

CHAPTER 5

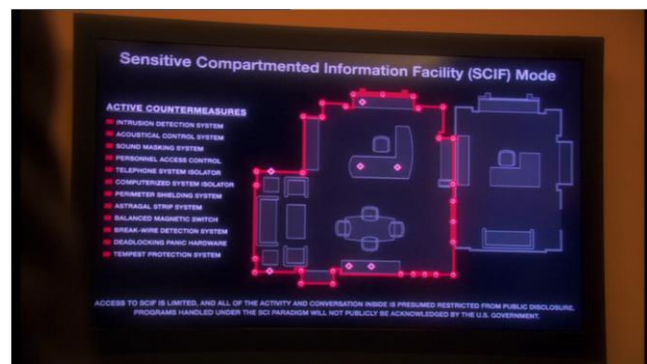
Military Intelligence

The Joint Force Headquarters-State (JFHQ-State) provides command and control of all National Guard forces in the state or territory for the governor, or in the case of the District of Columbia, the Secretary of the Army. One of the responsibilities of the JFHQ-State is to support JTF-State commanders and all of the deployed units within the state, as well as acting as an information channel to the National Guard Bureau and combatant commanders. The JFHQ-State coordinates any additional support required, such as mobilization of extra forces, or providing other logistical support. The JFHQ-State can also act as a joint headquarters for national-level response efforts during contingency operations.



The JFHQ-State assumes operational control of all assigned military units ordered to support contingency operations, and coordinates situational awareness and resource requirements with combatant commanders. It is also responsible for providing situational awareness and common operating picture information to national level headquarters before and during contingency operations. In addition, it is responsible for providing joint reception, staging, onward movement, and integration of all inbound forces. For small operations, task force functions are performed by The Adjutant General using existing Joint Forces Headquarters-State staff, without any augmentation, and with small troop elements such as transportation or aviation units, or Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Teams. This HQ group also supports civil authorities in the event of domestic incidents/emergencies.

Neil spends most of my time at JFHQ in a SCIF (sensitive, compartmented, information facility) doing intelligence collection, analysis and briefings. In United States military, security and intelligence parlance, a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF; pronounced "skiff") is an enclosed area within a building that is used to process Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) types of classified information. SCI is classified information concerning or derived from intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes, which is required to be handled within formal access control systems established by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI). Some entire buildings are SCIFs where all but the front foyer is secure. Access to SCIFs is normally limited to those with clearance. Non-cleared personnel in SCIF must be under constant oversight to prevent unauthorized access to classified material; as part of this process, non-cleared personnel are typically required to surrender recording and other electronic devices. All of the activity and conversation inside is presumed restricted from public disclosure. A SCIF can also be located in an air, ground or maritime vehicle, or can be established on a temporary basis at a specific site.





Sensitive compartmented information (SCI) is a type of United States classified information concerning or derived from sensitive intelligence sources, methods, or analytical processes. All SCI must be handled within formal access control systems established by the Director of National Intelligence. Although some sources refer to SCI control systems as special access programs, the intelligence community itself considers SCI and SAPs distinct kinds of controlled access programs.

SCI is not a classification. SCI clearance has been called "above Top Secret," but information at any classification level may exist within an SCI control system. When "decompartmented," this information is treated the same as collateral information at the same classification level.

Military Intelligence Captain’s Career Course (MICCC):

Career Military Intelligence Army officers will at some point be required to attend the MICCC while either a First Lieutenant promotable (1LT P) or as a Junior Captain (CPT). Attendance at the MICCC is usually completed prior to Company Command, although occasionally officers will go to the school as a senior Captain. The Career Course functions much like the MIBOLC (MI Basic Officer Leader’s Course). The MICCC like other Captain career courses, includes training specific to an officer’s branch. MI officers are expected to perform tasks ranging from intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB) to war-gaming and implementing the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP).



Reserve Military Intelligence Captain’s Career Course – RC-MICCC for National Guard and Reserve personnel falls under the direction and guidance of US Army Intelligence Center (USAIC) at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. It is generally a temporary duty assignment lasting about a month long. The Army Intelligence Knowledge Network (IKN) Portal offers several distance learning courses as a pre-requisite for the MICCC. The RC-MICCC completion certificates do not offer any Army correspondence course credit for retirement points.

| Military Intelligence Captain's Career Course (MICCC) Active Duty component (3-30-C22) or ALL 4 Phases of Reserve Component (3-30-C23) |
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| INTL501 - Strategic Intelligence |
| INTL615 - History of the Central Intelligence Agency or INTL618 - Intelligence Leadership, Management, and Coordination |
| INTL620 - Terrain and Weather Intelligence |
| INTL640 - Intelligence and National Security or INTL636 - Regional Threat Analysis |
| INTL642 - Information Warfare or INTL643 - Information Operations |
| INTL501 - Strategic Intelligence |
| INTL507 - Intelligence Operations |
| INTL610 - Counterintelligence |
| INTL634 - Threat Analysis |

The RC-MICCC is broken down into four phases. Currently Phases I and III are long Distance Learning through the IKN portal, and Phases II and IV are resident courses requiring TDY travel which last 2 weeks each.





Fort Huachuca, Arizona – U.S. Army Military Intelligence Center of Excellence



Fort Huachuca is a United States Army installation, established on 3 March 1877 as Camp Huachuca. The garrison is now under the command of the United States Army Installation Management Command. It is in Cochise County in southeast Arizona, approximately 15 miles (24 km) north of the border with Mexico and at the northern end of



the Huachuca Mountains, adjacent to the town of Sierra Vista. From 1913 to 1933, the fort was the base for the "Buffalo Soldiers" of the 10th Cavalry Regiment. During the build-up of World War II, the fort had quarters for more than 25,000 male soldiers and hundreds of WACs. In the 2010 census, Fort Huachuca had a population of about 6,500 active-duty soldiers, 7,400 military family members, and 5,000 civilian employees. Fort Huachuca has over 18,000 people on post during weekday work hours.

In addition to the US Army Intelligence Center, Fort Huachuca is the home of the 111th Military Intelligence Brigade, which conducts MI training for the armed services. The Military Intelligence Officer Basic Leadership Course, Military Intelligence Captain's Career Course, and the Warrant Officer Basic and Advanced Courses are taught on the installation.

African American soldiers served in the Army from just after the Civil War through World War II. They were known as 'Buffalo Soldiers', honored in a 1984 reggae hit by Bob Marley and the Wailers.



The four Buffalo Soldier units were the 9th Cavalry, 10th Cavalry, 24th Infantry and 25th Infantry. While those units were also stationed at times in Hawaii, Kansas and Vermont, Fort Huachuca stakes its claim as the true home of the group because it's the only place to have housed all four groups.

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At the completion of Military Intelligence Captain's Career Course, Neil left Fort Huachuca as Captain Neil Edgar. By the 01 Dec 2014 Neil was further promoted to the rank of Major. Becoming a 'Field Grade' is the most significant promotion of his career and he is humbled to have made it this far. While his schooling in medicine, public practice and work in the field of clinical research is nothing to scoff at, the Army has brought out the best in Neil - and will continue to do so.

