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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

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Intelligence

**C-130 UNIT INTELLIGENCE
PROCEDURES**

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This publication implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 14-2, *Intelligence Rules and Procedures*, and is consistent with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 14-202, Volume 1, *Intelligence Training*; AFI 14-202, Volume 2, *Intelligence Standardization/Evaluation Program*; and AFI 14-202, Volume 3, *General Intelligence Rules*. This publication prescribes standard intelligence procedures and establishes the minimum standards for training and qualifying all personnel performing C-130 intelligence operations in wings and below. This publication applies to all Regular Air Force (RegAF), Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard (ANG) intelligence personnel supporting C-130 operations. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) is considered a major command (MAJCOM) for the purposes of this instruction. This publication requires the collection and or maintenance of information protected by Title 5 United States Code (USC) Section 552a, The Privacy Act of 1974. The authorities to collect or maintain the records prescribed in the publication are 10 USC § 8013, Secretary of the Air Force; Executive Order 9397, Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons, as amended; and AFI 36-2608, Military Personnel Records System. The applicable SORN, F011 AF AFMC B, Patriot Excalibur (PEX) System Records, is available at: <http://dpcl.d.defense.gov/Privacy/SORNsIndex/tabid/5915/Category/11159/department-of-the-air-force.aspx>. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of IAW the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. This publication may be supplemented, but all supplements are to be coordinated with the Office of Primary

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This is a new instruction that consolidates guidance from superseded AFI 14-2C-130 Volumes 1-3 and updates policies and procedures for intelligence support to C-130 operations. The Mobility Air Forces Intelligence Formal Training Unit attendance policy is clarified. MQT Knowledge tests are not mandatory during training but remain an evaluation requirement. Aircrew Intelligence Training is renamed Aircrew Intelligence Integration. The Advanced Air Mobility Intelligence Course is no longer an intelligence evaluator requisite, but units are still required to send some personnel to the course. Continuation Training requirements have expanded to clearly define CT and annual training topics.

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Chapter 1

OVERVIEW

1.1. General. This publication communicates the baseline requirements for supporting C-130 operations. These procedures can be supplemented by additional unit-level written guidance. Unit-level guidance cannot be less restrictive.

1.2. Documentation and Records.

1.2.1. Trainers and evaluators will document all qualification training and evaluations online using Patriot Excalibur (PEX) (T-1). Individuals will use PEX to document Ready Intel Program (RIP) tasks as part of continuation training (T-1).

1.2.2. Individuals and trainers will use PEX to document Air Force Specialty Skill Level upgrade training IAW the applicable Career Field Education and Training Plan (T-2).

1.2.3. Individuals and trainers will also use PEX to document ancillary training (T-2).

1.2.4. Electronic versions of applicable forms including AF Form 4381, *Intelligence Gradesheet*, AF Form 4350, *Certificate of Intelligence Qualification*, AF Form 4349, *Record of Intelligence Evaluation*, and AF Form 623, *Individual Training Record Folder*, AF Form 623A, *On-the-Job Training Record – Continuation Sheet*, are resident in PEX and approved for use in lieu of hardcopy forms.

1.2.5. Transfer qualification and training records electronically via PEX when making permanent change of station moves. Individuals should also hand-carry a hardcopy or electronic backup.

1.3. Air Reserve Component (ARC). Assigned reservists and guardsmen (individual mobilization augmentee [IMA], traditional reservist, drill status guardsmen, military technician [dual status], and active guard and reserve [AGR] personnel) will be trained and equipped to established command standards for their assigned positions (T-2).

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Air Mobility Command Director of Intelligence (AMC/A2). IAW AFPD 10-21, *Air Mobility Lead Command Roles and Responsibilities*, AMC is lead command for mobility air forces and, as such, AMC/A2 is lead for mobility intelligence. AMC/A2 responsibilities are IAW lead command and lead command for training responsibilities as identified in AFI 14-202, Volumes 1-3.

2.2. MAJCOM Directors of Intelligence (A2). Responsibilities are IAW MAJCOM Directors of Intelligence responsibilities in AFI 14-202, Volumes 1-3.

2.2.1. Courtesy-copy AMC/A2 regarding all subordinate unit waiver requests and responses.

2.2.2. Report training shortfalls to AMC/A2 for lead command trend analysis and programmatic adjustment.

2.3. Chief of Wing Intelligence (CWI). The Chief of Wing Intelligence is considered the Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO). In addition to the SIO responsibilities in AFI 14-202 Volumes 1-3, the CWI will:

2.3.1. Maintain written guidance in order to standardize performance and provide continuity on all operations procedures (T-2). Documentation may be combined to minimize multiple operating instructions, memorandums, or checklists. Ensure review of all written guidance annually and update when procedures change. Written guidance will outline procedures and address applicability for the following: (T-2)

Table 2.1. Written Guidance Requirements.

1.	General organization and responsibilities of the intelligence section
2.	Intelligence personnel training program
3.	Unit Intelligence Standardization and Evaluation Program
4.	Exercise development and conduct
5.	Emergency protection and destruction of classified materials
6.	Intelligence Oversight Program
7.	External Intelligence Training (EIT) Program
8.	Intelligence support to Force Protection (FP)
9.	Situation map displays (digital and hard copy)
10.	Mobility preparation and procedures
11.	Mission planning
12.	Briefing, debriefing and reporting
13.	Intelligence Personnel Recovery (PR) Operational Support requirements
14.	Intelligence systems
15.	Ordering and maintaining geospatial information and services products
16.	Intelligence Flying Program
17.	Emergency Action Procedures

2.3.2. Establish a squadron visitation program to actively solicit feedback from commanders to improve intelligence support processes (T-2).

2.3.3. Develop and execute programs to ensure training objectives are met (T-2). If applicable, assist flying squadron intelligence sections and subordinate units in management of training programs, and ensure programs meet unit needs and provide necessary staff support.

2.3.4. Designate program managers for the following: Qualification Training Program, Standardization and Evaluation Program, and External Intelligence Training Program (T-2). Coordinate with unit commanders if requesting unit level personnel to fulfil wing-intelligence program manager positions (e.g., appointing an individual assigned to the flying squadron to serve as the Intelligence Qualification Training Program Manager).

2.3.5. Designate at least one individual in the unit to attend Advanced Air Mobility Intelligence Course (AAMIC) (T-2). RegAF units will designate at least one individual a year to attend. ARC units will designate one individual at least every three years to attend AAMIC to build a solid foundation of mission planning capability and tactics integration. Graduates from Weapons School or the Advanced Enlisted Mission planning course are not required to attend.

2.3.6. Identify and report to MAJCOM/A2 training shortfalls that have a major impact on training (T-2). Reference Attachment 2 for example training shortfall report.

2.3.7. Ensure the unit maintains all Unit Type Code (UTC)-required equipment (T-2). Be prepared to deploy systems during exercises and actual deployments (T-2). Develop an inventory to track systems while deployed.

2.3.8. Ensure support to flying squadrons (T-2). Intelligence personnel can be attached or assigned to the flying squadron.

2.3.9. When requested, provide input to AMC to standardize training materials (e.g., master question file (MQF), Weapons System Capabilities, Visual Recognition (VR), and Aircrew Intelligence Integration (AII) [G070 training]) (T-2).

2.4. Qualification Training Program Manager. In addition to responsibilities in AFI 14-202, Volume 1, the Program Manager will:

2.4.1. Coordinate with the CWI to establish tasks and training frequency of any items not otherwise delineated in this instruction (T-2).

2.4.2. Ensure training records are appropriately documented (T-1).

2.5. External Intelligence Training Program Manager. The program manager is responsible for developing, conducting and managing the unit's EIT program. The program manager will:

2.5.1. Coordinate with customers to determine training requirements (T-3).

2.5.2. Develop written guidance on procedures for conducting the program, to include: training, testing, documentation, reporting, and assessing (T-3).

2.5.3. Tailor EIT to the unit's mission, weapon systems, projected wartime/Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) tasking, deployment and forward operating locations by including input from operational squadrons, tactics representative, Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) specialists, aircrew flight equipment (AFE) personnel, security forces (SF) personnel, and Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), as applicable (T-3).

2.6. Standardization/Evaluation (Stan/Eval) Program Manager. The program manager is responsible for execution of the standardization/evaluation program IAW AFI 14-202 and this publication. The program manager will coordinate with the CWI to establish evaluation criteria of any items not otherwise delineated in this instruction (T-2).

2.7. Intelligence Evaluator (IE). Intelligence Evaluators will conduct evaluations IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 2 using evaluation requirements and criteria in this instruction (T-1).

2.8. Intelligence Personnel. Intelligence personnel are responsible for maintaining qualification(s) and currency in assigned unit mission (T-2). Intelligence personnel will:

2.8.1. Provide intelligence to the unit during all phases of operations. This includes, but is not limited to, current intelligence, threat briefings, scenario inputs, mission planning, pre-mission briefings and post-mission debriefings (T-3).

2.8.2. Participate only in activities for which they are qualified and current, unless under the direct supervision of qualified and current personnel (T-2).

2.8.3. Coordinate intelligence requirements and issues through the CWI (T-3).

2.8.4. Ensure continuity books, checklists, etc. are maintained for key functions (T-3).

2.8.5. Provide input to and execute the Wing/Group/Squadron training and evaluation (T-2).

2.8.6. Attend and participate in unit intelligence continuation training sessions. Conduct briefings/training as assigned by the Intelligence Qualification Training Program Manager (T-2).

Chapter 3

INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING

3.1. Initial Qualification Training (IQT) Formal Course. The MAF Intelligence Formal Training Unit (IFTU) [USAF Education and Training Course Announcements (ETCA) Course ID: AMC MAF IFTU] is the sole method of completing IQT. Course prerequisites are noted in ETCA IAW the formal course syllabus.

3.2. IFTU Attendance.

3.2.1. In-residence MAF IFTU attendance is mandatory for all intelligence personnel at their first mobility assignment. Personnel who have attended AMC MAF IFTU in a previous mobility assignment will repeat the IFTU if the break between mobility assignments is more than five years (T-1). When possible, IFTU attendance should occur prior to reporting to the duty station or as soon as possible after arrival at the duty station. When a seat in MAF IFTU is not readily available, the unit should begin MQT prior to IFTU attendance.

3.2.2. Personnel in full-time status (RegAF, ART, AGR, IMA on active orders) who attend IFTU after arriving at duty station must complete IFTU within 120 days. Personnel not on full-time status (traditional reservist/guardsman/IMA) have 180 days to complete IFTU. Units unable to meet this timeline require a waiver from AMC/A2.

3.3. IQT Timeline Waiver. The waiver request includes the reason the CWI was not able to obtain a seat within the timeline, the actions taken to obtain the seat, and the individual's scheduled attendance date (see example in Attachment 3). AMC units will route waiver requests directly to AMC/A2 Force Management Division; non-AMC units will route waiver requests through their MAJCOM for endorsement before forwarding to AMC/A2 Force Management Division (T-2).

3.4. IFTU Course Development and Maintenance. The MAF IFTU develops and maintains its courseware and materials IAW the Instructional System Design (ISD) process. The formalized course content is published via the ISD Report which includes the course syllabus, course training standard and course resource estimate. This report is available for MAJCOM and unit review.

3.5. IQT Completion. Individuals are provided a completed AF Form 4350, upon graduation. CWIs will ensure documentation in the individual's qualification training record (T-2).

Chapter 4

MISSION QUALIFICATION

4.1. Timeline. All MAF personnel will be Basic Mission Capable (BMC) or Combat Mission Ready (CMR) by the 180th day of assignment to their unit (T-2). If mission qualification exceeds 180 days, units will route the training shortfall report (see Attachment 3) through their MAJCOM channels to AMC/A2 (T-2).

4.2. MQT Program Structure. MQT applies specific unit and mission context to those skills/knowledge gained in IQT. Units may further tailor their programs for intelligence personnel with current qualifications, prior experience, currency, documented performance or formal training. SIOs may use applicable portions of MQT to create a re-qualification program for personnel who have regressed from CMR or BMC to specifically address deficiencies that caused regression.

4.2.1. Intelligence personnel must complete IQT before concluding MQT, but subject areas may be trained concurrently IAW AFI 14-202 when logical (T-2).

4.2.2. Personnel in MQT may participate in exercises and perform intelligence functions while supervised by a current and qualified individual.

4.2.3. Personnel may complete other local area orientation and training while completing MQT.

4.3. Knowledge and Task Training. Develop unit blocks of instruction from lead command-provided and/or unit-developed training materials to include unique local area procedures relevant to the tasks and areas pertinent to the mission. At a minimum, MQT programs will include: (T-2)

4.3.1. Knowledge MQT.

4.3.1.1. C-130 Weapon Systems Academics. Event objective: Demonstrate an understanding of the unit's specific C-130 weapon systems to include: C-130 missions, capabilities and limitations, and unit-specific equipment. Specific tasks: Demonstrate understanding of the unit's specific capabilities and limitations in relation to unit missions.

4.3.1.2. Area of Responsibility (AOR) Threat Training. Event objective: Demonstrate comprehension of relevant adversary/friendly/neutral weapon systems to include electronic warfare, aircraft, air-to-air missiles, surface-to-air missiles (SAM), air defense artillery (ADA), and asymmetric threat capabilities, limitations and employment techniques. Specific tasks: Demonstrate detailed understanding of AOR threats, specifically related to C-130 capabilities and limitations.

4.3.1.3. AOR VR Training. Event objective: Visually identify adversary/friendly/neutral weapon systems. This includes air, ground and naval systems relevant to the AOR(s) and applicable to the unit's missions/operations. Specific tasks: Demonstrate ability to visually identify aircraft (rotary and fixed-wing, including joint/allied assets) by North Atlantic Treaty Organization designation, name or numerical designator and determine whether the aircraft is a threat or non-threat (training should

incorporate all aspects/angles, theater-specific paint schemes/fin flashes, and various configurations). Determine major categories of naval vessels and ground equipment.

4.3.1.4. PR Academics. Event objective: Demonstrate knowledge of theater specific PR requirements. Understand the role intelligence personnel play in PR Operational Support to prepare aircrew for operations. Understand the use of DD Form 1833, *Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP)*, evasion plan of action (EPA), and combat search and rescue (CSAR) information contained in the special instructions (SPINS). Specific tasks: Demonstrate understanding of the role of intelligence personnel in PR Operational Support.

4.3.1.5. Force Protection Academics. Event objective: Demonstrate understanding of intelligence roles and responsibilities in FP. Specific tasks: Understand unit FP considerations. Explain intelligence FP tasks at the unit level. Identify intelligence FP resources. Describe Terrorist Threat Levels and Force Protection Conditions (FPCON).

4.3.2. Task MQT.

4.3.2.1. Research, Analysis and Dissemination. Event objective: Become familiar with available resources for researching, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence concerning major potential threat adversaries, to include military, political, geographic and asymmetric threats. Specific tasks: Demonstrate proficiency in researching, analyzing and disseminating tailored intelligence to mission crews, commanders and base support agencies through reports and briefings. Analyze incoming intelligence information, identify significant events and develop briefings and/or read files to disseminate critical intelligence information. Appropriately submit requests for information (RFI).

Table 4.1. C-130 Intelligence Research, Analysis and Dissemination Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. RESEARCH METHODS AND RESOURCES
A. DAILY INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS
B. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS/INTERNET SOURCES
C. REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION
2. IDENTIFY INTELLIGENCE GAPS WITH MISSION IMPACT
3. LOCAL PROCEDURES
A. MESSAGE TRAFFIC LOG TRACKING
B. COORDINATION/DISSEMINATION
4. ANALYSIS/ INTELLIGENCE PREPARATION OF THE BATTLESPACE (IPB)
A. IDENTIFIED SIGNIFICANT EVENTS
B. DISCRIMINATED IRRELEVANT INFORMATION
C. DREW CONCLUSIONS
D. PREDICTED POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION (COA)
5. DISSEMINATION: AUDIENCE AND METHODS
6. STANDARDS ADHERENCE
7. SITUATIONAL AWARENESS
8. TIMELINESS AND ACCURACY
9. SECURITY

4.3.2.2. Manual Order of Battle (OB). Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in constructing, posting, updating, purging and quality controlling order of battle displays without intelligence system support IAW unit established order of battle standards. Specific tasks: Research, analyze and plot order of battle using correct symbology (MIL STD 2525D, *Joint Warfighting Symbology*, and ADRP 1-02, *Terms and Military Symbols*), and extract military grid reference system (MGRS) and geographic coordinates (geocoords). Demonstrate understanding of order of battle production responsibilities for applicable AOR.

Table 4.2. C-130 Intelligence Manual OB Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. PLOTTING
A. GEOCOORDS
B. MGRS
2. SYMBOLOGY
A. ANNOTATE OB AS APPROPRIATE
B. CREATE LEGEND
3. RANGE RINGS
4. COMPUTE DISTANCE, DIRECTION, AZIMUTH
5. DISPLAY MARKINGS
A. CURRENT AS OF TIME
B. CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS

4.3.2.3. Automated OB. Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in utilizing intelligence support systems (e.g., Falconview, Four Dimensional Visualization Tools [4DV]) to download, construct, convert coordinates, post, update, purge and quality control automated order of battle displays. Specific tasks: Exploit intelligence software applications to post and maintain order of battle and convert MGRS and geocoords.

Table 4.3. C-130 Intelligence Automated OB Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. PLOTTING/DOWNLOADING OB
A. GEOCOORDS
B. MGRS
2. SYMBOLOGY
A. ANNOTATE OB AS APPROPRIATE
B. CREATE LEGEND
3. RANGE RINGS
4. COMPUTE DISTANCE, DIRECTION, AZIMUTH
5. DISPLAY MARKINGS
A. CURRENT AS OF TIMES
B. CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS

4.3.2.4. Changeover Briefing. Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in developing, coordinating and conducting a changeover briefing. Specific tasks: Organize, prioritize, and present key information at shift changeover. Provide incoming personnel with a summary of events to prepare them for their shift. Include issues needing immediate attention, pending tasks, personnel and equipment problems, work center status and

briefing times. Deliver changeover briefing IAW local timelines, format and content requirements.

Table 4.4. C-130 Intelligence Changeover Briefing Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. CLASSIFICATION
2. ADHERENCE TO UNIT PROCEDURES
3. ISSUES REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION
4. WORK CENTER (BATTLE STAFF DIRECTIVES, WATCHCON/DEFCON, SYSTEMS STATUS, ETC.)
5. REVIEW INCOMING/OUTGOING MESSAGES
6. UPCOMING BRIEFING TIMES/STATUS
7. REVIEW SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (THREAT UPDATE CODE [TUC] ETC.)
8. RFI STATUS
9. ADMIN/PERSONNEL/SCHEDULING ITEMS
10. SECURITY

4.3.2.5. Pre-deployment Briefing. Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in developing, coordinating and conducting a pre-deployment briefing. Specific tasks: Demonstrate understanding of unit operations plan/operations order and/or air and space expeditionary force tasking by researching, analyzing and tailoring intelligence information to the unit's specific mission, roles and combat profiles. Address airfield suitability, FP considerations, synopsis of military and political situation generating the deployment, enemy activity and force disposition (air, ground, naval, asymmetric, as applicable) in the AOR and along deployment route, enemy and terrorist tactics and employment strategies, potential enemy reactions to the deployment, possible enroute hazards to flight, bailout or alternate landing issues (for hostile, friendly and neutral areas), known threats in vicinity of bed-down location, intelligence reporting instructions, essential elements of information (EEI), and additional items as dictated by the local situation. Deliver pre-deployment briefing IAW prescribed local timelines, format, and content requirements.

Table 4.5. C-130 Intelligence Pre-Deployment Briefing Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. SECURITY REMINDER/CLASSIFICATION
2. CURRENT SITUATION
3. ROUTE OVERVIEW
4. THREAT OVERVIEW
5. CURRENT THREAT SITUATION
6. THREAT CAPABILITIES
7. THREAT SYSTEM OVERVIEW (AIR SURVEILLANCE/INTEGRATED AIR DEFENSE [IADS], BATTLE MANAGEMENT, WEAPONS CONTROL, ETC.)
8. THREAT TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES (TTP)
9. C-130 APPLICABILITY (SHOW ANY SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF ENGAGEMENTS, RADAR WARNING RECEIVER [RWR] INDICATIONS, TERRAIN, ETC.)
10. COURSES OF ACTION/POTENTIAL ENEMY ACTIONS/REACTIONS
11. THREAT MITIGATION

12. INTEL GAPS, REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS AND EEIs
13. KNOWN THREAT AT LANDING BASE
14. PR REVIEW, IF APPLICABLE
15. CLASSIFICATION REMINDER

4.3.2.6. Situation Briefing. Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in developing, coordinating and conducting both an initial situation and situation briefing. Specific tasks: Demonstrate proficiency in researching, analyzing and briefing the situation and providing the latest intelligence to assist the commanders, staff and aircrews in their decision-making. For the initial situation briefing, present major events leading to the crisis, any national decisions, enemy force disposition (ground, air and air defense, naval, asymmetric, as applicable), and possible enemy courses of action. For follow-on situation briefings, present the current situation, enemy force disposition, local area situation, anticipated enemy reactions, and additional items indicated by the local situation. Deliver situation briefings IAW prescribed local timelines, format, and content requirements.

Table 4.6. C-130 Intelligence Situation Briefing Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. SECURITY REMINDER/CLASSIFICATION
2. SIGNIFICANT POL-MIL DEVELOPMENTS
3. CURRENT ENEMY FORCE DISPOSITION
4. OBSERVED ENEMY TTPs & STRATEGIES
5. INDICATIONS OF IMPENDING ATTACKS
6. LOCAL AREA SITUATION (BASED ON CURRENT/FUTURE LOCATIONS OF ASSETS)
7. CLASSIFICATION

4.3.2.7. Tasking Documentation/System (i.e., Air Tasking Order/Air Control Order/Special Instructions/Global Decision Support System II (ATO/ACO/SPINS/GDSSII)). Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in identifying and breaking out unit tasking information from GDSS II and the applicable elements of ATO/ACO/SPINS. Specific tasks: Identify and extract unit tasking, air space control, and CSAR information from GDSS II, ATO, ACO and SPINS. Demonstrate breakout of ATO/ACO/SPINS with both manual and automated (e.g., TaskView) techniques and tools IAW prescribed local timelines and format requirements.

Table 4.7. C-130 Intelligence Tasking Documentation/System Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. EXTRACT MISSION DATA FROM GDSS II
2. USE MANUAL AND AUTOMATED METHODS TO BREAKOUT MISSION DATA
A. ATO
B. ACO
3. EXTRACT RELEVANT DATA FROM SPINS
A. IDENTIFY CHAPTERS RELEVANT TO INTEL
B. EXTRACT CSAR DATA
4. ADHERE TO LOCAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TIMING AND FORMAT
5. SECURITY

4.3.2.8. Intelligence Integration in Mission Planning. Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in performing airfield and route analysis, performing landing zone/drop zone (LZ/DZ) analysis and providing appropriate intelligence products (as applicable), briefing route planners, providing intelligence support to AF Security Forces RAVEN/Fly Away Security Team (FAST), participating in the mission planning cell and aiding in mission package construction. Specific tasks: Demonstrate proficiency in researching, analyzing and providing a review of the tactical problem/scenario, briefing applicable information from tasking systems/documents, briefing threat considerations (integrated air defense system, air, SAM, ADA, asymmetric threats, tactics, terrain and weather), providing route recommendations (where applicable), and describing mission package contents (where applicable). Coordinate with operations to recommend/approve mission route based on threats and terrain analysis. Demonstrate proficiency in utilizing mission planning software to assess mission routing. Provide applicable imagery products and other mission materials as required. Provide enemy threat and force protection considerations for the LZ/DZ. Demonstrate proficiency in using four dimensional (4D) models and overlays using visualization and analysis tools to enhance mission portrayal. Deliver mission planning briefing and products, as applicable, IAW prescribed local timelines, format and content requirements.

Table 4.8. C-130 Intelligence Integration in Mission Planning Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. SECURITY/CLASSIFICATION (BRIEFING & PRODUCTS)
2. ORGANIZATION/PREPARATION
A. RESEARCH
B. ANALYSIS
3. POLITICAL/MILITARY (SITUATION UPDATE)
4. MISSION TASKING
A. OBJECTIVE (LZ/DZ)/TARGET AREA SIGNIFICANCE
5. THREAT CONSIDERATION/ROUTE RECOMMENDATION AND ANALYSIS, WEATHER CONSIDERATIONS
A. TAKEOFF (T/O) & LANDING: THREATS TO LOCAL AREA (ALSO CONSIDER RAVEN/FAST CONCERNS)
B. INGRESS: FIRST DETECT, AIR, SAM, ADA, GROUND, JAMMING, ETC
C. TARGET AREA: THREATS, LZ/DZ 4DV GRAPHICS, TERRAIN, LZ/DZ CONSIDERS, ETC. THIS INCLUDES: LZ/DZ RECOMMENDATIONS, LZ/DZ MISSION MATERIALS, LZ/DZ THREAT ANALYSIS (FORCE PROTECTION THREATS AND ENEMY THREATS), AND LZ/DZ TERRAIN ANALYSIS
D. EGRESS: IADS REACTION (AIR, SAM, ADA, GROUND, JAMMING, LASING,
6. INTEL GAPS AND RFIS
7. SECURITY

4.3.2.9. Pre-mission Briefing. Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in developing, coordinating and conducting a pre-mission briefing. Specific tasks: Demonstrate proficiency in researching, analyzing and providing aircrews and AF Security Forces RAVEN/FAST, as applicable, a pre-mission briefing which includes the general situation since the last briefing, LZ/DZ information, general situation in the LZ/DZ area, airfield and enroute, LZ/DZ area threats, (SAMs, ADA, air, naval, asymmetric, laser and

spectrum interference threats, etc.), and other factors essential to mission success. Demonstrate proficiency in using 4D models and overlays using visualization and analysis tools to enhance mission portrayal. Deliver pre-mission briefing IAW prescribed local timelines, format, and content requirements.

Table 4.9. C-130 Intelligence Pre-mission Briefing Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. SECURITY/CLASSIFICATION (BRIEFING & PRODUCTS)
2. REVIEW MISSION TASKING
3. SITUATION UPDATE
4. TIME SENSITIVE INTEL: (TUC, DOWNED AIRCREW, ETC.)
5. AREA OF OPERATIONS ORIENTATION: BORDERS, FLOT/FEBA/FSCL
6. THREAT OVERVIEW: IADS STATUS, OB OVERVIEW (EOB/AOB/GOB/DMOB)
7. ROUTE (THREAT ANALYSIS)
A. T/O & LANDING: LOCAL AREA THREATS, POSS RAVEN CONCERNS
B. INGRESS: FIRST DETECT, AIR, SAM, ADA, GROUND, JAMMING, ETC
C. TARGET AREA: THREATS, LZ/DZ 4DV GRAPHICS, LZ/DZ CONSID, ETC
D. EGRESS: IADS REACTION (AIR, SAM, ADA, GROUND, JAMMING, LASING,
8. CSAR/PR DATA & PR ASSET LOCATIONS
9. EEI/INFLTREP/DEBRIEF
10. CLASSIFICATION

4.3.2.10. Debriefing. Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in planning, coordinating and conducting a debriefing. Specific tasks: Extract relevant mission intelligence from aircrews. Ask amplifying questions relevant to the mission. Identify time-sensitive information and disseminate appropriately and expediently.

Table 4.10. C-130 Intelligence Debriefing Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. DEBRIEFING PREPARATION
A. DEBRIEF WORKSHEET PREPARED
B. VISUAL AIDS (MAPS, IMAGERY, ETC.)
2. TIME CRITICAL INTELLIGENCE
A. DOWNED AIRCRAFT, SURFACE-TO-AIR FIRE (SAFIRE), NEW ADVERSARY
3. THREATS ENCOUNTERED
A. AIR-TO-AIR
B. SURFACE-TO-AIR
C. LASING/SPOTLIGHT
D. SPECTRUM INTERFERENCE
E. SIGHTINGS
4. THREAT INFORMATION
A. TYPE, NUMBER, IDENTIFYING MARKINGS
B. LOCATION, HEADING, ALTITUDE, SPEED
C. HOW ACQUIRED, WHEN
D. GUN/MISSILE FIRINGS, DETAILS
E. ENEMY TACTICS
5. EVASIVE MANEUVERS/COUNTER-MEASURES AND EFFECTIVENESS

6. FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONS
7. DEBRIEF CONTROL
8. TIME MANAGEMENT
9. SECURITY

4.3.2.11. Intelligence Reports. Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in developing and transmitting accurate mission reports and other applicable intelligence reports (e.g., Intelligence Summary (INTSUM), Intelligence Report (INTREP)) as required by local directives. Specific tasks: Generate, review, analyze, validate and transmit hard and soft copy intelligence reports. Include an initial level of tactical analysis in the narrative portion of the Mission Report (MISREP) as appropriate. Ensure thorough and concise products meet requirements from the theater intelligence reporting directive. In the event there is not a theater reporting directive, or Combatant Command reporting directive use US Message Text Format (USMTF).

Table 4.11. C-130 Intelligence Reports Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. REPORT PREPARATION
A. RESEARCH
B. ANALYSIS
2. REPORT FORMAT
3. CORRECT CLASSIFICATION MARKINGS
4. CONTENT
A. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS/DATA REPORTED
B. APPROPRIATE FOR AUDIENCE
C. LOGICAL FLOW
D. READABILITY
E. CORRECT SPELLING/GRAMMAR
5. ADHERENCE TO AOR STANDARDS
6. RELEASE PROCEDURES
A. QUALITY CONTROL CHECK
B. MET PRESCRIBED DEADLINES
7. TIME MANAGEMENT

4.4. Evaluation. In order to maintain qualification, initial and periodic mission evaluations will be conducted by qualified and current IEs IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 2 (T-1).

4.4.1. Requirements. IEs will include the items listed in Table 4.12, *Mission Qualification Training and Evaluation Requirements*, in the conduct of initial and subsequent mission evaluations (MSN) (T-2).

4.4.2. Research, analysis and dissemination (RAD) and intelligence preparation of the battlespace involves knowledge intelligence personnel should be applying throughout all areas of the performance task evaluations and is evaluated as subsets of each applicable performance task using the RAD gradesheet.

Table 4.12. C-130 Mission Qualification Evaluation Requirements.

AREA TITLE	INIT	MSN
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Knowledge Evaluation (MQF Test)	X	X
-- C-130 Weapon Systems Academics		
-- AOR Threat Academics		
-- PR Academics		
-- Intelligence Integration in Force Protection		
Visual Recognition	X	X
Manual OB	X	
Automated OB	X	X
Pre-deployment Briefing	X	X
Intelligence Integration in Mission Planning (includes LZ/DZ considerations)	X	
Tasking Documentation/System	X	X
Pre-mission Briefing	X	X
Debriefing	X	X
Intelligence Reports	X	X

4.4.3. Evaluation Criteria. The following evaluation criteria (Table 4.13.) apply to mission qualification knowledge and task evaluations. IEs will use all sections for criteria applicable to the events performed on the evaluation (T-2). Security, including Operations Security (OPSEC), is to be considered in all evaluations.

Table 4.13. Mission Qualification Evaluation Criteria.

GRADING CRITERIA	
<i>Q: Qualified. Performance is correct. Quickly recognizes and corrects errors.</i>	
<i>Q-: Qualified with discrepancies. Performance is safe, but indicates limited proficiency. Makes errors of omission.</i>	
<i>U: Unqualified. Performance is unsafe or indicates lack of knowledge or ability.</i>	
KNOWLEDGE EVALUATION	
Q	Correctly answered at least 85% of questions in a test based on MQF.
U	Failed to answer at least 85% of the questions correctly.
VISUAL RECOGNITION	
Q	Correctly identified 85% of all items in visual recognition test.
U	Failed to identify correctly at least 85% of all items in visual recognition test.
MANUAL OB	
Q	Without the use of automated intelligence support systems and IAW MIL STD 2525D and ADRP 1-02, <i>Terms and Military Symbols</i> , accurately plotted all threats/items within .5 nm of center point of coordinates on a Tactical Pilotage Chart (TPC) (or larger scale chart), consistently used correct OB symbology, identified inconsistencies or errors in OB. Plotted to appropriate level of detail with respect to unit requirements. Accurately maintained OB to unit specifications, including classification and currency. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Plotted 95% of the order of battle within .5 nm of center point of coordinates on a TPC (or larger scale chart), the remaining 5% within 1 nm on a TPC (or larger scale chart). Minor inconsistencies in symbology, corrected with little prompting.

U	Errors would have significantly impacted mission success. Unable to identify errors or inconsistencies in OB. Unable to complete tasks without significant supervision or intervention. Incorrect classification.
AUTOMATED OB	
Q	Demonstrated proficiency in using applicable intelligence support systems to maintain orders of battle, including current as of times and classification. Able to input OB manually with zero typographical errors. Successfully downloaded, printed, exported and displayed data. Able to manipulate data, display appropriate threat rings and perform terrain masking analysis. Correctly converted geocoords and MGRSs. Able to utilize applicable tools to aid in mission planning. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Required some assistance, but no impact on mission success.
U	Required significant assistance. Lacked proficiency in operating intelligence support systems to the detriment of mission success. Incorrect classification.
CHANGEOVER BRIEFING	
Q	Well planned, appropriate checklist usage, addressed relevant areas. Demonstrated clear understanding of significant events or shortfalls to pass on to next shift. Showed ability to discriminate irrelevant information. Demonstrated understanding of capabilities and limitations of unit assets when conducting analysis. Quickly identified significant information and rapidly disseminated to appropriate audience. Correctly annotated event log, identified significant events and issued threat update codes. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Omitted no more than one key area/issue at changeover, was able to recover with prompting or minimal assistance. Errors due to extenuating circumstances (e.g., relocation, attacks, etc.) vs. poor planning.
U	Failed to use checklist. Poor planning or preparation and/or inadequate checklist usage. Deficiencies not due to extenuating circumstances. Inability to recover even with minor prompting. Omissions would have affected next shift. Missed significant information or failed to disseminate information to proper audience. Poor understanding of capabilities or limitations of unit assets or impact information may have on the mission. Fabricated information. Incorrect classification.
PRE-DEPLOYMENT BRIEFING	
Q	Professionally delivered, well organized, clear. Effective use of checklist or local procedures. Tailored, relevant content appropriate for audience. Easily understood by audience. Effective use of visual aids. Classification appropriate for audience. Hit key points including synopsis of military and political situation generating the deployment, and enemy activity and force disposition in AOR and along deployment route. Demonstrated ability to identify gaps in information that had potential impact on the mission. Clear understanding of research methods and sources. Showed ability to discriminate irrelevant information. Demonstrated understanding of capabilities and limitations of unit assets when conducting analysis. Fielded questions correctly. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Minor omissions, recovered when prompted, no significant impact on mission. Needs improvement in organization or delivery.

U	Failed to use checklist. Poorly organized, not tailored. Confusing. Omitted key areas. Significant lack of analytical ability. Unable to conduct basic research. Missed significant information or failed to disseminate information. Poor understanding of capabilities or limitations of unit assets. Fabricated information. Incorrect classification.
SITUATION BRIEFING	
Q	Briefing effectively organized and professionally presented in a logical sequence. Appropriate level of detail, covered all applicable items, well-tailored analysis relevant to audience. Effective use of visual aids. Concise yet thorough delivery. Demonstrated ability to identify gaps in information that had potential impact on the mission. Clear understanding of research methods and sources. Showed ability to discriminate irrelevant information. Demonstrated understanding of capabilities and limitations of unit assets when conducting analysis. Quickly identified significant information and rapidly disseminated to appropriate audience. Fielded questions correctly. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Minor omissions, recovered when prompted, no significant impact on mission. Needs improvement in organization or delivery. Briefing hard to follow, redundant.
U	Failed to use checklist. Content not tailored. Confusing. Omitted key areas. Significant lack of analytical ability. Unable to conduct basic research. Missed significant information or failed to disseminate information to proper audience. Poor understanding of capabilities or limitations of unit assets or impact information may have on the mission. Negative impact on the mission. Fabricated information. Incorrect classification.
TASKING DOCUMENTATION/SYSTEM	
Q	Demonstrated ability to access GDSS II and correct ATO/ACO/SPINS and any changes. Correctly extracted mission tasking and other information relevant to unit or tasking. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Some errors or delays in extracting information that did not jeopardize or impact intelligence integration in mission planning timeline. Needed minimal assistance.
U	Errors, omissions or delays in extracting information that could have impacted mission planning. Unable to accomplish tasks without significant intervention. Incorrect classification.
INTELLIGENCE INTEGRATION IN MISSION PLANNING	
Q	Coordinated activities with operations/route planners/AF Security Forces RAVEN/FAST IAW local procedures. Demonstrated proficiency in individual duty position responsibilities. Clearly understood mission tasking and was able to address all factors relevant to the mission. Logical route recommendations (where applicable) LZ/DZ and airfield analysis. Logical LZ/DZ recommendations. Well organized and fully prepared. Made appropriate selection and effective use of planning materials and resources. Provided all mission materials in correct quantities and of sufficient detail. Materials neat and well organized. Considered

	all factors that could impact mission accomplishment. Provided thorough terrain analysis with respect to threats, airfield, and route and LZ/DZ area. Identified shortfalls in information, appropriately submitted requests for information. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Minor omissions or errors that did not seriously impact mission planning. Able to recover with minor prompting.
U	Failed to use checklist. Poorly organized or unprepared. Made errors or omissions that could have prevented an effective mission. Displayed faulty or limited knowledge of factors relevant to the mission. Improper use of mission planning tools or materials. Significant lack of analytical ability. Unable to conduct basic research. Poor understanding of capabilities or limitations of unit assets. Fabricated information. Incorrect classification and security markings.
PRE-MISSION BRIEFING	
Q	Briefing effectively organized and professionally presented in a logical sequence. Effective use of visual aids. Concise yet thorough. Appropriate level of detail, covered all applicable items IAW checklists: airfield, takeoff, enroute, LZ/DZ area and appropriate PR considerations. Demonstrated ability to identify gaps in information that had potential impact on the mission. Clear understanding of research methods and sources. Showed ability to discriminate irrelevant information. Demonstrated understanding of capabilities and limitations of unit assets when conducting analysis. Demonstrated ability to manipulate 4D models and overlays using visualization and analysis tools and programs IAW current guidance. Demonstrated ability to build 3D models of various products (e.g., mission route, threat locations, airfield structures at deployment or enemy airbase locations, structures or terrain in LZ/DZ, mission routes, detection/engagement rings). Integrate with 3D visualization and time-stamped (4th dimension) threat data to support force protection when appropriate. Correct classification and security markings on all products. Fielded questions correctly.
Q-	Presentation somewhat lacking in quality but all required areas were covered. Minor omissions, recovered when prompted, no significant impact on mission. Needs improvement in organization or delivery. Briefing hard to follow, somewhat redundant. Provided extraneous information. Needed some assistance with 4D utilization but did not impact mission.
U	Failed to use checklist. Did not brief all threats directly impacting the mission. Very confusing or redundant. Major gaps in information, unable to recover with prompting. Significant lack of analytical ability. Unable to conduct basic research. Fabricated information. Lacked competence in manipulation of information using 4D analysis tools and programs, required detailed assistance or products incorrectly formulated. Demonstrated lack of understanding of the C-130 mission capabilities. Incorrect classification.
DEBRIEFING	
Q	Thoroughly prepared and was able to extract pertinent mission results in timely manner. Quickly identified perishable information. Controlled the debriefing, asked amplifying questions and recognized irrelevant information. Collected all significant intelligence with sufficient detail to accomplish reporting requirements

	IAW checklists and theater directives. Identified significant events. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Somewhat redundant in questions or failed to ask some amplifying questions that would have enhanced detail of information gathered.
U	Failed to use checklist. Not prepared. Disjointed flow. Failed to identify perishable information. Completely missed a debrief. Not enough detail to accomplish reporting requirements. Incorrect classification.
INTELLIGENCE REPORTS	
Q	Clearly written with target audience in mind. Summarized all pertinent information available with minimal to no extraneous info. Properly formatted. Met reporting timelines. Produced report IAW checklists and theater directives. Identified significant events. Correct classification and security markings on all products.
Q-	Missed timeline but still delivered quality intelligence report. Delay due to extenuating circumstances. Minor problems with clarity, organization or formatting, but pertinent information was included.
U	Did not complete report within prescribed timelines. Failed to use checklist. Incomplete or inaccurate report. Writing skills complicated meaning of information or omitted critical information. Incorrect dissemination (e.g., not sent to the correct users through appropriate channels). Incorrect classification.

4.5. Currency. Personnel must complete appropriate RIP tasks to remain current (T-1). Individuals are responsible for documenting RIP task completion. The task requirements listed in Table 4.14 establish the minimum frequency requirements for CMR and BMC personnel.

Table 4.14. C-130 Ready Intelligence Program Currency Requirements.

SUBJECT	FREQUENCY TO MAINTAIN	
	CMR Status	BMC Status
Manual OB	Annually	Annually
Automated OB	Semi-annually	Annually
Changeover Briefing	Annually	Annually
Pre-Deployment Briefing	Semi-annually	Annually
Situation Briefing	Annually	Annually
GDSSII/ATO/ACO/SPINS Breakout	Semi-annually	Annually
Intelligence Integration in Mission Planning	Semi-annually	Annually
Pre-Mission Briefing	Semi-annually	Annually
Debriefing	Semi-annually	Annually
Intelligence Reports	Semi-annually	Annually

Note: For the purposes of this instruction quarterly is defined as once every 3 months, semi-annually is defined as once every 6 months and annually is defined as once every 12 months

Chapter 5

SPECIALIZED QUALIFICATIONS

5.1. Specialized Qualification. Personnel attain specialized qualification upon completion of Specialized Training (ST), a successful [Specialized Qualification] Evaluation, and CWI endorsement. Specialized Qualification is maintained with accomplishment of continuation training and periodic evaluations, as required. The following specialized qualifications apply.

5.2. Intelligence Evaluator. IEs will be trained, evaluated and maintain currency IAW AFI 14-202, Volumes 1 and 2 (T-1).

5.3. External Intelligence Trainer. EIT trainers will be trained, evaluated and maintain currency IAW AFI 14-202 Volumes 1 and 2 (T-1). In addition to the EIT 1 "Concepts and Methods" training profiles as outlined in AFI 14-202, Volume 1, EIT Trainers will also complete the applicable combination of unit-developed profiles as listed below (T-2). Units may add considerations/techniques for specialized training to applicable areas. Personnel assigned to flying squadrons will maintain EIT Trainer qualification (T-2).

5.3.1. AII Profiles. Intelligence personnel who are graduates of AF Weapons School and are current and qualified (CMR or BMC) are considered qualified EIT trainers for AII profiles 1-3. Otherwise, an individual may be certified for AII in one, some, or all areas: Aircrew Threat Training (AII 1), Aircrew Collection & Reporting (C&R) (AII 2), Aircrew Visual Recognition (AII 3). If intelligence provides PR training, Aircrew Personnel Recovery (AII 4) is also required.

5.3.1.1. AII 1 – Aircrew Threat Training. Event objectives: Demonstrate knowledge of AOR threats and proficiency in delivering a threat training instruction session (i.e., G070 training) to aircrew. Specific tasks: The trainer introduces types of briefings and academic scenarios typical of AII to include Threat of the Day and hotspot briefings. The trainee prepares and delivers a threat training instruction session that is part of a comprehensive aircrew intelligence training session.

5.3.1.2. AII 2 – Aircrew C&R. Event objectives: Demonstrate proficiency training aircrew collection and reporting requirements and developing and presenting a collection and reporting briefing. Specific tasks: The trainer introduces collection and reporting requirements to enable aircrews to initiate aircrew-originated reports (e.g., In-flight Report [INFLTREP], Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings [CIRVIS]) and familiarizes the trainee with the information requirements of the intelligence-generated MISREP and INTREP and other reports as required locally. The trainee develops and presents a collection and reporting briefing. Briefing requirements include aircrew originated reports and intelligence-generated reports (MISREP, INTREP, etc.), and EEIs.

5.3.1.3. AII 3 – Aircrew Visual Recognition. Event objectives: Demonstrate proficiency in visually recognizing adversary/friendly/neutral equipment. Demonstrate proficiency in training aircrew VR requirements and developing and presenting a VR training session. Specific tasks: The trainer introduces instruction techniques for VR. The trainee develops and presents a VR training session that is part of a comprehensive aircrew

intelligence training session (i.e., VR portion of G070 training). Training requirements include adversary/friendly/neutral aircraft, surface threat, ground equipment, and naval vessel recognition features. Training should incorporate all aspects/angles, theater-specific paint schemes/fin flashes, and various configurations along with the name or numerical designator of all adversary/friendly/neutral weapons systems presented.

5.3.1.4. AII 4 -- Aircrew PR Training. Meet intelligence requirements per AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Program*, in order to instruct Aircrew PR Training. Event objectives: Demonstrate proficiency in developing instructional material in coordination with tactics, AFE and SERE personnel. Provide academic instruction on PR processes. Specific tasks: The trainer introduces instruction techniques for PR. The trainee coordinates with appropriate personnel to develop and present an aircrew PR training briefing that is part of a comprehensive aircrew training session. For units with an assigned SERE specialist, this block may be omitted if intelligence personnel do not provide any PR related training to aircrew.

Table 5.1. AII External Intelligence Trainer Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. PREPARATION
2. DECISION MAKING
3. OBJECTIVES
4. COMMUNICATION SKILLS
5. KNOWLEDGE
6. ORGANIZATION
7. DOCUMENTATION
8. SECURITY

5.3.1.5. The trainee's demonstration of the four components of the AII (threats, C&R, VR, and PR) may be graded by the trainer as four discrete events or may be graded as one comprehensive training event.

5.3.2. Force Protection Intelligence Training (FPIT) Profile. The FPIT trainer should be a graduate of the FP IFTU. The FPIT trainer will complete the following FPIT profile (T-2). Event objective: Demonstrate proficiency in developing instructional material and providing academic instruction on FP threats. Specific tasks: The trainer introduces instruction techniques for intelligence support to FP. The trainee develops and presents an FP training session covering intelligence principles and procedures for FP; summary of hostile forces in AOR and other hot spot areas; examples of hostile forces' tactics and weapons employment; intelligence FP resources; Terrorist Threat Levels; and unit FP considerations. Develop and present an FP intelligence training session on FP threats.

Table 5.2. FPIT External Intelligence Trainer Gradesheet Task Elements.

1. PREPARATION
2. DECISION MAKING
3. OBJECTIVES
4. COMMUNICATION SKILLS
5. KNOWLEDGE
6. ORGANIZATION

7. DOCUMENTATION
8. SECURITY

5.3.3. EIT Evaluations. In addition to the EIT evaluation guidance in AFI 14-202, Volume 2, the following grading guidance applies:

5.3.3.1. An EIT receiving a grade of "U" or "with additional training" during a mission evaluation in any MSN grading area will not perform EIT duties until additional training is complete and the individual is evaluated (T-2).

5.3.3.2. An EIT receiving an area grade of "U" or "with additional training" in any EIT grading area will result in an overall Q-3 for the EIT evaluation (T-2).

5.3.3.3. Specialized Qualification Grading Criteria. In addition to the EIT and IE grading criteria in AFI14-202, Volume 2, the following grading criteria applies to EIT knowledge evaluation and visual recognition blocks of instruction.

Table 5.3. External Intelligence Trainer Specialized Training Grading Criteria.

AII AND FPIT KNOWLEDGE EVALUATIONS	
Q	Correctly answered at least 85% of questions in a test based on MQF.
U	Failed to answer at least 85% of the questions correctly.
AII VISUAL RECOGNITION	
Q	Correctly identified 85% of all items in visual recognition test.
U	Failed to identify correctly at least 85% of all items in visual recognition test.

5.3.4. EIT Currency. Table 5.4, Specialized Qualification Event Training and Currencies, defines currency requirements for all intelligence personnel required to maintain EIT status (T-2).

Table 5.4. Specialized Qualification Event Training and Currencies.

Event	Specialized Training	Currency Requirement (RIP)	Periodic Evaluation Requirement
Aircrew Threat Trainer	Complete EIT 1 and AII 1	Semi-annual; Instruct one threat training event per 6-month period	One periodic evaluation every 24-month period
Aircrew C&R Trainer	Complete EIT 1 and AII 2	Annual; Instruct one C&R training event per 12-month period	One periodic evaluation every 24-month period
Aircrew VR Trainer	Complete EIT 1 and AII 3	Semi-annual; Instruct one VR training event per 6-month period.	One periodic evaluation every 24-month period
Aircrew PR Trainer	Complete EIT 1 and AII 4	Annual; Instruct one PR training event per 12-month period	One periodic evaluation every 24-month period
FP Intelligence Trainer	Complete EIT 1 and FPIT 1	Annual; Instruct one FP training event per 12-month period	One periodic evaluation every 24-month period
Intelligence	Complete IE 1	Annual;	One periodic

Evaluator		Conduct one evaluation per 12-month period	evaluation every 24-month period
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Table 5.5. Specialized Qualification Evaluation Requirements.

Area Title	AII	FPIT	IE
	(INIT and Periodic)		
Knowledge Evaluation (MQF Test)	X	X	
AOR Threat Academics	X (AII 1)		
Visual Recognition (Test)	X (AII 3)		
Personnel Recovery (PR) Academics	X (AII 4)		
Force Protection Intelligence Training		X	
Collection and Reporting	X (AII 2)		
Instructional Ability (EIT 1)	X	X	
Evaluator Ability			X

Chapter 6

CONTINUATION TRAINING

6.1. Continuation Training. The Intelligence Qualification Training Program Manager is responsible for developing a training plan that includes knowledge and skill training to maintain proficiency. Coupled with this training plan is the Ready Intelligence Program focusing on perishable skills. This internal training program ensures continuous development of all assigned personnel. At a minimum, the internal training program will consist of lessons covering: (T-2)

6.1.1. Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-1.Threat Guide, Threat Reference Guide; 3-1.C-130, Tactical Employment C-130; and 3-1.General Planning, General Planning and Employment Considerations

6.1.2. Basic radar and IR fundamentals

6.1.3. Mission planning and 4DV software/system

6.1.4. MAF MDS academics

6.1.5. Blue/friendly fighter employment (offensive counter air, defensive counter air, and suppression of enemy air defense)

6.1.6. Units should add MQT refresher and other mission-related topics.

6.1.7. Internal intelligence training examinations should be developed from lesson material.

6.2. Ready Intelligence Program. In order to maximize training opportunities and minimize artificiality, RIP tasks should be conducted in conjunction with day-to-day flying training missions (e.g., RED FLAG missions, local live fly exercises, etc.) as much as possible.

Chapter 7

STANDARDIZATION/EVALUATION PROGRAM

7.1. Evaluation Procedures.

7.1.1. Prior to any formal evaluation conducted by a qualified IE, the examinee must have completed all Mission Qualification Training or Specialized Training requirements, as outlined in this instruction (T-2).

7.1.2. Evaluators will give the examinee no less than four hours' notice of the subject matter or briefing topic for the evaluation (T-2).

7.1.3. Prior to beginning the evaluation, the IE briefs the examinee on how the evaluation is to be conducted, requirements and applicable criteria. The examinee will accomplish required planning IAW the duty position being evaluated and provide the IE with a copy of necessary data or materials (T-2).

7.1.4. IAW AFI 14-202 Volume 2, evaluations should be performed in a realistic environment (real world contingencies may provide a unique opportunity to conduct an evaluation; however, factors beyond the control of the examinee and IE may preclude its successful completion.). When evaluation in a realistic environment is not possible, examinations may be conducted via an alternate method (i.e., simulated, staged, or by verbal examination) in order to complete the evaluation. Document the reasons and type of alternate method used in the Comments section of the AF Form 4350 (T-2).

7.1.5. The IE will thoroughly debrief all aspects of the evaluation to include: the examinee's overall rating, specific deviations, area grades assigned (if other than qualified) and any required additional training (T-2).

7.2. Grading Instructions. IEs will conduct the evaluation to include the requisite events as listed in Tables 4.12 and 5.5, addressing the gradesheet elements and associated grading criteria included in Chapters 4 and 5 (T-1). IEs are expected to use their personal experience and knowledge in the assessment of examinee performance and determination of overall grade.

7.2.1. Each of the main numbered elements on the gradesheet is expected to receive an individual grade of 1-3 (per the AF4381 instructions). Sub-elements are not required to be graded individually, but are integral to the completion of the numbered element and should be considered in the grading.

7.2.2. Individual element grades are considered in the aggregate to determine the overall grade for the event (Q, Q-, U).

7.2.3. Event grades are compiled to determine the overall qualification level (Q1, Q2, Q3) earned from the evaluation.

7.3. Additional Training. IEs are responsible for recommending additional training as necessary.

7.4. Unsatisfactory Performance. Examinees receiving an overall unqualified grade (Q-3) are placed in supervised status until recommended additional training is completed and/or a reevaluation is successfully accomplished. If an examinee receives a Q-3 on a mission

evaluation, he/she may not perform mission duties or specialized duties unsupervised until remedial actions are accomplished. If an examinee receives a Q-3 on a specialized evaluation, he/she may not perform specialized duties until remedial actions are accomplished, but he/she may perform mission duties unless specifically restricted.

7.5. Intelligence Mission Qualification Evaluation.

7.5.1. Knowledge Evaluation. Knowledge evaluations are conducted as part of the initial and periodic mission qualification evaluations to evaluate the examinee's proficiency in C-130 weapon systems, threat knowledge, VR, PR and FP academics. For mission qualification evaluations (initial and periodic), examinees will complete a knowledge test from the unit's master question file that covers: C-130 weapon systems, threats, personnel recovery and intelligence integration in force protection academics (T-2). Examinees will take a separate visual recognition test (T-2). Knowledge examinations may also be required during specialized qualification evaluations.

7.5.2. Task Evaluation. Assemble evaluation materials using current intelligence, unit tasking and AOR scenarios that incorporate all appropriate evaluation requirements. RAD involves knowledge intelligence personnel should be applying throughout all areas of the evaluation and are evaluated as subsets of each applicable graded area as indicated on individual gradesheets. The following guidelines are provided to assist in constructing evaluation materials:

7.5.2.1. Manual Order of Battle. The number of coordinates in the OB plotting exercise should be of sufficient volume to be challenging, yet not so overwhelming that the time taken is beyond that necessary to determine proficiency. Examinee should have a variety of threats/items to plot to ensure correct symbology is used. The exercise will include both geocoords and MGRS coordinates (T-2). The scenario may include erroneous information to mirror the fog of war by including intentionally incorrect coordinates or types of threats for that particular AOR, thereby allowing the IE to assess the examinee's ability to identify errors and question the validity of information.

7.5.2.2. Automated OB. Examinee should be provided with a variety of OB sources from which to pull data. Evaluate the examinee's ability to develop and save threat files, insert accurate data, load, update and purge data to ensure quality control of the displayed data and question the information's accuracy for a particular AOR. Ensure the opportunity exists for the examinee to be evaluated on his or her ability to manipulate OB displays and print using the intelligence support systems available. Evaluate the examinee's ability to convert coordinates between geocoords and MGRS and DD/MM/SS to DD/MM.mm.

7.5.2.3. Intelligence Briefings. Briefings should be assembled from information provided by the evaluator; message traffic, intelligence reports, imagery, and other sources that are used to evaluate other mission areas may be used to fulfill this requirement. Evaluated briefings include: pre-deployment briefing, pre-mission briefing, changeover briefing, and situation briefing.

7.5.2.4. Tasking Systems/Documentation Information. Scenario, actual contingency or exercise materials may be used for this purpose. Provide enough information that the examinee's unit is not the sole unit tasked in GDSS II/ATO. Ensure the opportunity

exists to evaluate the examinee's proficiency in identifying and breaking out applicable information from GDSS II/ATO/ACO/SPINS to include unit tasking, air space control, landing zone/drop zone (LZ/DZ), and combat search and rescue information.

7.5.2.5. Intelligence Integration in Mission Planning. Actual contingency planning or exercise materials and imagery may be used. Ensure the scenario used involves semi-permissive environment. Ensure the opportunity exists to evaluate the examinee's proficiency in planning, coordinating and conducting the entire mission planning process.

7.5.2.6. Debriefing. Aircrew debriefings should be conducted with aircrew whenever possible. The evaluator may construct inject cards or coordinate with aircrew to identify a particular threat scenario for the debriefings. Ensure there is enough activity to represent the typical level of detail for a threat scenario commensurate with unit AOR tasking. Grade the examinee's ability to control the debriefing, ask amplifying questions and recognize irrelevant information.

7.5.2.7. Intelligence Reports. MISREP and INTREP should be constructed using information provided in the aircrew debriefing. Reports should be completed IAW MAJCOM/theater intelligence reporting directives.

Chapter 8

EXTERNAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING PROGRAM

8.1. Types of External Intelligence Training. Most units conduct two types of EIT: Aircrew intelligence integration (AII) and Force Protection Intelligence Training (FPIT). The CWI may determine if other personnel require external training and should modify training accordingly.

8.2. External Intelligence Training Program Management.

8.2.1. Only qualified EIT trainers will conduct unsupervised EIT events (T-2).

8.2.2. The Weapons School graduate should be the EIT program Manager. In lieu of a Weapons School Graduate, graduates of AAMIC or FP IFTU should be the EIT program manager.

8.2.3. Program guidance is coordinated with all applicable commanders of each unit for which intelligence training is provided on a regularly scheduled basis (T-3).

8.2.4. Document all external intelligence training. Documentation should include attendance and personnel not trained rosters, feedback, and syllabus.

8.2.5. Program Manager will:

8.2.5.1. Develop a training plan for each major area of intelligence training (T-3). Training methods may include, but are not limited to: briefings, demonstration-performance, formal and informal lectures. Training resources may include, but are not limited to: threat-of-the-day briefings, current intelligence briefings, academic training sessions, theater orientation briefings and weapons system videos. Program manager will review training objectives for currency prior to the beginning of the training cycle (T-3).

8.2.5.2. Ensure EIT tests are administered to aircrew annually (T-3).

8.2.5.3. Actively solicit feedback to ensure training objectives meet training requirements (T-3).

8.2.5.4. Analyze trends following each training cycle and apply lessons learned, as applicable (T-3).

8.2.5.5. Provide written assessments of EIT programs at the end of each training cycle to the supported commander(s) (e.g., OG/CC for AII and MSG/CC for FPIT) (T-3). Include the status of training completion, trend analysis, and any corrective actions. See Attachment 4 for example reports.

8.3. Aircrew Intelligence Integration. AII is coordinated with the wing or group Tactics Flight or Officer. Integrate threat training and adversary tactics and techniques with C-130 tactics and countertactics training. The AII program will cover the following topics annually: (T-2)

8.3.1. AII Threat Knowledge.

8.3.1.1. Concentrate on threats in selected countries with the potential for direct unit involvement. Include examples of weapons employment tactics (e.g., enemy use of barrage fire, 4-ship flight formations, etc.).

8.3.1.2. AFTTP 3-1.Threat Guide and AFTTP 3-1.C-130 are the primary reference documents for threat and C-130 information. AFTTPs may be supplemented with other classified and unclassified authoritative publications such as Missile and Space Intelligence Center (MSIC) products, National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) products, tactics bulletins, tactics analysis team (TAT) reports, country studies, etc. Appropriately reference these sources.

8.3.2. AII Visual Recognition (VR).

8.3.2.1. Ensure VR training includes airframes likely to be encountered in the unit-tasked AOR including rotary and fixed-wing, as well as joint/allied assets. Training should also cover major categories of ground equipment and naval vessels.

8.3.2.2. Training should incorporate all aspects/angles, theater specific paint schemes, fin flashes and various configurations. Training should teach aircrew how to describe threats they encounter to assist intelligence personnel in positive identification.

8.3.2.3. Include examples of weapons employment training to illustrate to aircrew how threats might appear when employed (e.g., air bursts, muzzle flashes, etc.).

8.3.2.4. When available, utilize Higher Headquarters (HHQ) developed VR training programs, CDs and web-based training materials.

8.3.3. AII Collection & Reporting.

8.3.3.1. Focus training on items necessary to enable aircrew to initiate aircrew-originated reports (e.g., INFLTREP, CIRVIS) and familiarize them with the information requirements of the intelligence-generated MISREP, INTREP and other appropriate reports (e.g., Joint Spectrum Interference Report (JSIR), laser incident report)

8.3.3.2. Ensure training identifies and describes both theater-specific reporting requirements and peacetime MAJCOM reporting requirements including applicable elements of the MISREP.

8.3.4. AII Personnel Recovery Training.

8.3.4.1. Conduct PR operational support training IAW AFI 16-1301.

8.3.4.2. Ensure operations plan (OPLAN)/concept plan (CONPLAN) specific information is incorporated into training to the maximum extent possible.

8.3.5. Training Topics. The following tables include topics that are required as part of the annual aircrew intelligence integration program. The numbered items within each table are required, while sub-items (dashed items) are not required but are listed for consideration. The Ground/Naval topic is optional. Units should tailor topics to meet the specific unit mission. Unit-unique topics may be added. For aeromedical evacuation crews, only tables 9.1, 9.2, 9.4 and 9.9 should be trained.

Table 8.1. Intelligence Roles and Responsibilities.

1.	Intelligence resources (open source and classified)
2.	Integration in mission planning
3.	Briefings
	-- Pre-Deployment

	-- Pre-Mission
	-- Current Intelligence
	-- Step
	-- Threat of the Day
4.	EEIs
5.	Debriefing and Reporting

Table 8.2. Hot Spots.

(Selected countries or regions with potential for direct unit involvement)	
1.	Nature of, or potential for, conflict
2.	Description of current military operations in response to the conflict
3.	Airfield/deployed location ground threats at possible staging locations (examples: special operations forces (SOF) troops, local criminal activity, ballistic missiles, local ground/security units)

Table 8.3. Aircraft (Fixed/Rotary-Wing).

1.	VR (WEFT = Wings, Engine, Fuselage, Tail; REFT = Rotor, Engine, Fuselage, Tail)
2.	Countries of employment
	-- Location
	-- Tactics
3.	Role and mission
4.	Standard armament and guidance system

Table 8.4. Asymmetric Threats.

1.	Laser
	-- History/generations
	-- Employment - effective and ineffective
	-- Recent examples
2.	Spotlighting
	-- History
	-- Employment
	-- Recent examples
3.	Indirect Fire Weapons
	-- Rockets
	-- Mortars
	-- Grenades
	-- Rocket-Propelled Grenade (RPG)
4.	Improvised Explosive Devices (IED)

Table 8.5. Surface-to-Air Missiles.

1.	Countries of employment
2.	Characteristics
	-- Mobility
	-- Strategic and tactical

	-- Maximum Recommended Intercept Range (MRIR), Maximum Intercept Range (MIR), Minimum Intercept Range, maximum/minimum altitudes
3.	TTPs
4.	Recent Examples

Table 8.6. MANPADS.

1.	Generations
2.	Characteristics
	-- Maximum Recommended Intercept Range (MRIR), Maximum Intercept Range (MIR), Minimum Intercept Range, maximum/minimum altitudes.
3.	TTPs
4.	Recent examples

Table 8.7. Air Defense Artillery.

1.	Role and mission
	-- Categories (Heavy, Medium, Light, Small Arms)
2.	Characteristics
	-- Maximum vertical altitude/tactical range
	-- Optical vs. radar
	-- Visual cues
	-- Tracer color/detonation color
3.	TTPs
	-- Countries of employment
	-- Types of fire (barrage, curtain, etc.)

Table 8.8. EM Environment.

1.	Role and mission
2.	Characteristics
	-- Significant EM identification features
	-- Categories (GPS/SATCOM jammers, radar, etc.)
3.	TTPs
	-- Countries of employment

Table 8.9. Personnel Recovery.

1.	Roles and Responsibilities
2.	PR Kits (IAW AFI 16-1301 and HHQ guidance)

Table 8.10. Ground/Naval (optional).

1.	Role and mission
2.	Characteristics
	-- VR
	-- HATS = Hull, Armament, Turret, Suspension
	-- MASH = Mast, Armament, Stacks, Hull

	-- Associated air defense systems and ranges (ADA and SAMs)
3.	TTPs
	-- Countries of employment

8.4. Force Protection Intelligence Training. FPIT is provided IAW AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection* to FP customers to meet validated training requirements. The focus of FPIT for Security Forces and other support agencies is on three educational goals: (1) roles, missions and capabilities of Intel; (2) debriefing and reporting process; and (3) threat knowledge, identification and capabilities.

8.4.1. When available, an FP IFTU graduate should be responsible for the management of the FPIT program.

8.4.2. Training Topics. The following tables include topics that should be considered for training. Units should tailor topics to meet the specific unit mission.

Table 8.11. Capabilities and Limitations of Intelligence.

1.	Intel's role in FP
	-- Threat Working Group
	-- Base-level AT/FP
	-- Integrated Base Defense
2.	Intelligence resources (classified and open source); Defense Threat Assessment
3.	Briefings
4.	EEIs
5.	Intelligence Oversight
6.	Terrorism Threat Levels

Table 8.12. Hot Spots.

Selected countries or regions with potential for direct unit involvement	
1.	Current Terrorism Threat
2.	Nature of, or potential for, conflict
3.	Description of current military operations in response to the conflict
4.	Airfield/deployed location ground threats at possible staging locations (examples: SOF troops, local criminal activity, MANPADS, local ground/security units)

Table 8.13. Hostile Forces.

1.	Operational capabilities
2.	Type/affiliation/area of control
3.	Preferred weapons/TTPs
4.	Pre-operational activity/identification
5.	Intentions and courses of action

Table 8.14. Threats.

1.	Threat systems (IEDs, mortars, surface attack missiles and rockets, small arms, grenades, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, High Yield Explosives)
2.	Threats to flight operations (MANPADS, laser, spotlighting)

3.	New or upgraded threats (GPS jammers, anti-tank/anti-armor, RPG, missile
	-- Description
	-- Significance/impact on operations
4.	Postulated threat of nuclear weapons
5.	Asymmetric threat to USAF installations, personnel, operations and resources

Chapter 9

PLANS, MOBILITY AND DEPLOYMENT

9.1. Mobility and Reception. In addition to tasks outlined in AFI 14-202, Volume 3, the CWI will:

9.1.1. Develop standardized mobility checklists that meet the criteria in the wing mobility plan. Ensure personnel are trained in and knowledgeable of checklist instructions (T-2).

9.1.2. Maintain mobility equipment and documents along with 30 days of expendable supplies (T-2). Maintain a list of hard and soft copy (including magnetic media) intelligence reference materials required for deployment (T-2). Identify and mark disks and documents to facilitate rapid retrieval (T-2).

9.1.3. Ensure intelligence personnel provide briefing support as required. See Attachment 6 for briefing checklists (T-2).

9.1.4. Coordinate with deployed communications personnel to establish intelligence communications infrastructure (T-2).

9.1.5. Maintain accountability of UTCs and report readiness IAW AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution*, and AFI 10-244, *Reporting Status of Aerospace Expeditionary Forces*.

9.2. Squadron-Level Intelligence Deployment Preparation.

9.2.1. Monitor unit tasking for exercises, contingency plans and operations. Advise the CWI of significant changes to unit tasking for exercises, contingency plans and operations (T-2).

9.2.2. Coordinate intelligence personnel, resources and equipment support for tasked UTCs and any deployment orders with the CWI (T-2).

9.2.3. Identify unfilled requirements and notify squadron staff and the CWI (T-2).

Chapter 10

EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINMENT

10.1. Situation Displays. The CWI will develop procedures to ensure standardization and accuracy of situation displays (T-3). Use MIL STD 2525D, *Joint Warfighting Symbology*, ADRP 1-02, *Terms and Military Symbols*, computer program-generated and/or chits for annotating OB on situation displays. When no standard symbol exists for a unit, activity or installation, create one and record it in the legend.

10.1.1. Whether produced manually or automated, situation displays will be standardized (T-3). Displays are to include the following situation data:

Table 10.1. Situation Display Content.

1.	Major elements of friendly forces
	-- Forward edge of the battle area (FEBA)
	-- Forward lines of own troops (FLOT)
	-- Fire support coordination line (FSCL)
	-- Location of friendly airfields
	-- Location of air refueling tracks
	-- Location of combat air patrols
	-- Applicable airspace control measures (e.g., corridors)
	-- Special operations forces (SOF) locations
	-- Landing zones/drop zones (LZ/DZ) or area of operations
	-- PR information as applicable
	-- Downed aircrew locations
2.	Major elements of enemy forces
	-- Air order of battle
	-- Location of enemy airfields
	-- Location of enemy air defense artillery (ADA) (if not associated with a ground unit)
	-- Defensive missile order of battle
	-- Threat rings for static (non-mobile) surface-to-air missiles (SAM)
	-- Ground order of battle and associated ADA
	-- Electronic order of battle
	-- Naval order of battle (NOB)
3.	Early warning (EW) and ground control intercept (GCI) sites
4.	Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives (CBRNE) contaminated areas
5.	Legend depicting all symbols and associated captions
6.	Classification and downgrading data
7.	Current as of date-time-group
8.	Current local conditions as applicable (FP Condition (FPCON), Mission Oriented Protective Posture (MOPP) level, etc.)

10.1.2. Maintain displays and update as information becomes available. Periodically review displays to remove outdated information.

10.2. Mission Planning. Intelligence personnel will participate in mission planning (T-2). AAMIC graduates should be actively involved in unit intelligence training, tactics integration and mission planning processes. Use AFTTP 3-1.General Planning and AFTTP 3-1.C-130 for mission planning procedures. Mission planning includes:

10.2.1. Extracting and applying information from tasking systems/documents (GDSS II, ATO, ACO, SPINS, etc.).

10.2.2. Obtain imagery/materials necessary to support mission.

10.2.3. Provide threat analysis for route (ingress, egress, landing/drop zone areas) and RAVEN/FAST required airfields.

10.3. Information Flow. Each work center will:

10.3.1. Utilize an events log to document events, questions, issues, briefing times, systems status, etc., to ensure positive communication among all personnel (T-3).

10.3.2. Rapidly disseminate significant and critical intelligence IAW local guidance (T-2).

10.3.3. Establish procedures to track incoming and outgoing information and reports (T-3).

10.3.4. Submit requests for information (RFI) IAW MAJCOM/theater RFI procedures (T-2).

10.4. Briefing. Intelligence personnel will provide briefings tailored to mission objectives and address the minimum requirements as listed in Attachment 6 (T-2). Use available automated systems (to include 4D capability tools) to enhance visual aids for briefings.

10.4.1. Keep commanders and staff informed via situation briefings.

10.4.2. Inform intelligence personnel and augmentees of key information and procedures with shift changeover briefings.

10.4.3. Pre-mission briefings will be given prior to all tasked missions IAW with MAJCOM/theater/local requirements (T-2). Reference Pre-Mission Briefing checklist in Attachment 6. Track missions to ensure all missions/aircrew and RAVEN/FAST are briefed.

10.5. Debriefing. Intelligence personnel will debrief all missions IAW MAJCOM/theater directives (T-1). Debriefers will:

10.5.1. Track missions to ensure all missions/aircrew are debriefed and associated reports are recorded (T-2).

10.5.2. Use the Debriefing Checklist, found on the AMC Unit Support Website (T-2).

10.5.3. Follow up all voice reports with a written report and forward IAW MAJCOM/theater directives (T-2).

10.6. Reporting. Intelligence personnel will follow unit procedures for intelligence report composition, quality control and dissemination (T-2). Complete all required sections and fully explain significant events in the amplification sections. Submit all reports IAW OPLAN and/or MAJCOM/theater reporting directives.

10.7. Redeployment. Intelligence support to the mission continues through the conclusion of redeployment.

ROBERT P. OTTO, Lt Gen, USAF
Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence,
Surveillance and Reconnaissance

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

AFPD 10-21, *Air Mobility Lead Command Roles and Responsibilities*, 30 April 14

AFPD 14-2, *Intelligence Rules and Procedures*, 29 November 2007

AFI 10-245, *Antiterrorism*, 25 April 2012

AFI 11-2C-130, Volume 1, *C-130 Aircrew Training*, 21 August 2012

AFI 11-207, *Combat Aircraft Delivery*, 31 March 2015

AFI 11-401, *Aviation Management*, 10 December 2010

AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection (FP)*, 4 May 2012

AFI 14-202, Volume 1, *Intelligence Training*, 31 March 2015

AFI 14-202, Volume 2, *Intelligence Standardization/Evaluation Program*, 31 March 2015

AFI 14-202, Volume 3, *General Intelligence Rules*, 10 March 2008

AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Program*, 6 September 2006

AFI 36-2201, *AF Training Program*, 15 September 2010

AFI 36-2608, *Military Personnel Records System*, 26 October 2015

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 1 December 2015

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

AFTTP 3.1.Threat Guide, *Threat Reference Guide*, 7 August 2015 (S)

AFTTP 3-1.C-130, *Tactical Employment C-130*, 26 March 2014 (S)

AFTTP 3-1.General Planning, *General Planning and Employment Considerations*, 6 February 2014 (S)

AFTTP 3-3.C-130, *C-130 Combat Fundamentals*, 26 March 2014

MIL STD 2525D, *Joint Military Symbology*, 10 June 2014

ADRP 1-02, *Terms and Military Symbols*, 1 December 2015

Education and Training Course Announcements, <https://etca.randolph.af.mil>

Adopted Forms

AF Form 623, *Individual Training Record Folder*

AF Form 623A, *On-the-Job Training Record – Continuation Sheet*

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

AF Form 4349, *Record of Intelligence Evaluation*

AF Form 4350, *Certificate of Intelligence Qualification*

AF Form 4381, *Intelligence Gradesheet*
DD Form 1833, *Isolated Personnel Report*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

4D—Four Dimensional

4DV—Four Dimensional Visualization

A2—Directorate of Intelligence

AAMIC—Advanced Air Mobility Intelligence Course

ACO—Airspace Control Order

ADA—Air Defense Artillery

AEF—Air Expeditionary Force

AFE—Aircrew Flight Equipment

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigations

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

AGR—Active Guard and Reserve

AII—Aircrew Intelligence Integration

AMC—Air Mobility Command

ANG—Air National Guard

AOC—Air and Space Operations Center

AOR—Area of Responsibility

ARC—Air Reserve Component (Air Force Reserve Command & Air National Guard)

ART—Air Reserve Technician

ATO—Air Tasking Order

BMC—Basic Mission Capable

BQ—Basic Qualification

C&R—Collection and Reporting

CAT—Crisis Action Team

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosives

CIRVIS—Communications Instructions for Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings

CMR—Combat Mission Ready
COA—Course of Action
COMSEC—Communications Security
CONPLAN—Concept Plan
CSAR—Combat Search and Rescue
CT—Continuation Training
CWI—Chief of Wing Intelligence
DD/MM.mm—Degrees/Minutes.decimal minutes
DD/MM/SS—Degrees/Minutes/Seconds
DIRMOBFOR—Director of Mobility Forces
EI—Essential Elements of Information
EIT—External Intelligence Trainer/Training
EPA—Evasion Plan of Action
EW—Early Warning
FAST—Fly Away Security Team
FEBA—Forward Edge of the Battle Area
FLOT—Forward Line of Own Troops
FPCON—Force Protection Condition
FP—Force Protection
FPIT—Force Protection Intelligence Trainer/Training
FSCL—Fire Support Coordination Line
GCI—Ground Control Intercept
GDSS II—Global Decision Support System II
geocoords—Geographic Coordinates
HHQ—Higher Headquarters
IADS—Integrated Air Defense System
IAW—In Accordance With
IDF—Indirect Fire
IED—Improvised Explosive Device
IE—Intelligence Evaluator
IFTU—Intelligence Formal Training Unit
IMA—Individual Mobilization Augmentee

INFLTREP—In-flight Report
INIT—Initial Evaluation
INTREP—Intelligence Report
INTSUM—Intelligence Summary
IPB—Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace
IQT—Initial Qualification Training
ISD—Instructional System Design
ISOPREP—Isolated Personnel Report
JSIR—Joint Spectrum Interference Resolution
KML—Keyhole Markup Language
LOSREP—Aircraft/Aircrew Loss Report
LZ/DZ—Landing Zone/Drop Zone
MAF—Mobility Air Forces
MAJCOM—Major Command
MGRS—Military Grid Reference System
MIR—Maximum Intercept Range
MISREP—Mission Report
MOPP—Mission-Oriented Protected Procedure
MQF—Master Question File
MQT—Mission Qualification Training
MRIR—Maximum Recommended Intercept Range
MSG/CC—Mission Support Group Commander
MSIC—Missile and Space Intelligence Center
MSN—Mission Qualification Evaluation
NAF—Numbered Air Force
NASIC—National Air and Space Intelligence Center
OB—Order of Battle
OG/CC—Operations Group Commander
OPLAN—Operations Plan
OPREP—Serious Event or Incident Report
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
OPSEC—Operations Security

PAX—Passengers
PEX—Patriot Excalibur
PRMS—Personnel Recovery Management System
PR—Personnel Recovery, Production Requirement
Q—Qualified with discrepancies
Q-3—Unqualified for mission
Q—Qualified Grade
RAD—Research, Analysis and Dissemination
RegAF—Regular Air Force
RFI—Request for Information
RIP—Ready Intelligence Program
RON—Remain Overnight
RWR—Radar Warning Receiver
SAFIRE—Surface-to-Air Fire
SAM—Surface-to-Air Missile
SERE—Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape
SF—Security Forces
SIO—Senior Intelligence Officer
SOF—Special Operations Forces
SPINS—Special Instructions
Stan/Eval—Standardization and Evaluation
ST—Specialized Training
T/O—Takeoff
T-1—Tier 1
T-2—Tier 2
T-3—Tier 3
TAT—tactics analysis team
TPC—Tactical Pilotage Chart
TTP—Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
TUC—Threat Update Code
USMTF—United States Message Text Format
UTC—Unit Type Code

U—Unqualified Grade

VR—Visual Recognition

WOC—Wing Operations Center

Attachment 2

TRAINING SHORTFALL REPORT

A2.1. Shortfall Reports. Include a thorough explanation of the shortfall and its short-term and long-term impact to unit operations. Route to MAJCOM/A2. For Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) units, identify and report training shortfalls to NAF/A2 and AFRC/A2. For ANG units, identify and report training shortfalls to NGB/A2 and AMC/A2.

Figure A2.1. Example Training Shortfall Report.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJCOM/A2F

FROM: XX OSS/IN

SUBJECT: XX OSS Intelligence Training Shortfalls

1. TRAINING SHORTFALLS. These shortfalls will have a major impact on training.

<p>Event: Mission planning software is unavailable for use. The server which supports map data for the unit mission planning software is no longer operable.</p>	<p>Percentage of BMC/CMR Intelligence Personnel Affected: 100% (8 of 8)</p> <p>Specific Reason for Shortfall: Server is not operational.</p> <p>Corrective Action: New server ordered, training will resume once system is restored.</p> <p>LIMFACS: Short-term the impact will be limited however, long-term impacts to predeployment training for AEF cycle preparation could potentially result in loss of qualification for deploying personnel.</p>
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2. Potential training shortfalls include a lack of integrated training with aircrew and training local crews and support personnel for the deployed operational environment.

3. In the short-term, the unit will train using hardcopy GI&S products.

4. If you have any questions, please contact Maj Senior I. Officer at DSN 555-1110 or via email at senior.i.officer@us.af.mil.

SENIOR I. OFFICER, Maj, USAF
Chief, Wing Intelligence

Attachment 3

INITIAL QUALIFICATION TRAINING TIMELINE WAIVER

A3.1. Example IQT Timeline Waiver. The waiver request includes the situation, justification for the waiver and corrective action plan.

Figure A3.1. Example IQT Timeline Waiver.

MEMORANDUM FOR AMC/A2

FROM: XX OSS/IN

SUBJECT: IQT Training Time-Line Waiver Request

1. The XX OSS/IN requests a time-line waiver for SSgt Air Man for AMC MAF IFTU attendance. This time-line waiver is requested due to SSgt Man's emergency surgery which prevented him from earlier attendance and thereby completing IQT and MQT within the 180 day requirement.
2. Staff Sergeant Man arrived on station 02 Oct 15, enrolled in MQT 23 Oct 15 and was originally scheduled to attend AMC MAF IFTU from 30 Nov – 11 Dec 2015. However, SSgt Man required emergency surgery 28 Nov 15, precluding IFTU attendance.
3. Staff Sergeant Man is rescheduled to attend AMC MAF IFTU 09-20 Mar 16. Upon return from convalescent leave, SSgt Man will complete his MQT lessons and INIT MSN Evaluation. We anticipate SSgt Man will be CMR qualified no later than 31 Mar 16.
4. If you have any questions, please contact Maj Senior I. Officer at DSN 555-1110 or via email at senior.i.officer@us.af.mil.

X

SENIOR I OFFICER, Maj, USAF
Chief, Wing Intelligence

Ind to XX OSS/IN, 30 Jan 2016, IQT Time-line Waiver Request

AMC/A2

MEMORANDUM FOR XX OSS/IN

AMC/A2F concurs/non-concurs with this time-line waiver request.

X

ALLEN M. WILLIAMS, CIV, DAF
AMC Intelligence Training Program Manager

Attachment 4

EXTERNAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING REPORTS

A4.1. EIT Reports. Reports to the affected commander(s) are required at the end of each training cycle to track attendance, identify trends, provide feedback and communicate improvement to training structure and curriculum. The following reports are provided as examples and units should tailor them accordingly to reflect the circumstances of the training status and meet local requirements.

Figure A4.1. Example AII EIT Report.

MEMORANDUM FOR 123 OG/CC
321 AS/CC

FROM: 123 OSS/TN

SUBJECT: Summary of Aircrew Intelligence Integration

1. The 321 Airlift Squadron has 125 assigned aircrew required to complete Aircrew Intelligence Integration (AII) during the CY2015 training cycle. During this training cycle, 3 personnel did not receive the complete training due to an exercise interrupting the training schedule. The following personnel have not completed the noted annual requirements.

Name	Missed Training Item
Lt Hank McCoy	SA-2, MiG-25, Su-27
Capt Scott Summers	MiG-25
Capt Jean Grey	Collection & Reporting

2. The annual intelligence MQF/visual recognition test was administered on 14 Dec 15. All CMR aircrew have taken the test and results have been corrected to 100 percent. The initial average test score for the squadron was 95%.

Knowledge Questions	50
Average score	92%
Most commonly missed	SA-6 (8) MiG-29 (13) Collection (14)
Visual Recognition Slides	50
Average score	98%
Most commonly missed	MiG-21

3. Upon review of the most commonly missed questions, two were determined to be faulty due to vague/misleading wording. The other high-miss questions are noted above. The squadron intelligence section will increase emphasis on these threat systems during the next training cycle. Attached is the breakout of test questions and the number of times each was missed.

4. At the end of each AII training event aircrew are requested to provide feedback on the training content and instructor's presentation of the material. These comments will be reviewed and incorporated as applicable into future training.

5. The test breakout, feedback summary, and FY2016 AII plan are attached for review.

CHARLES F. XAVIER, Major, USAF
Chief, Wing Intelligence

3 Attachments:

1. CY2015 AII Test Breakout
2. CY2015 AII Feedback Summary
3. CY2016 AII Training Plan

Figure A4.2. Example FPIT Report.

MEMORANDUM FOR 42 SFS/CC

FROM: 42 OSS/IN

SUBJECT: Summary of Force Protection Intelligence Training for 42 SFS

1. IAW the Memorandum of Agreement between 42 SFS and 42 OSS/IN dated 15 December 2014, we were responsible for training 500 SFS personnel during the CY2015 training cycle. During this training cycle 475 completed Force Protection Intelligence Training (FPIT). Of the remaining personnel, 15 did not receive training due to an exercise interrupting the training schedule and 10 personnel were scheduled but did not show up for the training. The list of personnel not trained and circumstances is attached.

2. 42 OSS/IN provided FPIT on 4 occasions this cycle. The table below summarizes those events:

CY2015 FPIT Training Schedule			
Date/Time of Training	Trainer	# Scheduled	# Trained
23 Feb 2016/0800	SSgt Cunningham	205	200
18 Apr 2016/0800	SrA Weber	128	125
17 July 2016/0800	SrA Malph	152	150
31 Oct 2016/0800	TSgt Takahashi	15	0
Totals		500	475

3. At the end of each FPIT training event SFS personnel provide feedback on the training content and instructor's presentation of the material. The attendance rosters, summary of feedback from this training cycle, and the FY2016 FPIT Syllabus are attached.

LORI B. ALLEN, TSgt, USAF
EIT Program Manager

4 Attachments:

1. CY2015 FPIT Personnel Not Trained, 10 Jan 16
2. CY2015 FPIT Feedback Summary, 13 Jan 16
3. CY2016 FPIT Syllabus, 5 Dec 15
4. CY2015 FPIT Attendance Rosters

cc: 42 MSG/CC

1st Ind, 42 OSS/IN

13 January 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR 42 SFS/CC

Please review. If you have questions, please contact me first.

MARION R. CUNNINGHAM, Major, USAF
Chief, Wing Intelligence

2nd Ind to 42 OSS/IN, 13 Jan 16, Summary of Force Protection Intelligence Training for 42 SFS

42 SFS/CC

MEMORANDUM FOR 42 OSS/IN

Reviewed. I have no questions.

AL M. DELVECCHIO, Lt Col, USAF
Commander, 42 Security Forces Squadron

Attachment 5

CHECKLISTS

A5.1. The checklists below are the minimum standards. Numbered items are required, while letter items provide more specific detail. Units may add, but not subtract from the lists; however, some items may not be applicable, depending on the mission. Complementary checklists are included in AFTTP 3-1/3-3.C-130.

Table A5.1. Initial Situation/Situation Briefing.

The purpose of a situation briefing is to provide the commander, key staff and aircrew, as applicable, with intelligence pertaining to the current crisis, and the events that have led to it. The briefing is typically presented following recall or alert notification.	
#	Item
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)
2.	Security classification
3.	Information “Current As Of” time
4.	Significant situation developments
	a. Political-military, humanitarian, etc.
	b. Brief historical timeline leading to current situation
5.	Any national level decisions
6.	Current force disposition
	a. Areas of major engagements (FLOT/FEBA, etc.)
	b. Observed enemy tactics, employment strategies
7.	FP considerations (in absence of AFOSI or SF)
8.	Possible enemy courses of action (most likely/most dangerous)
9.	Security classification reminder

Table A5.2. Pre-deployment Briefing Checklist Items.

The purpose of a pre-deployment briefing is to answer the question “why are we deploying” providing PAX/aircrew with an introduction to area they are deploying and potential threats they may encounter.			
#	Item	PAX	Aircrew
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)	X	X
2.	Security classification	X	X
3.	Information “Current as of” time	X	X
4.	Significant situation developments	X	X
5.	General description of the deployment location	X	X
6.	Regional and country background	X	X
	a. Political, military, cultural, economic, religious, ethnic and geographic	X	X
	b. Anticipated reactions of local populace to deploying forces	X	X
7.	General status of forces in the deployment theater	X	X
8.	Threats to the deployed location	X	X
9.	Route Overview (enroute/divert/RON hazards (JSIR, SAFIRE,		X

	aircraft, etc.)		
10.	Threat Overview		X
	a. Threat Capes		X
	b. Threat TTPs		X
	c. Potential Enemy COAs		X
	d. MDS System applicability (RWR, MWS)		X
	e. Threat mitigation		X
11.	Intelligence gaps, EEIs		X
12.	Known threats at landing/home base	X	X
13.	PR review as applicable		X
14.	Debriefing and reporting requirements		X
15.	OPSEC/COMSEC reminder	X	X
16.	Security classification	X	X

Table A5.3. Intelligence Integration in Mission Planning Checklist.

The purpose of the intelligence integration in mission planning checklist is to assist intelligence to provide a review of the mission(s) to include overall battle situation, threats, and route considerations usually when participating in the Mission Planning Cell. This checklist is based on AFTTP 3-1.C-130, 26 March 2014.	
#	Item
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)
2.	Classification
3.	Information “Current as of” time
4.	Provide general situation
	a. Political/military update
	b. Review tactical problem/scenario
5.	Breakout the tasking from ATO/ACO/SPINS/GDSS II
6.	Review GEOINT requirements
7.	Provide objective area overview
8.	Analyze threat considerations (Integrated Air Defense Systems, Air, SAM, ADA, tactics, terrain, weather, etc.)
	a. Enroute
	b. LZ/DZ
	c. Airfield/alternate airfield
9.	Provide route/avenues of approach recommendation
10.	Discuss significant reactions
11.	Discuss courses of action
12.	Describe mission package contents
13.	Classification reminder

Table A5.4. Changeover Briefing Checklist.

The purpose of a changeover/changeover briefing is to provide incoming personnel a synopsis of events and issues to prepare them for their shift. Include issues needing immediate attention, pending tasks, personnel and equipment problems, work center status

and briefing times. Note: Have incoming staff review the significant events log/board, message traffic (both incoming and outgoing), OB/Situation Displays, and ATO prior to briefing.	
#	Item
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)
2.	Classification
3.	Information “Current as of” time
4.	Watch Condition/Defensive Condition level
5.	Significant military/political events
6.	General disposition of enemy forces to include air, ground, naval
7.	Areas of major engagement
8.	Local area situation to include FPCON, MOPP level, enemy actions, and terrorist/sabotage/subversion actions
9.	Open Search and Rescue cases (survivor’s last known position, condition, and callsign.)
10.	Missions in progress and estimated debrief times
11.	Applicable information from theater MISREPs; any threat updates
12.	Next Pre-mission/CAT/Battlestaff/WOC/Commander’s Update briefing
13.	Major problems during last shift
14.	RFI Status
15.	Systems/supply status
16.	Any actions that require follow up by next shift
17.	Changes in policy/procedures
18.	Classification reminder

Table A5.5. Aircrew Pre-mission Briefing Checklist.

The purpose of an aircrew pre-mission briefing is to provide analytical support to the mission overview and routes, and deliver potential threat assessments and corresponding counter-tactics.	
#	Item
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)
2.	Security classification
3.	Information “Current as of” time
4.	Situation Update
5.	Time Sensitive Intel (TUC, Downed aircrew, etc.)
6.	AO Orientation (Borders, FLOT/FEBA/FCL, etc.)
7.	Threat Overview
8.	Route Analysis
	a. T/O & Landing (Threats to local area and possible RAVEN/FAST concerns)
	b. Ingress (First detect, Air, SAM, ADA, Jamming, etc.)
	c. Target area/LZ/DZ Analysis (LZ/DZ considerations, etc.)
	d. Egress
9.	CSAR/PR Data
10.	EEI
11.	OPSEC/COMSEC Reminder

12.	Classification reminder
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Table A5.6. RAVEN/FAST Pre-mission Briefing Checklist.

The purpose of the RAVEN/FAST pre-mission briefing is to provide RAVEN/FAST members an overview of their upcoming mission objectives and potential threats they may encounter.	
#	Item
1.	Secure the room (cell phone/brick/pager batteries removed)
2.	Security classification
3.	Information “Current as of” time
4.	Mission Objective/s (include imagery of airfield(s))
5.	Airfield overview (reference recent aircrew/RAVEN/FAST MISREPs)
	a. Physical location
	b. Airfield security
	c. Lighting
	d. Parking (e.g., separate U.S. parking, additional guards, etc.)
6.	Airfield/local area threat assessment
	a. Terrorism
	b. Criminal
	c. Counter-Intelligence
	d. Medical
7.	CSAR/PR Data
8.	EEI
9.	OPSEC/COMSEC reminder
10.	Classification reminder

Table A5.7. Spectrum Interference Resolution Checklist.

The purpose of the Spectrum Interference Resolution Checklist is to collect details from the aircrew during debriefing regarding the events surrounding electro-magnetic interference incidents. This information is relayed to the Joint Spectrum Center through C2 channels with the objective of assisting with resolution of EW and recurring EMI affecting operations.	
#	Item
1.	General Information
	a. Date of Report
	b. Time of Report
2.	Aircraft Specific Information
	a. Aircraft Type
	b. Callsign
	c. Mission Number
3.	Details of Interference
	a. Date of Interference
	b. Weather conditions
	c. Time interference began
	d. Time interference ended

	e. Location of aircraft when interference began
	f. Location of aircraft when interference ended
	g. Aircraft heading, altitude, and speed during interference
	h. Equipment affected
	i. Describe effects of interference (use amplifying questions)
	j. Activities coinciding with interference
	k. Aircrew actions taken to identify/correct interference
	l. Source type (if known)
	m. Source location (if known)
	n. Other aircraft affected
4.	Action Items
	a. Brief stepping crews – put info into next mission brief
	b. Convert information into appropriate JSIR format
	c. Verify classification
	d. Route JSIR report through appropriate channels in accordance with theater and AMC directives
	e. Annotate log

Table A5.8. Laser Incident Reporting Checklist (SECRET/NOFORN WHEN FILLED IN)

The purpose of the Laser Incident Reporting Checklist is to collect details from the aircrew debriefing regarding the events surrounding a laser incident. This information is relayed to operations and medical personnel.	
#	Item
1.	List your data
	a. Date and time (local and ZULU) of incident. (Example: 20161130/2020L; 20161201/0220Z).
	b. Type of aircraft flown. (Provide Mission Design Series Designator and Type; Include all aircraft in mission group. What were the orientations of other aircraft flying with yours at the time of the incident?)
	c. Geographic location of incident (country, region, GEOCOORDS, give best-known latitude and longitude of incident in degrees and minutes to within 2 decimal places (DD.MM.mm)). Describe location/terrain. (Example: rural, mountainous, city, etc.)
	d. Describe your task in aircraft (pilot, load master, etc.) and what you were doing at the time of the event.
	e. Altitude/speed/heading of aircraft
	f. Aircraft tail number and serial number. Also, provide for the other aircraft flying the same mission.
	g. Organization to which aircraft are assigned (MAJCOM, NAF, Wing, Squadron, Base)
	h. What laser/electro-optical equipment was used during the mission? (Example, Air Commander's Pointer (ACP), laser rangefinders, night vision goggles (NVGs), TV Sensors, FLIRs, LANTIRN laser designator, LITENING laser designator, etc.)
	i. Was any equipment jammed/damaged during the mission? Describe in detail (amount of FOV obscured, duration, permanent damage, current health of sensor after mission, etc.) for any impact involving use of LANTIRN, LITENING, missiles, etc.;

	include information on that equipment. Specify accountable MAJCOM/wing/squadron for the equipment.
2.	Event Scenario
	a. Atmospheric conditions (clear/cloudy, weather, etc.); include time of day, level of moonlight.
	b. Description of Event
	(1). Location of laser and description of laser platform (tripod, truck-mounted, aircraft-mounted, handheld, etc.) include GEOCOORDs and physical description of area.
	(2). Describe all other activity (ground or air-based) that was on-going during the event (US, allies, foreign, enemy).
	(3). Duration of event.
	(4). Color of laser light.
	(5). Range between laser source and aircraft.
	(6). Laser pulsed or continuous? If pulsed, what was the pulse rate?
	(7). Was laser source stationary during the entire event?
	(8). Was laser directed onto the aircraft? Did it appear to track the aircraft? Did you maneuver? Was the beam able to continue tracking through the maneuvers?
	(9). How large was the laser spot on the aircraft (dime, quarter, etc.)?
	(10). What action did you take in response to laser?
	(11). Did the laser impact your ability to complete your mission?
	(12). Did any other instruments indicate that a laser event had occurred?
3.	Vision Impairment (Have each aircrew member answer the following.)
	a. Was vision affected by laser? (Dazzle, afterimages, blackspots, blurring, etc.
	b. How long did this problem last?
	c. How much of your field of view was affected?
	d. Were both eyes affected in the same way? To the same extent?
	e. Was laser sufficiently bright to cause you to look away? Squint? Was the light painful to look at? Did the pain persist after the event? Did you notice any reddening or burns on your skin?
	f. Was your vision affected?
	(1). How much of your field of view was affected?
	(2). Did the color of targets or instruments change?
	(3). Did your vision continue to be affected when the laser was turned off? Describe in detail.
	g. Did you seek out medical attention following the incident? Which unit or organization? What was the diagnosis?
	h. If you have had the Amsler Grid Test, describe in detail any changes you and the doctor noted.
	i. Were you using night vision goggles, binoculars, laser protection, etc.? Describe in detail what was between you and your canopy/windscreen.
	j. Describe your visual ability before the event (corrective lens, medication, etc.)
4.	Provide classifying authority and downgrading information.

Table A5.9. Downed Aircrew Checklist.

The purpose of the downed aircrew checklist is to ensure key information is collected from crew debriefing and disseminated appropriately.	
#	Item
1.	Immediately contact theater Joint Search and Recovery Center (JSRC). Transmit all aircrew ISOPREPs by quickest means possible as per SPINS.
2.	Contact Command Post/WOC ASAP and be prepared to provide as much of the following information as possible, for inclusion into the Operations Report (OPREP-3) and Aircraft/Aircrew Loss Report (LOSREP):
	a. Operation name or type of occurrence (operational, combat, or training)
	b. Type aircraft/Tail number/Call Sign
	c. Unit/Operational base/Home base of aircraft
	d. Mission number/type (cargo, or PAX)
	e. Time and location when aircraft was downed, lost, or crashed
	(1). If confirmation was visual, were chutes sighted?
	(2). If confirmation was not visual, was the emergency beeper noted? If so, what was last known position?
	f. Description of all known facts/circumstances (altitude, attitude, speed, EW, threats, tactics/etc.)
	g. Weather conditions at time and place of incident
	h. Aircrew identification (name, rank, SSN), estimate of casualties, names of VIPs involved
	i. Rescue information
	j. Description of material and circumstances of any possible compromise of classified
	k. Remarks: Any other essential information you may have Note: The OPREP-3 and LOSREP are operational reports. Provide the information to the local JSRC/Command Post/DIRMOBFOR/ AOC ASAP, but be sure to forward the information to AMC/A2 as soon as time permits. DO NOT DELAY REPORTING TO RESEARCH ADDITIONAL INFO. IMMEDIATELY TRANSMIT WHAT YOU KNOW
3.	Brief information to all follow-on missions and other applicable agencies as necessary
4.	Plot incident on main situation board and update as often as possible