2. Senior instructor/faculty at MI branch schools or Warrant Officer Career College

(WOCC).

- 3. Initial Military Training Committee Chief
- 4. Intelligence Assignment to national-level agencies or National CommandAuthority.
- (d) Self-development. Military Intelligence CW4s must continue to actively pursue self-development opportunities to fully master all aspects of operations including continued performance at multiple echelons and in joint operations.
- (e) Desired experience. Military Intelligence CW4s will serve at multiple echelons and positions throughout their tenure as a CW4. They should seek to serve in joint assignments, as well as intelligence broadening assignments. Military Intelligence CW4s should seek intelligence focused civilian and institutional training, as well as professional development through progressive assignments.

11. Chief Warrant Officer Five (CW5)development.

- (a) Education. Completion of a graduate degree is a recommended goal. The WOSSE should be completed no later than 1-year time in grade as a CW5.
- (b) Utilization assignments. Military Intelligence CW5s will serve the remainder of their career in key staff, national or joint positions designated for the grade of CW5.
- (c) Nominative, branch immaterial broadening assignments. MI CW5s are proficient in the duties described for Field Grade Warrant Officers in the duty paragraphs of one or more MI WO MOSs. They are branch technical experts and master-level technical and tactical experts who perform the primary duties of technical leader, manager, multidiscipline intelligence integrator, and advisor. They provide direction, guidance, resources, assistance, and supervision necessary for subordinates to perform their duties. MI Senior Field Grade Warrant Officers provide leader development, talent and lifecycle management, mentorship, advice, and counsel to enlisted Soldiers, warrant officers, and branch officers, and have special warrant officer leadership and representation responsibilities within their respective commands. They advise commanders and branch assignment managers on the assignments and placement of Military Intelligence warrant officers worldwide. They provide essential advice to commanders on warrant officer issues and perform other officer level duties as required consistent with senior staff officer responsibilities. Selected CW5s with appropriate skills, operational experience and requisite PME will serve the needs of the Army in nominative positions to include the following:
 - 1. Chief Warrant Officer of the Military Intelligence Corps.
 - 2. INSCOM Command Chief Warrant Officer.
 - 3. Warrant Officer Training Branch Chief.
 - 4. Military Intelligence Warrant Officer Proponent.
 - 5. Discipline Committee Chief.
- 6. Branch immaterial leadership positions (011A) such as the Deputy Commandant at the WOCC, other senior-level TRADOC positions, and HQDA-level positions up to the Army staff senior warrant officer.

6. Military Intelligence Reserve Component officers

a. The Army National Guard (ARNG) and the United States Army Reserve (USAR) Military Intelligence officers serve in the same roles and missions as their Active Component (AC) counterparts. The unique nature of the Reserve Component (RC) Soldier's roles as a "citizen Soldier" poses a significant challenge for professional development. Geographic dispersion of units may constrain RC career progression within

the Military Intelligence Corps. To meet professional development objectives, RC Military Intelligence officers must possess a willingness to rotate between assignments with Troop Program Units, ARNG organizations, the Individual Ready Reserve, and Individual Mobilization Augmentee positions.

- b. Branch transfers. RC officers (captain and above) who are not Military Intelligence but are selected to hold Military Intelligence positions, must commit to branch transfer and must attend the Military Intelligence Captains Career Course (RC). RC officers who branch transfer to Military Intelligence must pass a special background investigation (SBI) with eligibility for access to sensitive compartmented information. Officers must possess the ability to maintain top secret/sensitive compartmented information access throughout their careers as Military Intelligence officers. RC branch transfer officers do not attend MI OTC.
- c. Reserve Component Military Intelligence officer career development. Required training and recommended branch developmental assignments by grade are as follows:

(1) Lieutenant.

- (a) Education. Successful completion of the Military Intelligence Basic Officer Leader Course (BOLC) at the U.S. Army Intelligence Center of Excellence at Fort Huachuca, AZ.
- (b) Assignment. After completing the Military Intelligence BOLC, Military Intelligence lieutenants will most likely be assigned to serve with troops in leadership development positions such as platoon leader, (XO), or in other assignments such as assistant S2, combat support battalion S2, assistant brigade S2 or staff officer in a Military Intelligence battalion. The platoon leader's time is critical. RC Military Intelligence lieutenants should strive to complete a leadership position prior to becoming a captain.
- (c) Self-development. Lieutenants should take every opportunity to broaden their knowledge through studying doctrine, professional readings, and personal research into intelligence related topics.
- (d) Desired experience. Lieutenants should strive to acquire, reinforce, and hone troop-leading, technical, tactical, logistical, and administrative skills. Inculcation of the Warrior Ethos and Army core values is essential in the development of Military Intelligence lieutenants. Prior to promotion t captain, the officer must possess an in-depth knowledge of combined arms and intelligence.

(2) Captain.

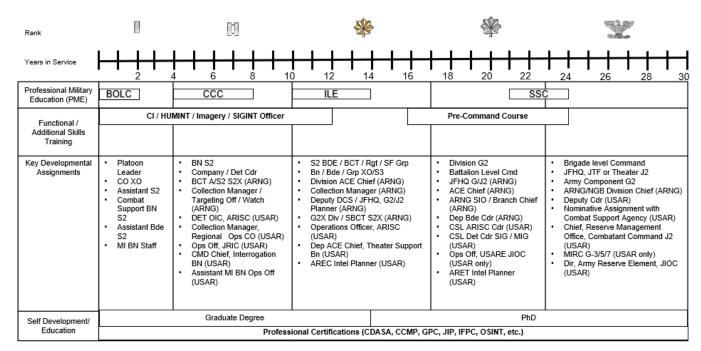
- (a) Education. Successful completion of the Military Intelligence Captain Career Course (RC) or the MI CCC while on active-duty orders. Some Military Intelligence officers will have the opportunity to acquire an additional Military Intelligence AOC.
 - (b) KD assignments. The following are KD assignments for Military Intelligence captains:
 - 1. Battalion S2.
 - 2. Company or detachment commander.
 - 3. BCT A/S2 S2X (ARNG only).
 - 4. Collection manager/targeting officer/watch officer (ARNG only).
 - 5. Detachment OIC, Army Reserve Intelligence Support Center (ARISC) (USAR only).
 - 6. Collection manager, regional operations company (USARonly).
 - 7. Operations officer, Joint Reserve Intelligence Center (JRIC) (USARonly).
 - 8. CMD chief, interrogation battalion (USAR only).
 - 9. Assistant Military Intelligence battalion operations officer (USAR only).
 - (c) Developmental assignments.

- 1. Any Military Intelligence coded position at any echelon.
- 2. Military Intelligence battalion primary staff officer.
- 3. JFHQ staff officer.
- (d) Self-development. Captains should broaden their knowledge of all aspects of intelligence through studying doctrine, professional reading and personal research into intelligence related topics.
- (e) Desired experience. Branch-specific assignments will provide captains with exposure to the Army and JIIM organizations. Captains should attempt to maximize tactical experience by serving in multiple Military Intelligence assignments.
 - (3) Major.
 - (a) Education. Successful completion of ILE/JPME 1 level producing course.
 - (b) Key development assignments. The following are KD assignments for majors:
 - 1. Brigade/BCT/Regiment/SF Group S2.
 - 2. Battalion/Brigade/Group XO or S3.
 - 3. Division ACE chief (ARNG only).
 - 4. Division Deputy G2 (ARNG only).
 - 5. Collection manager (ARNG only).
 - 6. Deputy DCS/JFHQ, G2/G2 planner (ARNG only).
 - 7. G2X division/SBCT S2X (ARNG only).
 - 8. Operations officer (ARISC) (USAR only).
 - 9. Deputy ACE chief, theater support battalion (USAR only).
 - 10. Engagement cell (AREC) intelligence planner (USAR only).
- (c) Developmental assignments. Military Intelligence majors should strive to have a broad base of intelligence experience at various echelons.
- (d) Self-development. Majors should actively pursue self-development opportunities to include studying doctrine, correspondence courses, civilian education, and institutional training.
- (e) Desired experience. Majors should strive to gain JIIM or multi-echelon experience. Military Intelligence majors should gain experience within Modified Table of Organization and equipment (MTOE) and Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) force structure. Additionally, successful Military Intelligence majors will develop in-depth knowledge of the capabilities and warfighting applicability of ARISC, the Joint Reserve Intelligence Program (JRIP), and other intelligence enterprise activities.
 - (4) Lieutenant colonel.
- (a) Education. Successful completion of ILE Advanced Operations Course (ARNG) and Military Intelligence lieutenant colonels are encouraged to complete JPME II.
 - (b) Key developmental assignments. The following are KD assignments for lieutenant colonels:
 - 1. Division G2.
 - 2. Battalion-level commander.
 - 3. JFHQ G/J2 (ARNG only).
 - 4. ACE chief.
 - 5. ARNG senior intelligence officer/branch chief (ARNG only).
 - 6. Deputy brigade commander (ARNG only).
 - 7. CSL ARISC commander (USAR only).
- 8. CSL detachment commander, Strategic Intelligence Group/Military Intelligence Group (USAR only).

- 9. Operations officer, USARE JIOC (USAR only).
- 10. Engagement team (ARET) intelligence planner (USAR only).
- (c) Developmental assignments. Officers selected for lieutenant colonel must seek assignments within the branch, if available, and with JIIM positions that directly contribute to, and develop, the RC intelligence profession.
- (d) Self-development. Military Intelligence lieutenant colonels must continue to actively pursue self- development opportunities to fully master all aspects of operations including continued performance at multiple echelons and JIIM operations.
- (e) Desired experience. Lieutenant colonels will serve at multiple echelons and types of positions throughout their tenure. Lieutenant colonels should seek the opportunity for joint qualification, as well as intelligence broadening assignments and intelligence focused civilian and institutional training.
 - (5) Colonel.
 - (a) Education. Selection and successful completion of SSC is highly desirable.
- (b) Key developmental assignments. Colonels contribute to the branch by serving in critical assignments to include the following:
 - 1. JFHQ, Joint Task Force or Theater J2.
 - 2. Brigade-level commander.
 - 3. ARNG/NGB division chief (ARNG only).
 - 4. MIRC deputy commander (USAR only).
 - 5. Nominative assignment with Combat Support Agency (USAR only).
 - 6. Chief, Reserve Management Office, combatant command J2 (USARonly).
 - 7. MIRC DCS, G3/5/7 (USAR only).
 - 8. Director, Army Reserve Element of JIOC (USAR only).

Figure 10. RC Military Intelligence Officer development

Military Intelligence Reserve Officer Career Timeline



7. Reserve Component warrant officers

- a. RC warrant officer (USAR and ARNG) development objectives and qualifications parallel those of their AC counterparts.
- b. Branch development opportunities. Even though geographical considerations limit some RC warrant officers, all should strive for Military Intelligence assignments that yield the same developmental opportunities as their AC counterparts.
- c. Training and development. Required training and recommended branch developmental assignments by grade are as follows:
 - (6) Warrant Officer One.
 - (a) Education. Must complete WOCS and WOBC before promotions to CW2.
- (b) Developmental and broadening assignments. Assignments vary by intelligence discipline but include team leader, section chief, and senior analyst. WO1 positions are concentrated in corps and below MTOE organizations.
 - (7) Chief Warrant Officer Two.
- (a) Education. Officer with at least 1 year time in grade as a CW2 can attend but must complete WOAC before promotion to CW3.
- (b) Developmental and broadening assignments. Assignments vary by intelligence discipline but include team leader, section chief, senior analyst, and platoon leader.
 - (8) Chief Warrant Officer Three.
- (a) Education. Officer with at least 1 year time in grade as a CW3 can attend but must complete WOILE before promotion to CW4.
- (b) Developmental and broadening assignments. Assignments vary by intelligence discipline. CW3 positions are concentrated in corps and above TDA organizations within the USAR and division and below for ARNG.
 - (9) Chief Warrant Officer Four.
- (a) Education. Officer with at least 1 year time in grade as a CW4 can attend but must complete WOSSE before promotion to CW5.
- (b) Developmental and broadening assignments. Assignments vary by intelligence discipline. CW4 positions are concentrated in corps and above TDA organizations within the USAR and division and below for ARNG.
 - (10) Chief Warrant Officer Five.
 - (a) Must be assigned to authorized Military Intelligence CW5position.
- (b) CW5 positions are key staff officer positions at major commands. CW5s advise commanders at all levels on doctrine, structure, assignments, and taring

Figure 11. Military Intelligence Warrant Officer Reserve Component development

Military Intelligence Warrant Officer Reserve Component Career Development Map

