US ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER

INTRODUCTION TO
THE INTELLIGENCE ANALYST

THE ARMY INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE PROGRAM

AIPD

READINESS/
PROFESSIONALISM

THRU
GROWTH

INTRODUCTION TO THE INTELLIGENCE ANALYST

Subcourse Number IT-0550

EDITION B

US Army Intelligence Center
Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613-6000

6 Credit Hours

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse is designed to teach you basic procedures involved with the Intelligence Analyst. Contained within this subcourse are instructions on how to understand the duties, capabilities, and responsibilities of an Intelligence Analyst.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine which was current at the time the subcourse was prepared.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

ACTION: You will discuss the duties responsibilities, and capabilities of the
               Intelligence Analyst, and describe the relationship between the
               Intelligence Analyst and other intelligence specialists.

CONDITIONS: You will have narrative information and illustrations from AR 611-
               201, FM 34-1, FM 34-3, FM 34-60, FM 34-130, and FM 101-5.

STANDARDS: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum
               of 70% on the subcourse examination.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LESSON 1

RESPONSIBILITIES

CRITICAL TASKS: None

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION: In this lesson you will learn to describe the responsibilities of an Intelligence Analyst.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTIONS: Describe the responsibilities of the Intelligence Analyst.

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information and illustration from FM 34-3, FM 34-130, and FM 101-5.

STANDARDS: Responsibilities of the Intelligence Analyst will be discussed in accordance with FM 34-3, FM 34-130, and FM 101-5.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

FM 34-3
FM 34-130.
FM 101-5.

INTRODUCTION

Very few military occupational specialties (MOS) are as diverse or offer the variety of assignment opportunities as MOS 96B, Intelligence Analyst. The Intelligence Analyst is often referred to as OA jack of all trades" and as such is used in virtually every type unit at all echelons, battalion and above, throughout the US Army. The duties of an Intelligence Analyst are as varied as the missions of the units to which they are assigned. These include security, inspections, working in a tactical operations center, or being a member of a special forces team.

Intelligence Analysts receive their advanced training at the United States Army Intelligence Center, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Upon graduation from training, their assignments take different paths. Many go to the Defense Language Institute to learn a foreign language. Others may go to specialized schools such as: The Strategic Intelligence Course, Airborne School, Air Assault School, Ranger School, or schools run by other US Armed Services.

The Intelligence Analyst has many basic duties within the military intelligence (MI) field. These responsibilities include map requisitioning, maintenance of order of battle (OB) information, knowledge and production of enemy doctrine, intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), collection of intelligence information, processing and recording information, producing intelligence reports, and dissemination of those reports. Without the accomplishment of these responsibilities, the mission accomplishment of the unit is greatly reduced, or it may even be stopped altogether.

PART A: MAP REQUISITIONING

Any type of military unit would have a hard time trying to accomplish its mission without maps. Not only do units need maps, they need the correct area coverage, in the right scales, and a sufficient number for use. The Intelligence Analyst has the responsibility of selecting, ordering, receiving, and disseminating military maps. Most units use a 1: 50,000 scale map for tactical operations. To acquire these maps the analyst must be able to use the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) map catalogues, along with the operations order to determine needed area coverage.

PART B: ORDER OF BATTLE (OB) INFORMATION

1.   The analyst must maintain a considerable amount of information about threat forces. This information is called OB information.

2.   OB information is generally broken down into nine categories for easy access.

   a.   Composition. The identification and organization of enemy units.

b.   <u>Disposition</u>. The location of enemy units by grid and the manner in which these units are tactically deployed. Disposition also includes recent, current, and projected enemy movements.

c.   <u>Strength</u>. The specific number of personnel, weapons, and equipment an enemy unit has. This could be helpful for the commander in determining enemy courses of action.

d.   <u>Tactics</u>. Includes enemy tactical doctrine as well as tactics employed by specific units. Tactical doctrine is the enemy's accepted principles of organization and employment of forces for the conduct of operations. Tactics, on the other hand, describe the manner in which the enemy conducts an operation.

e.   <u>Training</u>. Individual and unit training which may contribute to the enemy unit's combat effectiveness.

f.   <u>Logistics</u>. With knowledge of the enemy's logistics, a more accurate evaluation of enemy capabilities can be made. Types of logistical information include:

* All classes and types of supply.

* Supply lines of communication.

* Supply requirements.

* Procurement.

* Distribution.

* Transportation.

* Terminals, installations, logistical control points.

* Evacuation and salvage.

* Maintenance.

g.   <u>Combat effectiveness</u>. The abilities and fighting quality of an enemy unit.

h.   <u>Electronic technical data</u>. Include enemy communications and noncommunications equipment parameters.

i.   <u>Miscellaneous data</u>. Includes supporting information needed by an analyst to develop other OB elements. This is referred as "Know Your Enemy" intelligence. It should include personality file, unit history, uniform and insignia, new weapons and equipment, field post numbers, and call signs.

PART C: ENEMY DOCTRINE

The Intelligence Analyst is the resident expert on enemy tactical doctrine. Based upon his knowledge, the US tactical commander makes decisions that may jeopardize the lives of thousands of US soldiers. Enemy doctrine, as studied by the Intelligence Analyst, is the conduct of operations an enemy commander will most likely use during a battle.

PART D: INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLEFIELD (IPB)

1.   IPB is a key to preparing for the next battle. It is a systematic, continuous, never ending process that provides a basis for all intelligence and tactical operations.

2.   IPB integrates enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain as they relate to the mission and the specific battlefield environment. It provides a basis for determining and evaluating enemy capabilities, vulnerabilities, and probable courses of action (COA).

3.   The Intelligence Analyst performs the IPB process in conjunction with the Topographic Engineers and the Air Force Staff Weather Officer.

4.   There are four steps used in the IPB process.

    a.   <u>Define the Battlefield Environment</u>. (Step 1) Determine the limits of the battlefield by identifying the area of operations (AO) and area of interest (AI). The analyst accomplishes this by setting parameters in time, boundaries in space, and the characteristics of the battlefield environment that may be significant in accomplishing the command's mission.

    b.   <u>Describe the Battlefield's Effects</u>. (Step 2) Determine the affects that weather and terrain have on battlefield operations. The OCOKA (observation, concealment and cover obstacles, key terrain features, and avenues of approach) factors are very important when trying to analyze terrain. The analyst accomplishes this by fully exploring what the environment encourages and discourages in the way of friendly and threat COAs by analysis of all characteristics of the battlefield environment that may affect operations.

    c.   <u>Evaluate the Threat</u>. (Step 3) Establish threat models and intelligence data bases in order to determine how the threat normally organizes for combat and conducts operations under similar conditions.

d.   <u>Determine Threat Courses of Action</u>. (Step 4) An analyst must be able to develop a situation template in order to portray the threat in the command estimate and targeting process. He must first complete the previous steps of the IPB process in order to develop an accurate situation template.

5.   Throughout the IPB process, the analyst utilizes graphics to depict the enemy forces, weather, and terrain. These graphics include:

   *   Doctrinal template.

   *   Situation template.

   *   Event template.

   *   Decision Support Templates.

   *   Annotated military maps.

   *   Multilayered overlays.

   *   Gridded photomaps.

6.   The analyst's main responsibility of the IPB process is to support the unit commander and his staff in the decision-making process. These decisions that IPB supports are:

   a.   The best ways to gather new and more current information about the enemy force.

   b.   The best ways to employ active and passive electronic warfare (EW) measures.

   c.   The best ways to keep the enemy from learning our plans (operations security (OPSEC)).

   d.   The best ways to deploy our units to defect the enemy force (AirLand Battle).

PART E: COLLECTION

The Intelligence Analyst is responsible for input into the unit collection of information process. Based upon the information available on enemy forces and the IPB process, the analyst recommends requests for information to the collection management and dissemination (CM&D) section. These requests are for gathering missing information (information gaps), needed to answer the commander's priority intelligence requirements (PIR) and information requirements (IR). The analyst then monitors incoming reports and advises the CM&D section when the requests are satisfied.

PART F: PROCESSING OF INFORMATION INTO INTELLIGENCE

1.   The Intelligence Analyst functions in the tactical operations center (TOC) in an all-source environment. As such, he receives information from all types of intelligence systems, units, and sources. He must be able to take this wealth of information about the enemy force and process it into intelligence to support the commander.

2.   To accomplish this, there are numerous processing and recording references and files the Intelligence Analyst uses.

    a.   OB book. A summary of all basic intelligence concerning the composition, disposition, identification, subordination, and strengths of a foreign nation's military forces. Normally published at echelons above corps (EAC).

    b.   OB handbook. A summary of basic intelligence on a foreign nation's political structure and military establishment, including its tactics and doctrine. Like the OB book, the handbook is published by higher US and Allied commands.

    c.   Installation handbook. These contain complete information concerning every military installation in every city in the country of interest.

    d.   Unit workbook. Consists of the major enemy force opposing the friendly unit. This workbook is kept current by the analyst and is used to determine OB changes or confirm incoming information.

    e.   OB workbook. Aids the analyst in sorting, evaluating, and interpreting information and in preparing intelligence reports.

    f.   OB situation map. A graphic portrayal of current enemy OB, either confirmed or unconfirmed. It shows identification and disposition of the enemy units and any other information which will assist the analyst in developing the enemy OB.

g.   OB card. Used to maintain complete and accurate data on enemy units. Normally, one card is kept for each enemy regiment and independent battalion within a friendly unit's area of interest.

h.   Personality file. Information on key military figures kept in this file can be of significant value in the establishment of unit identification, tactics, and combat effectiveness.

i.   Strength worksheets. Used to maintain a running numerical tabulation of the enemy's personnel, weapons, and equipment.

PART G: INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

1.   The Intelligence Analyst produces a variety of reports. Which report he produces is determined by the type of information being reported and the desired result of the report.

2.   These are some of the more common reports produced by the Intelligence Analyst:

a.   Intelligence Annex. A formal intelligence tasking document that may accompany an operations plan (OPLAN) or operation order (OPORD). The tasking is based upon satisfaction of the commander's PIR and IR. It tells subordinate, higher, lower, and cooperating units what information about the enemy force is required.

b.   Intelligence Estimate. A logical, and orderly examination of the intelligence factors affecting mission accomplishment. It is basically the IPB process in written form. It is designed to bring together significant aspects of the AO and of the enemy situation; present the enemy's capabilities and vulnerabilities; analyze them in relation to one another, and consider each capability in its relation to the friendly mission.

c.   Intelligence Report (INTREP). The analyst prepares this report when facts influencing the enemy capabilities have been observed or when a change in enemy, capabilities has occurred.

d.   Intelligence Summary (INTSUM). The analyst at brigade and higher echelons prepares this report to summarize intelligence gathered over a specified period of time as stated in the unit standing operating procedures (SOP).

e.   Supplementary Intelligence Report (SUPINTREP). A NATO-standardized report format used for comprehensive reviews. It contains information on one or several specific intelligence targets. It may also contain selected intelligence data collected over an extended period of time and includes items contained in the INTREP or INTSUM.

f.   Periodic Intelligence Report (PERINTREP). Summarizes the intelligence situation for a specified period of time in a tactical situation, normally 24 hours. The PERINTREP contains detailed intelligence and combat information. It covers the enemy situation, operations, capabilities and vulnerabilities, characteristics of the AO, and counterintelligence (CI).

PART H: DISSEMINATION

1.   Intelligence and combat information is of little value if it is not delivered when and where it is needed. Failure to do so defeats a thorough and successful intelligence production effort. Since most intelligence, and all combat information is time sensitive, it must be reported or disseminated to commanders and others who need it quickly and efficiently.

2.   The Intelligence Analyst uses three primary means of disseminating intelligence and combat information.

    a.   Electronic communications. Electronic communications are effective for disseminating PERINTREPs and INTSUMs. It is also highly effective when used to transmit immediate intelligence or combat information. However, this type of dissemination may be delayed because transmission of higher priority messages takes precedence, radio silence may be imposed, or jamming or other interference may preclude the transmission.

    b.   Written communications. Written intelligence estimates, annexes, and reports are effective reporting tools when disseminating large amounts of intelligence or combat information. Graphic information is disseminated in the form of overlays so it can be applied immediately to the receiving unit's situation maps (SITMAPs).

    c.   Oral communications are generally briefings given from unit SITMAPs to commanders, staff, liaison officers, and unit personnel located near the command post (CP). These briefings may be formal or informal, scheduled or unscheduled, depending upon the criticality of the intelligence or combat information. Briefings provide immediate updates in combat situations, give in-depth summaries of events preceding an operation, and can be tailored to the individual user's needs.

3.   The Intelligence Analyst must possess excellent communication skills at all echelons to brief accurately, thoroughly, and in detail. He must be able to brief on very broad subjects and present intelligence or combat information concerning current operations quickly and efficiently.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: The S2 NCOIC brings you a copy of the brigade operations order and instructs you to order 35 copies of appropriate topographic map sheets for the area of operations.

1.   What additional reference do you need to determine the required map sheets?

  A.   Commander's concept of the operation.

  B.   Defense Happing Agency map catalogues.

  C.   Electronic Warfare Estimate.

  D.   Installation handbook.

2.   Which scale of topographic map should you order for the brigade's tactical operations?

  A.   1:250.000.

  B.   1:100,000.

  C.   1:50,000.

  D.   1:25,000.

3.   Which function of the IPB process are you performing when determining the brigade's area of interest?

  A.   Define the battlefield environment.

  B.   Describe the battlefields effects.

  C.   Evaluate the threat.

  D.   Determine threat COAs.

4. Which of the following can be determined, by integrating enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain?

    A. Past courses of action and maneuverability.

    B. Resources and areas of possible chemical attack.

    C. System functions and procedures of enemy force.

    D. Capabilities and vulnerabilities of enemy force.

Situation: Your supervisor assigns you to the intelligence production section for processing and recording information.

5. Which reference should you check for information about the host country's political structure?

    A. Installation handbook.

    B. OB book.

    C. OB handbook.

    D. Personality file.

6. Which of the following would you update with information concerning enemy personnel?

    A. Strength worksheet.

    B. Personality file.

    C. OB card.

    D. Personality worksheet.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

ITEM   CORRECT ANSWER AND FEEDBACK

1.   B   The Defense Mapping Agency (DMA) map catalogue must be used for ordering maps. (page 1-2).

2.   C.   A 1:50,000 scale map is usually used for tactical operations. (page 1-2).

3.   A.   Define the Battlefield Environment, step one of the IPB process, determines area of interest. (page 1-4).

4.   D.   Integrating enemy doctrine with the weather and terrain provides a basis for determining and evaluating enemy vulnerabilities. (page 1-4).

5.   C.   The OB handbook includes a summary of all basic intelligence on a foreign nation's political structure and military establishment. (page 1-6).

6.   B.   The personality file contains information on key military figures. (page 1-7).

LESSON 2

CAPABILITIES

CRITICAL TASK: None

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will learn the capabilities of the Intelligence Analyst.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTIONS: Describe the capabilities of the Intelligence Analyst.

CONDITIONS: You will be given information from FM 34-3 and FM 101-5.

STANDARDS: The description of the Intelligence Analyst's capabilities will be in
                accordance with FM 34-3 and FM 101-5.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following
                publications:

                FM 34-3.
                FM 101-5.

INTRODUCTION

Intelligence is not found, it is developed. Analysts develop intelligence by evaluating, assessing, integrating, and interpreting information.

PART A: RECORDING INFORMATION

1.   Journal. Information coming into the intelligence section must be readily identifiable and available for use by the analyst. Recording this information in a type of log aides in quickly determining which piece of information is needed for analysis. The Intelligence Journal is an official, permanent, chronological record of reports and messages that have been received. The journal is maintained on DA Form 1594, Daily Staff Journal or Duty Officer's Log. By recording essential information in the journal, the analyst need not go through a pile of reports to find the one he needs. He simply scans the journal entries and it will reference him to the appropriate report or message. These reports/messages are maintained in a journal file, by journal entry number for quick access. Once the report/message has been logged into the journal, it is then given to the Intelligence Analyst for integration into existing information. (See figure 2-1).

2.   Situation map (SITMAP). One of the methods of integrating information for analysis is the use of the SITMAP. The SITMAP provides a graphic representation of the battlefield. The analyst posts all practical and pertinent information on the SITMAP using the operational symbology in FM 101-5-1. By comparing the SITMAP with other references and doctrine, the analyst is capable of determining the enemy's most probable courses of action in terms of what, when, where, and in what strength.

3.   OB files. In addition to the situation map, the analyst must have specialized data bases for information. These data bases are OB files. The analyst uses these files to assist in organizing and cataloging OB information. OB files must facilitate easy reference and comparison of information collected at various times from different sources. The type of OB files used depends on the echelon of command and the local situation. Some common OB files are the unit workbook, OB workbook, OB card file, personality file, and strength file. Examples and instructions for each of these files may be found in FM 34-3.

4.   Automated support systems. The US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) currently has a system deployed specifically to support tactical all-source intelligence analysis. The FORSCOM Automated Intelligence Support System (FAISS) and the All Source Analysis System (ASAS) are currently being fielded. These systems will enhance the analyst's ability to manipulate large quantities of unprocessed or partially processed data. Historical enemy locations, enemy strengths of personnel and equipment, unit designations, and specific enemy equipment capabilities and limitations can be accessed from previously stored data base information.

ITEM NO	TIME IN	TIME OUT	INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS, ETC.	ACTION TAKEN	INL
			DAILY STAFF JOURNAL OR DUTY OFFICER'S LOG		
			For use of this form, see AR 220-15; the proponent agency is Office of The Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations & Plans.		

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ORGANIZATION OR INSTALLATION	LOCATION	PERIOD COVERED			
2D BDE	BURGEW, GE		FROM		TO
52D MECH DIV	(LA567275)	HOUR / DATE		HOUR / DATE	
		0001 / 07 DEC 80		2400 / 07 DEC 80	

ITEM NO	TIME IN	TIME OUT	INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS, ETC.	ACTION TAKEN	INL
1	0001		Journal opened 0001		BH
2	0030		1st BTF: Company team A patrol reported		
			enemy supply dump vicinity LA888912.	Map, S3, Cdr	BW
3		0055	ALL UNITS: Execute alternate challenge	Cdr, Staff, Units	JU
			password. Primary compromised at 0700045.		
4	0200		1st BTF: Follow-up to item 2. Search	Cdr, S3	6J
			results: 12XAT mines, 30,000 rounds 7.62		
			ammunition, 6 rolls barbed wire, all destroy-		
			ed in place.		
			SAMPLE		
65	2400		Journal closed 2400		
			SUMMARY		
			No enemy contact during period, but one		
			enemy ammunition dump destroyed.		

TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF OFFICER OR OFFICIAL ON DUTY	SIGNATURE
SAMUEL A. MORRIS, CPT, MI	

DA FORM 1594   PREVIOUS EDITION OF THIS FORM IS OBSOLETE.

Figure 2-1. DA Form 1594, Daily Staff Journal.

PART B: PREPARATION OF OVERLAYS

1.   The Intelligence Analyst works with a large volume of information. The process of extracting pertinent information can be time prohibitive if he must always refer to voluminous written material. Reducing the written material to graphic form through the use of overlays enables the analyst to access vast amounts of information in a short period of time. Overlays are also valuable tools in disseminating intelligence. The analyst may use an overlay to depict targets during a briefing, disseminate areas for reconnaissance, delineate collection taskings, or a wide array of other uses.

2.   When the analyst prepares an overlay he must prepare it to scale, usually 1: 50,000, using acetate over a standard military topographic map. He also labels the overlay with information necessary for another command to use. This information includes the map sheet identification and grid line references for proper overlay alignment over another map. It also includes the title of the overlay, preparing agency, date of preparation, and classification of the information contained on the overlay.

PART C: ANALYSIS

1.   The ultimate objective of the Intelligence Analyst is to produce usable intelligence utilizing all sources. of information and available references. Through use of the SITMAP, OB files, overlays, journal, and other analysts, the analyst provides the commander with intelligence he needs to deploy friendly forces in such a way as to accomplish the mission.

2.   Most analysis centers around indicators. Intelligence indicators are enemy battlefield events based upon doctrine which will disclose the enemy commander's probable future course of action. Therefore, analysis is producing an educated prediction of probable future enemy actions by verifying or confirming indicators. This sounds quite easy in theory but in reality takes a great deal of research, knowledge of doctrine, and the ability to put together seemingly unrelated bits of information to develop a picture of the total battlefield. This is not unlike putting together a jigsaw puzzle where all the pieces do not fit.

3.   There are techniques of analysis that the analyst uses to help identify the presence of indicators.

4.   Pattern analysis is based on the premise that the enemy's course of action will result in certain characteristic patterns that can be identified and correctly interpreted. The analyst must identify the patterns of activity or tip-offs which characterize the operations of specific enemy units.

5.   Weighing indicators helps resolve ambiguity. In combat, Intelligence Analysts are usually confronted with conflicting indicators. Enemy forces may simultaneously portray patterns associated with attack, defense, and delay. Conflicting patterns may result from:

   a.   Deliberate deception by enemy forces.

   b.   Bad execution of operations by the enemy force.

   c.   Temporary indecision displayed by the enemy force commander.

   d.   Transition between missions.

   e.   Random activity.

   f.   Incomplete or inaccurate information on enemy forces.

   g.   Ambiguity of the indicator itself.

6.   When confronted with ambiguous or conflicting indicators, analysts weigh some indicators more heavily than others to determine the enemy's actual intent. Which indicators weigh heaviest is decided by knowledge of doctrine, the current enemy situation, and the experience of the analyst.

7.   Integrating friendly and enemy capabilities is playing both sides of the war at the same time. The analyst mentally wargames advantages and disadvantages to identified enemy capabilities from the enemy commander's point of view. This is a valuable technique, but potentially dangerous if it becomes mirror-imaging. The analyst must avoid preconception as they could be his principle nemesis. He must reserve judgment, maintain objectivity, remain aware of uncertainties, tolerate dissent and constantly test his theory against available evidence. Where practical, he should consider establishing a "devil's advocate" system to test, challenge, and think the unthinkable.

PART D: REPORTS AND DISSEMINATION

The Intelligence Analyst has to be able to prepare a wide variety of reports and disseminate those reports as covered in the previous lesson.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: You are tasked to monitor the flow of incoming information.

1. Which recording device is an official, permanent, chronological record of reports and messages?

    A. SITMAP.

    B. OB Files.

    C. FAISS.

    D. Journal.

2. As an intelligence analyst what should you be able to determine by comparing the SITMAP with other intelligence references and doctrine?

    A. Enemy's COA in terms of what, when, where, and in what strength.

    B. Specific enemy equipment.

    C. Friendly and enemy positions.

3. What is the ultimate objective of the intelligence analyst.

    A. Produce usable intelligence by utilizing all sources of information and available references.

    B. Produce usable intelligence by properly recording and interpreting incoming messages.

    C. To be able to predict enemy COAs by evaluating indicators.

4. What can you help resolve by weighing indicators?

   A. Confusion.

   B. Enemy COAs.

   C. Ambiguity.

5. Which technique of analysis are you performing when you play both sides at the same time?

   A. OB analysis.

   B. Pattern analysis.

   C. Wargaming.

   D. Weighing indicators.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

ITEM   CORRECT ANSWER AND FEEDBACK

1.   D.   Journal. (page 2-2).

2.   A.   Enemy COAs in terms o what, when, where, and in what strength. (page 2-2).

3.   A.   Produce usable intelligence information by utilizing all sources of information and available references. (page 2-4).

4.   C.   Ambiguity. (page 2-5).

5.   C.   Wargaming helps the analyst to identify enemy capabilities from the enemy commander's point of view. (page 2-5).

LESSON 3

RELATIONSHIPS

CRITICAL TASK: None

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

In this lesson you will be able to describe the relationship between the Intelligence Analyst and other intelligence specialists.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

ACTIONS: Describe the relationship between the Intelligence Analyst and other intelligence specialists.

CONDITIONS: You will be given narrative information from AR 611-201, FM 34-36, and FM 34-52.

STANDARDS: You will describe the relationship between the Intelligence Analyst and other intelligence specialists in accordance with AR 611-201, FM 34-36, and FM 34-52.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications

                AR 611-201
                FM 34-36
                FM 34-52
                FM 34-60.

INTRODUCTION

The Intelligence Analyst, working in an all-source environment, must maintain good working relationships with other military intelligence personnel. The efforts of those other specialties impact directly on the job of the analyst.

PART A: INTERROGATOR, MOS 97E

1.   The Intelligence Analyst and Interrogator have to work hand-in-hand. Their respective duties impact greatly on each other.

2.   The Interrogator is tasked to gain information through line crossers, enemy prisoners of war (EPW), refugees, and other sources that will answer information gaps determined by the all-source analyst. The analyst must ensure that the information requested is of the sort that an Interrogator can logically get from a source. The information received through an interrogation is passed to the tactical operations center in one or two primary means:

    a.   A Spot Report is used to pass perishable, time-sensitive combat information. This is information that has an immediate impact upon the conduct of the battle. This information may be sent either by courier, radio, or hard copy message.

    b.   A Tactical Interrogation Report (TIR) is used to report all pertinent information gained through the conduct of an interrogation. Unlike the Spot Report which may be sent at any time during the interrogation, the TIR is not produced and disseminated until the interrogation is complete. This report is quite lengthy and it may be hours before it is received by the Intelligence Analyst to integrate with other information.

3.   The Interrogator is also the primary person for translating captured documents. This function is not normally performed at echelons below corps due to the amount of time it may take and the lack of people to do the translations below corps. The information from a Document Translation Report (DTR) is also used by the analyst to answer information gaps and help confirm indicators.

4.   The information received from an Interrogator may require an analyst to reassess his analysis of enemy probable courses of action. This information could also be the basis for further taskings of other military intelligence specialties.

PART B: IMAGERY ANALYST, MOS 96D

1.   The Imagery Analyst is involved in nearly every function performer by the Intelligence Analyst.

2.   During IPB the Imagery Analyst is invaluable for his experience in reading and analyzing photography of the area. Many ties the topographic maps of an area are a few years old. Through analysis of current photography, changes to the terrain, road systems, cities, towns, railroad systems, and other pertinent information can be used to update the IPB process.

3.   The relationship does not stop with the completion of IPB. Imagery, weather photography, side-looking airborne radar (SLAR), or infrared radar, is invaluable to the Intelligence Analyst to detect or confirm enemy locations and numbers of vehicles, personnel, and so on. Imagery is also an excellent way to detect locations of high value targets (HVT) such as nuclear/chemical storage/firing sites, logistic activities, Command Posts (CP) and other lucrative targets.

4.   The Imagery Analyst and his products are used consistently by the Intelligence Analyst to update information already available, detect new information, or to confirm other information. The Imagery Analyst is intimately involved with the functions of the Intelligence Analyst. Without the Intelligence Analyst, the Imagery Analyst could probably not perform his duties.

PART C: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AGENT, MOS 97B

1.   The Counterintelligence (CI) Agent performs numerous duties which have a direct impact on the Intelligence Analyst.

2.   The basic tactical operations conducted by the CI Agent are based upon IPB performed by the analyst. These operations are varied and designed to aid in answering information gaps about the enemy force while at the same time protecting the friendly force from enemy observation.

3.   The tactical CI Agent performs CI screening of line crossers, refugees, EPWs, and others to gain information much as the Interrogator does. This information is more towards what the enemy force knows about our operations and plans.

4.   This information is then used to assist in performance of operations security (OPSEC). OPSEC protects friendly force operations and intentions from being detected by the enemy force. Without OPSEC, the analyst would be hard pressed to receive information about the enemy as they would know numerous functions friendly forces are performing and be able to counter them.

5.   The tactical CI Agent operates tactical agent nets to provide early warning of enemy activities and assist in protection of friendly rear area high value targets. Most Intelligence Analysts work in or near a CP. This makes them a lucrative target for enemy forces trying to destroy/disrupt friendly command, control, and communications (C3).

6.   The CI Agent performs other duties such as operating defensive sources, assisting in bilateral operations between US and host country forces, and performing liaison with host country officials to assist in mission accomplishment.

7.   The information gathered by the CI Agent is disseminated to the tactical operations center (TOC). The Spot Report is used for perishable combat information and the Intelligence Information Report (IIR), DA Form 1396, for in-depth information. Both of these reports are used by the analyst for filling in information gaps, detecting/confirming indicators, and verifying other information.

PART D: EW/SIGINT Specialist, CMF 98

1.   The relationship between the Intelligence Analyst and the EW/SIGINT specialist encompasses all aspects of production of intelligence to support the commander.

2.   The EW/Cryptologic Traffic Analyst is the direct counterpart of the Intelligence Analyst in the EW/SIGINT realm of intelligence. Their duties frequently mirror each other.

3.   Starting with the IPB analysis of the AO, the Traffic Analyst performs the same type of analysis geared toward EW/SIGINT operations.

4.   The Intelligence Analyst, through the CM&D at the TOC inputs for taskings to the EW/SIGINT specialist. These taskings are then sent to the tactical control and processing section (TCPS) of the military intelligence (MI) unit. The Traffic Analyst in the TCPS then tasks the EW/SIGINT specialist to perform missions required to gain the information needed to answer the taskings.

5.   The information gained by the EW/SIGINT assets is provided back to the Traffic Analyst. He then analyzes all incoming information to produce appropriate final EW/SIGINT. This intelligence is disseminated from the TCPS to the TOC where the Intelligence Analyst can use EW/SIGINT to detect/verify indicators of probable enemy courses of action, identify locations of high value targets (HVT). detect enemy force movements, verify enemy unit locations, find out enemy force strength of personnel and equipment, and determine enemy electronic OB.

6.   The EW/SIGINT received by the Intelligence Analyst, in a tactical situation, is usually contained in a Tactical Report (TACREP) which contains communications intelligence or in a Tactical Electronic Intelligence Report (TACELINT) for noncommunications intelligence.

7.   Through his working relationship with the Traffic Analyst, the Intelligence Analyst is able to get accurate, up-to-date, valuable information from the entire EW/SIGINT realm of MI. Through performance of their respective duties, the 96B Analyst and the 98C Analyst integrate the efforts of interrogators, imagery analysts, counterintelligence agents, and EW/SIGINT specialists, to produce true all-source intelligence to support the battlefield commander.

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

Situation: You have received several incoming reports.

1. What type of information is contained in a Spot Report?

    A. Communications.

    B. Final intelligence.

    C. Imagery.

    D. Perishable combat.

2. Which intelligence specialty would you receive a TACREP from?

    A. CI Agent.

    B. EW/SIGINT.

    C. Imagery Analyst.

    D. Interrogator.

3. Which report should you use to get pertinent information from a tactical interrogation?

    A. TACELINT.

    B. TACREP.

    C. TIR.

    D. TOT.

Situation: You have been tasked to coordinate taskings for information.

4. Which-specialty would you request to translate a captured enemy document?

    A. Interrogator.

    B. Imagery Analyst.

    C. EW/SIGINT.

    D. CI Agent.

5. Which MOS would you ask for help in updating topographic maps during the IPB process?

    A. 98J.

    B. 97B.

    C. 96D.

    D. 95C.

6. Which specialty is the Intelligence Analyst counterpart for SIGINT information?

    A. CI Agent.

    B. Interrogator.

    C. SIGSEC Specialist.

    D. Traffic Analyst.

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

ITEM   CORRECT ANSWER AND FEEDBACK

1.   D.   The Spot Report is used to pass perishable time-sensitive combat
              information. (page 3-2).

2.   B.   A Tactical Report (TACREP) is EW/SIGINT, which the
              Intelligence Analyst receives in a tactical situation. (page 3-5).

3.   C.   All pertinent information gained through the conduct of an
              interrogation is reported on a Tactical Interrogation Report (TIR).
              (page 3-2).

4.   A.   The Interrogator is the primary person for translating captured
              documents. (page 3-2).

5.   C.   The Imagery Analyst, because of his expertise in reading and
              analyzing photography, can help to update topographic maps during
              the IPB process. (page 3-3).

6.   D.   The EW/Cryptologic Traffic Analyst is the direct counterpart of the
              Intelligence Analyst in EW/SIGINT operations. (page 3-4).