Enlisted Information Dominance Warfare Specialist (EIDWS)
Common Core
112 Intelligence
Objectives:

- State the purpose of Naval Intelligence
- Identify the 5 steps of intelligence
- Describe the three categories of intelligence
- Discuss the organization of the Intelligence Community (IC) and how they relate to National, Theater and Fleet organization.
- Define PIR and CCIR
- Discuss Intelligence Oversight
- Explain the difference between US citizen and US persons
- Explain IPR
- Define the mission of the Fleet Intelligence Office
- Generally explain ISR
- Define the IFC
- Define and describe intelligence collection methods
- Discuss the Intelligence watch floor and briefs (not included in this brief)
References:
- Joint Publication 2-0 (JP 2-0)
- Executive Order 12333
- Joint Publication 2-01
- Naval Doctrine Publication-2
- Intelligence Specialist 3 & 2 (not available on NIPR)
- NTTP 2-01.2
- DoD INST 5105.58
- SECNAV 5510.30
- SECNAVINST 5250.1R
**State the purpose of Naval Intelligence:**

Naval intelligence provides insights into this uncertain world, both in peace and in war. Properly employed, intelligence can give us an accurate estimate of the situation, forecast likely adversary courses of action, and allow us to apply selective but decisive combat power throughout the battlespace. The fog of war precludes us from having a complete picture of the battlespace, but naval intelligence can lessen the unknowns and reduce risk for friendly forces.

**Purposes:**

“You are supposed to tell us what the Japanese are going to do, and I will then decide whether it is good or bad and act accordingly.”

— Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U.S. Navy CinCPacFlt, 1942

**Naval intelligence, which supports all aspects of naval operations, has the following primary purposes:**

- Supporting the Commander
- Identifying Centers of Gravity and Critical Vulnerabilities.
- Supporting Planning and Execution of Operations.
- Protecting the Force.
- Supporting Combat Assessment
State the purpose of Naval Intelligence:

Naval intelligence provides insights into this uncertain world, both in peace and in war. Properly employed, intelligence can give us an accurate estimate of the situation, forecast likely adversary courses of action, and allow us to apply selective but decisive combat power throughout the battlespace. The fog of war precludes us from having a complete picture of the battlespace, but naval intelligence can lessen the unknowns and reduce risk for friendly forces.

Purposes:

“You are supposed to tell us what the Japanese are going to do, and I will then decide whether it is good or bad and act accordingly.”

—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, U.S. Navy CinCPacFlt, 1942

Naval intelligence, which supports all aspects of naval operations, has the following primary purposes:

- Supporting the Commander
- Identifying Centers of Gravity and Critical Vulnerabilities.
- Supporting Planning and Execution of Operations.
- Protecting the Force.
- Supporting Combat Assessment
State the purpose of Naval Intelligence (cont):

Supporting the Commander:

- Commanders require intelligence as a tool to evaluate the feasibility of, or determine risk factors associated with, objectives, plan and direct operations, and evaluate the effects of their actions. As the commander’s primary advisor for intelligence matters, the intelligence officer must support the commander, his staff, and lateral and subordinate commands not only with tailored intelligence, but by accurately conveying the capabilities and limitations of the intelligence system as well. The commander and his forces must have a clear understanding of what intelligence can and cannot provide, and how it will support the operation. To be effective, intelligence support must have credibility which is attained by gaining the trust of the commander. This trust is usually gained over time, after a track record of accurate intelligence assessments has been established. Intelligence allows the commander to fight smarter by supporting his selection of the best courses of action. This includes advising the commander when an objective or planned course of action is probably not obtainable, even if this advice goes against the conventional wisdom. Each intelligence estimate should reflect clear analysis and sound judgment. The ultimate goal is to provide the commander and his forces the intelligence support needed to prevail in combat.
State the purpose of Naval Intelligence (cont):

Identifying Centers of Gravity and Critical Vulnerabilities:

- Naval intelligence strives to provide an accurate picture of the battlespace from which we can identify clear and attainable objectives. For instance, at the operational level, the force commander may decide that to accomplish his objective, a particular target set, such as enemy command and control facilities must be destroyed. At the tactical level, intelligence support is needed to plan an effective strike against a specific element of that target set, such as a radio-relay site. This tactical intelligence may consist of detailed, analyzed target photographs from tactical reconnaissance or national collection systems, pinpointing essential aim points for the strike leader.

Supporting Planning and Execution of Operations:

- Naval intelligence provides staff support in both deliberate and crisis action planning. During planning, collection resources are identified and tasked to meet intelligence requirements in support of the operation. Gaining knowledge of an adversary’s capabilities and intentions may alter operational plans significantly. Similarly, changing operational tasking may in turn modify intelligence requirements. A close partnership between the intelligence and operations officers will keep operations efforts focused on the mission and ensure that intelligence requirements are met. Throughout all phases of planning and execution, intelligence and operations are critically interdependent.
State the purpose of Naval Intelligence (cont):

- **Protecting the Force:**
  - Naval intelligence provides early warning of impending hostile action and reduces risk by detecting adversary actions that have an impact on friendly planning assumptions. Effective force protection enables us to limit the adverse effects of deception and surprise. Force protection efforts, supported by vigorous counterintelligence operations, can limit or distort the adversary’s assessment of friendly capabilities and intentions. Further, naval intelligence provides the information needed to conduct successful deception measures against the adversary. These measures require detailed knowledge of the adversary’s perceptions, vulnerabilities, intelligence-gathering capabilities and limitations, tactics, techniques and procedures, and the physical characteristics of the battlespace. Moreover, intelligence can reduce the likelihood of fratricide by helping to clear the fog of war.

- **Supporting Combat Assessment:**
  - Naval intelligence is essential in developing combat assessments that can help the commander decide whether to redirect friendly forces or end operations. Combat assessment is the procedure by which the commander weighs the effectiveness of military operations by considering battle damage assessment, munitions effectiveness, and reattacks recommendations. Analysis of the enemy’s reaction to friendly operations gives us insights into his morale, materiel status, and ability to continue hostilities.
Define the five steps of Intelligence:

Intelligence products result from a series of interrelated activities termed the intelligence cycle. Figure 1 illustrates the process through which the commander levies intelligence requirements, information is collected and converted into intelligence, and intelligence is disseminated to users. This cycle normally consists of five steps: planning and directing, collection, processing, production and dissemination. This cycle greatly simplifies a dynamic and complex process, but it is useful to illustrate how the intelligence process works. Naturally, intelligence efforts do not always flow sequentially through the cycle. For example, a request for imagery generates planning and direction, but may not involve new collection if the request can be satisfied from archival imagery.
Define the five steps of Intelligence (cont):

Planning and Direction:

- The commander must identify and prioritize his information requirements. This phase is instrumental to the cycle’s success. Because a great number of intelligence requirements may have to be satisfied, planning and directing determines the effort required to meet our needs. After the commander identifies his requirements, the intelligence officer formulates a collection plan, taking into account the collection assets available and the commander’s essential elements of information. One of the key elements in the planning phase is assessing current intelligence to ensure that it meets our requirements. Early discovery of any requirements that cannot be satisfied through organic, theater or national intelligence collection resources will highlight potential intelligence gaps. Planning further includes the identification of personnel, transportation and communications requirements.

Collection:

- Collection involves tasking organic, attached, and supporting collection resources to gather information. The collection process determines what will be and what will not be available to support decision making. Since few collection requirements can be met fully by organic assets alone, collection resources available at the theater and national level will normally be tasked as well. To do this effectively, the intelligence staff must know the capabilities and limitations of available collection resources, must understand the requirements validation process to obtain desired collection approval, and must identify the collection resources that can contribute to fulfilling mission requirements.
Define the five steps of Intelligence (cont):

Processing:
- Processing is the conversion of collected information into a form suitable for producing usable intelligence, such as translating foreign languages, developing film from tactical reconnaissance aircraft, generating hard- or soft-copy images provided by electro-optical or infrared sensors, and converting raw electronic intelligence data into a standard message format suitable for automated handling. Timeliness and accuracy are especially relevant during processing.

Production:
- Intelligence production is the integration, analysis, evaluation, and interpretation of information from all available sources into tailored, usable intelligence. A key principle in production is the fusion of information from various sources to form a complete and accurate product. Fusion is essential for an effective intelligence production process that accurately reflects and supports the commander’s prioritized essential elements of information (EEI). Because of the uncertain nature of combat, the commander, operations officer and intelligence officer should review EEIs periodically to ensure that intelligence assets are supporting mission needs.
• **Define the five steps of Intelligence (cont):**
  
  • **Dissemination:**
    
    The goal of the dissemination process is to provide the right amount of appropriately classified intelligence when, where, and how it is needed. Getting the product to the user is the last step in the intelligence cycle; but, because the cycle is dynamic, the process does not end with dissemination. First, intelligence personnel must ensure that the product is actually used. This is a particular obligation of intelligence personnel who are members of operational staffs. They are in the best position to demonstrate the value of intelligence products to commanders and other staff members. Second, intelligence personnel must see to it that dissemination is refined by gathering feedback from the commander or other users to ensure that intelligence requirements have been satisfied and the finished intelligence products are usable. If not, the intelligence staff must take corrective measures to meet the needs of the commander. The dissemination process should not overwhelm the tactical user with massive amounts of data. Instead, intelligence dissemination should follow established procedures designed to push time-sensitive, threat warning data to the commander, while allowing him to pull less time-sensitive intelligence required for his mission.
**Describe the three categories of Intelligence:**

- The Naval Doctrine Publication 2: Naval Intelligence (ref d) identifies the 3 LEVELS of Intelligence (Tactical, Operational and Strategic) and defines them below:

- Naval forces are prepared to operate at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of warfare. Naval intelligence provides evaluated intelligence on an adversary’s capabilities and intentions to support planning and operations at all levels of warfare.
  
  – **Strategic Intelligence** is required for the formation of policy and military plans at national and international levels. At the strategic level, intelligence is oriented toward national objectives and supports the formulation of policies and determination of priorities. Strategic intelligence focuses first on discerning the capabilities and intentions of potential adversaries as well as considering the strategic intentions of allies and other potential multinational partners. Strategic intelligence plays a central role in identifying an adversary’s centers of gravity.

  – **Operational Intelligence** is required for planning operations within regional theaters or areas of operations. It concentrates on intelligence collection, identification, location, and analysis to support the operational level of warfare, which includes identifying an adversary’s operational critical vulnerabilities. Further, it assists the commander in deciding how best to employ forces while minimizing risk.

  – **Tactical Intelligence** is required for planning and conducting tactical operations at the component or unit level. It focuses on a potential adversary’s capabilities, his immediate intentions, and the environment. It is oriented more toward combat than long-range planning. Far more than at any other level, tactical intelligence support is the primary focus of naval intelligence.

* Joint Publication (JP) 3-0, Joint Operations, divides the range of military operations into three major categories: military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence.
Define National, Theater, and Fleet Level Intelligence Organizations.

A wide variety of intelligence organizations exist at the national and theater levels that are capable of providing support to joint operations. During most joint operations, JFCs will require not only military intelligence, but also intelligence on nonmilitary aspects of the operational environment such as economic, informational, social, political, diplomatic, biographic, human factors, and other types of intelligence.

From JP 2-02: National intelligence organizations conduct extensive collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination activities. These intelligence organizations employ specialized resources and dedicated personnel to gain information about potential adversaries, events, and other worldwide intelligence requirements. The national intelligence organizations routinely provide support to the JFC while continuing to support national decision makers. However, the focus of these national organizations is not evenly split among intelligence customers and varies according to the situation and competing requirements. The joint force J-2 should take advantage of the extensive capabilities provided by these organizations.

“Can you explain the difference between Naval Intelligence and Fleet Intelligence?

Naval Intelligence is composed of a career force of intelligence professionals - officer, enlisted and civilian – providing intelligence support to national, operational and tactical naval and joint missions and operations. Fleet Intelligence is composed of those Naval intelligence professionals assigned to commands and forces at the Fleet – operational/Numbered Fleet Commander, MHQ/MOC and tactical/ship and aircraft squadron – levels. Fleet Intelligence is a subset of Naval Intelligence.”

Top-down intelligence support leverages national or theater intelligence resources to support the tactical commander; bottom-up support ensures that organic intelligence supports operations while contributing to the larger intelligence effort.
Define National, Theater, and Fleet Level Intelligence Organizations (cont).

National Intelligence Leadership Structure:

- **The Director of National Intelligence (DNI)** has overall responsibility for intelligence support to the President and the day-to-day management of the IC.

- **The Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence (USD(I))** is the principal staff assistant and advisor to the Secretary of Defense on all intelligence, CI and security, and other intelligence-related matters.

- **The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency** advises the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, CCDRs, and USD(I) on all matters concerning military and military-related intelligence and is the principal DOD intelligence representative in the national foreign intelligence process.

- **The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff** provides direction to the Joint Staff Director for Intelligence, J-2, to ensure that adequate, timely, and reliable intelligence and CI support is available to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the combatant commands.

- **The Joint Staff Directorate for Intelligence, J-2**, is a unique organization, in that it is both a major component of DIA (a combat support agency) and a fully integrated element of the Joint Staff. The J-2 provides continuous intelligence support to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Staff, National Military Command Center (NMCC), and combatant commands in the areas of global I&W and crisis intelligence.

- **The Chiefs of the Military Services and their Service intelligence and CI chiefs and staffs:** provide intelligence and CI support for departmental missions related to military systems, equipment, and training. They also support national intelligence activities in support of DOD entities, including combatant commands, subordinate joint commands, and Service components of those commands.
Define National, Theater, and Fleet Level Intelligence Organizations (cont).

The Intelligence Community. The IC consists of the 16 member organizations. Both DOD and non-DOD members of the IC routinely provide support to JFCs while Intelligence Organizations and Responsibilities continuing to support national decision makers.

Military Members of the Intelligence Community. The military members of the IC consist of the four defense agencies and the four Service intelligence centers. The Secretary of Defense and USD(I) supervise the DOD portion of the IC and are assisted in their intelligence management responsibilities by the ISR Integration Council and the Military Intelligence Board (MIB). The ISR Integration Council assists the USD(I) with respect to matters relating to the integration of ISR capabilities and the coordination of related developmental activities of DOD components and combatant commands.

- Defense Intelligence Agency.
- National Security Agency (NSA)/Central Security Service (CSS).
- National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.
- National Reconnaissance Office (NRO).
- US Army Intelligence.
- US Navy Intelligence.
- US Air Force Intelligence.
- US Marine Corps Intelligence
Define National, Theater, and Fleet Level Intelligence Organizations (cont).

Nonmilitary Members of the Intelligence Community. Joint operations require knowledge of both military and nonmilitary aspects of the operational environment. Much of this expertise falls outside the purview of the DOD members of the IC.

- Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
- Department of State (DOS).
- Department of Energy (DOE).
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
- Department of the Treasury.
- United States Coast Guard.
- Department of Homeland Security.
- Drug Enforcement Administration.
• Define National, Theater, and Fleet Level Intelligence Organizations (cont).
• Define PIR:
  • **Priority Intelligence Requirements are any subject, general or specific, upon which there is a need for the collection of information or the production of intelligence.**
• **Define CCIR:**
  • *Command Critical Intelligence Requirements*
• **Explain Intelligence Oversight and state the publications that govern it:**

  • **Intelligence oversight involves a balancing of two fundamental interests:**
    
    – **Obtaining the intelligence information required to protect national security**
    
    – **Protecting individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States.**

  • **From Executive Order 12333 (04DEC1981):**
    
    – The duties and responsibilities of the Director of Central Intelligence and the heads of other departments, agencies, and entities engaged in intelligence activities to cooperate with the Congress in the conduct of its responsibilities for oversight of intelligence activities shall be as provided in title 50, United States Code, section 413. The requirements of section 662 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2422), and section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (50 U.S.C. 413), shall apply to all special activities as defined in this Order.

  • **Governing Instructions:**
    
    – EO 12333: United States Intelligence Activities
    
    – DOD 5240.1-R: Procedures Governing the Activities of DoD
    
    – Intelligence Components That Affect United States Persons
    
    – SECNAVINST 3820.3E: Oversight of Intelligence Activities Within the Department of the Navy
    
    – USFF 5041 9C
Define the difference between a US citizen and a US person with regards to Intelligence Oversight (definition from the web, not from the reference):

The term United States person or U.S. person is used in the context of data collection and intelligence by the United States, particularly with respect to the provisions of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act. If information from, about, or to a U.S. person who is not a named terrorist is captured in the course of U.S. foreign intelligence activities, there are strict rules about preserving the anonymity of such a person in any subsequent intelligence report. Only if the U.S. person information is relevant to the report, is it included. According to the National Security Agency web site, Federal law and executive order defines a United States person as any of the following:

- a citizen of the United States
- an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence
- an unincorporated association with a substantial number of members who are citizens of the U.S. or are aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence
- a corporation that is incorporated in the U.S.
Define intelligence preparation of the battlespace environment:

Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace (IPB) is the systematic and continuous analysis of the adversary, terrain, and weather in the assigned or potential battlespace. It is a significant element in the Commander’s Preparation of the Battlespace and a key part of our decision making process. Its goals include understanding the adversary’s forces, doctrine, tactics, and probable courses of action, together with the physical and environmental characteristics of the target area. IPB identifies gaps in knowledge that require intelligence collection efforts. It consists of four elements:

- Define the Battlespace Environment: Defines the area of operations and focuses intelligence assets on the battlespace.
- Describe the Battlespace Effects: Evaluates physical characteristics of the battlespace and their effects on friendly and adversary capabilities to maneuver, attack, employ sensors, and communicate.
- Evaluate the threat: Encompasses a detailed study of the threat, identifying adversary capabilities and vulnerabilities.
- Determine Threat Courses of Action: Ties the previous steps together providing a predictive analysis of probable adversary courses of action - and friendly force survivability in each case.

IPB is of great importance to all aspects of combat planning. It is not limited to supporting planning, but is a long-term, continuous effort directed against potential adversaries as well. We use IPB to plan action and manage the risk to friendly forces. Risk will always be inherent in military operations, but IPB seeks to reduce that risk. We assess risk by weighing adversary capabilities and intentions against friendly forces and assigned missions. This risk is then analyzed to determine whether additional information or intelligence could alleviate it. Our management of risk thus depends on a clear understanding of both what is known and what is not known.
Define the mission of Fleet Intelligence Office and its two subordinate commands:

Extracted from Renaming Communications Plan (ver 1 draft) for CYBERCOM:

The Office of Naval Intelligence has specific roles, most of which will remain unaffected by this alignment. ONI will remain a key participant in the provision of intelligence to all naval forces. The alignment of Fleet Intelligence under CYBERFORCOM will strengthen relationships with all intelligence commands. The Fleet Intelligence Office will be the primary ISR advocate for the Fleet and will work in a complementary fashion with ONI in facilitating increased and improved intelligence support to operational forces.
Explain ISR mission requirements and fundamentals:

- **Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance** requirements generally focus on meeting the commander’s intelligence needs in order to prevent surprise, support war gaming and planning, support decisions related to friendly COAs, engage high payoff targets in support of friendly COA.

- **Fundamentals**: Commanders integrate ISR missions into a single plan that capitalizes on the different capabilities of each element and other information-gathering assets. They synchronize reconnaissance and surveillance missions that employ maneuver units with both the ISR plan and scheme of maneuver. The battalion uses intelligence products developed at higher echelons to identify gaps in the intelligence process. The battalion conducts reconnaissance and surveillance operations to fill the battalion CCIR.

- **Definitions**:
  - **intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance**. An activity that synchronizes and integrates the planning and operation of sensors, assets, and processing, exploitation, and dissemination systems in direct support of current and future operations. This is an integrated intelligence and operations function. Also called ISR. (JP 2-01)
  - **intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance visualization**. The capability to graphically display the current and future locations of intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance sensors, their projected platform tracks, vulnerability to threat capabilities and meteorological and oceanographic phenomena, fields of regard, tasked collection targets, and products to provide a basis for dynamic re-tasking and time-sensitive decision making. Also called ISR visualization. (JP 2-01)
• **Explain the function of an Intelligence Fusion Cell (IFC):**

• **Fusion.** In intelligence usage, the process of examining all sources of intelligence and information to derive a complete assessment of activity. (JP 2-0)

• **Intelligence Cell.** A cell is established upon indications that a threat to US interests or personnel may exist or in other potential emergency situations. The cell is responsible for monitoring and providing a continuous assessment of the developing situation. An intelligence cell is generally formed with personnel organic to the NMJIC and operates on extended duty hours. However, 24-hour operations and augmentation from DIA may be warranted.

• **Example on next slide.**
• **Explain the function of an Intelligence Fusion Cell (IFC) (cont):**

• **Example of SOW for IFC:**

  – **Purpose:** The purpose of this Statement Of Work (SOW) is to identify, in conjunction with the basic Assistance and Advisory Services (A&AS) contract, intelligence analysis support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Intelligence Fusion Center (NIFC) at the Joint Analysis Center (JAC), Royal Air Force (RAF) Molesworth. The support outlined in this SOW will include support for peacetime and contingency operations in NATO areas of responsibility (AOR) and areas of interest (AOI). The NIFC will provide SACEUR and subordinate commanders of Allied Command Operations with timely, effective, full spectrum network enabled intelligence in support of the planning and execution of NATO Response Force (NRF), Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) and additional intelligence support to other NATO operations. The IFC objectives are:

  • Provide timely, relevant, and focused Theater strategic operational intelligence support to NATO operations...setting conditions for NATO operational success.
  • Support current NATO operations, crisis situations, and a NRF/CJTF deployments.
  • Disseminate intelligence information within the NATO AOR and AOI.
  • Create a core of allies experienced in common Tactics, Techniques and Procedures.
  • Establish a more responsive Request for Information requirements process for increased support.
  • Develop new business processes to create functional partnerships and maximize theater analytic capabilities.
  • Provide operational intelligence analysis and daily mission execution support as required to NRF, CJTF and NATO out of area operations.
  • Define critical threats, evaluate changes and identify AOR/AOI technological, political and military trends which may impact NATO and the support it provides.
Describe the following:

- **HUMINT**: Human Intelligence is the gathering of information through human contact. It is, along with signals intelligence and imagery intelligence (SIGINT and IMINT respectively), one of the three traditional means of intelligence gathering.

- **OSINT**: Open Source Information is derived from newspapers, journals, radio and television, and the internet.

- **MASINT**: Measurement and Signature Intelligence is scientific and technical intelligence information obtained by quantitative and qualitative analysis of data (metric, angle, spatial, wavelength, time dependence, modulation, plasma, and hydromagnetic) derived from specific technical sensors for purpose of identifying any distinctive features associated with the source, emitter, or sender and to facilitate subsequent identification and/or measurement of the same.

- **SIGINT**: Signals Intelligence is a category of intelligence that includes transmissions associated with communications, radars, and weapons systems used by our adversaries.

- **COMINT**: Communications Intelligence is intelligence gained through the interception of foreign communications, excluding open radio and television broadcasts. It is a subset of SIGINT.
Describe the following (cont):

- **FISINT**: Foreign Instrumentation Signals Intelligence is technical information and intelligence derived from the intercept of foreign electromagnetic emissions associated with the testing and operational deployment of non-US aerospace, surface and subsurface systems. Foreign instrumentation signals intelligence is a subcategory of signals intelligence. Foreign instrumentation signals include but are not limited to telemetry, beaconry, electronic interrogators, and video data links.

- **ELINT**: Electronic Intelligence is technical and geolocation intelligence derived from foreign non-communications electromagnetic radiation emanating from detonations or radioactive sources.

- **IMINT**: Imagery Intelligence is intelligence derived from the exploitation of collection by visual photography, infrared sensors, lasers, electro-optics, and radar sensors such as synthetic aperture radar wherein images of objects are reproduced optically or electronically on film, electronic display devices, or other media.

- **ACINT**: Acoustic Intelligence is intelligence derived from the collection and processing of acoustic phenomena.
• **Give 3 examples of intelligence briefs:**
Define the role of an Intelligence watch floor:
QUESTIONS??