

Unit 7. Other Intelligence Support Activities

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OUR career field is quite diversified, and we find ourselves involved in a number of different job activities. This unit addresses several of these different types of activities. One of the most challenging intelligence jobs you could be put into is that of an indications and warning (I&W) analyst. As a “Watch” member, you will be challenged with a major position of authority and a diversified mission. You will be directly in contact with many national level agencies discussing concerns on I&W issues within your AOR. You will develop an expertise on an area, or multiple areas of concern to US national security. You are the eyes and ears for a commander on volatile situations. You job is warning! If you fail to sound the alarm until after hostilities have begun, you have failed in your mission as an I&W analyst. Understanding your adversarial countries within your AOR, and their actions needed to go to war, will make you a valuable asset to the intelligence community.

Also, during your career as an operations intelligence journeyman, you will be actively involved in many different types of exercises. As your intelligence knowledge and experience grows, you may be asked to support, assist, or actually write an intelligence scenario for your unit or a wing level exercise. Writing a scenario calls upon your knowledge of your AOR and your analytical skills. You must understand your adversary’s tactics, his forces, and the politics surrounding them. Not only do you need a basic understanding of the air and air defense forces, you need a working knowledge of ground and naval forces to make your scenario complete. It is hard to talk about North Korea without talking about special operations forces.

7-1. Indications and Warning

Our nation’s nervous system is designed to enhance the interaction that takes place among the bureaucracies during a crisis warning situation. The director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and the primary foreign intelligence advisor to the president are deeply involved in the organizational issues raised in warning and crisis operations. One of the principal functions in the intelligence community is supporting the DCI.

“Indications and warning” is a generic expression that’s usually associated with intelligence activities that detect and report time-sensitive knowledge on foreign events that could threaten a country’s allies; citizens abroad; or military, economic, or political interests. An “indications and warning system” is an associated grouping into a network of intelligence production facilities with analytical resources capable of contributing to or developing indications and warning intelligence and disseminating this product within their own command and to other facilities, organizations, or commands. Reference Defense Intelligence Agency Manual (DIAM) 57-6, *DOD Indications and Warning System*, for more in-depth information on I&W.

231. Identifying crisis action system

The ultimate mission of “warning” intelligence is to give the President and his designated representatives the earliest possible warning of, and a continuing judgment on, the intentions of any foreign power to engage in any aggressive action against the United States through the use of any conventional force or by unconventional means. In practice, this includes warnings of actions, short

of actual attack, that are adverse to the interests of the United States and its allies or that might alter the strategic balance of power.

A crisis can develop with little or no warning; the president must make quick decisions about a suitable course of action for the nation to take in response to the crisis. The president will be presented with four different options to consider in resolving the issue or issues:

1. Do nothing.
2. Use diplomatic means (most preferred).
3. Use economic means.
4. Use the military.

The military option is normally a last resort; the others are usually considered first. This fact doesn't deter us from working quickly and efficiently to perform our intelligence functions and contribute to the national process.

What is considered a crisis? A crisis is a convergence of rapidly unfolding international events that result in an intense confrontation between at least two nations. More specifically, a crisis is an incident or situation involving a threat from a source external to the United States, its territories, and possessions. The outcome of the crisis is uncertain, to some degree, and elements of threat and opportunity exist. During a crisis, critical timing and decision making place participants under extreme personal stress. Since World War II, nearly 200 incidents that fit the "crisis" description have occurred. Crises are fast-breaking events. Each one is unique. Crises could be small, like the seizure of another hostage in Lebanon, or they could be massive, like the invasion of Kuwait. An incident in one part of the world could spill over or lead to problems in other areas of the world; for instance, consider the crisis in Bosnia, where many parties were involved. Some crises are predictable because of the available information; other crises spring up where no trouble was thought to exist.

Military crisis management

After a series of crises in the early 1970s, the NCA became concerned that the military organizations' response to crisis situations was ineffective and that various parts of the joint reporting structure (JRS) were not providing adequate, timely information to support the decisionmaking process. As a result, a system for time-sensitive military warning and subsequent planning was developed; this system is described in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), volume 1, *Planning Policies and Procedures*. The focal point for military crisis management is the National Military Command Center, which is operated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) J-3 personnel in Washington. From the NMCC, crisis action teams coordinate with the NCA, various military commands, and other agencies while dealing with a crisis.

System concepts

The crisis action system is a flexible system, designed to respond to the demands of a dynamic situation, because each crisis is a unique situation. A rigid set of rules for responding to a crisis is not acceptable. Like any other system, crisis action is the combination of people, procedures, and hardware that enables the work to be done. The objective of the crisis action system is the timely development of a military option to be presented to the NCA for consideration and used in response to a national crisis. To accomplish this, the system must be able to provide *warning* as early as possible to allow the NMCC time to develop military courses of action.

A warning is a notification of impending activities on the part of foreign powers, including hostilities that may affect military forces or security interests adversely. Moreover, the warning must be provided in time to take action to counter the threat. For practical purposes, a warning doesn't exist until it has been communicated to the proper decision maker who recognizes the warning and uses it in determining the courses of action that may need to be taken.

Phases of the crisis action system

The time-sensitive planning process takes the participants through a logical sequence of phases, leading from the initial warning problem to the development and execution of an OPOD. There are six phases of the crisis action system:

- Phase 1—Situation development.
- Phase 2—Crisis assessment.
- Phase 3—Course of action development.
- Phase 4—Course of action selection.
- Phase 5—Execution planning.
- Phase 6—Execution.

I&W comprises the first phase of the crisis action system. Within the DOD, the system established to accomplish this task is referred to as the DOD I&W system.

The indications and warning process

Implicit in the I&W process is the existence of nations or organizations external to the United States that intend to take actions adverse to interests of the United States in order to further their own ends. *Intention* is an adversary's purpose, plan, commitment, or design for action, as possibly exhibited by a leader, decision maker, nation, or a nation's policy. This policy, whatever its form, consists of both the capability and the desire or intent to use such capability. From the United States' position, this capability (as estimated by intelligence means) and these intentions (as deduced from intelligence indications) constitute a threat. It is against this threat that I&W intelligence operates.

The I&W process is a process of discovery. As an I&W analyst, you examine incoming traffic and compare it against known intelligence data to detect any abnormal activity that may indicate a change in policy and attitudes of potential aggressors. These indications, or deviations from the rule, are analyzed to determine credibility, weighted to assess significance, and correlated with other indications and a history of prior activity. From this analysis, a warning judgment is synthesized. This judgment, in turn, provides a basis for further reexamination of the indications to refine the warning. This process continues until all of the observed data is integrated into the warning.

Actions taken

The data is analyzed for credibility and correlated with prior information. An indicator is activated when the analyst at the watch center notices that the event could become a problem. This is especially true when the situation is based on a threat assessment that may be of national or command interest. It will be reported upchannel and could be reported as a change in watch condition status. If it is of a more immediate nature, it may warrant either an OPREP-3 or a critical intelligence report.

232. Identifying types of warnings and tasks of the indications and warning analyst

A warning will be one of three types: political, strategic, or tactical. A *political warning* is a forecast of increasing tensions between two or more countries that raise the possibility that deterrence could fail without intervention. This could lead to an unforeseen crisis. A political warning usually ranges from days to months. A *strategic warning* is a forecast of probable attack or a forecast that enemy-initiated hostilities may be imminent. A strategic warning must be received early enough to give decision makers time to undertake countermeasures (military, political, or diplomatic) before actual hostilities. A strategic warning usually ranges from a few weeks to several days. A *tactical warning* is a short-term warning that attack is imminent (such as forces in motion). It's mainly for commanders who must respond to it, allowing virtually no time to redeploy defensively. This type of warning is primarily the responsibility of operational forces. It can also be defined as the "detection of enemy initial movements prior to the attack itself, before combat commences." Warnings can range from a few minutes to an hour or so, depending on the distance from the ground force assembly area or from

a missile launch site to its intended target. Missile launch site warnings can range from minutes to hours. The aim of this warning is to enable decision makers to prevent a tactical warning from happening or, at worst, to prepare for its impact.

Indications and warning intelligence

While I&W is distinct from both current intelligence and crisis management, it is part of the same function. I&W intelligence is information that alerts or warns of an impending course of action by a foreign power that's detrimental to the interests of a country. I&W uses many of the same personnel and draws on the same resources. This information is a product of the recognition and correlation of threat indications and the synthesis of a threat posture. I&W intelligence is ultimately based on the creation of the threat information from basic, current, and estimative intelligence.

Basic intelligence

Basic intelligence is the compilation of all available data and information on a wide variety of subjects that are of broad interest to policy makers, as well as to other elements of the intelligence community. The term "basic" implies fundamental, comprehensive encyclopedic, and general reference-type material that leads to political, economic, geographic, and military structure, resources, capabilities, and vulnerabilities of foreign nations.

Current intelligence

Current intelligence is intelligence information of all types and forms concerning events of immediate interest; it is highly perishable. Current intelligence is intelligence that is disseminated without delay; therefore, it lacks complete evaluation, interpretation, analysis, or integration.

Estimative intelligence

Estimative intelligence is a type of intelligence that projects or forecasts probable future foreign courses of action and developments. It discusses their implications for the host nation or its allies.

The combination of these different types of intelligence results, in part, in I&W intelligence. I&W intelligence also depends on the adequacy of the intelligence database, quality of the analysis, and the timeliness of its reporting. I&W intelligence comes from the I&W watch centers where the analyst closely examines raw current intelligence.

Indications and warning analyst

The warning synthesis process is basically intuitive. It is one of perception, wherein you (the analyst) take deduced facts on capability and induced or inferred information on intentions and perceive a warning. The warning estimate is not one of quantity, but one of quality. The analytical process for I&W analysts can be greatly aided in these ways:

- The current intelligence data made available to you must be original traffic, not material summarized for another purpose, so that anomalies in the data (of great importance to indications analysts) are available.
- You should have prior knowledge of US military activities, including exercises and foreign policy actions, to be able to assess existing indicators and develop new indicators from monitoring the enemy reaction to these new indicators.
- You need to have adequate means and timely methods for exchanging informal ideas and obtaining background intelligence data from all segments of the intelligence community.
- You must understand the collection methods for I&W intelligence. During times of crisis, you must know tasking channels and procedures to be able to quickly task a given collection system or source.

Success in I&W rests with the intellect, perseverance, dedication, and objectivity of the analyst above all other factors.

Analyst response

How should you (the analyst) prepare for and respond to a crisis situation? During *noncrisis periods*, contingency crisis portfolios should be established for each potential situation to form the basis for crisis detection and warning. These portfolios should contain a chronology of observed indications.

During *crisis periods*, you alert the decision maker to indications of escalation, intervention, or broadening of the crisis. You must also take into consideration any separate crisis that might be going on elsewhere in the world. Crisis periods call upon your knowledge of past crisis situations as you monitor and analyze current intelligence for a pattern of potential escalation. During these times, sound judgment and decisive action are required.

Self-Test Questions

After you complete these questions, you may check your answers at the end of the unit.

231. Identifying crisis action system

1. What is the ultimate mission of “warning” intelligence?
2. What four options are available to the president during a crisis?
3. What volume of the JOPES gives information on the system for time-sensitive military warning and subsequent planning?
4. What agency is the focal point for military crisis management?
5. How many phases are there to the crisis action system?
6. I&W is in what phase of the crisis action system?
7. What report could be sent out as a result of a situation identified at a watch center?

232. Identifying types of warnings and tasks of the indications and warning analyst

1. What type of warning is a forecast of probable attack or a forecast that enemy-initiated hostilities may be imminent?
2. What type of warning is short-term?

3. What type of intelligence is highly perishable and deals with all types of information concerning events of immediate interest?

4. Basically, what type of process is the warning synthesis process for an I&W analyst?

7-2. Developing Intelligence Scenarios

Local exercises are conducted to practice wartime or OPLAN implementation procedures. They also serve to train unit personnel to support combat operations effectively and improve overall unit combat capabilities. The primary purposes for intelligence exercise participation are to train you on your wartime job, identify procedural problems, develop new procedures, and take corrective action before a problem can have an impact on the outcome of a real combat operation.

233. Planning and developing scenarios

Local exercise development and execution is an activity that applies to virtually all operational intelligence functions. At most bases, an agency such as the exercise evaluation team (EET) is charged with the responsibility for planning, conducting, and evaluating local exercises. This team includes people from the various support units on the base. Team members oversee and conduct the exercises and give the commander feedback on the capabilities of the unit's personnel. They check to see if the personnel meet their wartime responsibilities and tasks. Within this framework, the chief of intelligence (IN) is responsible for seeing that the intelligence functions are exercised in all aspects of its mission support responsibilities. The unit IN must also ensure that enough relevant events are inserted into the exercise scenarios to test intelligence wartime capabilities adequately and expose intelligence personnel to realistic wartime situations in a supervised training environment.

At some point during your intelligence career, you may have the opportunity to participate as an EET member. You also may be tasked by your commander or IN to help write a scenario for your unit or base. Before you start to write a scenario, you need to understand the objectives and goals that the scenario must satisfy.

Scenario requirements

To create meaningful exercise events and message inputs designed to test units' wartime procedures and capabilities, you must be highly qualified. You also must be knowledgeable of the contents and development of OPLANs, enemy military capabilities, and the various support agency functions at your base. In addition, a scenario author must plan the inputs of tasking events with the full awareness of intelligence mission support priorities, work standards, and specific exercise training objectives. There are four phases to a scenario: background, boost, sustainer, and conclusion.

Background phase

In the background phase of the scenario, you give the causes that would generate the building of the other phases of the scenario. In this phase, you also give background information. You could pull indicators from an indicator list to help build your scenario.

An *indicator* is a generalized, theoretical action that an enemy might be expected to take in preparation for an aggressive act. An *indicator list* is a list of factors or acts (military, political, economic, diplomatic, and internal actions) a foreign power might be expected to take if it intended to initiate hostilities. These factors are logical/plausible moves or acts that are based on reasoning, which have been observed during past conflicts and crises, and result from intelligence assessments of enemy strategic offensive military doctrine and strategic standing operating procedures.

Indicators and other information, such as what is going on in the political scene, could be part of your scenario. For example, you have two countries—Rosario and Azul—in conflict. Rosario is building up its military defense, and Azul perceives there is a threat in this buildup because they share borders. The scenario could include some of the answers to the following questions. What are the politicians discussing or in conflict about? What is the reaction of the people of the country involved? What is the news media broadcasting about the situation? Message traffic would be released with information on these topics.

Boost phase

In the boost phase, you would identify the incident that leads to the implementation of the exercise/battle situation. Rosario has sent armed aircraft into Azul's airspace, and this is perceived as a threat. Message traffic would give the political and military reactions to this intrusion of airspace and any other message traffic deemed necessary for this phase.

Sustainer phase

The sustainer phase of the exercise provides logical reasons for the continuation of the exercise/battle situation. Rosario continues to send armed aircraft into Azul's airspace and is launching missiles, massing its military, and so forth. Azul has to react to the situation. Message traffic would describe and provide reaction to the events that have occurred. Your scenario would build upon these events. Again, you could describe the political actions and reactions taking place; military options, actions, and reactions; media coverage of what is taking place; and so forth.

Conclusion phase

The conclusion phase must provide a logical conclusion for termination of the exercise/battle situation. Rosario and Azul were able to resolve their differences through arbitration with the United Nations Council. By this point, message traffic would have set the stage for how the conclusion phase would come about and reflect the termination of the scenario.

NOTE: You could use these indicators throughout your scenario.

Scenario objectives

Ideally, an exercise scenario includes activity for all wartime unit intelligence functions. These tasks may include, but are not limited to:

- Mobility, recalls, and personal and unit equipment preparation.
- Reciting, distributing, and posting intelligence messages.
- Developing and delivering briefings.
- Debriefing and reporting activities, to include message preparation.
- Assisting in combat mission planning and aircrew preparation and support.
- Managing intelligence resources in an overtasking situation.
- Providing commander and staff with estimates of future enemy actions or reactions.
- Relaying information and providing intelligence support to local security forces.

In other words, the full spectrum of a unit's wartime intelligence operations and support activities should be tested. The intelligence events that you create must be scheduled and coordinated with other planned activities on the base. You need to know how long your scenario needs to run and how much time there is to build it. Your activities will largely be dependent on the requirement of other agencies on the base, such as rapid runway repair, medical trauma units, base security forces, and command and control. You want to include events that will test the known weakness in the intelligence unit or shops, and you want to incorporate as many of your unit's training objectives as possible. Emphasis should be placed on the execution of multifunctional events that cannot be easily or realistically practiced in a nonexercise environment. A world crisis situation scenario might be

sufficient to cause a unit deployment that can affect most of the agencies on any given base. In some instances, a commander may only want to test the flying operations or command post functions.

Supporting other activity requirements

Intelligence scenario inputs to the exercise planning group should be designed to support other events, such as increases in exercise alert status, aircraft dispersal operations, employment of local base defense teams, and airfield attacks. You could also include any special intelligence activity requirements your unit may support, such as a defector debriefing team or enemy equipment recovery for exploitation. This would require additional coordination with other base agencies: Does the base personnel office maintain a listing of personnel on base who are foreign language qualified? Does OSI want to participate? Can the civil engineering unit on the base support the recovery of a downed enemy aircraft? Before the scenario author gets too carried away, it would be wise to be sure the scenario events are supported by realistic tasking and mission requirements.

Information inputs

Occasionally the aircrews are given a prearranged statement to provide the debriefer. These inputs can be used in the debriefer exercise to emphasize the collection of EEI. These inputs can allow for testing the debriefers to see if they are sufficiently trained to notice changes in enemy tactics, radar frequencies, or target locations. Inputs in the form of simulated intelligence reports or daily intelligence reports can be used to set the storyline and create the atmosphere of wartime urgency. Target tasking with planned errors and staff problems can also be created and tied directly to the unit exercise events. (**NOTE:** Planned errors should be limited to those that can be and are expected to be corrected locally. They should not be of such magnitude that mission planning cells are totally stopped from meeting their deadlines.)

Cover all aspects

Intelligence inputs designed to test specific intelligence procedures and functions require detailed planning. The testing of intelligence activities must be accomplished within the context of your unit's mission or tasking. They should never detract or stray from an overall realistic scenario of events. Exercise intelligence inputs should contain not only situation information, but also periodic air, ground, naval, AAA, electronic, and missile order of battle changes that must be posted. These changes should include combat losses, equipment changes, or reports of vague or misleading information. If you choose to use misleading information, it should be something that can be corrected quickly and easily if the participants do a little research. In addition, exercise mission report inputs can be designed to test other specialists, such as an imagery analyst's ability to correlate battle damage assessments.

Intelligence applications journeymen need to practice their briefing and debriefing of aircrews. You should include enough information to let the participants create staff and aircrew predeparture and situation update briefings. You'll also want to exercise the target's shop and intelligence support to mission planning.

234. Designing scenarios

Intelligence exercise inputs should be designed to test functional area management and operational support procedures simultaneously. The number of intelligence messages should approach what is considered wartime volume levels during at least part of the exercise. It's a good idea to plan to overload the system occasionally. You can do this by creating filler-type messages that have little consequence. Another approach is to have numerous troop movements to plot, but only move the troops small distances. By applying sufficient levels of pressure to highlight weak spots and adding realism, your scenario will enable the commander to see how the troops will function in wartime.

As you did with building a lesson plan, it's a good idea to outline the scenario from start to finish. After you've made an outline of where your scenario is going, it's time to break it down, deciding

where each event fits into the scenario and at what time each event needs to occur. To do this, you're probably looking at a walk-through of events hour-by-hour, day-by-day.

Create the messages

After the basic scenario is set, mission tasking inputs can be developed. You can draft simulated ATOs that include joint operations or facets that can't be performed or tested during daily operations. Tasked events that trigger other unit functions to be exercised and require support by timing and volume should be coordinated to complement or support events planned by other staff agencies. Enemy defense activities must always be included to exercise adequate intelligence support to the mission planning process. To support this objective, messages showing OB movements and deployments based on real-world figures should be created for the scenario.

All exercise intelligence scenario inputs and message traffic should be clearly marked with the phrase EXERCISE—EXERCISE—EXERCISE at the beginning and end of each message text to keep them from being mistaken for real-world events. In addition, messages reflecting realistic force employment estimates, geographic place names, wartime tasking areas, OB, and capabilities data must be handled according to their actual classification.

Timing of events

You can simulate wartime information and tasking flow rates, as well as test your unit's reaction capabilities. For example, a simulated higher-headquarters change to an ATO could be easily inserted. The amended ATO could have tasking changes or new target inputs injected shortly before the aircraft will take off. A request for additional tasking to accommodate and take up the slack for another friendly base that had been attacked may also overflow the mission planning functions.

Add realism

All exercise tasking items that can actually be performed must be included to achieve exercise realism. The purpose for a scenario is to create a situation in which an honest evaluation of personnel capabilities and procedures can be made under the most realistic conditions possible. Wartime is serious, and during an exercise, all personnel should be able to demonstrate their highest level of proficiency. Don't allow short cuts—don't let simulated mission briefings or the building of one combat mission folder (CMF) represent six folders. Short cuts such as these can undermine your attempts to achieve exercise realism. Creating situations of confusion or contradiction is not your goal.

Coordinate events

As you saw earlier, close coordination with the unit exercise planning function is essential in developing relevant and meaningful exercise intelligence scenarios. Generally, the unit commander or exercise planning cell team chief dictates the length and type of exercise. The intelligence division usually has a *trusted agent* to work on these scenarios with other operations personnel. It's not enough to produce a few situational inputs for a 1-day exercise; the intelligence inputs must be tailored to exercise events and coordinated with other exercise planners. Intelligence exercise planners must ensure that the exercise has enough internal problems to test personnel under stressful situations.

Remember, you want to create conditions like those that could arise during wartime. Intelligence scenario inputs can be designed to trigger or support other events your unit may want to exercise. These intelligence scenario inputs must be cohesive and realistic. They also must be developed with due regard to international law, the law of armed conflict (LOAC), and US domestic law. Scenario situations and events should not indicate or imply any violations of US or international law by US forces. Finally, they should not be outrageous.

Use real-world information

Exercise intelligence scenarios should be based on existing or potential real-world situations. Ideally, you may want to start with basic indications of hostilities that lead to a crisis situation. Using or incorporating actual intelligence estimates and real-world OB and threat or equipment capabilities

would definitely be appropriate. The intent is to generate a scenario that can provide realistic training. It can serve to acquaint or remind intelligence personnel about real-world data that relates to enemy tactics, actual threats, known employment concepts, and a realistic combat environment. Some sources of ideas and information to draw upon could include:

- Old scenarios.
- Regulations.
- Local flying directives, training plans, and operating instructions.
- Novels.
- Current events from articles; e.g., newspapers and magazines.
- Television and movies.

Remember to use logic in building your scenario. Be sure your scenario is not far-fetched and unbelievable; it's to be used to train for the eventuality of war.

Evaluation

As an intelligence journeyman, you should make each exercise a learning experience, evaluating the success of your unit. You may find out how you would perform under wartime conditions. Although local exercises are the best means to practice and evaluate basic unit intelligence functions, the benefits to be gained by your unit participating in MAJCOM sponsored exercises are also important. Interface with higher headquarters, elements of the tactical air control system (TACS), and other units are additional facets of unit-level intelligence that can only be exercised in the larger-scale joint exercises. You may be given the opportunity to augment higher-headquarters intelligence staff or participate in one of the elements of a TACS, where you can learn what it's like on the other end of the tasking cycle. If you find yourself assigned to a headquarters unit, you may enjoy a change by participating in an exercise at a flying unit.

Self-Test Questions

After you complete these questions, you may check your answers at the end of the unit.

233. Planning and developing scenarios

1. In what areas do you need to be knowledgeable to write scenarios?
2. What type of information is given in the background phase of a scenario?
3. What type of information is discussed in the boost phase of a scenario?
4. In building a scenario, with whom do you have to schedule and coordinate events?

234. Designing scenarios

1. During an exercise, what should intelligence inputs be designed to test?

2. What volume of intelligence messages should be sent out during an exercise?
3. What is a helpful aid in building a scenario?
4. What is the purpose of adding realism to a scenario?
5. Who normally dictates the length and type of exercise?
6. Who in an intelligence division would work on coordinating an exercise scenario?
7. What should exercise intelligence scenarios be based on?

Answers to Self-Test Questions

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1. Give the president and his designated representatives the earliest possible warning of, and a continuing judgement on, the intentions of any foreign power to engage in any aggressive action against the United States through the use of any conventional force or by unconventional means.
2. Do nothing, use diplomatic means, use economic means or use the military.
3. Volume 1, *Planning Policies and Procedures*.
4. National Military Command Center.
5. Six.
6. Phase One.
7. OPREP-3 or critical intelligence report.

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1. Strategic warning.
2. Tactical warning.
3. Current intelligence.
4. Intuitive.

233

1. The content and development of OPLANs, enemy military capabilities, and the various support agency functions at your base.
2. The causes that would generate the building of the other phases of the scenario.
3. Incidents that lead to the implementation of the exercise/battle situation.
4. Base agencies.

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1. Functional area management and operational support procedures.
2. The number of intelligence messages should approach what is considered wartime levels.
3. An outline.
4. Creating a situation in which an honest evaluation of personnel capabilities and procedures can be made.
5. Unit commander or exercise planning cell team chief.
6. Trusted agent.
7. Existing or potential real-world situations.

Do the unit review exercises before going to the next unit.

Volume Review Exercises

Note to Student: Consider all choices carefully, select the *best* answer to each question, and *circle* the corresponding letter. When you have completed all volume review exercises, transfer your answers to ECI (AFIADL) Form 34, Field Scoring Answer Sheet.

Do not return your answer sheet to AFIADL.

1. (201) What is the *primary* purpose of an intelligence briefing?
 - a. Direct.
 - b. Clarify.
 - c. Inform.
 - d. Persuade.

2. (201) What are the two military briefing styles?
 - a. Formal and informal.
 - b. Debriefing and formal.
 - c. Formal and debriefing.
 - d. Debriefing and Informal.

3. (201) In which military briefing style is the presenter usually dressed in blues or service dress?
 - a. Formal.
 - b. Informal.
 - c. Debriefing.
 - d. Theater indoctrination.

4. (201) Which military briefing style is the uniform of the day an option?
 - a. Formal.
 - b. Informal.
 - c. Debriefing.
 - d. Theater indoctrination.

5. (201) Which military briefing does not normally allow for audience participation?

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- a. Formal.
 - b. Informal.
 - c. Debriefing.
 - d. Theater indoctrination.
6. (202) During peacetime, which type of briefing is the most likely to be presented by a 1N0?
- a. Mission briefing.
 - b. Situational briefing.
 - c. Pre-Deployment briefing.
 - d. Current intelligence briefing.
7. (202) Which briefing type is used to keep your commander, staff and aircrews informed and up-to-date on current events that may affect US military operations?
- a. Mission briefing.
 - b. Situational briefing.
 - c. Pre-deployment briefing.
 - d. Current intelligence briefing.
- 8 (202) What is the primary source material for a current intelligence briefing?
- a. Open sources.
 - b. Message traffic.
 - c. Mission debriefings.
 - d. Air Force Publications.
9. (202) What is an excellent source material for presenting current intelligence briefings?
- a. DISUM.
 - b. Open Sources.
 - c. Mission debriefings.
 - d. Air Force Publications.
10. (202) What is the average time frame for a current intelligence briefing?
- a. 10-15 minutes.
 - b. 15-20 minutes.
 - c. 20-30 minutes.
 - d. Less than 10 minutes.
11. (202) Prior to your unit's deployment to a war zone or for an exercise, what type of briefing would you provide your aircrews and staff?

- a. Pre-Mission briefing.
- b. Deployment briefing.
- c. Threat-of-the-day briefing.
- d. Current intelligence briefing.

12. (202) Which document can be used to prepare most of your unit deployment briefing prior to the unit's deployment?

- a. OPLAN.
- b. DISUM.
- c. MISREP.
- d. AFTTP 3-1.

13. (202) What type of briefing is presented soon after the deployment alert/warning order is issued?

- a. Pre-mission briefing.
- b. Deployment briefing.
- c. Pre-deployment briefing.
- d. Current intelligence briefing.

14. (202) Which type of briefing is used to keep the commander, battle staff, and aircrews informed of the progress and development of a crisis or hostilities?

- a. Situation briefing.
- b. Pre-Mission briefing.
- c. Pre-Deployment briefing.
- d. Current intelligence briefing.

15. (202) Which type of briefing is the final intelligence briefing received by your aircrews before takeoff?

- a. Situation briefing.
- b. Pre-mission briefing.
- c. Pre-deployment briefing.
- d. Current intelligence briefing

16. (202) What type of mission is one, which the aircraft is quickly regenerated for another mission, and is usually conducted while the aircrew remains in the cockpit?

- a. Close Air Support.

- b. Combat quick-turn.
- c. Forward Air Control.
- d. Defensive Counterair.

17. (202) What type of briefing covers specific information on a system that could pose a threat to your aircrew in their assigned AOR?

- a. Situation brief.
- b. Pre-deployment brief.
- c. Threat-of-the-day brief.
- d. Current intelligence brief.

18. (202) What type of briefing would be conducted to cover a new SAM system within your AOR?

- a. Situation Brief.
- b. Pre-deployment brief.
- c. Threat-of-the-day brief.
- d. Theater indoctrination brief.

19. (202) What type of briefing is normally conducted to your aircrews just before they depart to board their aircraft?

- a. Step brief.
- b. Pre-Mission brief.
- c. Threat-of-the-Day brief.
- d. Current intelligence brief.

20. (202) What type of briefing is conducted to familiarize your aircrew members with their new AOR or area of operations?

- a. Situation brief.
- b. Pre-mission brief.
- c. Threat-of-the-day brief.
- d. Theater indoctrination brief.

21. (203) What is the primary purpose of an aircrew debriefing?

- a. To secure information relative to operational problems.

- b. Analyze good and bad procedures in planning and execution.
 - c. To get information concerning the results of a completed mission.
 - d. Obtain information on problems arising from the characteristics of our own equipment.
22. (203) Who may often be the only source to key information such as new tactics, the appearance of new aircraft, or new enemy air units in a particular area?
- a. Special forces.
 - b. Aircrew members.
 - c. Intelligence personnel.
 - d. Aircraft maintenance personnel.
23. (203) What can you accomplish to improve your aircrew's effectiveness in debriefing?
- a. Ensure your pilots are comfortable.
 - b. Ensure your pilots know their EEIs.
 - c. Ensure your pilots are proficient in recognition training.
 - d. Ensure your pilots are trained in collection and reporting.
24. (203) What is the most valuable aid for conducting debriefings?
- a. Charts.
 - b. Notepad.
 - c. AFTTP 3-1.
 - d. Checklists.
25. (204) Which of the following should be avoided during one of your aircrew debriefs?
- a. Filling in blanks on checklists.
 - b. Visible and audible distractions.
 - c. Presence of all aircrew members.
 - d. Use of checklists and reference documents.
26. (204) Which of the following is not a debriefing topic?
- a. Aircraft call sign.
 - b. Mission number.
 - c. Time over target.
 - d. Aircraft maintenance problems.
27. (204) Which debriefing type is considered the toughest?

- a. Airlift.
 - b. In-Flight.
 - c. Quick-turn.
 - d. Post mission.
28. (205) Where can you look up operational brevity words?
- a. MISREP.
 - b. AFTTP 3-1.
 - c. DIA Fact Book.
 - d. CIA World Fact Book.
29. (206) What is the most important aspect of intelligence reporting?
- a. Format.
 - b. Brevity.
 - c. Content.
 - d. Timeliness.
30. (206) What element of intelligence reporting ensures your message serves its purpose at its destination?
- a. Brevity.
 - b. Content.
 - c. Accuracy.
 - d. Timeliness.
31. (206) What is the priority designator for a FLASH message?
- a. OO
 - b. PP
 - c. YY
 - d. ZZ
32. (206) What is the priority designator for an IMMEDIATE message?
- a. OO
 - b. PP
 - c. YY
 - d. ZZ

33. (206) Claims of enemy aircraft destroyed, damaged, or aborted must include _____?
- the time, altitude, and place of attack.
 - confirmation by at least one person.
 - the time, airfields, and types of missiles launched.
 - the weather in the area and confirmation of aircraft destroyed.
34. (206) Which characteristic of surface-to-air missiles (SAM) are included in an intelligence report?
- Fire coordination, type of fire, and visibility.
 - Ability to maneuver, type of fire, accuracy, and number of missiles.
 - Intensity of fire, type of missile, and electronic countermeasures.
 - Type of missile, color of smoke trail, and electronic countermeasures.
35. (207) What is the most common type of intelligence report submitted at the unit level?
- MISREP.
 - INTREP.
 - INTSUM.
 - INFLTREP.
36. (207) At what message precedence is a MISREP normally sent out as?
- Routine.
 - Priority.
 - Immediate.
 - Flash.
37. (207) At what message precedence is an INTREP normally sent out as?
- Routine.
 - Priority.
 - Immediate.
 - Flash.
38. (207) Within the Air Force, at what level is an INTREP normally prepared and sent out?
- Squadron.
 - Wing.
 - TACC.
 - Any level.

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39. (207) How many hours difference is there between production of INTSUMs?
- a. 1 hour.
 - b. 3 hours.
 - c. 12 hours.
 - d. 24 hours.
40. (207) How many hours difference is there between production of a DISUM?
- a. 1 hour.
 - b. 3 hours.
 - c. 12 hours
 - d. 24 hours
41. (207) What report is provided by an aircrew to provide immediate results of a combat sortie?
- a. MISREP
 - b. INTREP
 - c. INTSUM
 - d. INFLTREP
42. (207) What report is used to provide the National Military Command Center (NMCC) and appropriate commanders with immediate notification of any incident or event where national-level interest could be involved?
- a. DISUM.
 - b. INTREP.
 - c. INTSUM.
 - d. OPREP-3P.
43. (208) What is the formal Air Force process for developing training?
- a. ISD.
 - b. OJT.
 - c. UGT.
 - d. Attending top-off schools.
44. (209) What type of aircrew training is used to develop the aircrews ability to identify enemy systems visually in order to distinguish them from friendly or neutral systems?

- a. EEI.
 - b. IADS.
 - c. Capabilities.
 - d. Recognition.
45. (209) Which AFI governs the objective of a threat recognition program?
- a. AFI 14-101.
 - b. AFI 14-103.
 - c. AFI 36-101.
 - d. AFI 36-2903.
46. (210) What five areas do most units conduct aircrew capabilities training in?
- a. IADS, air-to-air, surface-to-air, naval air defense and radar
 - b. IADS, air-to-air, surface-to-air, naval air defense and AAA
 - c. IADS, air-to-air, surface-to-air, AAA and radar
 - d. Air-to-air, surface-to-air, AAA, ground equipment and radar
47. (210) Which of the following is not a component of an IADs system?
- a. Naval AAA.
 - b. Early Warning.
 - c. Electronic Warfare.
 - d. Command and Control.
48. (210) What are the two categories of air defense systems?
- a. Territorial and Tactical
 - b. Territorial and Point
 - c. Tactical and Point
 - d. Tactical and Secondary
49. (210) What is the most widely deployed and used air defense system?
- a. AAA.
 - b. SAMs.
 - c. Radar.
 - d. Aircraft.
50. (210) What is the emphasis of FSU firing doctrine for AAA?

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- a. Burst fire.
 - b. Curtain fire.
 - c. Point defense.
 - d. Aimed fire.
51. (210) What is the short bursts of fire rate per barrel for AAA?
- a. 2 to 10 rounds.
 - b. 10 to 20 rounds.
 - c. 15 to 20 rounds.
 - d. 20-30 rounds.
52. (210) Light anti-aircraft artillery guns include what caliber of guns?
- a. Less than 20mm
 - b. 20-60 mm
 - c. 60-100mm
 - d. over 100mm
53. (210) What is the most controlled type of AAA fire which is aimed specifically at the aircraft?
- a. Aimed fire.
 - b. Barrage fire.
 - c. Curtain fire.
 - d. Burst fire.
54. (212) Which type of report does an aircrew produce?
- a. INTREP
 - b. MISREP
 - c. OPLAN
 - d. INFLTREP
55. (211) Which of the following is an objective of any given terrorist attack?
- a. Obtain economic gain
 - b. Overthrow the government
 - c. Attract attention to its cause
 - d. Establish itself as a legal political party
56. (211) What terrorism tactic is used to demonstrate how vulnerable society is to terrorist actions?
- a. Sabotage.

- b. Bombings.
- c. Hijackings.
- d. Assassinations.

57. (211) What is considered the terrorists tactic of choice?

- a. Sabotage.
- b. Bombings.
- c. Hijackings.
- d. Assassinations.

58. (212) Which of the following is not an aircrew intelligence report?

- a. MISREP.
- b. CIRVIS.
- c. DISUM.
- d. INFLTREP.

59. (213) What agency has been designated the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) as its office of primary responsibility for DoD-wide CoC training and education measures?

- a. ACC.
- b. AFSOC.
- c. Hq USAF.
- d. USJFCOM.

60. (213) Which of the following do not have first priority in attending CoC training courses?

- a. Aircrews who will soon be assigned to a combat zone.
- b. Peacetime aerial reconnaissance aircrews.
- c. Special operations missions.
- d. Intelligence Personnel.

61. (213) What command is responsible for Code of Conduct training for the military services

- a. USJFCOM.
- b. USSOCCOM.
- c. USCENTCOM.
- d. USTRANSCOM.

62. (214) What document is used to facilitate CSAR recovery?

- a. EPA.

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- b. SAFE.
 - c. SAID.
 - d. ISOPREP.
63. (214) What form is used to fill out an ISOPREP?
- a. AF 310.
 - b. AF 623.
 - c. DD Fm 2.
 - d. DD Fm 1833.
64. (214) When filled in, what is the classification of an ISOPREP card?
- a. Unclassified.
 - b. Confidential.
 - c. Secret.
 - d. Top Secret.
65. (214) During peacetime, how often should ISOPREP cards be reviewed?
- a. Weekly.
 - b. Monthly.
 - c. Bi-annually.
 - d. At least annually.
66. (214) How many copies of the ISOPREP card should your unit maintain?
- a. One.
 - b. Two.
 - c. Three.
 - d. Four.
67. (214) Item 14 of the ISOPREP requires a four-digit number. Which of the following is required for a four-digit personal authenticator number?
- a. The number should be public information.
 - b. The number should be easily remembered.
 - c. The number should be within an individual's personnel records.
 - d. The number should be part of the individual's social security number.
68. (215) SAFEs are researched and selected by what organization?
- a. DIA.

- b. CIA.
- c. JFACC.
- d. USSOCOM.

69. (215) What is the designated areas in hostile territory that provide a downed aircrew member a reasonable chance of avoiding capture, and being recovered?

- a. EPA.
- b. SAFE.
- c. SAID.
- d. ISOPREP.

70. (215) SAFEs are researched and selected based on all the factors except?

- a. Terrain.
- b. Subsistence capability.
- c. Concealment advantages.
- d. Lines of communications.

71. (215) A PAFE/DAR is selected by what organization?

- a. DIA.
- b. CIA.
- c. JFACC.
- d. Theater commander.

72. (215) What is a simple tool used by aircrews to study and prepare their EPA?

- a. SAID.
- b. SAFE.
- c. PAFE.
- d. Country Study.

73. (215) Which of the following items is an aircrew member not allowed to take with them on a mission?

- a. SAID.
- b. Blood Chit.
- c. Evasion Chart.
- d. Pointee-Talkee.

74. (215) What provides aircrews with an all-source analysis of factors that pertain to avoiding capture, surviving, and being recovered within a given area?

- a. SAFE.
- b. SAID.
- c. Blood Chit.
- d. Evasion Chart.

75. (216) By what means does an aircrew relay their after-isolation intentions to recovery forces?

- a. EPA.
- b. SAFE.
- c. SAID.
- d. PAFE.

76. (216) EPAs are classified to what level?

- a. Unclassified.
- b. Confidential.
- c. Secret.
- d. Equal to the mission-tasking directive.

77. (216) Who maintains EPAs?

- a. DIA.
- b. RCC.
- c. JFACC.
- d. Unit Intel.

78. (216) What is the critical document a pilot creates prior to a combat mission for success recovery planning?

- a. EPA.
- b. SAFE.
- c. SAID.
- d. Evasion Chart.

79. (217) What is the action of staying alive in austere conditions with limited resources?

- a. Survival.
- b. Evasion.
- c. Resistance.
- d. Escape.

80. (217) What is the process whereby individuals isolated in hostile or unfriendly territory avoid capture with the goal of successfully returning to areas under friendly control?

- a. Escape.
- b. Evasion.
- c. Survival.
- d. Recovery.

81. (217) What is the return of evaders to friendly control, either with or without assistance?

- a. Escape.
- b. Evasion.
- c. Survival.
- d. Recovery.

82. (217) What is a small sheet of material with an imprinted American flag, a statement in English and in several languages that are spoken by the populace in the AOR?

- a. SAFE.
- b. SAID.
- c. Blood Chit.
- d. Evasion Chart.

83. (218) What are two types of recovery operations?

- a. Conventional and Unconventional.
- b. Conventional and CSAR.
- c. CSAR and Unconventional.
- d. CSAR and CAF.

84. (218) Which type of recovery operation utilizes guerrilla forces to assist pilots?

- a. Unassisted.
- b. Clandestine.
- c. Conventional.
- d. Unconventional.

85. (219) Whose objective is to effectively employ all available resources to recover distressed personnel in a wartime or contingency environment?

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- a. ACC.
 - b. CSAR.
 - c. JFCOM.
 - d. USSOCOM.
86. (219) Who is the Air Force lead agent for CSAR?
- a. ACC.
 - b. DIA.
 - c. USSOCOM.
 - d. USTRANSCOM.
87. (220) What is a nations primary goal when taking American POWs?
- a. To gain recognition to their cause.
 - b. To extort money from the US government.
 - c. To exchange American POWs for their own POWs.
 - d. To derive propaganda from the exploitation of POWs.
88. (220) Who should take charge of POWs within a POW camp?
- a. Senior Officer.
 - b. Senior Special Forces member.
 - c. Senior Army or Marine Officer.
 - d. Senior Officer (excluding doctors, lawyers and Chaplains).
89. (220) Which of the following is not an exploitation technique used to obtain statements from POWs?
- a. Bribes.
 - b. Isolation.
 - c. Degradation.
 - d. Physical Abuse.
90. (220) What interrogation method is the most effective?
- a. Disgrace.
 - b. Friendly.
 - c. Mutt and Jeff.
 - d. Shock and surprise.
91. (220) What is the highest form of resistance?

- a. Evasion.
 - b. Escape.
 - c. Recovery.
 - d. Interrogation.
92. (221) What is the US Army's primary main battle tank?
- a. M-60.
 - b. Stryker.
 - c. M-1 Abrams.
 - d. M-2 Bradley.
93. (221) What is the Israeli Army's newest and main battle tank?
- a. K1/A1.
 - b. Leopard 2.
 - c. Merkava 4.
 - d. Challenger.
94. (221) What is the first US fighting vehicle used for mounted mechanized operations?
- a. M-113.
 - b. Stryker.
 - c. M-1 Abrams.
 - d. M-2 Bradley.
95. (221) What is the first new military vehicle to enter service into the Army since the Abrams tank in the 1980s?
- a. M-113.
 - b. Stryker.
 - c. M-2 Bradley.
 - d. BVS-10 Viking.
96. (221) What British amphibious armored ATV consists of two tracked vehicle units?
- a. Viking.
 - b. Fuchs 2.
 - c. Warrior.
 - d. Stryker.
97. (221) What is the US Army's newest multiple rocket launcher system?

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- a. Stryker
 - b. HIMARS.
 - c. M270 MRLS.
 - d. M-109 Paladin.
98. (221) What is the US Army's largest self-propelled artillery howitzer in its inventory?
- a. M-113.
 - b. M-110A2.
 - c. M-270 MRLS.
 - d. M-109 Paladin.
99. (221) What is replacing the US Army's AH-1 Cobra as its primary attack helicopter?
- a. OH-58 Kiowa.
 - b. CH-47 Chinook.
 - c. AH-64 Apache.
 - d. UH-60 Blackhawk.
100. (221) What is the US Army's only medium cargo lift helicopter with rear-load capability?
- a. OH-58 Kiowa.
 - b. CH-47 Chinook.
 - c. AH-64 Apache.
 - d. US-60 Blackhawk
101. (222) What is the US Army's long-range, all-weather, all-altitude surface-to-air missile to counter cruise missiles, tactical ballistic missiles and aircraft?
- a. HAWK.
 - b. Patriot.
 - c. Avenger.
 - d. LAV-AD.
102. (222) What air defense system is in service with the British Army and Royal Air Force and is their primary air defense system?
- a. Patriot.

- b. Rapier.
- c. HAWK.
- d. ADATS.

103. (223) What aircraft is the selected replacement aircraft for the F-15 Eagle for air superiority?

- a. F-22 Raptor.
- b. F-16 Falcon.
- c. FA-18 Hornet.
- d. F-117 Nighthawk.

104. (223) What is the US Air Force's primary air superiority fighter?

- a. F-22 Raptor.
- b. F-15 Eagle.
- c. F-16 Falcon.
- d. FA-18 Hornet.

105. (223) What is the US Air Force's first aircraft specially designed for close air support mission?

- a. F-22 Raptor.
- b. F-16 Falcon.
- c. A-10 Warthog.
- d. F-117 Nighthawk.

106. (223) What is the USAF's first operational aircraft designed to exploit low-observable stealth technology?

- a. B-2 Spirit.
- b. F-22 Raptor.
- c. F-16 Falcon.
- d. F-117A Nighthawk.

107. (223) What has been the backbone of the strategic bomber force for the USAF?

- a. B-2 Spirit.
- b. F-117A Nighthawk.
- c. F-15E Strike Eagle.
- d. B-52 Stratofortresses.

108. (223) What is the USN and USMC's primary all-weather fighter and attack aircraft?

- a. F-16 Falcon.

- b. F-14 Tomcat.
- c. FA-18 Hornet.
- d. F-117 Nighthawk.

109. (224) What is considered the largest warship in the world?

- a. Nimitz class aircraft carriers.
- b. Ticonderoga class guided missile cruisers.
- c. Arleigh Burke class destroyers.
- d. Los Angeles class attack submarines.

110. (224) Which of the following is a mission of an aircraft carrier?

- a. Forward presence.
- b. Amphibious assault.
- c. Anti-surface warfare.
- d. Anti-submarine warfare.

111. (224) Which of the following warships is the fast warships providing multi-mission offensive and defensive capabilities?

- a. Nimitz class aircraft carriers.
- b. Ticonderoga class guided missile cruisers.
- c. Arleigh Burke class destroyers.
- d. Los Angeles class attack submarines.

112. (225) What type of bombs are free fall ordnance or sometimes referred to as dumb or gravity bombs?

- a. Laser-guided bombs.
- b. General purpose bombs.
- c. Precision guided munitions.
- d. Global Positioning munitions.

113. (225) A Mk82 is a _____ pound general-purpose bomb.

- a. 500.
- b. 1000.
- c. 2000.
- d. 5000.

114. (225) What general purpose bomb is used primarily by the USN and USMC?

- a. Mk 82.
- b. Mk 83.
- c. Mk 84.
- d. Mk 85.

115. (225) What is a GPS (Global Position Satellite) guided 21,500 lb bomb?

- a. MOAB.
- b. BLU-109.
- c. BLU-113B.
- d. AGM-65 Maverick.

116. (225) What munitions employ trajectory-altering guidance units to improve the probability of a hit on or near the aimpoint?

- a. General purpose bombs.
- b. Laser guided munitions.
- c. Cluster bomb munitions.
- d. Precision guided munitions.

117. (225) What laser guided munition utilizes a Mk84 general purpose bomb and a Paveway guidance system?

- a. GBU-10.
- b. GBU-12.
- c. GBU-16.
- d. GBU-28.

118. (225) What laser guided munition is a 5000lb special weapon developed for penetrating hardened command centers located deep underground using a BLU 113 warhead?

- a. GBU-10.
- b. GBU-12.
- c. GBU-16.
- d. GBU-28.

119. (225) What is a precision-guided weapon using GPS aided INS guidance kits to convert standard MK-82, MK-83, MK-84, BLU-109, and BLU-110 bomb bodies, with appropriate fuzes, to accurate guided munitions?

- a. JDAM.

- b. MOAB.
- c. JSOW.
- d. ALCM.

120. (225) What unpowered guided weapon using the INS/GPS and is capable of day/night and adverse weather operations?

- a. JDAM.
- b. AGM-65.
- c. AGM-154.
- d. AGM-130.

121. (225) What is a precision cruise missile designed for launch from outside area defenses to kill hard, medium-hardened, soft, and area type targets?

- a. JDAM.
- b. MOAB.
- c. JSOW.
- d. JASSM.

122. (225) What cluster munition is a special-purpose munition that uses the BLU-114B submunitions for attacking electrical power infrastructure?

- a. CBU-87.
- b. CBU-89.
- c. CBU-94.
- d. CBU-97.

123. (225) What cluster munition utilizes a 1,000-pound class weapon containing sensor-fuzed submunitions for attacking armor?

- a. CBU-87.
- b. CBU-89.
- c. CBU-94.
- d. CBU-97.

124. (226) What US AAM is a 200 pound supersonic, heat-seeking, air-to-air missile?

- a. AIM-7 Sparrow.
- b. AGM-65 Maverick.
- c. AIM-9 Sidewinder.

d. AIM-120 AMRAAM.

125. (226) What US AAM is a medium range all-weather “fire-and-forget” weapon?

- a. AIM-7 Sparrow.
- b. AGM-65 Maverick.
- c. AIM-9 Sidewinder.
- d. AIM-120 AMRAAM.

126.(227) Which of the following nations is known to hold chemical weapons?

- a. Syria.
- b. Israel.
- c. North Korea.
- d. People’s Republic of China.

127. (227) Which of the following nations is suspected of possessing chemical weapons?

- a. North Korea.
- b. Russia.
- c. France.
- d. Syria.

128. (227) What is defined by the US intelligence community as the intentional use of disease-causing organisms (pathogens), toxins, or other agents to incapacitate, injure, or kill humans and animals; to destroy crops; to weaken resistance to attack; and to reduce the will to fight?

- a. Chemical warfare.
- b. Biological warfare.
- c. Nuclear warfare.
- d. Conventional warfare.

129. (227) Which of the following is not one of the principal physical effects of nuclear weapons?

- a. Blast.
- b. Pathogens.
- c. Nuclear radiation.
- d. Thermal radiation.

130. (228) What method is most widely used to teach aircraft recognition?

- a. MASH.
- b. REFT.

- c. WEFT.
- d. Total form concept.

131. (228) What are small stabilizer appendages forward of the wing that provide increased stability to the aircraft?

- a. Canards.
- b. Chine fairings.
- c. Stall fairings.
- d. Winglets.

132. (228) Which of the following is not a WEFT feature?

- a. Wings.
- b. Exhaust.
- c. Fuselage.
- d. Tail.

133. (228) When identifying helicopters, the main rotor is a key identification feature. What is the first thing you look for?

- a. Number of blades.
- b. Length of blades.
- c. Rotation of blades.
- d. Position of blades on helo.

134. (229) What is the extreme foremost part of the ship's hull; that portion which cuts the water?

- a. Bow.
- b. Mast.
- c. Stern.
- d. Bridge.

135. (229) Which of the following is not a recognition feature of a ship?

- a. Mast.
- b. Stern.
- c. Armament.

d. Hull.

136. (230) What recognition feature of tanks is recognized from the air?

- a. Gun tube.
- b. Number of wheels.
- c. Rectangular shape.
- d. Engine compartment vents.

137. (230) What is the most important feature for identification of a specific type of tank?

- a. Shape.
- b. Turret.
- c. Chasis.
- d. Gun tube.

138. (230) The primary identification features of self-propelled guns are the same as those for tanks, with one major exception?

- a. Turret location.
- b. Number of wheels.
- c. Location of the gun tube.
- d. Most self-propelled guns have a fixed superstructure.

139. (231) Intelligence is to given to the President and his designated representatives; the earliest possible warning of, and a continuing judgment on, the intentions of any foreign power to engage in aggressive action against the United States, through the use of conventional force or unconventional means. What is this called?

- a. Warning.
- b. Indications.
- c. Crisis action.
- d. Military crisis management.

140. (231) There are how many phase of crisis action system?

- a. 4.
- b. 5.
- c. 6.

d. 7.

141. (232) What is a forecast of probable attack or a forecast that enemy-initiated hostilities may be imminent?

- a. Tactical warning.
- b. Strategic warning.
- c. Political warning.
- d. Operational warning.

142. (232) What is a forecast of increasing tensions between two or more countries that raise the possibility that deterrence could fail without intervention?

- a. Tactical warning.
- b. Strategic warning.
- c. Political warning.
- d. Operational warning.

143. (233) Which of the following is not a phase for intelligence scenario requirements?

- a. Boost.
- b. Sustainer.
- c. Execution.
- d. Background.

144. (233) What is a generalized, theoretical action that an enemy might be expected to take in preparation for an aggressive act?

- a. Critic.
- b. Indicator.
- c. Execution phase.
- d. Warning problem.

145. (234) Which of the following is not intended to be tested during an intelligence exercise scenario?

- a. Functional area management.
- b. Operational support procedures.
- c. Operational mission procedures.
- d. Adversarial reaction.