In order to access your course materials, you must agree to the following, by clicking the "Mark Reviewed" button below.

By checking the "Mark Reviewed" link below, you are indicating the following:

- You have read, understood, and will comply with the policies and procedures listed in the class syllabus, and that you have acquired the required textbook(s).
- You have read, understood, and will comply with class policies and procedures as specified in the online Student Handbook.
- You have read, understood, and will comply with computer and software requirements as specified with Browser Test.
- You have familiarize yourself with how to access course content in Blackboard using the Student Quick Reference Guide or CSS Student Orientation Course.

**INA 3305 Intelligence Collection: Sources and Challenges**

**Course Description/Overview**

INA 3305 will examine the field of intelligence collection through a closer look at each of the five major fields of intelligence collection and the role played by counterintelligence. In this, the course will review what intelligence collection is not (hint: anything involving Matt Damon) and address intelligence collection from an academic perspective, addressing its application to governments, military, corporate and other private entities such as non-governmental or relief organizations. The course will examine specific strengths of those specific intelligence collection disciplines, their unique applications in history and today, and will address some weaknesses and vulnerabilities.

Intelligence collection is a core and is perhaps the critical step in the overall intelligence cycle. It serves as a foundational and critical layer for all further intelligence analysis, and the product of the act of collecting - the intelligence itself - supports decision and policy making. Once an intelligence need is stated and validated, the intelligence tasking and collection process begins; this is true within the agencies in the United States Intelligence community, just as it is in militaries and it is in the business world. Intelligence collection refers to the entire process of acquiring access to information resources using a variety of methods and techniques. Intelligence collection generates raw information that must be processed before analysts can use it. Collected raw data and information are processed through various means to render the raw data usable. During processing, foreign language materials are translated into English and other types of data and information are rendered into a form usable for analysts to evaluate and integrate into various intelligence products and assessments for intelligence consumers.

The United States Intelligence Community relies on a wide variety of potential resources for its intelligence collection efforts. These collection resources are divided by their intelligence disciplines, and referred to by their INTs. These collection disciplines are also categorized as technical or non-technical depending on the techniques and means of collection and the type of information collected. Non-technical collection requires only human interaction with the collection resource and the data generated may require little or no further processing beyond translation from a foreign language. Non-technical collection methods involve interviews, interrogations, and the systematic research of publicly available information. Technical collection requires some equipment or technical means to access and/or exploit some collection source, and often requires heavy computer work before it is usable by analysts. Technical collection problems can often require not one but a range of technical and
technological solutions to gain access to data sources and to collect usable data once access has been gained.

The first lesson is a survey of how we as a culture commonly perceive intelligence collection, as a baseline of reference moving forward with our studies of the subject.

Part one of the course - the next three lessons - provide a general course overview of intelligence collection and cover the non-technical intelligence collection sources and methods of Human Intelligence (HUMINT), and Open Source Intelligence (OSINT), and also cover the critical and related field of Counterintelligence (CI). Part two of the course - lessons four through eight - discuss several technical collection methods and technologies including: Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT), and Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT), and the growing role technology is playing in changing all of these intelligence collection disciplines. The final gives students one of a number of situations in which to apply ideas and concepts from across the course, to a specific situation or example, in order to demonstrate their understanding and mastery of the applicable materials and everything that they have learned during this course.

Intelligence collection is one of the critical steps in the overall intelligence cycle. Once an intelligence need is stated and validated, the intelligence tasking and collection process begins. Intelligence collection refers to the entire process of acquiring access to information resources using a variety of methods and techniques. Intelligence collection generates raw information that must be processed before analysts can use it. Collected raw data and information is processed through various means to render the raw data usable. During processing, foreign language materials are translated into English and other types of data and information are rendered into a form usable for analysts to evaluate and develop into various intelligence products and reports for intelligence consumers.

The United States Intelligence Community relies on a wide variety of potential resources for its intelligence collection efforts. These collection resources are divided into various collection disciplines or INTs. These collection disciplines are also categorized as either non-technical or technical depending on the techniques and means used to perform the collection effort and the type of information collected. Non-technical collection requires only human interaction with the collection resource and the data generated may require little or no further processing beyond translation from a foreign language into English. Non-technical collection methods involve interviews, interrogations, and the systematic research of publicly available information. Technical collection requires some equipment or technical means to access and exploit the collection source, and often requires advance processing techniques and technology to render the data usable for further analysis. Technical collection disciplines require a range of technical and technological solutions to gain access to data sources and to collect usable data once access has been gained.

The first three lessons provide a general course overview of intelligence collection and cover the non-technical intelligence collection sources and methods: Human Intelligence (HUMINT), and Open Source Intelligence (OSINT). The remaining lessons discuss several technical collection methods and technologies including: Signals Intelligence (SIGINT), Imagery Intelligence (IMINT), Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT), and Measurement and Signature Intelligence (MASINT). The final lesson discusses a number of "hot topics" facing intelligence collection such as the challenges of the Global War of Terrorism, cyber-warfare, and intelligence information sharing between national, state and local authorities.

Collection management is the process that aligns intelligence needs with information collection and processing capabilities and assets within the various intelligence collection disciplines. The collection management process answers the needs of intelligence consumers while making the most economical and effective use of intelligence collection resources. As such, collection management has two distinct functions: Collection Resource Management and Collection Operations Management. Collection resource management aligns intelligence needs and priorities with available resources while considering budgetary constraints. On the other hand, collection operations management assigns specific collection tasks to a specific intelligence discipline or a specific system in order to make the most economic and effective use of the collection assets available.
This course will examine the background, capabilities, and limitations of each collection method as well as the capabilities and limitations of multi-source collection integration. The course focuses on the intelligence process, specific intelligence collection methods and technologies, unique collection challenges presented by the Global War on Terrorism, and national, state, and local intelligence collection integration and information sharing.

Click this link for a printable version of the syllabus.

Course Bibliography and Required Readings

The following textbooks are required for this course. Other readings are assigned each week and are provided to you via a link in the course materials. Additionally, where possible, videos are utilized to enhance student learning.


Available through Porter-Henderson Library:


Available online:


Additional readings from online resources will be assigned for specific lessons.

Course Objectives/Learning Outcome

Objectives:

INA 3305 is designed for students to develop an understanding of and appreciation of intelligence collection methods, limitations, and capabilities, multi-source integration, and specific intelligence collection challenges today. At the end of this course students will be able to:
Define intelligence and intelligence collection
Understand the unique role and mission of human intelligence
Distinguish between the role of counterintelligence and those of other intelligence collection disciplines
Understand the evolution and status today for open-source intelligence
Describe the mission and role of geospatial intelligence in the public and private sector
Understand signals intelligence today
Describe measurement and signature intelligence
Describe the differences between covert and clandestine

Learning Outcome:

As a result of completing this course, the student will be able to:

- Analyze and appreciate the six major intelligence disciplines, and the capabilities and vulnerabilities of each discipline.
- Compare the role of technical intelligence collection activities, with non-technical efforts
- Describe in detail the role intelligence activities play in support of enabling intelligence operations and the intelligence collection cycle
- Appreciate the unique roles played by each intelligence collection discipline.

Assessment of Learning/Grading Policies

A Note on Grades:

This course employs several different kinds of weekly assignments, to measure student learning. These include writing assignments and writing entries for a class wiki regarding intelligence and intelligence collection.

Grades will be based on an ability to organize the material, integrate relevant concepts and theories, and present them in appropriate forms.

Students are expected to write original material in support of all work associated with this class. Please review the Student Handbook and Student Code of Conduct if you have further questions regarding this.

Students are expected to write original material each week for the assignment, that addresses the question or the topic. Students are expected to write at a collegiate level.

Students are expected to use appropriate source materials in support of their examples, evidence and details, such as primary source materials or peer-reviewed articles and journals. For more on this, please see the Porter Henderson Library Research Tools webpage, http://www.angelo.edu/services/library/handouts/

Students are expected to participate in discussions with their classmates on a range of topics, enough to ensure that their own biases of their studies have not affected their understanding of the learning objectives for the week.

Angelo State has a plagiarism policy that includes self-plagiarism. I expect that you have read it. I expect that you know and understand the difference between quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing - and that if you have these kinds of questions, you know to contact the ASU Writing Center http://www.angelo.edu/dept/writing_center/ 325-486-6173 writingcenter@angelo.edu.

Final grades are composed as follows:
This course employs a midterm essay, a final essay, and weekly discussions to measure student learning. Each assignment category is worth 100 points and each week’s wiki requirement is worth 100 points. This includes the main post and the responses to other students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assignment</th>
<th>Percent of Grade</th>
<th>Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Participation in the Wikis</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>Weekly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Essay</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Sunday, Week 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Essay</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Thursday, Week 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grades will be based on the ability to organize the material, integrate relevant concepts and theories and present in essay form the concepts of the course in mid-term and final evaluation essays. You are expected to apply your own observations as necessary when demonstrating grasp of the assigned material.

**Student Essay Papers:** Each student will write 2 essays.

For this class, students will adhere to the writing style standard published in the Chicago Manual of Style (17th edition).

The **first essay** will be 4-6 pages and will be due at the conclusion of lesson 4. We will discuss the content of that essay during the first lesson.

The **second essay** will be your final exam and is a policy paper, which will be due during lesson 7. This document is more demanding of you because it will be an original essay dealing with issues concerning U.S. intelligence collection policy, capabilities, limitations and future directions. You will be provided several potential essay questions from which to choose. This essay is to be 10-15 pages.

**Rubrics**

Discussion forums and writing assignments will be graded using a standardized rubric. It is recommended that you be familiar with these grading criteria and keep them in mind as you complete the writing assignments. There are two rubrics. Click the link to download the PDF document:

Wiki Rubric:  (to be published)


Angelo State University employs a letter grade system. Grades in this course are determined on a percentage scale:

- A = 90 – 100 %
- B = 80 – 89 %
- C = 70 – 79 %
- D = 60 – 69 %
- F = 59 % and below.
Late work will not be accepted.

Announcements:

Anticipate an announcement every week, at the beginning of the week, posted here in Blackboard and disseminated through student school email accounts. It will contain refinements to this syllabus and additional guidance to weekly readings, assignments, and the course. You are required to read course announcements, as they will contain updates to and refinements for this course.

**Some thoughts on late work:**

Don’t be late. In the professional world, late is often too late. In the intelligence profession and in related fields, being late with written assessments - even with the right assessment or with brilliant work - oftentimes means arriving after the LTIOV - latest time information is of value. However, sometimes lateness is unavoidable. If you know you will be late, let me know ahead of time. In these instances, some accommodation may be possible.

Primary posts are due by 1159 CST on Fridays, and response postings are due by 1159 CST on Sunday, after which time no participation is possible.

April 17 - Last day to drop a class or withdraw from the Last 8-Week session of the Spring 2020 semester.