

Unit 1. Introduction to Intelligence

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WELCOME to the first of four volumes of the Operations Intelligence Journeyman (1N051A) career development course (CDC)! You successfully graduated from the 3-skill level, Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) awarding course, and are ready to embark on a never-ending journey of learning while in this career field.



This unit concentrates on those duties and responsibilities that you can expect to perform in your new career field. The numbers and types of duties are considerable, and they span the entire spectrum of our AFSC. We'll begin this unit with the official specialty description and break it down to make it more understandable. Our discussion will move on to cover career progression and development, and then to an overview of the other Air Force intelligence career fields with whom we work on a regular basis. We will also look at our counterparts in the US Army, Navy and Marine Corps intelligence fields, and wrap-up with a discussion of the major intelligence disciplines, commonly referred to as the "INTs".

1-1. Intelligence Career Field

Our career field has changed over the years into what is now considered one of the most important intelligence functions in support of our country's national interests. Events such as Operations DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM, Bosnia, and now, Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM have caused the 1N0X1 career field to evolve into what is now a highly specialized cadre of intelligence professionals. Your contributions and war-fighting capabilities are on a par with those of the aircrew members who fly combat missions. We are no longer considered to be in a support role to the warfighter – we are warfighters as well! That said, let's define intelligence, and take a look at the many duties we are relied upon to perform.

001. Duties and responsibilities

Your new AFSC is called "Operations Intelligence," so let's start-off by examining what intelligence is. According to Air Force Doctrine Document (AFDD) 2-5.2, *Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Operations* (commonly referred to as ISR), intelligence is "...the product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas; it is the information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding. More specifically, the Air Force understands that intelligence efforts will primarily focus on foreign military capabilities; political groups; political, social, and technological developments; or certain geographic regions". (We will cover ISR in greater detail in Course "B" of the CDCs.) Given that definition, Air

Force Manual (AFMAN) 36-2108, *Enlisted Classification*, provides the following specialty description for the 1N0X1 career field:

- Performs and manages intelligence activities and functions including developing, evaluating, and providing intelligence information.

It is absolutely essential that you understand how your career field supports the ISR mission of the Air Force, as the reliance upon intelligence has increased to such a high degree that commanders in the field place as much importance on intelligence activities as they do on combat troops and weapons systems. This becomes evident when you look at the specific duties and responsibilities for the career field, taken directly from AFMAN 36-2108:

- Conducts intelligence training. Instructs aircrews on collecting and reporting requirements and procedures; matters such as evasion, recovery, and code of conduct; recognition techniques; and assessing offensive and defensive weapon system capabilities. Prepares mission reports. Conducts intelligence debriefings of US and allied military personnel involved in combat operations.
- Prepares, maintains, and presents intelligence displays, reports, and briefings. Produces all-source intelligence, situation estimates, order-of-battle studies, and other intelligence reports and studies.
- Performs geo-locational mensuration functions. Maintains and uses geospatial databases, target materials, imagery, and other intelligence products. Extracts coordinates and positional relationships from digital database systems and non-automated stereo-photographic models. Identifies and establishes unit requirements for intelligence reference materials. Maintains intelligence reference files, automated intelligence databases, and target materials data logs. Prepares target materials. Performs targeting, weaponeering, and damage assessment functions. Uses automated and non-automated intelligence systems and applications.
- Develops mission planning and execution support materials. Assembles maps, charts, and target materials. Prepares strip charts and annotates navigational information. Collates intelligence and operations materials, and assembles final product for mission briefing, study, and use.
- Determines source materials and areas for prediction. Assembles, produces, evaluates, and updates radar prediction materials based on analysis of structures, terrain, and multi-spectral imagery.
- Compiles, segregates, evaluates, researches, interprets, analyzes, and disseminates intelligence information. Analyzes intelligence to support operations and targeting. Uses intelligence automated data systems to store, retrieve, display, and report intelligence information. Establishes intelligence collection requirements.

Summary

As you can see, your duties and responsibilities encompass a wide spectrum of skills. Some of these duties are performed at the unit, or flying squadron level, while others are primarily at the force level, which includes Air Intelligence Squadrons (AIS'), major commands, numbered Air Forces, and joint intelligence activities. Given that our career field is critically undermanned, it is vital that you master the required skills to support the mission, regardless of the unit or activity to which you are assigned. These CDCs will provide you the foundation upon which to build these skills.

Self-Test Questions

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

001. Duties and responsibilities

1. What is the definition of intelligence according to AFDD 2-5.2?
2. According to the Air Force, what is the primary focus for intelligence efforts?
3. What is the specialty description for the 1N0X1 career field?

1-2. Progression and Development

You have graduated from technical school, you are now at your first assignment, and are taking these CDCs to obtain your 5-skill level. Once that is completed, what is the next step? Where will you go from there? Most of us ask these questions early in our career, and this unit will hopefully answer those questions for you.

002. Career progression

We will cover career progression, and briefly touch on what is expected of you at each skill level. In the following sections, we'll discuss the specific duties and types of units you could find yourself assigned to, but for now, we will refer to them as unit, force, production, and headquarters level organizations. For a more in-depth look at the upgrade training process, please refer to AFI 36-2201, *Developing, Managing, and Conducting Training*.

Operations Intelligence Apprentice

Basic progression in our career field involves a series of milestones that all of us must complete. Graduation from the 3-skill level AFSC-awarding Operations Intelligence resident course is the first step in this process. As a 3-skill level Apprentice at your first assignment (unit or force level), you are expected to perform basic intelligence functions. No one expects that you, as an Apprentice, know how to do each and every specific task in support of your unit's mission. That is why you are enrolled in these CDCs – to upgrade your knowledge of your duties and responsibilities. In addition, most, if not all units have an On-the-Job-Training (OJT) program that helps you to refine your skills in the areas that are specific to your unit's mission. It is important that you dedicate the time and effort necessary to improve your ability to effectively perform these duties. In so doing, you are contributing to the success of your unit's mission, and, ultimately, to the defense of our country.

Operations Intelligence Journeyman

Now that you have finished your CDCs, completed the 15 months in upgrade training status, and all other requirements identified in AFI 36-2201, you are awarded your 5-skill level. With this upgrade, you are ready to take on new responsibilities. The functions that you are qualified to perform include all those at the Apprentice level, but now you are expected to supervise other 1N0X1 personnel as well. These functions could be performed at the unit, force, or production facility level. You are also entered into upgrade training to the Craftsman skill level, and, if available, you are enrolled in 7-skill level CDCs.

Operations Intelligence Craftsman

As a Craftsman, you have successfully completed the 7-skill level CDCs, spent at least 12 months in upgrade training status, and have attained the rank of Staff Sergeant. As with your previous skill level upgrade, there are changes to the responsibilities you are given. The major changes include functioning as a manager, as well as the capability of assignment to a headquarters level organization. This skill level will take you through the rank of Master Sergeant, at which point you are preparing for promotion to Senior Master Sergeant.

Operations Intelligence Superintendent

Once promoted to Senior Master Sergeant, you are awarded your 9-skill level, and this represents the highest skill level that you can achieve. As a superintendent, you are expected to manage all facets of your career field, regardless of where you are assigned, and this remains true if you are promoted to the rank of Chief Master Sergeant. You must have the skills necessary to ensure that those you lead are capable of meeting any challenge and effectively accomplishing our intelligence mission requirements.

Summary

The methodology for career progression is relatively straightforward and very structured in its approach. Three-, five-, seven- and nine-level progression represents the easiest part of your career. The next section discusses the more complicated (and sometimes confusing) aspect of career development – duty positions and types of assignments.

003. Career development

Career development is one of the biggest challenges you will face while in the Air Force. Unlike the officer career field, we, as enlisted, currently do not have a set “roadmap” to follow for guidance in assignments throughout our career. In the past, many in our senior enlisted leadership ranks would provide what they believed to be the best path to take to ensure a well-rounded, competent intelligence professional, and opinions invariably differed. This unit represents a general consensus as to the best approach, but in no way should be considered as directive or all-inclusive in nature.

Airman – Senior Airman

After graduation from the AFSC awarding resident technical school, you are selected for your first assignment. Most of you will graduate at the rank of Airman, though some, based on enlistment length, graduate as an Airman First Class. All else being equal, your first assignment should be at the unit level, such as a flying squadron/wing. Duties at this level are directly related to flying operations, whether combat or combat support, and this provides a firm foundation upon which to build for future assignments. At this point, your skills are such that you could be assigned to a flying unit, or to an Air Intelligence Squadron. Some of the duties you might perform at an AIS include collection management, targeting, intelligence systems support, and intelligence analysis.

Staff Sergeant – Technical Sergeant

Once you reach the rank of Staff Sergeant, your assignment possibilities increase, as do your skills. Assignments commensurate with your rank and skill level include all of those previously covered, as well as Non-Commissioned Officer In-Charge (NCOIC) of an intelligence branch in a flying unit, as the NCOIC of an AIS element, or a joint assignment as an intelligence analyst. In addition, a Special Duty assignment as an AETC instructor in your career field is highly encouraged at this point in your career. As an instructor, you have the opportunity to impart the skills you’ve learned in the field to the next generation of intelligence professionals, essentially shaping the future of the 1N0X1 profession.

Master Sergeant

As a Senior NCO in the 1N0X1 career field, the duty positions available to you increase, as well as the responsibilities that accompany these positions. Again, you could be assigned to any of the jobs that we have previously covered, but in most cases, your position will be that of NCOIC or

superintendent. Other assignments include staff positions in a Major Command (MAJCOM) or Joint Intelligence Center (JIC). Another Special Duty assignment that is available to you is as a member of a MAJCOM Inspector General (IG) team. As a seasoned intelligence professional and an IG team member, you are in the unique position of evaluating and improving the ability of the units within your command to perform their intelligence functions in support of the Air Force mission.

Senior and Chief Master Sergeant

Once you have reached this level in your career, your duties and responsibilities are primarily in the realm of managing the various aspects of the 1NOX1 career field, regardless of the unit level to which you are assigned. As a Senior and then as Chief Master Sergeant your duties can range from an Operations or Squadron Superintendent to the Air Force Career Field manager for the Intelligence career field. Your managerial and leadership skills, in addition to your broad knowledge of the intelligence career field will serve you well in these various and challenging positions. Some additional skills that you will most likely use are: resource management, Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS), airman assignments, Aerospace Expeditionary Force (AEF) personnel deployment management, and manpower processes in relation to intelligence manning.

Summary

As we are all aware, the needs of the Air Force must be considered first when it comes to where you, as an intelligence professional, are needed. That said, you still have some capability to help direct your career development in the best direction, for both you and the Air Force intelligence community.

Self-Test Questions

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

002. Career progression

1. What is the first step in the progression of your new career as an Operations Intelligence Apprentice?
2. What are the major changes to your responsibilities when you are upgraded to an Operations Intelligence Craftsman?

003. Career development

1. All else being equal, at what level should your first assignment be after graduating from technical school?
2. What are some of the duties you might perform at an Air Intelligence Squadron (AIS)?
3. In most cases, what will your duty position be once you reach the rank of Master Sergeant?

4. As a Senior or Chief Master Sergeant, what are some of the additional skills that you will most likely use?

1-3. Air Force Intelligence Specialties

Within the Air Force, we have thousands of fellow airmen performing specialized duties to fulfill the overall intelligence mission. These different intelligence specialties are involved in collection, analysis, production and dissemination of intelligence information and data that is of value to many customers throughout the world. You can almost be certain that you will have the opportunity to work side-by-side or do business at some point in your career with some of these other Air Force intelligence professionals. For clarification, consider the following scenario. You are assigned to an operational flying squadron where the primary responsibility is air defense. Your squadron has just been tasked to deploy to an unfamiliar area and the squadron commander wants you to brief the aircrews on the different types of radar currently being utilized in that area. You could seek out the assistance of an Electronic Signals Intelligence Exploitation (AFSC 1N5X1) Journeyman, if your base has them assigned. This individual could utilize their expertise and equipment to provide the requested information. By using the intelligence team concept, you can work together with your fellow intelligence professionals to satisfy customer requirements. These types of situations happen every day throughout the intelligence world. The following paragraphs will help you to better understand the duties and responsibilities of these different intelligence specialties.

004. Air Force intelligence specialties

There are six major intelligence specialties in the Air Force that we will cover, and it is vital for you to know their capabilities and how they are able to assist you in performing your duties (or vice-versa).

AFSC 1N1X1 - Imagery Analyst

The Imagery Analyst is essentially responsible for managing, supervising, and performing intelligence activities and functions including exploitation, development, and dissemination of multisensor imagery products to support warfighting operations and other activities.

Exploiting and analyzing multisensor imagery in conjunction with all-source intelligence information is a key function of the 1N1 career field. The Imagery Analyst performs precise mensuration of multisensor imagery to determine geographic location, and vertical and horizontal measurements of objects. They are skilled at determining the type, function, location, and significance of military facilities and activities, industrial installations, and surface transportation networks through the use of multisensor imagery. The 1N1 is also trained to identify the type, function, and location of military equipment including ground, air, naval, missile, and electronic orders of battle. Their analysis of military and industrial installations helps in determining construction type and functionality that provides for detailed target assessments. Another important function they perform is the analysis of post combat mission multisensor imagery, and preparing damage assessment reports that detail structural and functional damage as well as weapons effects.

Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) sensor operations are another critical role for the Imagery Analyst. As a UAV sensor operator (SO), they are responsible for sensor focus and navigation information for the best use of sensors, optimal sensor selection for the specific target, target acquisition, and passing target information, as well as the actual control of the sensors. Several work center positions, all manned by 1N1X1s, share these responsibilities. Operations Intelligence personnel are crucial to this process as they provide information on threats to the platform in the pre-mission briefing to the UAV pilots and imagery analysts.

AFSC 1N2X1 - Signals Intelligence Production

The 1N2X1 career field is responsible for the acquisition, identification, processing, analysis, and reporting on radio frequency emissions of many types. They accomplish these tasks through the operation of systems and equipment designed specifically for signals intelligence production, and this is performed using real-time as well as recorded media. The 1N2 is highly skilled at the identification of signals, and the information they acquire and report is used by virtually all intelligence agencies at all levels.

AFSC 1N3XXX - Cryptologic Linguist

The Cryptologic Linguist career field has the task of collecting, transcribing, translating, analyzing, and reporting voice communications. This AFSC is broken down into five major language groups: Germanic, Romance, Slavic, Far East, and Mid East, consisting of nearly 50 individual languages. The 1N3 is skilled at recognizing essential elements of information (EELs), and disseminating this information throughout the intelligence community.

AFSC 1N4X1 - Signals Intelligence Analyst

The primary job of the 1N4X1, Signals Intelligence, or SIGINT Analyst, is to analyze, extract, verify, and report signals intelligence. Working closely with various intelligence collectors in the field, the 1N4 is very diversified in conducting analysis on a daily basis. The intelligence they report may come from any of the intelligence arenas, based primarily on consumer needs. Through analysis, they determine network structures, communication characteristics, and perform predictive analysis on any given target.

AFSC 1N5X1 - Electronic Signals Intelligence Exploitation

The 1N5 is responsible for collecting, analyzing, processing, and deriving intelligence information from non-communications electromagnetic transmissions throughout the radio frequency spectrum. This career field conducts SIGINT monitoring activities by exploiting electronic intelligence (ELINT) signals, foreign instrumentation signals intelligence (FISINT), and special narrow band digitized signals activities. In addition, the 1N5 employs signals exploitation activities in support of Electronic Combat (EC) operations. The key functions of the Electronic Signals Intelligence Exploitation career field involves fusion analysis of exploited information, and reporting results to the intelligence community.

AFSC 1N6X1 - Electronic System Security Assessment

This intelligence AFSC performs electronic system security assessment (ESSA) operations, which entails the collection, analysis, processing and reporting of friendly command, control, communications, and computer (C4) electronic emissions. The key function of the 1N6 is to apply Communications Security (COMSEC) assessment techniques to collected and processed data to identify deficiencies and weaknesses in friendly telecommunications, and determine possible hostile intelligence threats. Once C4 weaknesses and threats are identified, the 1N6 provides assistance in formulating effective corrective actions.

Summary

As you can see and probably already know, the Air Force intelligence community has many people performing various functions. Hopefully, you now have a better understanding of what each of the Air Force intelligence specialties is responsible for doing and in the future you might be able to utilize some of their expertise to help you with your job.

Self-Test Questions

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

004. Air Force intelligence specialties

1. What AF intelligence AFSC is responsible for managing, supervising, and performing intelligence activities and functions including exploitation, development, and dissemination of multisensor imagery products to support warfighting operations and other activities?
2. What AF intelligence AFSC has the task of collecting, transcribing, translating, analyzing, and reporting voice communications?
3. What AF intelligence AFSC analyzes, extracts, verifies, and reports signals intelligence?
4. What is the key function of the 1N6X1 career field?

1-4. Service Intelligence Specialties

As an Air Force intelligence professional, you can count on working with intelligence personnel from our sister services in a joint environment, whether you are assigned to a joint unit, or as an augmentee in a joint contingency or exercise. In fact, the importance of joint intelligence operability was first recognized during World War II, and bloomed during 1943 and 1944 as US forces transitioned from basically defensive to offensive operations requiring extensive interservice cooperation. The island hopping campaign in the Pacific and Allied operations in the Mediterranean and in Europe emphasized large-scale joint operations that, in turn, required joint intelligence. This has remained true for virtually every major conflict since that time, to include the Afghanistan campaign, Operations ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM.

005. Service intelligence specialties

It is critical that you know and fully understand the intelligence specialties of each of the services, and how we interact with them in support of military operations. Before we discuss each of the service's intelligence specialties, we'll briefly examine how each one is structured in order to perform their assigned intelligence missions.

Naval Intelligence structure and specialties

Naval intelligence forces are designed as an integrated system of personnel, procedures, facilities and equipment structured to support naval, joint and multinational operations. Naval intelligence is conducted at the tactical level in dedicated intelligence centers afloat, such as a Carrier Intelligence Center (CVIC) and amphibious flagship's Joint Intelligence Center (JIC). Personnel from embarked flag staffs, ships' company, and carrier air wings staff these forward deployed intelligence centers. The assigned intelligence personnel produce not only current intelligence, but other finished intelligence products that support a variety of contingency operations. Intelligence centers provide assessments of the adversary's capabilities and build and maintain threat intelligence files and data bases. Depending on mission requirements, these centers may be augmented with liaison personnel from other services or national intelligence agencies.



Naval intelligence centers serve as fusion centers where information from various sources (cryptologic sensors, tactical airborne reconnaissance, units in contact with the enemy, etc.) is validated, correlated, analyzed, and disseminated to support operations. These centers also use links to theater and component sensors and to shore based Joint Intelligence Centers to complement organic capabilities and to facilitate national, theater, and tactical intelligence support to a wide range of operations. A fundamental operating principle of the intelligence center is that all-source intelligence must be integrated with operations and contribute to the common tactical picture.

Because naval forces normally operate as a component of joint forces, both afloat and ashore intelligence centers are integral parts of an intelligence architecture that connects the commander to joint and service intelligence centers, national intelligence agencies, and the intelligence centers of other nations. Interoperability, cooperation in resource management, and intelligence sharing throughout this architecture is essential to support the commander's decision-making. The intelligence specialty (IS) descriptions that follow were extracted from NAVPERS 18068F, *Navy Enlisted Classifications*.

IS-3905 - Shipboard Intelligence Analyst

The IS-3905 serves as the intelligence representative aboard surface ships without an assigned intelligence officer or serves as an assistant to intelligence officers assigned to afloat staffs or selected shore commands. This specialty performs analytical and functional computations, all-source contact analysis, correlation, and sanitization in support of command, control, communications, computers

and intelligence (C4I) integration for commanding officers and afloat staffs. On ships, the IS-3905 generates reports on handheld and airborne surveillance photography, and maintains a complete and current intelligence publications library. They manage the ship's intelligence collection program, and on both ships and staffs, the IS-3905 performs evaluations and briefings on the current or projected threat within the operational environment. Given the intelligence functions they perform, the IS-3905 career field most closely resembles the 1N0X1 Operations Intelligence career field.

IS-3910 - Naval Imagery Interpreter

The IS-3910 interprets all-source imagery, uses a light table to interpret imagery, and operates digital imagery systems. They identify and measure objects of intelligence interest found in imagery, prepare imagery interpretation reports, and maintain files related to imagery interpretation. The IS-3910 is the US Navy's version of our 1N1X1, the Imagery Analyst.

IS-3912 - Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Intelligence Specialist

This Navy intelligence specialty provides comprehensive intelligence support to NSW operations. The IS-3912 performs analytical assessments and all-source intelligence analysis in support of joint Special Operations Forces (SOF) mission planning. They identify destructive threats to NSW forces/platforms performing mission functions, and operate NSW Special Operations Command (SOCOM) joint intelligence equipment and applicable software systems. The intelligence functions performed by the IS-3912 represent the same as those performed by 1N0X1 intelligence personnel assigned to SOF-related units.

IS-3923 - Strike Planning Applications

The IS-3923 conducts afloat tactical and operational level research, analysis and dissemination in support of power projection operations. They are responsible for fusing multi-source data into textual and graphical presentations of the battlefield and operational area to support power projection planning. They provide integrated operational and environmental intelligence information to strike planners, as well as providing target intelligence support to tactical mission planners, to include maintaining tactical level targeting folders. The IS-3923 specialty closely mirrors several functions of the 1N0X1 career field, primarily in unit level and targeting support.

IS-3924 - Operational Intelligence (OPINTEL) Analyst

The OPINTEL Analyst's primary function is to fuse ELINT and other intelligence inputs into the general service (GENSER) message format providing an integrated, all-source C4I picture using the Tactical Command System (TCS). The IS-3924 provides sanitized information to the GENSER C4I picture using the TCS, and operates tactical receive equipment (TRE) and TCS systems. They perform Global Command and Control System-Maritime (GCCS-M) operations, ELINT fundamentals and C4I concepts including over-the-horizon targeting (OTHT) principles and communications connectivity.

IS-3925 - Digital Imagery Workstation Suite Afloat (DIWSA) Operator/Analyst

The IS-3925 produces imagery-based products for use by the Tomahawk land-attack Missile (TLAM) Afloat Planning System (APS) in support of the battle force/battle group (BF/BG) in TLAM route planning and missile navigation updates. IS-3925 performs softcopy image processing and exploitation functions for the Joint Service Imagery Processing System-Navy (JSIPS-N). They process digital imagery data to produce digital scene matching area correlator (DSMAC) maps and other terminal area products needed for cruise missile mission planning. The IS-3925 conducts real-time screening of softcopy imagery received from national sources via the National Input Segment (NIS) and from reconnaissance vehicles via the Navy Tactical Input Segment (N-TIS). This includes the rapid extraction and reporting of intelligence from national and tactical imagery in support of intelligence analysts, tactical air (TACAIR) and TLAM strike planners, and special operations forces.

IS-3926 - Joint Service Imagery Processing System – Navy (JSIPS-N) Dissemination Manager

The JSIPS-N Dissemination manager performs soft copy imagery dissemination, processing, and exploitation tasks using elements of the JSIPS-N system, and is under the direct supervision of the IS-3925 DIWSA Operator/Analyst. The IS-3926 utilizes the JSIPS-N equipment installed in the shipboard intelligence and mission planning spaces to optimize the National Input Segment (NIS) target data base.

Marine Corps intelligence structure and specialties

Marine Corps operational forces are organized for combat as Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs), and Marine intelligence operations are conducted primarily to facilitate the planning and execution of MAGTF operations through the development of tactical intelligence. The concept of MAGTF intelligence support ensures that the required intelligence is available to commanders at all levels throughout the force in time to influence their decision-making process.

A primary MAGTF intelligence node is capable of performing all types of intelligence operations, in support of unit intelligence sections. The MAGTF G-2/S-2, through its combat intelligence center (CIC), provides centralized direction for the collection, production, and dissemination efforts of organic and supporting intelligence assets and ensures that these efforts remain focused on satisfying the priority intelligence requirements (PIRs) that are essential to mission success. (The designation G-2 denotes the Marine Corps component intelligence staff officer at the brigade or higher staff, whereas the S-2 is at the regiment/battalion level or lower.) The concentration of specialized intelligence capabilities in the radio battalion and the intelligence, force reconnaissance, and counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT) companies under this centralized direction facilitates unity of effort, effective employment of limited assets, and the collection and production of all-source intelligence.

Within the Marine Corps, there are three primary enlisted intelligence Marine occupational specialties (MOS') with which you could expect to work. The MOS information that follows was obtained from Marine Corps Order (MCO) 3500.32, *Intelligence Training and Readiness Manual*.

0231 - Intelligence Specialist

The 0231 processes, analyzes and disseminates all-source fused intelligence through written and oral reports, and provides integrated intelligence support to the staff planning process. The Intelligence Specialist also identifies intelligence requirements, conducts intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB), and provides input to the common operational picture (COP) in an automated environment. The duties and responsibilities of this Marine Corps intelligence specialty correlate closely to the 1N0X1 AFSC.

0241 - Imagery Interpretation Specialist

The Imagery Interpretation Specialist is primarily responsible for developing tailored expeditionary imagery support products for all types of missions spanning the spectrum of conflict. The 0241 analyzes, produces and disseminates imagery intelligence of military orders of battle as well as military installations. They also produce target support materials, and perform phase one battle damage assessment (BDA) derived from imagery products. The 0241 MOS closely resembles the Air Force 1N1X1 imagery analyst career field.

0261 - Topographic Intelligence Specialist

The 0261 MOS is responsible for overall geographic intelligence in support of the staff planning process by providing geographic intelligence products to enhance the MAGTF's visualization of the battlespace. They maintain the topographic geospatial information library in support of tactical operations, supporting detachments in mission-specific operations. The Topographic Intelligence Specialist conducts geospatial, geodetic, hydrographic and satellite analysis and surveys, and supports the IPB process. In general, the duties performed by the Marine 0261 represent the Geospatial Information and Services (GI&S) portion of the tasks assigned to the 1N0X1 career field.

Army Intelligence structure and specialties

The US Army intelligence force structure is designed to provide timely, relevant, accurate and synchronized intelligence and electronic warfare support to tactical, operational and strategic level commanders across the range of Joint military operations. To support military force power projection during contingency operations, the Army's Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) provides personnel and tactically tailorable deployment packages in support of warfighters worldwide.

At Corps level, the commander's senior intelligence officer, the G-2, and an organic military intelligence (MI) Brigade provide intelligence support to warfighters. The MI Brigade provides support across the full range of intelligence and counterintelligence disciplines and functions.

The division intelligence structure provides collection assets and analytical organizations that meet the division and brigade commanders' intelligence needs. The MI Battalion at Division provides the commander an organic collection and analytical capability.

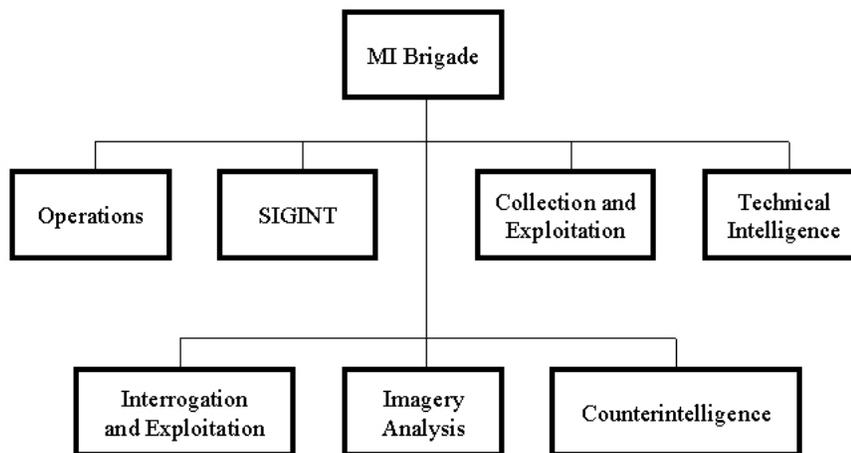


Figure 1-1. Brigade Intelligence Structure.

The intelligence structure at the maneuver Battalion and Brigade is simple, small, and standardized. Both elements have small intelligence staffs designed to support commanders with the expedited distribution of combat intelligence (fig. 1-1). The Brigade is also augmented with a direct support MI Company.

MOS 96B - Intelligence Analyst

The 96B, commonly referred to as a “96 Bravo”, is the largest military intelligence MOS in the US Army. They perform duties associated with the All Source Analysis System (ASAS). ASAS is the automated support system for the intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) functional area of the Army Battle Command System (ABCS). This intelligence MOS is considered the “quarterback” of the entire Army enlisted intelligence specialties. In a shop that has all-source intelligence collection capabilities, the 96B takes intelligence information from a variety of sources, performs analysis, fuses the information, and provides it to decision-makers at the combat, strategic, and tactical levels. The 96 Bravo assists in the development of collection tasks and assessment of enemy vulnerability and probable courses of action, as well as preparing and presenting intelligence reports and briefings at the Corps, Division and Brigade levels. In addition, the intelligence analyst maintains current intelligence estimates, and updates real-time battle information. The duties and responsibilities of this Army MOS parallel closely those of the 1N0X1 career field.

MOS 96D - Imagery Analyst

The imagery analyst MOS analyzes aerial and ground imagery developed by photographic and electronic means, and plans and recommends the use of all ground and aerial sensor systems for surveillance and reconnaissance missions. The 96 “Delta” determines target coordinates using photogrammetrical techniques for accurate location of imagery analysis findings, analyzes enemy weapons, equipment, installations, deployments and defenses to determine unit size and type, and prepares imagery analysis reports and products for decision-makers. The 96 Delta MOS corresponds to the 1N1X1 Air Force intelligence Imagery Analyst AFSC.

MOS 98C - Signals Intelligence Analyst

The signals intelligence analyst performs analysis and reporting of intercepted foreign communications in a tactical or strategic environment, as well as other signals intelligence/electronic warfare intercept related duties. The 98 “Charlie” prepares translations of non-technical foreign language material, and is also capable of performing interpreter duties. This MOS is vital to the Army intelligence signals intelligence collection process, as they control the tasking of the 98G MOS (see below) collection activities. The 98 Charlie analyzes this collected enemy electronic warfare information to determine who is talking to who, as well as identification of the enemy’s command structure.

MOS 98G - Voice Interceptor

The 98 “Golf” MOS performs detection, acquisition, location, identification and exploitation of foreign communications in a tactical or strategic environment. The voice interpreter extracts essential elements of information from voice radio transmissions to support mission-reporting requirements, and operates communications equipment for signals intelligence/electronic warfare tasking, reporting and coordination. The information they collect is then passed to the 98 Charlie Signals Intelligence Analyst, who fuses the information and disseminates it to higher headquarters.

MOS 98H - Communications Locator/Interceptor

The primary duties of the communications locator/interceptor are to perform detection, acquisition, identification and exploitation of foreign communications employing international Morse code while in a tactical or strategic environment. The 98 “Hotel” conducts preliminary analysis on copied communications in order to recognize changes to transmission modes, procedures or target organizations. They operate computer workstations to identify significant items of interest, evaluate current mission objectives, and recommend courses of actions to the next higher level of command.

MOS 98J - Electronic Intelligence Interceptor/Analyst

The Electronic Intelligence Interceptor/Analyst performs detection, acquisition, location, identification, exploitation, and reporting of foreign electronic intelligence while in a tactical or strategic environment. The 98 “Juliet” searches for general categories or classes of electronic intelligence or electro-optic signals and operates intercept, recording, and analysis equipment for signals intelligence/electronic warfare reporting and coordination. In addition, they assist in the fusion and reporting of collected intelligence, and prepare and maintain enemy orders of battle information.

MOS 98K - Signal Collections/Identification Analyst

The 98 “Kilo” performs detection, acquisition, identification, and exploitation of foreign radio teletype™, facsimile, and data communications while in a tactical or strategic environment. This MOS operates non-Morse code intercept equipment, and searches the radio spectrum to identify and collect targeted communications. They are also trained to perform elementary analysis in determining signal parameters for identification.

Summary

This wraps-up our coverage of your new career field, career progression and development, and Air Force and enlisted intelligence specialists in the US Navy, Marine Corps and Army. Many of the

duties and responsibilities within these specialties closely resemble those in the Air Force enlisted intelligence AFSCs, including your own, but, as you can see, considerable overlap and differences are evident. Having a firm grasp of what our counterparts do is vital in today's joint environment, and it can not be stressed enough that you, as an intelligence professional, have a solid understanding of these specialties.

Self-Test Questions

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

005. Service Intelligence specialties

1. In the US Navy, what serves as fusion centers where information from various sources is validated, correlated, analyzed, and disseminated to support operations?
2. What US Navy enlisted classification serves as the intelligence representative aboard surface ships without an assigned intelligence officer, or serves as an assistant to intelligence officers assigned to afloat staffs or selected shore commands?
3. What US Navy enlisted specialty is the equivalent of the 1N1X1 AFSC?
4. What US Navy enlisted specialty performs duties similar to those performed by 1N0X1 intelligence personnel assigned to SOF units?
5. What US Navy enlisted classification produces imagery-based products for use by the TLAM Afloat Planning System?
6. What US Marine entity provides centralized direction for the collection, production, and dissemination efforts of organic and supporting intelligence assets?
7. What US Marine enlisted MOS performs duties that closely correlate to those of the 1N0X1 AFSC?
8. What US Marine enlisted MOS develops tailored expeditionary imagery support products for all types of missions?
9. What US Marine enlisted MOS performs GI&S duties that are assigned to the 1N0X1 career field?

10. What US Army command provides personnel and tactically tailorable deployment packages in support of military power projection during contingency operations?
11. At the Corps level of the US Army, who provides intelligence support to war fighters?
12. What US Army MOS is considered the “quarterback” of the entire Army enlisted intelligence specialties?
13. What US Army MOS performs duties that correspond to those of the 1N1X1 AFSC?
14. What US Army MOS analyzes and reports on intercepted foreign communications in a tactical or strategic environment?
15. What US Army MOS operates non-Morse code intercept equipment, and searches the radio spectrum to identify and collect targeted communications?

Answers to Self-Test Questions

001

1. Intelligence is the product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign countries or areas; it is the information and knowledge about an adversary obtained through observation, investigation, analysis, or understanding.
2. Intelligence efforts will primarily focus on foreign military capabilities; political groups; political, social, and technological developments; or certain geographic regions.
3. Performs and manages intelligence activities and functions including developing, evaluating, and providing intelligence information.

002

1. Graduation from the 3-skill level AFSC-awarding Operations Intelligence resident course.
2. The major changes include functioning as a manager, as well as the capability of assignment to a headquarters level organization.

003

1. Unit level
2. Collection management, targeting, intelligence systems support, and intelligence analysis.
3. NCOIC or Superintendent.
4. Resource management, SORTS, airman assignments, AEF personnel deployment management, and manpower processes in relation to intelligence manning.

004

1. 1N1X1
2. 1N3XX
3. 1N4X1
4. Apply COMSEC assessment techniques to collected and processed data to identify deficiencies and weaknesses in friendly telecommunications, and determine possible hostile intelligence threats.

005

1. Naval intelligence centers.
2. IS-3905, Shipboard Intelligence Analyst.
3. IS-3910, Naval Imagery Interpreter.
4. IS-3912, Naval Special Warfare Intelligence Specialist.
5. IS-3925, Operational Intelligence Analyst.
6. MAGTF G-2/S-2.
7. 0231, Intelligence Specialist.
8. 0241, Imagery Interpretation Specialist.
9. 0261, Topographic Intelligence Specialist.
10. Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM)
11. G-2 and an organic MI Brigade.
12. MOS 96B, Intelligence Analyst.
13. MOS 96D, Imagery Analyst.
14. MOS 98C, Signals Intelligence Analyst.
15. MOS 98K, Signal Collections/Identification Analyst.

Student Notes