The following is my guidance and priorities for Naval Intelligence for the coming year. It follows the course set by the Chief of Naval Operations in his Guidance for 2005, “Winning the Fight…and Bridging to the Future.” It also reflects specific priorities established for Defense Intelligence by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI), and supports the Naval Intelligence Strategic Goals developed as part of the ongoing Naval Intelligence strategic planning process.

The CNO’s Top Five priorities of Manpower, Current Readiness, Future Readiness, Quality of Service, and Alignment continue to shape our collective efforts as we seek to identify and prioritize our investments to best benefit the Navy as a whole. This year, the CNO placed particular emphasis on winning the current Global War on Terrorism and on transforming the Fleet to meet the challenges ahead. We must use the lessons of today’s fights – both against the terrorists far from our shores and for talent and change within our Navy – to forge tomorrow’s Fleet.

For Naval Intelligence, the CNO has directed us to continue to pursue the manpower initiatives embodied in our emerging Human Capital Strategy, review the full range of intelligence skill set requirements for all Naval Intelligence personnel, and explore applying the Direct Support manning construct to specific intelligence functions. He also directed us to improve support to Expanded Maritime Interdiction Operations (EMIO), continue progress toward achieving persistent ISR capabilities, and identify space-based technologies required to achieve and sustain Maritime Domain Awareness. He further asked us to establish a national, inter-agency Global Maritime Intelligence Center to marshal available intelligence resources in support of global maritime surveillance, global MIO, and Maritime Homeland Protection of the U.S. Finally, the CNO requires expanded use of metrics as we evaluate our performance. The Naval Intelligence Enterprise must not only maintain performance plans as an integral component of aligning resources to requirements, but also to ensure we create the right level of readiness at the right cost.

Optimizing intelligence capabilities remains one of the top ten priorities of the Secretary of Defense, as outlined in the Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) for FY 2006-2011, and one of the four pillars of transformation in the Transformation Planning Guidance (TPG). The SPG builds on themes outlined in the TPG, calling for intelligence capabilities that allow us to warn of an emerging crisis, provide persistent surveillance of the most critical targets, and horizontal integration across relevant networks and databases. More recently, the implementation strategy for Remodeling Defense Intelligence (RDI) called for eliminating barriers to information sharing to achieve true all-source analysis, continued operationalization of intelligence, and formalizing intelligence campaign planning in support of Combatant Commanders. All these efforts will be supported and protected by improved counterintelligence and security activities.

The DCI Imperatives continue to set the broader course for national intelligence activities and remain valid even as the community leadership structure changes in response to recent
Intelligence Community reform legislation. The DCI’s top priority includes providing precision intelligence on terrorist activities to forward-deployed forces. Similarly, the DCI’s Imperatives emphasize the capability to warn of impending global threats, expand our knowledge in areas like weapons of mass destruction (WMD), protect our intelligence sources and methods, and leverage emerging technologies to transform intelligence collection, production, and dissemination.

Although not new, these themes and goals remain valid, even as we refine our operational concepts in response to lessons learned from recent combat operations, and are important to consider as we identify optimum investments for Naval Intelligence resources. For those reasons they are reflected in my Guidance for 2005 for Naval Intelligence.

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**Naval Intelligence Priorities for 2005**

1. **Readiness**: Integrate Intelligence with Operations
2. **Manpower**: Strengthen the Naval Intelligence Profession
3. **FORCEnet**: Increase ISR Capabilities and Expertise
4. **Security**: Protect Our Intelligence Capabilities
Naval Intelligence Priorities

My priorities remain focused squarely on the unique contributions Naval Intelligence makes to successful joint and combined operations. I expect them to guide your resource allocation and investment decisions and to strengthen an already highly capable Naval Intelligence force.

I. Readiness: Integrate Intelligence with Operations

Naval Intelligence must be ready to succeed in the current Global War on Terror even as we transform to meet future threats. Therefore, our efforts and resource decisions must reflect the importance of timely analysis and dissemination of actionable threat warnings to naval forces, civil maritime expertise to deny terrorists’ use of the sea, and in-depth understanding of potential adversaries whose capabilities could disrupt or impede U.S. naval force employment. To accomplish this goal, we must strengthen and invest in our organic capabilities while leveraging our inter-agency and foreign intelligence relationships, ensuring the greatest possible level of information sharing with allies, coalition partners, and U.S. Government agencies.

• Win the Global War on Terror (GWOT)
  
  – Provide timely, relevant, and predictive intelligence to Naval forces engaged in the full spectrum of naval, joint, and combined operations including the Global War on Terrorism, Naval Special Warfare, Human Intelligence (HUMINT) operations, global MIO, force protection, and homeland defense. (ALL)

  – Meet emerging requirements for naval intelligence support to Naval Special Warfare through TRIDENT and other initiatives. Coordinate with U.S. Special Operations Command, Naval Special Warfare Command, Naval Security Group, and CFFC. (ONI)

  – Conduct a baseline review of Navy Anti-Terrorism (AT) / Force Protection (FP) efforts and requirements. (N2D)

• Expand the Capacity to Provide Global Maritime Awareness

  – Lead Navy's participation in developing a comprehensive national plan for global maritime intelligence integration using existing resources to integrate all available intelligence on a global basis regarding the location, identity, and operational capabilities and intentions of potential threats to the U.S. in the Maritime Domain. Work under the direction of USD(I) and in cooperation with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the DCI, the National Counterterrorism Center, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other appropriate departments and agencies. (NSPD-41/HSPD-13) (ONI/N20/N28)

  – Provide global awareness of civil maritime activities including intelligence support required for global MIO and the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). Establish Expanded Maritime Interdiction Operations (EMIO) as a core USN capability, and develop new concepts of operations, training and education processes, and information sharing procedures to improve our capability to conduct Maritime Security Operations. Report on needed changes within
the program to improve near and mid-term Navy capabilities and training for these mission areas. Identify technologies with potential to make PSI/EMIO boarding’s more effective. Respond to Fleet requirements for PSI/EMIO boarding training. Develop theater architectures in support of PSI and other MIO operations. (CNO Guidance for 2005, April 05) (ONI/CENNAVINTEL)

- Establish a national Global Maritime Intelligence Center to integrate DoD, DHS, and allied intelligence resources to support global maritime surveillance, global MIO, and Maritime Homeland Protection (MHP) of the U.S. (CNO Guidance for 2005, May 05) (ONI)

**Strengthen Core Capabilities**

- Provide in-depth understanding of foreign naval warfare capabilities and adversaries with potential to impede U.S. Naval force employment. Strengthen analytical emphasis on China’s maritime capability. (ONI)

- Fully develop and integrate the CNO-directed DEEP RED capability within OPNAV as a complementary capability to DEEP BLUE. (N25)

- Provide scientific and technical analytic expertise to support Defense acquisition, modeling & simulation, research & development (R&D), and testing & evaluation (T&E). (ONI)

- Develop and strengthen bilateral and multilateral collection programs against foreign maritime capabilities. (ONI)

- Increase high-priority foreign-materiel acquisition and exploitation and associated analysis. (ONI)

- Establish a Naval Intelligence focal point for innovation, experimentation, and advanced concept development for ISR operations, focused on developing innovative solutions to current and future challenges. (N28/N20/N27)

**Revitalize Navy HUMINT**

- In coordination with the Defense Intelligence Agency, execute plan to expand Navy HUMINT collection capabilities overseas, to include stand-up of at least one maritime collection element in FY05 and one in FY06. (N2D)

- Meet emerging operational customer requirements for maritime-focused HUMINT capabilities, to include establishing, developing, and maintaining the right number and type of personnel for tactical HUMINT collection elements in support of naval special warfare, fleet, and joint requirements. (N2D/N27)

- Establish and promote an integrated relationship between Navy HUMINT and Navy Criminal Investigative Service counter-intelligence (CI) activities, to include coordination of collection activities to avoid duplication of collection efforts and ensure efficient and effective use of DON CI/HUMINT collectors. (N2D)
− Meet emerging requirements for counter-intelligence (CI) and counter-terrorism (CT) capabilities. (N2D)

− Support Defense HUMINT efforts to increase linguist capabilities, particularly in low-density languages. Ensure programs align with Secretary of the Navy efforts in support of the Defense Foreign Language Transformation Team. (N27/N2D)

− Review and realign attaché manning and naval intelligence contributions to the Foreign Area Officer (FAO) Program to more effectively develop, sustain and apply regional and cultural expertise in support of naval operations. Identify barriers to viable career progression and offer courses of action to resolve existing problems. (N27/ONI)

II. Manpower: Strengthen the Naval Intelligence Profession

Naval Intelligence must continue efforts to build a workforce prepared for 21st Century challenges. Today, our workforce is a unique mix of military, civilian, and contract personnel providing support to the warfighter and conducting ISR operations. Our continued success will be heavily dependent on our ability to attract, develop, and inspire a diverse and highly skilled workforce. However, we cannot continue as presently structured and effectively respond to the increasing demands being placed on our manpower. We must squarely address the High Demand / Low Density nature of our community; and we must be prepared to make structural changes that improve our readiness, both current and future. To this end, we are developing the Naval Intelligence Human Capital Strategy as part of a Navy-wide effort aimed at ensuring we have the right people – active, reserve, civilian, and contractor – to meet our future mission requirements.

• Fully Develop and Implement the Naval Intelligence Human Capital Strategy:

− Review emerging officer/enlisted/civilian intelligence skill set requirements. Determine the level of specialization, manpower mix, and training requirements across the intelligence community associated with – but not limited to – the following fields/issues: (CNO Guidance for 2005) (N27/N20/CENNAVINTEL)
  ▪ Unmanned Vehicles (UAVs/UUVs)
  ▪ Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance/Targeting (ISR/T)
  ▪ Global Maritime Domain Awareness (GMDA)
  ▪ Special Warfare (SPECWAR)
  ▪ Human Intelligence (HUMINT)
  ▪ Expanded Maritime Interdiction Operations (EMIO) Support

− Rebalance the Total Force structure to provide a multi-skilled workforce that is mission focused and can meet the demands of high operational tempo in support of naval, joint, and combined operations. Include the following: (N27/CENNAVINTEL)
  ▪ Complete the ongoing Zero-Based Review for all billets – active, reserve, civilian, contract; include analysis of military essentiality;
  ▪ Define the future Naval Intelligence human force structure and organizational architecture - review and prioritize enterprise billets;
  ▪ Complete the re-evaluation of Naval Intelligence professional career progression;
- Create a mission/people needs management process;
- Specifically address personnel strength, competencies, skills, training, and movement through continuance of service.

**Deliver the Right Skills to the Right Place at the Right Time**


- Fully implement the Intelligence Officer Professional Qualification Program (PQP) incorporating findings from the recent officer job task analysis with OIF lessons learned. *(CENNAVINTEL/N27)*

- Further strengthen existing Naval Intelligence Additional Qualification Designation’s (AQD) for CVW Targeting Officer (3A1) and Joint Targeting School (3A2) by migrating intelligence reserve targeteers to community qualification. Expand existing AQD’s to track three additional emerging skill areas: Navy ISR management, HUMINT, and intelligence support to Naval Special Warfare. *(N27)*

- Focus Active and Reserve Intelligence Specialists on core skill areas and the evolution of the rating as an Advanced Technical Field (ATF). Code all enlisted billets with one of three relevant Naval Enlisted Classification Codes (NEC) to reflect current and future skill needs: 3910 (Imagery), 3923 (Strike), and 3924 (OPINTEL). *(N27)*

- In coordination with CENNAVINTEL, CFFC N2, and Naval Special Warfare Command, conduct review of 3912 (SPECWAR) NEC and revise to capture current and projected requirements for SPECWAR/Tactical HUMINT skill set. *(N27/N2D/CENNAVINTEL/CFFC N2)*

**Fight for Talent and Improve the Growth and Development of Our People**

- Improve recruiting and personnel retention for the Total Force; develop initiatives to expand and accelerate civilian recruiting efforts; review personnel recognition and compensation programs to ensure they reflect improvements in mission performance and cost reductions. *(N27)*

- Finalize critical skill designation for Naval Intelligence and implement the Critical Skills Retention Bonus (CSRB) for targeted Naval Intelligence officers. Evaluate and optimize use of the Assignment Incentive Pay (AIP) to best place Intelligence Specialists where needed. *(N27)*

- Complete development of the Five Vector Model for all Naval Intelligence professionals to include civilian Intelligence Research Specialists / Assistants (GG-132/134); develop avenues to strengthen individual expertise and skills required to progress to leadership positions; develop a comprehensive training continuum for all elements of the Naval Intelligence Total Force. *(CENNAVINTEL/N27)*
− Determine how to effect the implementation of the Defense Civilian Intelligence Personnel System (DCIPS) in the Naval Intelligence community. (N27)

− Bolster Intelligence Community and inter-Governmental coordination through investment in educational and professional opportunities, such as the Intelligence Community Assignment Program (ICAP), Intelligence Community Officers Course (ICOC), and Federal Executive Institute Programs (FEIP). (N27)

− Continue the Naval Intelligence Executive Business Course (EBC) at Naval Postgraduate School and pursue other executive educational opportunities to ensure our officer, civilian, and senior enlisted personnel are prepared to assume leadership positions with increased business management skills. (N28)

III. FORCEnet: Increase ISR Capabilities and Expertise

To realize the capabilities envisioned in Sea Power 21 requires a robust cadre of ISR professionals with world-class expertise in networking systems and sensors. We must determine the path from our current capability to an ISR architecture that fully supports network-centric operations. It is our responsibility to develop an evolving and sustainable architecture encompassing sensors, systems, applications and tools, networks, data stores, organizations, people, and skills. We must clearly articulate future Navy ISR requirements and the supporting FORCEnet components that will enable network-centric warfare.

• Develop and Apply the Naval ISR Architecture

− Engage with NETWARCOM and SPAWAR to assist development of a comprehensive Naval ISR architecture integrated within FORCEnet that addresses: (N20)
  ▪ Relationship and path between "as is" and "to be" architectures;
  ▪ FORCEnet enabling of network-centric ISR CONOPS, capabilities, and processes;
  ▪ Incorporation of autonomous unmanned ISR vehicle operations;
  ▪ Integration of naval ISR capabilities and architecture between Navy and Marine Corps;
  ▪ Integration of maritime ISR capabilities and architecture between Navy, Coast Guard, NORTHCOM, DHS, and other agencies in support of Homeland Security and global maritime surveillance;
  ▪ Integration of joint ISR capabilities and architecture between the Naval Services, Air Force, and Army.

− Create the next generation Civil Maritime Architecture by fully developing global maritime awareness capabilities in partnership with the U.S. Coast Guard: (ONI)
  ▪ Identify the technologies required for global surface vessel tracking and identification;
  ▪ Integrate all-source OPINTEL efforts to track merchant shipping globally in support of NORTHCOM, USCG, and other partners;
  ▪ Model objective space-based capabilities to detect and track merchant shipping; report on key space-based capabilities required for global vessel tracking and identification; (CNO Guidance for 2005, July 05)
Field technologies to exploit specific surface vessel associated emissions and signatures in support of global surveillance detection, classification, identification, and tracking capability.

Establish a Navy ISR reach-back capability to meet anticipated exploitation challenges associated with future airborne ISR platforms such as Broad Area Maritime Surveillance (BAMS) UAV and Aerial Common Sensor (ACS). In concert, advance synchronized implementation of Fleet Intelligence Support Team (FIST) CONOPS at ONI. (ONI/CFFC N2)

Establish OPNAV as the leader in ISR modeling and analysis by: (N20)

- Contributing ISR expertise to N81 and N70-led efforts to develop "world-class" modeling and simulation capability in support of Naval Capabilities Development Process;
- Developing ISR baseline data for OPNAV modeling and simulation supporting PR-07 Campaign Analysis and ensuring accurate reflection of ISR capabilities and contribution to warfighting;
- Identifying and fielding an enhanced ISR modeling and simulation capability.

Plan and execute SEA TRIAL experimentation modules addressing Navy’s highest priority ISR domain gaps and capability objectives. (N20/CFFC N2)

Fully support the ISR component of Navy NETWARCOM to carry out ISR functions and activities under FORCEnet. (N20)

Engage the ISR element of Navy Warfare Development Command to carry out ISR functions under the FORCEnet Concept Development and Experimentation program. (N20)

- **Develop the Sensors**

  Move from *reconnaissance* to *persistence* in ISR: (CNO Guidance for 2005, May 05) (N20)

  - Determine ISR requirements to support targeting for DD(X), including UAV capability;
  - Develop an unmanned vehicle (UV) strategy that moves us from joint de-confliction to integration to interdependence, and accelerates the introduction of UV’s into the force;
  - Consider Navy-SOF standardization options for tactical UAVs;
  - Develop an alignment plan for unmanned vehicle development with the USMC.
  - Determine Navy's "niche" for unmanned and autonomous assets in context of specific campaigns and naval warfare areas;
  - Leverage USAF architecture, CONOPS, and processes associated with tasking, processing, exploitation, and dissemination of sensor data derived from Global Hawk and Predator UAV systems and apply where appropriate in BAMS;
  - Prototype SIGINT sensor packages on various unmanned systems;
  - Develop ISR sensor packages for a family of UUVs;
  - Implement architecture for alerting and cross-cueing of unmanned, autonomous, off-board and unattended sensors;
- Balance architecture for on-board and remoted processing of ISR data from unmanned, autonomous, off-board and unattended sensors.

- Continue to support and implement EP-3 JCC upgrades and transition to Aerial Common Sensor. (N20)

- Advocate for development and integration of advanced ISR capabilities for the Multi-mission Maritime Aircraft. (N20)

- Continue to develop advanced ISR capabilities and CONOPS for Navy Special Projects. (N20/N24)

- Ensure that relevant collection capabilities currently on Navy AEGIS platforms are considered in acquisition of COBRA JUDY replacement ships and future Navy platforms. (N20)

- Continue ISR S&T/R&D efforts with the Office of Naval Research (ONR), DARPA, Navy TENCAP, NSA’s Tactical SIGINT Technology (TST) and other organizations to leverage leading edge technologies that address ISR gaps and capability objectives. (N20)

• Develop and Integrate the Systems

- Support Joint Command and Control (JC2) capability and the evolution of current/enhanced capabilities into a net-centric/enterprise services construct. Until the Global Information Grid (GIG)/Net Centric Enterprise Services (NCES) are capable of providing ubiquitous data access to the intelligence professional, system capabilities must be improved. Evolutionary improvements to the following portfolio of systems must continue: (N20)
  - GCCS-Integrated Imagery and Intelligence (GCCS-I3);
  - Joint Deployable Intelligence Support System (JDISS);
  - Integrated Broadcast System (IBS);
  - Collection Management Mission Applications (CMMA) and follow on IC capability;
  - Joint Targeting Toolbox (JTT).

- Define the capability required to achieve joint standards for the common operational and tactical picture within joint and theater architectures: (N20)
  - Migrate Navy's tasking, processing, exploitation and dissemination capability to joint common DCGS Integration Backbone (DIB) - based enterprise architecture along with other Service systems to effectively integrate the Common Intelligence Picture (CIP) into the Common Operational Picture (COP);
  - Provide expertise to DCGS-N development in compliance with joint/DoD guidance in areas such as Joint Battle Management Command and Control (JBMC2), Global Information Grid (GIG), and Net Centric Enterprise Services (NCES).
• **Develop the Data and Networks**

  – Prepare to capitalize on emerging DoD communications and networking standards and capabilities (e.g., TCA, GIG-BE, JTRS, IPv6; NCES, etc.) to enable: (N20)
    - Two-way exchange of bandwidth-intensive datasets (e.g., imagery products, motion video) with forward-deployed forces;
    - On-demand reach-back/forward and virtual collaboration;
    - Network distributed ISR data processing and exploitation;
    - Leveraging of national, theater, and other Service ISR resources and assets.

  – Implement guidance and policy promulgated by OSD and JCS regarding joint ISR integration and Horizontal Integration of ISR capabilities and data. Place particular emphasis on advancement concepts to improve information access and all-source analysis. (N20)

  – Improve knowledge discovery and data mining tools to exploit disparate, large, unstructured multi-format, multi-language data stores. Emphasize database, data warehouse, and portal development using common data standards and data content tagging methods such as auto-tagging technology to enable immediate content identification, tagging, and posting of data directly from collection platforms and from legacy data stores and analysts. (ONI)

• **Security: Protect Our Intelligence Capabilities**

  We must fully support efforts to safeguard the Navy’s people, information, infrastructure, and investments from attacks by hostile forces at home and abroad. Our success in providing timely and accurate intelligence support to joint and naval forces depends on the uninterrupted availability of our intelligence capabilities and integrity of the interlocking system of information and people. Current emphasis must be on information assurance thresholds for ISR and continuity of ISR operations.

• **Protect our Information Technology Systems**

  – Support the Intelligence Community CIO Information Assurance strategic direction to develop technologies and procedures that eliminate system failures, compromise, or adversary countermeasures. (ONI/N28)

  – Improve protection of SCI systems and networks. Implement vulnerability and risk analysis processes throughout Naval Intelligence to determine network security strengths and weaknesses. Coordinate efforts with NETWARCOM. (ONI/N28)

  – Establish an efficient and effective Navy Site Based Accreditation program to minimize the impacts of SCI Certification and Accreditation requirements for systems. (ONI)

  – Improve the SCI security education and awareness programs focused on SIO and Information Systems Security Manager (ISSM) SCI security requirements for systems processing SCI. (ONI)
• **Protect Sources and Methods**
  
  – Produce a comprehensive plan to develop and implement risk management-based countermeasures that will identify and defeat the threat posed from cleared insiders intent on causing harm to or compromising national security information. (ONI/N28/N2C)
  
  – Aggressively promote and enforce security practices that will prevent inadvertent or deliberate compromise of classified information. (ONI/N28/N2C)
  
  – Improve the SCI security education and awareness programs focused on SCI cleared individual’s responsibilities in protecting classified information to reduce the number and severity of security violations. (ONI)
  
  – Create and/or update intelligence and intelligence related security classification guides to comply with EO 12958 and EO 13292, with critical consideration given to foreign disclosure provisions. (N28/ONI/N2C)
  
  – Fully implement new guidelines concerning information access and sharing with allies and coalition partners. (N28/ONI/N2C)
  
  – Implement, in coordination with the Naval Intelligence Chief Knowledge Officer, the DCI Information Sharing policies and procedures. (ONI/N28)

• **Ensure Continuity of Operations/Critical Infrastructure Protection**
  
  – Ensure the continued operation of Naval Intelligence Mission Essential Functions and the succession of leadership in response to a terrorist threat/attack or a manmade or natural disaster. Enhance and exercise a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) that provides for unlimited support to Senior Navy Leadership, Intelligence Community, and Combatant Commanders. (N28)
  
  – Continue to support the Navy Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Program. Provide leadership and guidance in development and implementation of the Indications and Warning Sector of the SECNAV Event Cycle. (N28)

• **Strengthen SCI Security Program Management**
  
  – Develop and implement a Naval Intelligence plan that includes utilization of the Counterintelligence Scope Polygraph examination. Acquire necessary resources, including personnel and equipment, to implement this plan. (N28/N27/ONI/N2C)
  
  – Undertake a review of Naval Intelligence security program regulatory documents and respective resource allocations to ensure alignment with DCI and OSD guidance with follow-on oversight to ensure effective management and full compliance. (N28/ONI)
  
  – Develop an investment strategy to ensure a skilled security professional workforce is identified to replace Cryptologic Technician Administrative (CTA) as the primary source for
Naval intelligence Assistant Special Security Officers. Assess needs/limitations of Fleet SSO support and ensure plans are in place to align proper resources with impending disestablishment of CTA rate. (ONI/N2C/N27)

– Support efforts to streamline SSBI updates to eliminate excessive delays in availability of trustworthy personnel. (N28)

**Way Ahead**

My priorities this year are aligned with the emerging Naval Intelligence Strategic Goals. These goals have evolved over the past several months as part of our larger strategic planning process. Although previously shared with Naval Intelligence leadership, this is the first time they have been communicated to the Naval Intelligence community at large.

**Naval Intelligence Strategic Goals**


2. Optimize analysis of foreign naval warfare and asymmetric capabilities with potential to impede U.S. force employment.

3. Achieve preeminent Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities postured for global response.

4. Transform the Total Force of intelligence professionals and develop exceptional leaders.

Naval Intelligence is a core warfighting capability of the U.S. Navy, integral to the success of our naval forces. However, we are truly a high-demand / low-density force. From our ongoing involvement in Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and the multi-theater efforts of the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) to continued Homeland Security and humanitarian relief efforts, Naval Intelligence professionals have proven themselves to be the most versatile, capable, and dedicated intelligence analysts and ISR operators this nation’s armed forces has to offer.

Continue to press on with confidence toward the challenges ahead. I look forward to receiving periodic updates of our progress in each of the priority areas outlined above.