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Intelligence

F-22 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 establishes the minimum Air Force standards for training personnel performing intelligence duties in F-22 units. This publication applies to Regular Air Force (RegAF), Reserve and Air National Guard (ANG) intelligence personnel supporting F-22 operations. The National Guard Bureau will be considered functionally as a major command (MAJCOM) for the purposes of this publication. 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 Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS). This AFI may be supplemented, but all supplements must be coordinated with the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) prior to certification and approval. Refer recommended changes to the OPR using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*. Route AF Forms 847 through the appropriate functional chain of command. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description of the authorities associated with the tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change adds risk factors, known as “tiers” to tasks assigned to organizations below major command (MAJCOM) level to depict the assessed risk of non-compliance. A margin bar (|) indicates newly revised material.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General.

1.1.1. Scope. This volume outlines the procedures applicable to F-22 intelligence operations. With the complementary references cited, this volume prescribes standard operational procedures to be used by all F-22 intelligence personnel. These operational procedures are the minimum and can be supplemented by additional unit-level written guidance. Unit-level written guidance may expand upon these basic procedures, but in no case will it be less restrictive.

1.1.2. Office of Primary Responsibility. The Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force for Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AF/A2) delegates OPR for this instruction to Air Combat Command (ACC) Directorate of Intelligence (ACC/A2).

1.1.3. References. The primary references for F-22 intelligence operations are AFI 14-2F-22, Volume 1, *F-22 Unit Intelligence Training*; AFI 14-2F-22, Volume 2, *F-22 Unit Intelligence Evaluation Criteria*; Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-1.General Planning, *General Planning and Employment Considerations*; AFTTP 3-1.Threat Guide, *Threat Reference Guide and Countertactics Manual*; AFTTP 3-1.F-22A, *Tactical Employment-F-22A*; AFTTP 3-3.F-22A, *Combat Aircraft Fundamentals-F-22A* and this instruction.

1.2. Waivers. MAJCOM/A2 is the waiver authority for specific intelligence procedural requirements outlined in this instruction. MAJCOM/A2 will courtesy-copy AF/A2 and ACC/A2 regarding all waiver requests and responses. ACC/A2 will notify AF/A2DF of significant trends in waiver correspondence if such correspondence indicates the need to readdress existing policy and guidance.

Chapter 2

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

2.1. Introduction. The Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO) will provide commanders, their staffs, pilots, and other customers the best available intelligence information and materials to enhance readiness, facilitate planning and execute assigned missions. The SIO will verify all procedures are IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3, *General Intelligence Rules*, and this instruction.

2.2. SIO Intelligence Responsibilities. The SIO is responsible for the planning and execution of F-22 intelligence functions during all phases of operations. The SIO will:

2.2.1. Lead, organize, train, and equip intelligence personnel and functions to support the unit mission. (T-2)

2.2.2. Establish a visitation program to intelligence work centers and solicit feedback from squadron intelligence and operations, where applicable. (T-3)

2.2.3. Monitor peacetime unit activities and intelligence personnel schedules and provide required intelligence support for operations. (T-3)

2.2.4. Actively solicit feedback from wing/group and subordinate commanders to improve intelligence support processes. (T-3)

2.3. Written Guidance. The SIO will maintain written guidance in order to standardize performance and provide continuity on peacetime and contingency operations, procedures and responsibilities. (T-3)

2.3.1. Coordinate procedures with other base-level agencies, as appropriate. Procedures will be approved at the wing/group level when necessary. (T-3)

2.3.2. Review all written guidance annually and update when procedures change. (T-3)

2.3.3. Provide current written guidance for the following (T-3):

2.3.3.1. General organization and responsibilities of the intelligence section.

2.3.3.2. Intelligence personnel training program.

2.3.3.3. Unit intelligence standardization/evaluation program.

2.3.3.4. Intelligence integration in mission planning and mission planning procedures.

2.3.3.5. Self-assessment procedures.

2.3.3.6. Exercise development and conduct.

2.3.3.7. Emergency protection and destruction of classified materials (include North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) documents, if applicable).

2.3.3.8. Intelligence oversight program.

2.3.3.9. External intelligence training.

2.3.3.10. Pilot and intelligence certification/verification program support.

2.3.3.11. Force Protection Intelligence (FPI).

- 2.3.3.12. Situation displays.
- 2.3.3.13. Mobility preparation/procedures.
- 2.3.3.14. Briefing, debriefing and reporting.
- 2.3.3.15. Intelligence systems.
- 2.3.3.16. Compliance with the foreign disclosure program.
- 2.3.3.17. Ordering and maintaining geospatial information & services (GI&S) products.
- 2.3.3.18. Intelligence reference file procedures.
- 2.3.3.19. Intelligence F-22 familiarization program
- 2.3.3.20. Emergency action procedures.
- 2.3.3.21. Request for information and production requirement procedures.
- 2.3.3.22. Target material development and maintenance.

2.4. Automated Intelligence Systems. Intelligence personnel must be trained and proficient on all available automated intelligence systems necessary to accomplish mission tasking. The SIO will:

- 2.4.1. Ensure the unit is equipped with all automated intelligence systems required to support operations. Be prepared to deploy all required systems during exercises and actual deployments. Develop an inventory to track systems in-garrison and while deployed. (T-2)
- 2.4.2. Coordinate and verify connectivity requirements for intelligence systems with the deployed base communications squadron or combat communications prior to deployment. (T-2)

2.5. Flying Squadron Intelligence Personnel Responsibilities. For units where there is no distinction between wing/group and squadron intelligence, the SIO will ensure these responsibilities are carried out appropriately. Intelligence personnel assigned to flying squadrons will:

- 2.5.1. Provide intelligence to the squadron during all phases of operations. This includes, but is not limited to threat analysis, threat training, mission planning, briefing support, debriefing, and reporting. (T-2)
- 2.5.2. Manage squadron intelligence requirements including Statement of Intelligence Interest (SII) items with the SIO. (T-2)
- 2.5.3. Develop and maintain continuity books, checklists, or other written guidance for key functions. (T-3)
- 2.5.4. Submit document requirements to the wing/group Intelligence Reference Materials Manager (IRMM) for consolidation and forwarding through validation chain. (T-3)
- 2.5.5. Maintain intelligence documents, reference materials and intelligence reading library in the operational flying squadron. (T-3)
- 2.5.6. Attend and participate in the intelligence personnel training program. Conduct briefings/training as assigned by the intelligence personnel training program manager (IPTPM). (T-2)

Chapter 3

EXTERNAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

3.1. Introduction. There are two types of external intelligence training (EIT): Pilot Intelligence Training (PIT) and Force Protection Intelligence Training (FPIT). PIT will be coordinated with the wing/group tactics flight or officer. FPIT will be coordinated with force protection (FP) organizations (e.g. Security Forces (SF), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), etc.) as defined in AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection*. (T-2)

3.2. SIO Responsibilities. The SIO will:

3.2.1. Establish an EIT program tailored to the unit's mission, weapons systems, projected wartime/Air Expeditionary Force tasking and base/deployment location(s). (T-2)

3.2.2. Appoint in writing an EIT program manager to oversee program execution. (T-3)

3.2.3. Assign only qualified trainers to conduct unsupervised EIT events. Specialized training requirements and evaluation criteria for EIT trainers are identified in AFI 14-2F-22, Volumes 1 and 2. (T-3)

3.2.4. Develop written guidance outlining procedures for conducting, documenting, testing, evaluating, monitoring and reporting EIT. List specific training objectives for each major area of intelligence training and the training method and resources used to satisfy each objective. (T-3)

3.2.5. Coordinate EIT written instructions with all applicable commanders. Written guidance will be coordinated with any agency that assists intelligence personnel in providing training, as well as, any agency for which intelligence training is provided on a regularly scheduled basis. (T-3)

3.2.6. Determine if other unit personnel require EIT and modify training requirements as appropriate. (T-3)

3.3. EIT Program Manager. The EIT program manager will:

3.3.1. Build an effective training program, including training plans, with input from operational squadrons, tactics representatives, aircrew flight equipment (AFE) personnel, SF personnel, AFOSI, and Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) specialists, as appropriate. (T-2)

3.3.1.1. Effective training methods will be used and can include, but are not limited to: briefings, demonstration-performance, formal and informal lectures, and academic training sessions.

3.3.1.2. Training resources can include, but are not limited to threat briefings, current intelligence briefings, theater orientation briefings, CDs/DVDs or web-based training materials, and weapons system videos.

3.3.2. Review training objectives for currency prior to the beginning of the training cycle. (T-3)

3.3.3. Actively solicit feedback to ensure training objectives are meeting training requirements. (T-3)

3.3.4. Conduct trend analysis following each training cycle; document lessons learned and apply those lessons during subsequent cycles. (T-3)

3.3.5. Provide a written evaluation of the wing/group EIT program to the appropriate commander(s) at the end of each training cycle. The written evaluation will include at a minimum: the percent or number of personnel trained; trend analysis (high miss questions, weak areas, etc.); and corrective actions taken. Incorporate feedback as applicable. (T-3)

3.4. Pilot Intelligence Training (PIT). PIT is EIT provided to the unit's assigned and attached pilots. The assigned Intelligence Weapons Instructor Course (IWIC) or Intelligence Sensor and Weapons Instructors Course (ISWIC) graduate will be directly responsible for the management of the PIT program. When an IWIC or ISWIC graduate is not assigned, the SIO will manage the PIT program.

3.4.1. Flying squadron intelligence personnel provide input to and execute the PIT program. (T-2) They will provide questions and answers specific to the squadron's mission for the unit MQF, administer PIT tests to pilots at the end of each training cycle, and document PIT provided. Documentation of PIT will include the names of personnel receiving training, date training was accomplished, the topic taught, and the name of the trainer conducting the training. In addition, they will provide a written evaluation of the squadron's PIT program to the squadron commander and the EIT program manager (see Attachment 5). (T-3)

3.4.2. The PIT plan will be specifically tailored to meet unit/mission requirements. Each item in the PIT training plan will be taught at least once during the training cycle. The plan will ensure the objectives for each PIT category outlined in paragraph 3.4.4 are evaluated with a test. All pilots covered by the training plan will pass each test with a minimum score of 85% correctable to 100% via a review of the missed test items with a qualified trainer. (T-3)

3.4.3. Prorate training based on unit contingency operations tempo IAW AFI 11-2F-22, Volume 1. Details of the prorating schedule must be outlined in the PIT Plan and/or other written instructions. (T-3)

3.4.4. Pilot intelligence training categories include threat knowledge, visual recognition, personnel recovery, and collection and reporting. Additional categories can be added based on the unit's operational mission. (T-2)

3.4.4.1. Threat Knowledge Training. Develop specific threat knowledge training objectives tailored to the F-22, unit mission, local area, deployment base(s) and forward operating locations. Concentrate on threats in selected countries with the potential for direct unit involvement. The minimum standards for F-22 PIT threat briefings are in Attachment 3. The references listed in paragraph 1.1.3 of this instruction can be supplemented with other classified and unclassified publications such as National Air and Space Intelligence Center products, Tactics Bulletins, Tactics Analysis Reports, Country Studies, etc. when developing threat knowledge training materials.

3.4.4.2. Visual Recognition (VR) Training. Develop specific VR training objectives tailored to the F-22, unit mission, base and forward operating locations. Include

enemy/adversary, friendly or neutral weapon systems that may be encountered in the operational environment, based on unit mission and operations plan/concept of operations plan (OPLAN/CONPLAN) tasking. Identify key differences between friendly weapons systems and threat weapon system look-alikes. Incorporate all aspects/angles, theater specific paint schemes, national markings and various configurations. Include examples of weapons employment to illustrate to pilots how threats might appear when employed (muzzle flashes, smoke plumes, burst patterns, etc.). Training should teach pilots how to describe threats they encounter to assist intelligence personnel in positive identification.

3.4.4.3. Personnel Recovery (PR) Operational Support Training. When assigned, a SERE specialist will conduct PR operational support training. The SERE specialist will coordinate PR operations support training requirements with intelligence and AFE personnel and document these requirements in a memorandum of agreement (MOA). Units without SERE personnel will coordinate an MOA with AFE and operations. This category will be omitted if intelligence personnel do not provide any PR operational support training to pilots. If intelligence personnel do provide PR operational support training, address as a minimum: PR materials (Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) maintenance and review, evasion plan of action (EPA) preparation) and theater combat recovery procedures.

3.4.4.4. Collection and Reporting Training. Collection and reporting training will focus on items necessary to enable pilots to initiate pilot-originated reports (e.g. In-flight Report (INFLTREP)) and familiarize them with the information requirements of the intelligence-generated Mission Report (MISREP) and other intelligence reports. A critical component of this training will be the unit's essential elements of information (EEI). Training will identify and describe theater-specific and peacetime reporting requirements.

3.5. Force Protection Intelligence Training. FPIT is EIT provided by the host unit intelligence function to the unit's SF and other FP support agencies (AFOSI, Civil Engineering, etc.). FPIT will be conducted IAW AFI 14-119 and supporting documents. When possible, a Force Protection Intelligence Formal Training Unit graduate will be responsible for the management of the FPIT program. If the intelligence function is not part of the host unit, the tenant unit responsibilities in AFI 14-119 will be adhered to.

3.5.1. The FPIT plan will ensure FPIT is conducted IAW AFI 14-119 and will be specifically tailored to meet unit/mission FP requirements. Each item in the FPIT training plan will be taught IAW the FP customers objectives. (T-3)

3.5.2. All FPIT will be documented to include the names of personnel receiving training, date training was accomplished, the topic taught, and the name of the trainer conducting the training. In addition, provide a written evaluation of the FPIT program to the appropriate unit commander and the EIT program manager. (T-3)

3.5.3. FPIT categories include intelligence roles and responsibilities, area of responsibility (AOR) hotspots, hostile forces, ground threat, landmines and improvised explosive devices. Additional categories can be added based on the unit's operational mission. FPIT will meet standards found in Attachment 4. (T-3)

Chapter 4

PLANS, MOBILITY AND DEPLOYMENT

4.1. Plans. The SIO will provide intelligence support to the F-22 planning process IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3. (T-2)

4.2. Mission Materials. The SIO will appoint in writing a Mission Materials Manager and alternate to coordinate GI&S requirements necessary to provide appropriate support to the unit mission in-garrison and while deployed; determine and maintain GI&S needed to support unit operations IAW AFI 14-205, *Geospatial Information and Services*, and develop and maintain mission materials (charts, graphics, etc.), as required. (T-3)

4.2.1. Coordinate unit imagery requirements with operational squadron weapons, tactics, and intelligence personnel and submit imagery requirements IAW the respective theater collection management procedures.

4.2.2. Provide appropriate targeting support to the unit missions.

4.3. Exercise Planning. The SIO will integrate intelligence functions into the unit exercise planning process IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3. Develop and maintain intelligence annexes or portions of base exercise plans required by wing/group exercise planning. (T-3)

4.4. Mobility and Reception. The SIO will:

4.4.1. Act as the wing focal point for all intelligence Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) requirements in tasked unit type codes (UTC) and deployment orders. (T-3)

4.4.2. Develop and maintain written checklists and/or procedures to support the mobility, reception, and bed down of intelligence operations to include systems communications and appropriate secure working areas. Intelligence personnel will be trained on checklist instructions. (T-3)

4.4.3. Maintain mobility equipment and supplies to meet unit OPLAN/CONPLAN or other contingency requirements. Maintain a list of intelligence reference materials required for deployment. (T-3)

4.4.4. Provide briefing support to include initial situation, situation and deployment briefings. Briefings must incorporate the latest intelligence information tailored to the audience including appropriate FPI information. Attachment 2 of this instruction contains checklists detailing minimum briefing requirements. (T-2)

4.4.5. Ensure intelligence personnel and augmentees are provided with a changeover briefing at each shift change. (T-3)

4.5. Flying Squadron Intelligence Personnel Responsibilities.

4.5.1. Monitor unit tasking and advise SIO of significant changes to unit tasking for exercises, contingency plans and operations. (T-3)

4.5.2. Coordinate intelligence personnel, resources and equipment support for tasked UTCs and any deployment orders with squadron staff and SIO. (T-3)

4.5.3. Identify unfilled requirements and notify squadron staff and SIO. (T-3)

Chapter 5

EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS

5.1. SIO Responsibilities. The SIO is responsible for intelligence functions in the employment and sustainment phases of operations. The SIO will:

5.1.1. Develop and maintain written checklists and/or procedures to support the employment and sustainment of intelligence operations. Intelligence personnel will be trained on checklist instructions. (T-3)

5.1.2. Provide briefing support to include situation briefings, mission briefings, and step briefings. Briefings must incorporate the latest intelligence information tailored to the audience including appropriate FPI information. Attachment 2 of this instruction contains checklists detailing minimum briefing requirements. (T-2)

5.1.3. Ensure intelligence personnel and augmentees are provided with a changeover briefing at each shift change. (T-3)

5.1.4. Utilize an events log to document events, questions, issues, briefing times, systems status, etc., to ensure positive communication among all personnel. Track incoming and outgoing information and reports. (T-3)

5.1.5. Rapidly analyze and disseminate significant and critical intelligence to appropriate work centers. (T-2)

5.1.6. Submit requests for information (RFI) IAW theater RFI procedures. (T-2)

5.2. Situation Displays. Develop quality control procedures to ensure standardization and accuracy of situation displays. Units will use Mil Standard 2525C, *Common Warfighting Symbolology*, and US Army Field Manual/US Marine Corps Reference Publication, FM 1-02/MCRP 5-12A, *Operational Terms and Graphics*, for developing order of battle (OB) symbolology as applicable to the unit mission. When no standard symbol exists for a unit, activity or installation, one should be improvised and its meaning defined in the legend. (T-3)

5.2.1. Unit situation displays will be standardized and include, as applicable to mission requirements:

5.2.1.1. Major elements of friendly forces.

5.2.1.1.1. Fire support coordination measures such as troops in contact (TIC), forward edge of the battle area (FEBA), forward lines of own troops (FLOT), fire support coordination line (FSCL), restricted operating zones, combat air patrols (CAP), landing zones/drop zones, etc.

5.2.1.1.2. Area of operations.

5.2.1.1.3. No fire zone, free fire zone, and restricted fire zone as appropriate.

5.2.1.1.4. Applicable airspace control measures such as air refueling tracks, corridors, etc.

5.2.1.1.5. Location of friendly airfields.

- 5.2.1.1.6. Personnel recovery information as applicable (Designated Area for Recovery (DAR), search and recovery bullseye (SARDOT), etc.).
 - 5.2.1.1.7. Special operations forces (SOF) locations.
 - 5.2.1.1.8. Current day's objectives.
 - 5.2.1.1.9. Downed aircrew locations.
 - 5.2.1.2. Major elements of enemy forces.
 - 5.2.1.2.1. Location of enemy airfields and air order of battle.
 - 5.2.1.2.2. Integrated Air Defense System (IADS) elements.
 - 5.2.1.2.2.1. Defensive missile order of battle (DMOB) including threat rings for static (non-mobile) surface-to-air missiles (SAM).
 - 5.2.1.2.2.2. Electronic order of battle (EOB) including early warning (EW) and ground control intercept (GCI) sites and visual observer locations.
 - 5.2.1.2.2.3. Air defense artillery/anti aircraft artillery (ADA/AAA).
 - 5.2.1.2.3. Surface to air firings (SAFIRE) and source(s) when known.
 - 5.2.1.2.4. Ground order of battle (GOB).
 - 5.2.1.2.5. Naval order of battle (NOB).
 - 5.2.1.2.6. Asymmetric events (e.g. directed energy weapons incidents, improvised explosive devices (IED), minefields as applicable) and any significant activity.
 - 5.2.1.3. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) contaminated areas.
 - 5.2.1.4. Legend depicting all symbols and associated captions.
 - 5.2.1.5. Classification and downgrading data.
 - 5.2.1.6. Current as of date-time group (DTG).
- 5.2.2. Supplement and update situation displays as intelligence becomes available. Develop and implement written procedures for purging outdated data. (T-3)

5.3. Mission Planning. Intelligence personnel will integrate with Weapons and Tactics to fulfill necessary intelligence requirements during mission planning. Participate in the mission planning cell (MPC) developing mission profiles, supplying materials and information to execute missions and satisfy tasking orders IAW local directives. (T-2)

5.3.1. Provide support to mission planning to include the following, as appropriate:

- 5.3.1.1. Extract and apply data from the appropriate tasking document (e.g. air tasking order (ATO), airspace control order (ACO), Special Instructions (SPINS), etc.) or other tasking that initiates the mission planning process.
- 5.3.1.2. Determine target descriptions and their significance.

5.3.1.3. Retrieve automated imagery using best available source and identify target/joint desired points of impact (JDPI). Obtain other materials necessary to support the mission as well as weapons employment.

5.3.1.4. Use automated systems and intelligence preparation of the operational environment techniques to analyze threats and terrain associated with the mission.

5.3.1.4.1. Provide expertise and analysis on threats and terrain around the target/employment area, and the best ingress/egress routes.

5.3.1.4.2. Analyze route and develop recommended initial points.

5.3.1.4.3. Highlight any friendly force locations in target areas

5.3.1.4.4. Identify target characteristics on available imagery.

5.3.1.4.5. Highlight JDPIs and potential for collateral damage in the area.

5.3.1.4.6. Consider tenets of Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) and the rules of engagement (ROE) applicable to the mission.

5.3.1.5. Develop a process to acquire and validate coordinates from appropriate agencies.

5.3.1.6. Assist with weaponeering solutions as appropriate and in consultation with the MPC.

5.3.1.7. Construct en route and target/employment area charts as applicable. Maintain finished mission materials.

5.3.1.8. Provide the MPC with PR procedures and information.

5.3.1.9. Provide the MPC initial situation briefing using checklist in Attachment 2.

5.3.1.10. Assist the MPC Chief in developing procedures to re-plan missions based on new threats, ATO changes and/or diverted missions.

5.3.1.11. Update preplanned missions to reflect the latest available intelligence information affecting the mission.

5.3.2. Intelligence personnel participating in mission planning must be qualified and current in mission planning training requirements to accomplish the duties successfully. (T-3)

5.4. Mission Support. Intelligence personnel will: (T-3)

5.4.1. Provide mission briefings and step briefings as appropriate. Mission briefings will be given to all tasked missions. Use a mission-tracking log and available systems to ensure all missions are briefed IAW local procedures.

5.4.2. Monitor threat update codes (TUC) to determine if an event warrants immediate notification to pilots and/or leadership.

5.4.3. Develop procedures to ensure pilots report perishable, critical information of intelligence value with an INFLTREP.

5.5. Debriefing. Intelligence personnel will: (T-3)

5.5.1. Intelligence personnel will debrief all tasked missions IAW unit procedures and theater directives.

5.5.2. Use a mission-tracking log to ensure all missions/pilots are debriefed and associated reports are recorded. Make provisions for diverted missions.

5.5.3. Debrief pilots on perishable, critical information of intelligence value prior to all other debriefings. Disseminate critical debrief information rapidly.

5.5.4. Prepare for debriefings:

5.5.4.1. Prepare appropriate sections of the debrief form/checklist (mission number, call sign, etc.) prior to mission return to base (RTB).

5.5.4.2. Have appropriate maps and imagery on hand.

5.5.4.3. Be familiar with mission tasking.

5.5.4.4. Have list of EEs available.

5.6. Reporting. Intelligence personnel will: (T-2)

5.6.1. Develop procedures for intelligence report composition, quality control and dissemination IAW OPLAN/CONPLAN and/or theater guidance. In the event there is no OPLAN/CONPLAN or theater guidance, use standard US Message Text Format (USMTF) for all reports.

5.6.2. All INFLTREP and other voice reports will be followed up with a written report.

5.6.3. Submit MISREPs, intelligence reports (INTREPs), intelligence summaries (INTSUMS), and any other required reports IAW applicable directives. Include an initial level of tactical analysis in the narrative portion.

5.6.4. Quality control all reports prior to submission. Check that all required fields are completed and significant events are fully explained in the amplification sections.

5.7. Intelligence Support to PR.

5.7.1. Intelligence personnel will understand PR Operational Support considerations for unit operations. When a SERE specialist is assigned, coordinate intelligence support to PR responsibilities and document delineation of duties in a MOA. When a SERE specialist is not assigned, coordinate an MOA with AFE personnel. (T-3)

5.7.1.1. PR Materials. Coordinate with SERE and AFE personnel to ensure intelligence related PR kit materials are available. Track accountability of PR materials for which intelligence is responsible. Provide simulated intelligence related PR kit materials for exercises. (T-3)

5.7.1.2. Intelligence personnel will provide threat analysis to assist pilots in preparing an EPA for their missions. (T-2)

5.7.2. Refer to Joint Pub 3-50, *Personnel Recovery*, AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape Program*, and the *Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS) Isolated Personnel Report/Evasion Plan of Action (ISOPREP/EPA) Users Manual* for additional information.

5.8. Aerospace Control Alert (ACA). If tasked, units will follow Northern Command (NORTHCOM) procedures and develop unit specific guidelines, as required, in the performance of this territorial airspace mission. (T-0)

LARRY D. JAMES, Lieutenant General, USAF
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Surveillance and Reconnaissance

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

NOTE: The user of this instruction is responsible for verifying the currency of the cited documents.

References

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAA—Anti-Aircraft Artillery

AAM—Air-to-Air Missile

ACA—Aerospace Control Alert
ACC—Air Combat Command
ACO—Airspace Control Order
ADA—Air Defense Artillery
AF—Air 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
AFSC—Air Force Specialty Code
AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
ANG—Air National Guard
AOR—Area of Responsibility
AT/FP—Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection
ATO—Air Tasking Order
BHA—Bearing, Heading, Altitude
BMC—Basic Mission Capable
BSD—Battle Staff Directive
CAP—Combat Air Patrol
CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive
CMR—Combat Mission Ready
COA—Course of Action
CONPLAN—Contingency Plan
CSAR—Combat Search and Rescue
DAR—Designated Area for Recovery
DCA—Defensive Counter Air
DMOB—Defensive Missile Order of Battle
DTG—Date Time Group
EI—Essential Elements of Information
EIT—External Intelligence Training
EOB—Electronic Order of Battle

EO—Electro-Optical
EPA—Evasion Plan of Action
EVC—Evasion Chart
EW—Early Warning
FEBA—Forward Edge of the Battle Area
FLOT—Forward Line of Own Troops
FPCON—Force Protection Condition
FP—Force Protection
FPI—Force Protection Intelligence
FPIT—Force Protection Intelligence Training
FSCL—Fire Support Coordination Line
GCI—Ground Control Intercept
GI&S—Geospatial Information and Services
GOB—Ground Order of Battle
HF—High Frequency
IADS—Integrated Air Defense System
IAW—In Accordance With
IED—Improvised Explosive Device
INFLTREP—In-flight Report
INTREP—Intelligence Report
INTSUM—Intelligence Summary
IPTPM—Intelligence Personnel Training Program Manager
IRF—Intelligence Read File
IR—Infrared
IRMM—Intelligence Reference Materials Manager
ISOPREP—Isolated Personnel Report
ISWIC—Intelligence Sensor and Weapons Instructor Course
IWIC—Intelligence Weapons Instructor Course
JDPI—Joint Desired Point of Impact
JPRC—Joint Personnel Recovery Center
JTAR—Joint Tactical Air(strike) Request
LOAC—Law of Armed Conflict

LOC—Lines of Communication
MAJCOM—Major Command
MANPADS—Man-Portable Air Defense System
MAR—Minimum Abort Range
MISREP—Mission Report
MOA—Memorandum of Agreement
MPC—Mission Planning Cell
NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NOB—Naval Order of Battle
NORTHCOM—Northern Command
NTISR—Non-Traditional Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance
NVG—Night Vision Goggles
OB—Order of Battle
OCA—Offensive Counter Air
OPLAN—Operations Plan
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
OPSEC—Operations Security
PIT—Pilot Intelligence Training
PRMS—Personnel Recovery Mission Software
PR—Personnel Recovery
RCIED—Radio-Controlled Improvised Explosive Device
RFI—Request for Intelligence
RF—Radio Frequency
ROE—Rules of Engagement
RTB—Return to Base
RW—Radar Warning
SAFIRE—Surface-to-Air Fire
SAM—Surface-to-Air Missile
SARDOT—Search and Rescue Point
SARIR—Search and Rescue Incident Report
SERE—Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape
SF—Security Forces

SII—Statement of Intelligence Interest
SIO—Senior Intelligence Officer
SOF—Special Operations Forces
SPINS—Special Instructions
T-0—Tier 0
T-2—Tier 2
T-3—Tier 3
TIC—Troops in Contact
TOT—Time-over-Target
TUC—Threat Update Code
UHF—Ultra High Frequency
USMTF—US Message Text Format
VBIED—Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
VHF—Very High Frequency
VR—Visual Recognition
WATCHCON—Watch Condition
WOC—Wing Operations Center
WX—Weather

Terms

Aerospace Control Alert—The integrated tasks of surveillance and control, the execution of which enforces a nation's authority over its territorial airspace. ACA refers to the specialized training tailored to address specific intelligence requirements to support the ACA mission. (Previously Air Sovereignty Alert)

ATO/ACO/SPINS Breakout—Identifying and breaking out the elements of the air tasking order, airspace control order and special instructions.

Changeover Briefing—A briefing 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.

Debriefing—The process to convert mission information into intelligence for dissemination to affected parties. The intelligence specialist will extract relevant mission intelligence from pilots, ask amplifying questions relevant to the mission, identify time-sensitive information and disseminate appropriately and expeditiously.

Deployment Briefing—A briefing to provide intelligence information to pilots, key staff, and deploying personnel prior to deployment. Intelligence information is tailored to the unit's specific mission, roles and combat profiles IAW the unit OPLAN/OPORD tasking. It includes a synopsis of the military and political situation generating the deployment, enemy activity and

force disposition (air, ground and naval, as applicable) in the AOR and along deployment route, enemy tactics and employment strategies, potential and or anticipated enemy reactions to the deployment, possible en-route hazards to flight, bailout or alternate landing issues (for hostile, friendly and neutral areas), known threats (terrorist or regular military forces) in vicinity of bed down location, reporting instructions and EEI and additional items as dictated by the local situation.

External Intelligence Training (EIT)—Intelligence training given by intelligence personnel to pilots or other non-intelligence AFSC personnel.

External Intelligence Training (EIT) Trainer—Current and qualified (CMR or BMC) intelligence personnel who have completed the EIT specialized training and maintain currency as an EIT trainer. Only qualified and current trainers may conduct unsupervised intelligence training for pilots or other personnel in a non-intelligence Air Force Specialty Code.

Initial Situation Briefing—The briefing conducted at the outset of a crisis that outlines the initial situation to the commander and staff. It includes the current situation, including major events leading to the crisis, any national decisions, enemy force disposition, current situation at deployment location, local area situation (e.g., terrorist activity, subversion threats, etc.), anticipated enemy reactions, possible en-route flight hazards for previously scheduled and transient flights.

Intelligence Personnel Training Program Manager—The IPTPM is appointed by the SIO to oversee the execution of the Intelligence Personnel Training Program.

Intelligence Preparation of the Operational Environment—An analytical methodology employed to reduce uncertainties concerning the enemy, environment, and terrain for all types of operations. Intelligence preparation of the operational environment builds and extensive data base for each potential area in which a unit may be required to operate. The database is then analyzed in detail to determine the impact of the enemy, environment, and terrain on operations and presents it in graphic form. Intelligence preparation of the operational environment is a continuing process.

Intelligence Reports—Reports generated by intelligence personnel to provide information to higher headquarters (e.g., MISREPs and Intelligence Reports).

Internal Training Program—The internal intelligence training program is a unit-developed and maintained program. It is intended to facilitate all personnel in maintaining their qualifications and currencies. This volume provides a basic starting point for F-22 intelligence units and may be modified by the SIO based on the unit's requirements.

Mission Briefing—A briefing to provide unit operators with the latest intelligence affecting the mission. Accurate and timely intelligence information should be provided on the general situation since the last briefing, mission information, general situation in the CAP/objective area, en route and mission area threats (SAMs/ADA/AAA/air/naval/laser and spectral interference threats/etc.), and other factors essential to mission success.

Mission Package Construction—The mission package provides the operator with the intelligence materials necessary to accomplish the mission. The mission package includes route maps, threat information and other local mission package requirements.

Mission Planning—The planning accomplished by intelligence personnel to support the operational mission. Mission planning provides operators with the intelligence materials necessary to accomplish the mission and may include route maps, imagery, and other local mission folder requirements. Pilots should receive the latest intelligence and most accurate information available on routes, CAP area, targets of strikers being supported, threats, evasion and recovery and other factors essential to planning the mission.

Mission Planning Cell Initial Situation Briefing—The MPC initial situation briefing is the feasibility briefing that provides mission planners with the latest intelligence and most accurate information available on the mission areas, striker targets, threats, evasion and recovery and other factors essential to planning the mission.

Mission Tracking—Maintaining situational awareness of ongoing missions by monitoring mission execution and communicating with other mission related agencies and coordination centers.

Personnel Recovery—The aggregation of military, civil, and political efforts to obtain the release or recovery of personnel from uncertain or hostile environments and denied areas whether they are captured, missing, or isolated.

Senior Intelligence Officer—The SIO is the highest-ranking Air Force officer holding the 14N3 or 14N4 AFSC or Series 0132 Civilian serving in an Air Force intelligence position. The SIO's authority extends to all directly subordinate units. Installations with intelligence activities in different chains of command will have separate SIOs. In this capacity, the SIO provides senior guidance on all policy development, interpretations, and applications

Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO). The SIO is defined as the officer responsible for intelligence functions and operations within an organization. Unless otherwise directed by the Wing Commander, this will be the highest—ranking Air Force Airman that has: 1) been awarded an Air Force intelligence Specialty Code (or civilian occupational series) *and* 2) is serving in an Air Force intelligence position. Installations with intelligence activities in different chains of command will have separate SIOs, each responsible for the below tasks to their commander and inspectable by their respective MAJCOM IG.

Situation Briefing—The briefing which provides the latest intelligence to assist commanders, staff and pilots in their decision making. It incorporates significant military and or political events, enemy force disposition (ground, air and air defense, naval, as applicable), indications of impending enemy attack, enemy tactics and or employment strategies, potential course of enemy action, local area situation (terrorism, sabotage, subversion threats, etc.).

Step Briefing—A briefing given to pilots immediately prior to departure for tasked mission. The step briefing provides the pilot with last minute intelligence affecting their mission and highlights changes in the intelligence situation since the mission briefing.

Tier 0 (T-0)—Determined by respective non-AF authority (e.g. Congress, White House, OSD, JS). Requirement external to AF: Requests for waivers must be processed through command channels to publication OPR for consideration.

Tier 2 (T-2)—Non-compliance has the potential to create moderate risk of mission or program degradation or failure, injury, legal jeopardy or unacceptable fraud, waste or abuse. Waivers

may be granted at the MAJCOM/CC level, but may not be delegated lower than MAJCOM Director.

Tier 3 (T-3)—Non-compliance has a relatively remote potential to create risk of mission or program degradation or failure, injury, legal jeopardy or unacceptable fraud, waste or abuse. Waivers may be granted at the Wing/DRU/FOA CC level.

Attachment 2
CHECKLISTS

A2.1. Units may tailor checklists to meet mission requirements as long as the following minimum standards are met.

Table A2.1. Initial Situation Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Initial Situation Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of an initial situation briefing is to provide the commander and key staff with intelligence pertaining to the current crisis, and the events that have led to it. The briefing will usually be presented following recall or alert notification.			
1.	Secure the room (personal electronic devices stored)			
2.	Security classification			
3.	Information “Current as of” time			
4.	Major events leading to the crisis			
5.	Any national-level decisions			
6.	Enemy force dispositions (e.g., air, air defense, naval, ground), as applicable			
7.	Possible enemy courses of action (COA)			
8.	Local area situation (e.g., terrorist activity, subversion threats, base perimeter probes, SOF) in the absence of AFOSI and Security Forces representatives			
9.	Security classification reminder			

Table A2.2. Situation Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Situation Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	Depending on the audience, the purpose of a situation briefing is to provide the commander, key staff and pilots with the latest intelligence to assist in decision-making.			
1.	Security classification and current as of time			

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Significant political developments 3. Significant military developments 4. Current enemy force disposition (air, air defense, ground, naval, strategic, etc.), as applicable 5. Observed enemy tactics or employment strategies 6. Results of pilot debriefings, if appropriate 7. Indications of impending enemy attack 8. Potential enemy courses of action 9. Local area situation (e.g., terrorism, sabotage, subversion threats), in the absence of AFOSI and SF representatives 10. Security classification reminder 			
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Table A2.3. Deployment Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Deployment Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	<p>The purpose of the deployment briefing is to provide intelligence information to pilots, key staff and deploying personnel prior to deployment. Tailor intelligence information to the audience, unit's specific mission, roles and combat profiles IAW the unit OPLAN/OPORD tasking.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security classification and current as of time 2. Summary of political/military situation and events generating deployment. 3. Overview of enemy force disposition and activity, as applicable 4. Anticipated enemy reaction to deployment. Tactics/employment strategies 5. Potential en-route threats (e.g., enemy, third-party nation, terrorist) 6. Threat situation at deployed location in the absence of AFOSI or SF representatives 6.1. Force Protection Condition (FPCON) 			

<p>6.2. Potential reactions to deployment (e.g., enemy, local populace, terrorist, third -party nations)</p> <p>6.3. Other threats, including civil unrest, terrorist activity, medical, and environmental (Developed in concert with the Threat Working Group).</p> <p>7. Personnel Recovery Issues</p> <p>7.1. Bailout or alternate landing issues</p> <p>7.2. Airman Geneva Convention status</p> <p>7.3. Storage or emergency destruction of classified</p> <p>7.4. Evasion Plan of Action (EPA)</p> <p>7.5. Theater Recovery, to include available assets</p> <p>7.6. Sanitization Reminder</p> <p>7.7. ISOPREP Review</p> <p>8. Reporting instructions and essential elements of information (EEIs)</p> <p>9. LOAC and OPSEC/COMSEC Reminders as applicable</p> <p>10. Security classification reminder</p>			
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Table A2.4. Mission Planning Cell Initial Situation Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Mission Planning Cell (MPC) Initial Situation Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	<p>The purpose of the MPC initial briefing is to provide the MPC with a review of the tactical mission(s) to include overall battle situation, threats and target considerations.</p> <p>1. Security classification and current as of time</p> <p>2. Review enemy/friendly military situation or tactical problem/scenario</p> <p>3. Brief the ATO/ACO/SPINS/JTAR</p> <p>4. Target info (significance, location, JDPIs, TOT, collateral damage considerations, dump target, killbox, NTISR considerations, etc.)</p> <p>4.1 Cross check fixed targets with No Strike List</p> <p>4.2. Acquisition</p> <p>4.3. Imagery</p> <p>5. Fraggd weapon (fuzing, feasibility vs. target, restrictions)</p> <p>6. CAP Information</p> <p>6.1. Location (if applicable)</p>			

<p>6.2. DCA details (loc/acft protected, enemy ingress routes, enemy capes vs. protected asset), if applicable</p> <p>6.3. OCA details (tgts, striker routes, enemy CAPs/bases, nearest threat airfield, enemy capes vs. protected asset), if applicable</p> <p>7. Threat considerations, Integrated Air Defense Systems (IADS), Air, SAM, ADA/AAA, tactics, terrain, WX)</p> <p>8. Provide route/avenues of approach recommendation, airspace control measures</p> <p>9. Describe mission package contents</p> <p>10. Security classification reminder</p>			
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Table A2.5. Changeover Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Changeover Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
<p>The purpose of a changeover briefing is to provide incoming personnel a summary 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.</p> <p>1. Security classification and current as of time (CAO)</p> <p>2. Most current situation briefing</p> <p>3. Review immediate tasks</p> <p>3.1. Briefings</p> <p>3.2. Debriefings</p> <p>3.3. Reports</p> <p>3.4. Plotting</p> <p>3.5. Pending tasks/questions</p> <p>4. Personnel status</p> <p>5. Work center status (Battle Staff, WOC, MPC, Squadrons, etc)</p> <p>6. Equipment and network status</p> <p>7. Review significant events/threat advisory log</p>				

<p>8. Review incoming/outgoing message traffic</p> <p>9. Review upcoming schedules</p> <p>9.1. Battle Staff</p> <p>9.2. Flying</p> <p>9.3. MPC</p> <p>9.4. WOC/Squadron Briefings</p> <p>10. Review RFI/Production requirement status</p> <p>11. Review changes to BSD, SPINS, WATCHCON, FPCON, etc.</p> <p>12. Address procedural changes</p> <p>13. Status and location of vehicles and keys</p> <p>14. Review emergency procedures</p> <p>14.1. Location of items for evacuation</p> <p>14.2. Location of alternate sites</p> <p>14.3. Current CBRN codes and duress words</p> <p>15. Combination/cipher changes</p> <p>16. Security classification reminder</p>			
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Table A2.6. Mission Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Mission Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	<p>The purpose of a mission briefing is to provide the pilot with the latest intelligence affecting the mission. Accurate and timely intelligence information should be provided on targets, mission areas, en route threats, evasion and recovery, and any other factors essential to mission success.</p> <p>1. Security classification and “Current as of” Time</p> <p>2. General battle situation (significant engagement and developments)</p> <p>2.1. Significant geo-political development with impact on operations</p> <p>2.2. Significant changes in air/ground/naval force disposition/OB</p> <p>3. New weapons or observed tactics</p> <p>4. Mission Objective</p>			

<p>5. Target information</p> <p>5.1. Name and location</p> <p>5.2. Description</p> <p>5.3. Significance, LOAC considerations (if any)</p> <p>5.4. Elements to be attacked as applicable</p> <p>5.5. JDPIs</p> <p>5.6. General situation in target area</p> <p>6. CAP Information</p> <p>6.1. Location (if applicable)</p> <p>6.2. DCA details (loc/acft protected, enemy ingress routes, enemy capes vs. protected asset), if applicable</p> <p>6.3. OCA details (tgts, striker routes, enemy CAPs/bases, nearest threat airfield, enemy capes vs. protected asset), if applicable</p> <p>7. Enemy force disposition</p> <p>8. En-route threats (ingress, target area, egress)</p> <p>8.1. Friendly IADS (control status, location, types)</p> <p>8.2. Enemy IADS (C3/connectivity, radars, point of first detection, FalconView/IMOM, product w/route overlay, passive detection capabilities)</p> <p>8.3. Air Threat (CAP/alert bases (location & approx time to intercept), RW indications, AAM range & blue numbers IAW base & MAR, countertactics, known tactics (from MISREPs))</p> <p>8.4. Factor SAM/ADA/AAA Threat (locations/concentrations (location & doctrinal time from launch to intercept, RW indications, effective ranges, countertactics, known modifications & tactics (from MISREPs))</p> <p>9. Local area situation. Potential SOF or terrorist threats (snipers, mortars, MANPADS, etc.)</p> <p>10. Personnel recovery issues</p> <p>10.1. DARs</p> <p>10.2. Theater recovery and authentication procedures</p> <p>10.3. Emergency destruction of classified</p> <p>10.4. Geneva Conventions Card and status</p> <p>11. Essential Elements of Information (EEIs)</p> <p>12. Threat update codes (TUC)</p> <p>13. In-flight reporting requirements</p> <p>14. Debriefing requirements and location</p>			
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15. Security classification reminder			
16. Provide ISOPREP and EPA for review			
17. Provide a PR kit with a Blood Chit, evasion chart (EVC), and pointy-talkie as a minimum. Other items as required by theater directives.			
18. Remind pilots to sanitize uniform			

Table A2.7. Step Briefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Step Briefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of a step briefing is to provide pilots with last minute intelligence affecting their mission.			
1.	Security classification and “current as of” time			
2.	Commander's intent, if known			
3.	Target changes, LOAC considerations, as appropriate			
4.	New or relocated threats (Air, air defense, electronic, ground, naval, SOF, etc.)			
4.1.	Surface to air fires (SAFIRES)			
4.2.	RW indications			
5.	New tactics			
6.	Personnel recovery issues			
7.	Latest threat update code (TUC)			
8.	Any other issues impacting mission effectiveness			
9.	Security classification reminder			

Table A2.8. Mission Debriefing.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Mission Debriefing		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	The purpose of the mission debriefing is to convert mission			

<p>information into intelligence for dissemination to affected parties. Extract relevant mission intelligence from pilots. Ask amplifying questions relevant to the mission. Identify time-sensitive information and disseminate appropriately and expediently.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Debrief preparation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Maps/charts 1.2. Target imagery 1.3. Debrief worksheet 2. Time critical intelligence 3. Air-to-air engagements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Initial picture 3.2. Tactics 3.3. Weapons employment/results 4. Surface-to-air engagements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1. Indications 4.2. Tactics 4.3. Countertactics/results 5. Targets <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1. Time over target (TOT) 5.2. Weapons employment 5.3. BHA 6. Location of FLOT changed? 7. RW Indications/Interference <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1. Sightings 7.2. Spectrum Interference 7.3. Laser incidents 8. NTISR - Activity observed/description/times 9. Convert debriefing to MISREP <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1. Ensure comprehensive content 9.2. Ensure readability 10. Verify correct security classification 11. Disseminate within time requirements IAW theatre reporting criteria 			
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Table A2.9. Downed Aircrew Checklist.

INTELLIGENCE CHECKLIST		PAGE 1 OF 1		
Downed Aircrew Checklist		OPR	Date	
Number	Item	Yes	No	N/A
	<p>The purpose of the downed pilot checklist is to provide the Joint Personnel Recovery Center (JPRC) the required ISOPREP and EPA information to assist in the safe return of the downed pilot</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain pilot ISOPREP and EPA. Ensure PRC-112 codes (6 digit number) and blood chit number are written in block 24 on the pilot's ISOPREP along with any other SPINS requirement 2. Verify data in PRMS 3. Notify the in-theater JPRC (as applicable) using secure communications 4. Verify receipt of digital ISOPREP to JPRC if able 5. Attempt to obtain the following information by monitoring JPRC chat and traffic: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1. Exact coordinates of downed aircraft (source and DTG) 5.2. Bearing and distance from SARDOT 5.3. Magnetic or true 5.4. Time aircraft was downed 5.5. Is pilot alive 5.6. Physical condition of pilot 5.7. Has pilot established radio contact 5.8. With whom 5.9. What frequency 5.10. Was authentication used 5.11. Under surveillance 5.12. Assets tasked to support the rescue effort 5.13. What are the threats in the pilot vicinity 5.14. What are the weather conditions 5.15. POC and number for combat search and rescue (CSAR) 6. Immediately relay information to senior leadership, wing intelligence, MPC, and other appropriate personnel 7. Remain available to answer any questions for the JPRC 8. Complete and transmit search and rescue incident report (SARIR) to appropriate agencies JPRC 9. Follow up report on status of pilot after rescue mission is attempted 			

A2.2. Laser Incidents Reporting Checklist. Reference applicable theater reporting checklists for laser events to avoid conflicting reporting policies.

A2.3. Spectrum Interference Resolution Checklist. Reference applicable theater reporting checklists for joint spectrum interference resolution events to avoid conflicting reporting policies.

Attachment 3

THREAT TRAINING STANDARDS

A3.1. Minimum Requirements. The SIO will ensure PIT threat briefings adhere to, but are not limited to the following minimum requirements. Briefings will be tailored as applicable to unit, OPLAN/CONPLAN taskings, mission specific requirements, and AFI 11-2 series instructions. (T-3)

Table A3.1. Aircraft (fixed wing and helicopter).

1.	VR (from the applicable perspective)
2.	Countries of employment
3.	Role and mission
4.	Variants
5.	Avionics
	- Air intercept radar
	- Fire control system(s)
	- Radar warning receiver
	- Electronic attack/electronic protection features
	- Chaff/flares
6.	Armament
7.	Maneuverability
8.	Primary threat country
	- Location
	- Training
	- Tactics
	- Modifications
9.	Threat warning indications
10.	Countertactics/counterprocedures
	- Jamming program, technique, effectiveness
	- Chaff/flares
	- Maneuvers

Table A3.2. Air-to-Air Missiles.

1.	Cueing system(s)
2.	Guidance
3.	Off-Boresight capability
4.	Electronic protection features or IR counter-counter measures
5.	Employment ranges
6.	Maneuverability
7.	Fusing
8.	Lethal radius
9.	Primary threat country
	- Training
	- Tactics

	- Modifications
10.	Threat Warning Indications
11.	Countertactics/counterprocedures
	- Jamming program, technique, effectiveness
	- Chaff/flares
	- Maneuvers

Table A3.3. Surface-to-Air Missiles.

1.	Countries of employment
2.	Role and mission
3.	Associated radars
4.	Fire control system(s)
5.	Electronic protection features
6.	Employment ranges/altitudes
7.	Missile capabilities
8.	Guidance and profile
9.	Visual cues
10.	Primary threat country
	- Location
	- Training
	- Tactics
	- Modifications
11.	Threat warning indications
12.	Countertactics/counterprocedures
	- Jamming program, technique, effectiveness
	- Chaff/flares
	- Maneuvers

Table A3.4. Air Defense Artillery/Anti-Aircraft Artillery.

1.	Countries of employment
2.	Role and mission
3.	Associated Radars
4.	Fire control system(s)
5.	Electronic protection features
6.	Employment ranges/altitudes
7.	Visual cues
8.	Primary threat country
	- Location
	- Training
	- Tactics
	- Modifications
9.	Threat warning indications
10.	Countertactics/counterprocedures
	- Jamming program, technique, effectiveness

	- Chaff/flares
	- Maneuvers

Table A3.5. Electronic Warfare.

1.	Jammers
	- Identify the types of jammers
	- Jammer employment
	- Expected location(s) (ground- and airborne-based)
	- Jamming technique(s)
	- Jamming effectiveness
	- Indications of jamming
	- Countermeasures to minimize effects
2.	Passive detection
	- Location
	- Employment
	- Identify which system the detectors track
	- Countermeasures to minimize detection

Table A3.6. Directed Energy Weapons.

1.	Deployment/employment
	- Expected location(s) (e.g., ground-based, airborne)
	- Assessed battlefield location (e.g., FEBA, high value sites)
	- Mobility capabilities (e.g., quick setup, move)
	- Employment (e.g., man portable, vehicle, fixed, site/battery configuration)
	- Associated equipment (e.g., fire control system, radar, search and track systems)
	- IADS integration (e.g., early warning, acquisition, co-located, off system cueing, visual observers)
2.	Anti-personnel, non-weapon Lasers
	- Capabilities (e.g., tactical/effective ranges, altitudes, green vs. red)
	- Tactics and effects (e.g., harassment, dazzle, temporary flash blinding, retinal damage)
	- Countertactics and countermeasures (e.g., pre-emptive, reactive)
3.	Anti-electro-optical/infrared sensor lasers
	- Capabilities (e.g., tactical/effective ranges, altitudes, green vs. red)
	- Tactics and effects (e.g., harassment, dazzle, temporary flash blinding, retinal damage)
	- Countertactics and countermeasures (e.g., pre-emptive, reactive)
4.	Radio frequency weapons
	- Capabilities (e.g., tactical/effective ranges, altitudes)
	- Tactics and effects (e.g., equipment disruption, destruction)
	- Countertactics and countermeasures (e.g., pre-emptive, reactive)

Attachment 4

FORCE PROTECTION INTELLIGENCE TRAINING STANDARDS

A4.1. Force Protection Intelligence Training. Intelligence training for SF and other FP support agencies must be focused on two primary educational goals: (1) roles, missions and responsibilities of intelligence; (2) threat identification and capabilities.

A4.2. Training Topics. The following list includes topics that should be considered for training. Units should tailor topics, as applicable, to meet the specific unit mission. SIOs should ensure that supported organization requirements are clearly identified and provided training is tailored to meet the requirement.

A4.3. Intelligence's Role and Responsibilities.

A4.3.1. Intel's role in Force Protection.

A4.3.1.1. Threat Working Group.

A4.3.1.2. Base-level Anti-Terrorism/Force Protection.

A4.3.1.3. Integrated Base Defense.

A4.3.2. Intelligence Resources (classified and open source).

A4.3.3. Briefings.

A4.3.4. Elements of Essential Information (EEIs).

A4.3.5. Debriefing.

A4.3.6. Reports.

A4.3.7. Intelligence Oversight.

A4.3.8. Terrorism Threat Levels.

A4.4. Hot Spots. Selected countries or regions with the potential for direct unit involvement.

A4.4.1. Current Terrorism Threat.

A4.4.2. Nature of, or potential for, conflict.

A4.4.3. Description of current military operations in response to the conflict.

A4.4.4. Airfield/deployed location ground threats at possible staging locations (examples: SOF troops, local criminal activity, MANPADS, local ground/security units).

A4.5. Hostile Forces.

A4.5.1. Type/Affiliation/Area of Control.

A4.5.2. Preferred Weapons/Tactics.

A4.5.3. Pre-operational Activity/Identification.

A4.5.4. Recent Activity.

A4.6. Ground Threat .

A4.6.1. System overview.

- A4.6.1.1. Role and mission.
- A4.6.1.2. Combat radius.
- A4.6.1.3. Maximum speed.
- A4.6.1.4. Trafficability.
- A4.6.1.5. Types of communications (HF/VHF/UHF etc.).
- A4.6.1.6. Crew make up and size.
- A4.6.1.7. Identify visually (IR, daytime, NVG).

A4.6.2. Deployment.

- A4.6.2.1. Countries of employment.
- A4.6.2.2. Tactics.
- A4.6.2.3. System modifications.

A4.6.3. Armament.

- A4.6.3.1. Typical loadout and maximum loadout.
- A4.6.3.2. Mounted armament location.
- A4.6.3.3. Employment range.
- A4.6.3.4. Guidance.
- A4.6.3.5. Fusing.
- A4.6.3.6. Lethal radius.
- A4.6.3.7. Strengths and weaknesses.

A4.6.4. Combined weapon system capabilities.

- A4.6.4.1. State detection capability.
- A4.6.4.2. Electronic attack measures used effectively vs. ground personnel.
- A4.6.4.3. Strengths and weaknesses.
- A4.6.4.4. Recommended countertactics, takedown points and recommended munitions.

A4.7. Landmines.

A4.7.1. System overview.

- A4.7.1.1. Tactics, techniques, and procedures.
- A4.7.1.2. Identification of minefield markings.
- A4.7.1.3. Visual identification of mines.
- A4.7.1.4. Identify detonation frequency range.
- A4.7.1.5. Detection capabilities.

A4.7.2. Deployment.

A4.7.2.1. Countries/terrorists of employment.

A4.7.2.2. Tactics and system modifications.

A4.7.3. Explosives.

A4.7.3.1. Type and amount.

A4.7.3.2. Fusing and casing.

A4.7.3.3. Lethal radius and blast pattern.

A4.7.4. Combined weapon system capabilities.

A4.7.4.1. Pattern or random.

A4.7.4.2. Countertactics.

A4.8. IEDS, VBIEDs, and RCIEDS.

A4.8.1. System overview.

A4.8.1.1. Tactics, techniques and procedures.

A4.8.1.2. Visual identification of various IEDs.

A4.8.1.3. Identify detonation frequency range.

A4.8.1.4. Detection capabilities.

A4.8.2. Explosives.

A4.8.2.1. Type and amount.

A4.8.2.2. Fuzing and casing.

A4.8.2.3. Lethal radius and blast pattern.

A4.8.2.4. Potential timing devices and reliability.

Attachment 5

PILOT INTELLIGENCE TRAINING REPORT

MEMORANDUM FOR XX SQ/CC

FROM: [UNIT]

SUBJECT: Summary of Squadron Pilot Intelligence Training (PIT)

1. The xx Fighter Squadron has 25 assigned combat mission ready (CMR) pilots. 78 percent of pilots received 100 percent of their required intelligence training topics for this training cycle. The status of intelligence training is listed below:

XX FS Training Summary	
Total pilots	25
Avg. complete:	78%
Most common topics not completed:	SA-2 MiG-25

2. IAW the PIT Plan, each pilot is required to be trained on each training item at least once each training cycle. At the completion of the training cycle, the following pilots have not completed the annotated training items:

Pilot	Intelligence Training Item
John A. Doe	SA-2, MiG-25, Su-27
Susan L. Smith	MiG-25
Zane G. Thomas	SA-2/3/8, MiG-25
Ed. D. Tyler	PR, ISOPREP

3. The annual Intelligence MQF test was administered on 15 Jan 11. All CMR pilots have taken the 100 question test (50 questions and 50 visual recognition slides). While not all pilots obtained the minimum passing score of 85 percent the first time around, all tests have been corrected to 100 percent. A total of 25 pilots took the test. The initial average test score for the squadron was 95 percent.

XX FS Intelligence Test Results	
Total # pilots to take test	25
# of questions	100
Knowledge questions	50
Knowledge questions—average score	92%
Knowledge questions—most commonly missed	5 (SA-2) 8 (SA-6) 13 (MiG-29) 14 (Collection) 21 (Reporting)
Visual Recognition Slides	50
Visual Recognition—average score	98%
Visual Recognition—most commonly missed	MiG-21

4. The most commonly missed questions were #5, 8, 13, 14 and 21. After further review of questions 14 and 21, it is likely these questions were missed because they were poorly worded

and difficult to understand. Questions 5, 8, and 13 focused on the SA-2, SA-6, and MiG-29 respectively. The squadron intelligence section will increase emphasis on these threat systems during the next training cycle. Attached is a breakout of the test questions and how many times each question was missed.

JANE E. DOE, Capt, USAF
Chief, Intelligence Operations & Training
Attachment:
Test Question Breakout