PUBLICATION

EXAM-TM40A-PRE

PRE-TEST — SL 4A: INTELLIGENCE

Maven Smart System (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPE AND AFRICA
(USAREUR-AF)
Wiesbaden, Germany

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PRE-TEST — SL 4A: INTELLIGENCE

MAVEN SMART SYSTEM (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

Field	Detail
Course	SL 4A: Intelligence WFF Track
Form	Pre-Test
Level	SL 4A (WFF Track)
Audience	G2/S2 staff, targeting officers, all-source analysts; prerequisite: SL 1 + SL 2 + SL 3 complete
Time Allowed	20 minutes
Passing Score	N/A — diagnostic only

INSTRUCTIONS

This diagnostic assessment establishes your baseline knowledge before training. Your score does not affect course eligibility. Answer honestly — results help the instructor tailor instruction to identified gaps.

SECTION 1 — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)

1. The primary purpose of Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) in the context of MSS is to:

A. Provide a structured method for analyzing the threat, terrain, and weather to support the commander's decision-making, with MSS used to display and disseminate IPB products B. Automatically generate targeting solutions for fire support elements C. Replace the targeting process by aggregating all-source data feeds into a single automated output D. Record intelligence reports for post-operation historical review only

2. A Priority Intelligence Requirement (PIR) differs from a Commander's Critical Information Requirement (CCIR) in that:

A. PIRs are submitted by subordinate units; CCIRs are issued by higher headquarters B. PIRs are only used during the targeting process; CCIRs apply to all staff functions C. CCIRs are classified; PIRs are unclassified D. A PIR is a type of CCIR focused specifically on intelligence about the enemy or environment needed to support a critical decision

3. In MSS, an intelligence data layer is best described as:

A. A pipeline that automatically classifies and sanitizes raw intelligence before display B. A configured display element on the COP showing a specific intelligence dataset — such as threat activity, named areas of interest (NAIs), or collection asset positions — with an associated data source and currency timestamp C. A restricted access feature available only to G2/S2 personnel at division level and above D. A static map overlay imported from a flat file and manually refreshed each reporting cycle

4. Collection management in MSS supports the collection manager by:

A. Replacing the collection matrix with an AI-generated collection plan B. Automatically re-tasking organic collection assets when a PIR threshold is crossed C. Allowing the collection manager to visualize collection asset coverage, task status, and gaps against PIRs — supporting decisions on collection priorities and re-tasking D. Generating ISR task orders and routing them to ASCC for approval without staff review

5. When displaying intelligence products on the MSS COP, data currency is critical because:

A. Intelligence data pipelines are automatically classified and do not require manual currency verification B. Currency is only relevant for logistics and readiness data, not intelligence products C. MSS automatically flags intelligence data older than one hour and removes it from the COP display D. Threat activity and enemy disposition data can change rapidly — displaying stale intelligence without a caveat may lead to decisions based on conditions that no longer exist

6. A targeting officer using MSS to support a targeting working group should ensure that target data displayed includes:

A. Only confirmed battle damage assessment (BDA) results — unconfirmed targets should not appear on the COP B. Target designation, associated PIR or CCIR linkage, data source, and data-as-of timestamp; unconfirmed targets must be clearly distinguished from confirmed targets C. Raw SIGINT and HUMINT feeds exported directly from collection platforms to minimize processing delay D. Targeting data is displayed automatically by MSS — no manual configuration is required for targeting officers

7. All-source analysis using MSS is best supported by:

A. Configuring MSS to display multiple intelligence data layers simultaneously — HUMINT, SIGINT, IMINT analogs — so the analyst can correlate reporting across sources and identify patterns or gaps B. Running automated correlation algorithms that fuse all data feeds without analyst review C. Limiting the MSS display to a single data source at a time to prevent information overload D. Exporting all raw data to a spreadsheet for analysis offline before re-importing conclusions into MSS

8. A correct OPSEC practice when distributing an intelligence product built in MSS Workshop is:

A. Share via public link to allow rapid dissemination to all attendees without requiring MSS accounts B. Email a screenshot to all briefing participants 30 minutes before the meeting C. Set MSS Workshop sharing to read-only for authorized accounts only; apply the correct classification marking to the product before any distribution; do not export raw data layers D. Print and distribute before the briefing without classification markings since training data is unclassified

SECTION 2 — SHORT ANSWER

Answer in 2–4 sentences. (5 points each)

9. You are the S2 NCO preparing for a targeting working group (TWG). You open MSS and notice the threat activity layer on the COP has not updated in 14 hours. What actions do you take before the TWG, and how — if at all — do you address the data gap during the TWG brief?

(Write your answer below)

10. Describe the relationship between a named area of interest (NAI) and collection management when displayed in MSS. How does tracking NAI coverage status on MSS help the collection manager respond to a PIR?

(Write your answer below)

SECTION 3 — SCENARIO (10 POINTS)

Read the following scenario and answer the question.

Your battalion commander has issued the following intelligence requirement before an upcoming training exercise: "I need to know immediately if threat forces are observed moving into NAI TIGER or NAI WOLF. I also need to know if our collection coverage of those NAIs drops below 60%." You have MSS access

and permission to configure intelligence data layers and alerts.

11. Describe how you would configure MSS to support these two requirements. For each requirement, specify: (a) the data layer or feed you would configure, (b) the threshold or trigger condition, and (c) who you would route any alerts to and why.

(Write your answer below)

Total points: 30. Diagnostic only — score does not affect course admission.

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ANSWER KEY — INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

Do not distribute to students. Use to identify baseline gaps and tailor Day 1 instruction accordingly.

Multiple Choice:

1. A — IPB is a structured analytical method for analyzing threat, terrain, and weather to support commander decisions; MSS displays and disseminates IPB products, not generates them.
2. D — A PIR is a specific type of CCIR focused on intelligence about the enemy or environment; CCIRs also encompass FFIRs (friendly force information requirements).
3. B — An intelligence data layer is a configured display element on the COP showing a specific dataset with a data source and currency timestamp; not a static import or automated pipeline.
4. C — MSS collection management lets the collection manager visualize coverage, task status, and gaps against PIRs; it does not auto-retask assets or replace the collection matrix.
5. D — Threat and enemy disposition data changes rapidly; displaying stale intelligence without a caveat may drive decisions based on conditions that no longer exist; MSS does not auto-remove stale data.
6. B — Targeting products must include designation, PIR/CCIR linkage, source attribution, and timestamps; unconfirmed targets must be clearly distinguished from confirmed — not hidden from view.
7. A — MSS supports all-source analysis by displaying multiple layers simultaneously for analyst correlation; automated fusion without analyst review is not the SL 4A standard.

8. C — Correct OPSEC: read-only sharing for authorized accounts; correct classification marking; no raw data layer export. Options A, B, and D are distribution control violations.

Short Answer Guidance:

SA-9. Full credit (5 pts): Escalate to the data steward and pipeline owner to diagnose the feed failure and restore it; determine whether an alternative source covers the same period; caveat all threat COP products with the actual data-as-of timestamp; at the TWG, explicitly state the gap — "Threat activity layer is current as of [DTG]. There is a 14-hour reporting gap; newer threat activity may not be represented." Partial credit (3 pts): identifies need to caveat the product but does not describe escalation or alternative sourcing steps.

SA-10. Full credit (5 pts): NAIs are geographic areas tied to specific PIRs; MSS collection management displays which assets are tasked to each NAI and when they last reported; the collection manager uses this to identify NAIs with no active collection or where the tasked asset has not reported within cadence (a collection gap); this supports decisions to re-task assets, request additional coverage, or caveat PIR assessments dependent on that NAI. Partial credit (3 pts): describes the NAI-PIR relationship but does not address gap identification or collection manager decision support.

Scenario Guidance:

Q-11. Full credit (10 pts): Must address both requirements with all three elements (a/b/c) for each.

Requirement 1 — HVT into NAI TIGER/WOLF: (a) threat activity layer linked to intelligence reporting dataset; (b) geographic trigger — HVT-designated entity appears within NAI TIGER or WOLF boundary polygon; (c) route to S2 and Commander — S2 owns collection and targeting decisions; Commander is the engagement decision authority.

Requirement 2 — Collection coverage below 60%: (a) collection status dashboard linked to collection management dataset; (b) threshold alert when coverage percentage for either NAI drops below 60%; (c) route to collection manager and S2 — collection manager owns re-tasking; S2 must caveat any PIR assessments dependent on those NAIs.

Partial credit (6 pts): correctly describes one requirement in full with incomplete description of the second. Minimum acceptable: data source, trigger condition, and routing for at least one requirement.

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