

advisory assistance is the MAAG. When US Army combat, combat support, and combat service support units are employed in an IDAD situation, certain elements of these units may also have the mission of providing advice and assistance to host country security forces. The responsibilities and functions of the US Army advisor are provided in section VII of this chapter.

## INTELLIGENCE

The principles outlined on page 69 concerning host country intelligence activities generally apply to US forces employed in support of host country IDAD. Intelligence provides the basis upon which US and host country forces plan all IDAD operations. The nature and extent of US Army participation in an IDAD intelligence system is dependent upon the level of support being provided by US military forces.

When the intelligence effort in a host nation has sufficient US participation to be considered a combined activity (i.e., US elements have an operational mission), the management of the activity can also be handled on a combined basis with objectives and procedures developed by common agreement. Combined military intelligence operations facilitate the quick establishment of effective collection and production capabilities; the host country can provide detailed area and language knowledge and access to the populace, and US Army intelligence can provide technical expertise and management as well as advice.

There are usually some unilateral intelligence requirements imposed on both US and host country intelligence personnel. When time and subject matter permit, the combined intelligence resources should be drawn upon in meeting these requirements; however, there may be times when mutual effort will be impossible, as in the case of independent estimates or when contingency planning is required by the respective national authorities. In such cases, independent US or host country action will be required.

The US and host country intelligence operations should be coordinated in detail to establish long-range objectives and determine basic organizational and operational procedures and policies. Combined US/host country planning is the key to progress in the development of in-country capabilities. Care must be taken to see that the intelligence and security resources of both the United States and the host country are employed effectively and efficiently. There should be no unnecessary competition or duplication of effort between the various echelons and agencies involved. US participation in national and subnational coordination centers assists in developing coordinated and combined host country/US intelligence programs.

US Army tactical units introduced into a country where a combined host country/US intelligence system is already developed work with the area intelligence elements on a mutual support basis. Where US tactical forces are deployed in a manner that subjects them to frequent and sudden changes of location, they should not be given responsibility for long-term area-oriented intelligence programs. However, they may contribute significantly to short-term collection and production efforts in support of area coordination center intelligence programs.