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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

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Intelligence

**SUPPORT TO UNIT LEVEL
TARGETING**



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This publication implements Air Force Policy Directive 14-4, *Management of the Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Cyber Effects Operations Enterprise*, and is consistent with the guidance portion of Air Force Doctrine Publication (AFDP) 3-60, *Targeting*, and Joint Publication (JP) 3-60, *Joint Targeting*. It outlines roles and responsibilities of organizations associated with Air Force (AF) targeting at the unit level and clarifies the AF roles within the joint targeting process. This publication applies to all civilian employees and uniformed members of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Air National Guard, and those who are contractually obligated to comply with Department of the Air Force publications. This publication does not apply to the United States Space Force. For purposes of this publication, ANG is considered a major command (MAJCOM). Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and disposed in accordance with (IAW) the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS). Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the DAF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route DAF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but all direct supplements are routed to the OPR of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval. MAJCOMs need to provide a copy to the OPR upon publication. IAW Department of the Air Force Instruction (DAFI) 90-160, *Publication and Forms Management*, 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. 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.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose. This publication establishes guidance for effective and efficient Air Force (AF) targeting at the unit level. It defines the responsibilities of organizations involved in supporting unit level targeting operations including planning, target development (which includes TCM and CDE), modernization of targeting systems and architectures, and utilization of personnel within the Air Force Targeting Enterprise (AFTE). The responsibilities outlined in this document are consistent with joint and DAF doctrine, policy, and guidance.

1.2. Targeting. Targeting is defined as the process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering command objectives, operational requirements, available capabilities, and rules of engagement (Joint Publication 3-0, *Joint Campaigns and Operations*). The purpose of the targeting process is to create desired effects in the operational environment to support achievement of the Joint Force Commander's (JFC's) objectives through the prioritization, integration, synchronization, and application of fires and other capabilities. Targeting is an inherently joint process, AF targeting elements will operate in conjunction with the Air Component or provide reachback support to the Air Component and/or the joint force. Therefore, AF targeting processes, training, and automation should be designed to be compatible and integrated with the joint force.

1.3. Air Force Targeting Enterprise . The AFTE includes the architecture, infrastructure, and life-cycle activities of AF targeting capabilities and supporting systems. The enterprise encompasses all AF organizations that directly perform targeting, and their intellectual and technical competencies. The AFTE ensures sustainable and responsive AF targeting capabilities through compliance with published Intelligence Community (IC) and Department of Defense (DoD) policy, guidance, directives, and standards.

1.3.1. AFTE Members include:

1.3.1.1. Headquarters, Air Force (HAF) Staff.

1.3.1.2. Air Combat Command (ACC) Staff (lead MAJCOM for Targeting).

1.3.1.3. MAJCOM / Air Component / Air Reserve Component (ARC) Staff elements with targeting responsibilities.

1.3.1.4. Operations Centers (including Total Force Integration) with targeting functions.

1.3.1.5. 363rd Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wing (ISRW) / 363rd Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Group (ISRG).

1.3.1.6. 480 ISRW.

1.3.1.7. National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC). NASIC is the AF's service intelligence center and a field operating agency that reports directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (AF/A2). NASIC produces integrated and predictive air, space, and specialized intelligence supporting military operations while also enabling forces to avoid technological surprise by countering existing and evolving air and space threats.

1.3.1.8. Units (to include Unit Level Intelligence) with targeting functions or capabilities.

1.3.1.9. Organizations that provide targeting training.

1.3.1.10. Organizations that manage, resource, or maintain targeting automation hardware and software systems or programs.

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Headquarters Air Force.

2.1.1. Headquarters Air Force (HAF), through AF/A2, is responsible for the establishment, implementation, and oversight of AF targeting policies and guidance that apply to ISR activities. AF/A2 will provide policy, guidance, and oversight to ensure AF compliance with Joint Publications, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Instructions (CJCSIs) and Manuals (CJCSMs), IC directives, AF instructions, and manuals related to targeting. In this capacity, AF/A2 will oversee various targeting programs which include, but are not limited to:

2.1.1.1. AF TCM training and certification.

2.1.1.2. AF CDE training and certification.

2.1.1.3. Unit Level Intelligence (ULI) Systems utilization such as the Target Application Workstation and Toolkit for Intelligence Targeting and Analysis systems.

2.1.2. AF/A2 designates the AF CDE Program Manager in writing to the Joint Staff Deputy Directorate for Warfighter Support, Targeting Division (JS/J2T) and designates programs of record for the AF TCM program. The AF/A2 serves as the service-level functional manager and appoints a program authority to review TCM and CDE training programs. The AF/A2 also serves as the waiver authority for individuals or units that wish to train with or utilize a coordinate mensuration program other than the AF/A2 designated TCM target material production (TMP) program of record.

2.1.2.1. AF/A2 will designate an O-6 to act as the program authority for the AF TCM program in accordance with National System for Geospatial Intelligence Manual (NSGM) 2351.1.B, *Geospatial Intelligence Targeting Support Program for Target Coordinate Mensuration Program Accreditation, Certification, and Joint Desired Point of Impact Quality Review*, and National System for Geospatial Intelligence Instruction (NSGI) 2351.B, *Geospatial Intelligence Target Coordinate Mensuration Program Accreditation and Certification Standards*.

2.1.3. AF/A2 is the Service Lead for ISR Global Force Management and Readiness. AF/A2 provides oversight of ISR Force Structure, presentation, posture, and generation, serving as the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for ISR unit readiness assessment and reporting criteria. AF/A2 is also the Service Lead for ISR Force Development and Talent Management, overseeing ISR Human Capital development initiatives and providing the Functional Manager input on proposed initiatives.

2.1.4. AF/A2 is an Executive Member of the Military Targeting Committee's (MTC) Executive Steering Committee (ESC) with voting privileges. The AF/A2 Executive Member will lead forums with key AFTE stakeholders prior to MTC events to coordinate concerns to be addressed at the MTC.

2.2. Major Command.

2.2.1. Air Combat Command (ACC) is the lead command for targeting and guides the integration, synchronization and advocacy of AF targeting requirements. They also organize,

train, equip and present assigned forces and capabilities to joint warfighters. ACC/A2 coordinates the AF CONUS-based targeting reachback support.

2.2.1.1. Provide targeting expertise to AF/A2, other MAJCOMs, and numbered air forces (NAFs) as required.

2.2.1.2. Host the Targeting Capabilities Working Group (TCWG) to provide a venue for reporting targeteer utilization, targeting system status, and targeting issues across service component commands. All MAJCOM Command Targeteers will be the designated representatives to the TCWG.

2.2.2. Major Commands (MAJCOMs) A2s are the OPRs for command intelligence support to targeting. MAJCOM/A2s will:

2.2.2.1. Designate a MAJCOM functional area manager (FAM) for Targeting IAW AFI 10-401, *Operations Planning and Execution* and provide name and contact information to AF/A2.

2.2.2.2. With advice from the FAM the MAJCOM/A2 can, as applicable, designate a MAJCOM Functional Lead for targeting. This functional lead is the Command Targeteer.

2.2.3. The Command Targeteer is the focal point and staff advocate for all assigned units on targeting-related topics ranging from training requirements and resource management to sustaining credible knowledge of every function of the career field. They also serve as a focal point for unit-level issues at targeting specific working groups. Command Targeteers are charged with developing and fostering relationships with ULI leaders and targeteers to ensure proper targeteer utilization, targeting training, and targeting systems are being utilized to accomplish unit-level flying operations. Command targeteers will:

2.2.3.1. Advise MAJCOM Functional Manager on targeteers career field management. (T-2)

2.2.3.2. Engage with subordinate targeteers to understand training, resources, and equipment requirements/deficiencies. Ensure personnel are kept up-to-date on all issues concerning their career fields, mission requirements, personnel, unit changes, and other pertinent matters related to targeting. (T-2)

2.2.3.3. Monitor the readiness reporting of MAJCOM targeting units on a continual basis. (T-2)

2.2.3.4. Advocate for training and resources for targeteers within the command (including ULI and AOCs) to MAJCOM, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), HAF, etc. Provide functional and subject matter expertise to Air Education and Training Command Training Managers to develop new or modify/improve existing training programs. This may include actions such as screening training materials like the Career Development Courses, Career Field Education Training Plan, and AF Qualification Training Packages. (T-2)

2.2.3.5. Monitor overall MAJCOM targeting capabilities to ensure resources are appropriately distributed to support operations. (T-2)

2.2.3.6. Attend and advise MAJCOM A2 on AFTE initiatives, problem sets, systems, and programs at the TCWG. (T-2)

2.2.4. The Air Operation Centers (AOCs) are discussed in [paragraph 2.4.2](#) of this document. For additional information on AOCs reference AFMAN 13-1AOC, and AFTTPs 3-1 and 3-3 AOC.

2.3. Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wings.

2.3.1. Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wings (ISRW) will perform targeting analysis and production to support the Targeting Cycle across all domains (land, maritime, air, space, and cyberspace) and within the information and electromagnetic environments. They will employ multi-discipline intelligence professionals to support target teams and leverage all-source analysis for target analysis and development. ISRWs can be leveraged by ULI targeting analysts for on-demand targeting reachback support for mission planning and combat flying operations.

2.3.2. ISRWs must work through Air Components to interface with CCMDs and theater targeting elements to coordinate and satisfy all taskings. When requested by the Air Component, the ISRWs will coordinate with the CCMD or Joint Force in order to satisfy targeting requirements.

2.3.3. The 363 ISRW is the AF's lead wing for Targeting federation and reachback which provides operations planning and execution support to MAJCOMs, component NAFs, and theater AOCs. The 363 ISRG, formerly known as the AF Targeting Center, analyzes target systems and conducts entity level development for all domain engagement options in support of Air Component and joint force operational planning and execution. Subordinate 363 ISRG units also include aligned Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) Classic Associate Units (CAUs) and ACC-gained Air National Guard units while assigned Title-10 reachback targeting missions. The Wing also executes additional targeting functions through the 365 ISRG including exercise support and USAFCENT direct intelligence support. See AFDP 3-60, *Targeting*, for more information on reachback and federated support.

2.4. Unit Level Targeting.

2.4.1. Targeteers and other intelligence personnel performing targeting tasks that support unit missions and will employ appropriate and applicable policy, guidance, and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs). ULI and targeting functions are primarily defined in Air Combat Command Manual (ACCMAN) 14-402, 3-1 Integrated Planning and Employment (IPE), 3-3 IPE, 3-4.14 Contingency Intelligence Network (CIN), 3-1 Mission Design Series (MDS), 3-3 MDS, and local unit and mission specific guidance and TTPs. At combat flying wings, targeteers must be trained and equipped to operate within the CIN through the Combat Intelligence Cell (CIC) and Mission Planning Cell (MPC). Additionally, targeteers can be trained and equipped to operate within the flying squadron at commander's discretion. At non-traditional units, targeteers and/or personnel performing targeting functions need to be flexible in their application of targeting expertise and obtain mission-specific education to satisfy unit requirements. Personnel, other than targeteers, performing targeting functions should only perform these actions based on mission.

2.4.1.1. Targeteers should coordinate with the Wing range coordinator, as needed, in order to review local range(s)/Military Operating Area regulations, recent aimpoint changes, and range updates in order to meet training scenario requirements.

2.4.1.2. When assigned to flying squadrons targeting analysts should be tasked to develop scenarios and synthetic data to support training exercises.

2.4.2. ISR Division Chief (CISR). The CISR is responsible for executing AOC targeting roles and responsibilities IAW governing AOC documents, policies, and TTPs (AFMAN 13-1AOC, and AFTTPs 3-1 and 3-3 AOC). The CISR will:

2.4.2.1. Ensure personnel assigned to targeting billets and conducting targeting operations have received appropriate, specialized, and recurring targeting training per documented positional duties and IAW appropriate joint and AF policies. (T-2)

2.4.2.2. Coordinate reachback requirements for targeting support across the AFTE to satisfy AOC and CCMD needs. (T-2)

2.4.2.3. Identify intelligence production and analysis capacity shortfalls and submit annual reachback production requirements to the relevant MAJCOM for validation and prioritization. (T-2)

2.4.2.4. Coordinate with MAJCOM and the functional Operations Centers (OCs) to develop and deconflict competition and conflict reachback (to include TTPs), target production requirements, systems architectures, responsibilities, and reachback resources provided by the AFTE to support cooperation and competition targeting requirements. (T-2)

2.4.2.5. Document data systems, reachback support, and distributed interoperability requirements to include allied and coalition data sharing in OPLANs, Concept Plans (CONPLANs), Joint Air Operations Plans (JAOPs), and local CONOPS (e.g. Battle Damage Assessment (BDA), dynamic targeting, and time sensitive targeting). (T-2)

2.4.3. Mission Planning Cell (MPC) Chief (MPCC). The MPCC should utilize all-source intelligence analysis to support flying operations during the mission planning process. When planning for desired weapons effects, the MPCC will include targeting analysts to verify, and if needed, produce additional weaponeering and targeting products. The MPCC will also utilize targeteers to verify weapon-target pairing against the dynamic targeting (DT) game plan. Additionally, targeting analysts can provide the MPCC other targeting capabilities to support MPC functions, such as TCM, CDE, BDA, and target analysis.

2.4.4. Combat Intelligence Cell (CIC) Chief. The CIC Chief should coordinate with flying units, MPC, Air Operations Centers, and the reachback targeting enterprise to support targeting operations. Targeting analysts should be leveraged to support route planning (such as ensuring weaponeering supports strike route optimization), weapon employment, CDE, quality control of ATO tasked targets, and prevention of friendly fire. Target analysts can also provide inputs to unit intelligence preparation of the battlespace (IPB) and threat awareness. Additionally, in the event targeteers are in the CIC, they can conduct weapon system video review for Phase I BDA and support the completion of mission reports.

2.4.5. Wing A2/Senior Intelligence Officer (SIO). The SIO will develop criteria for ensuring targeteers are effectively trained and utilized in mission planning. In doing so, the SIO will develop and document all processes and programs using MAJCOM designated and locally developed operating instructions, standard operating procedures, checklists or other documents to ensure operational requirements are met and managed, and provide consistent, high-quality

training for all assigned personnel IAW this publication, and AFMAN 14-402, *Intelligence Mission Roles, Responsibilities, and Program Management*. The SIO will ensure all targeteers can at a minimum:

2.4.5.1. Support mission planning IAW AFTTP 3-1, *Tactical Employment Integrated Planning and Employment*, AFTTP 3-3 *Combat Fundamentals Integrated Planning and Employment* and other applicable guidance. (T-3)

2.4.5.2. Utilize Target System Analysis (TSA) and Target Vulnerability Study products to understand target relationships within the overall threat country target system. Utilize TSA products to understand significance and expectation statements as they relate to the threat country target system. (T-2)

2.4.5.3. As applicable, conduct advanced target development (ATD). Perform ATD tasks: capabilities analysis (such as weaponeering), TCM, and CDE. (T-2)

2.4.5.3.1. Satisfy proficiency maintenance requirements for Target Mensuration Only (TMO) or TMP defined as analysts measuring operational points, local training points, or measuring points against the Air Force Precise Point Positioning Program (AFP4) proficiency maintenance training dataset. (T-2)

2.4.5.3.2. Satisfy CDE proficiency maintenance training requirements established by the parent MAJCOM. This should include compliance with the ACC published AF CDE Concept of Operations (CONOPS). (T-3)

2.4.5.3.3. Identify ULI systems and personnel whom are capable of performing targeting functions and ensure connectivity to appropriate networks to enable the performance of targeting functions and access to intelligence databases. (T-2)

2.4.5.4. Conduct combat assessment, which may include munitions effectiveness assessment (MEA), and Phase I BDA in accordance with appropriate theater BDA CONOPS. ULI Targeteers should be prepared to conduct Phase II BDA. (T-2)

2.4.5.5. Additional targeting support requirements for units with unique or special mission planning considerations will be accounted for in local unit checklists, operating instructions, or standard operating procedures. (T-2)

2.4.5.6. Perform all applicable CIC and MPC targeting duties in accordance with AFTTP 3-1.IPE and AFTTP 3-4 CIN. (T-2)

2.4.5.7. Construct and maintain combat mission folders. (T-2)

Chapter 3

UNIT LEVEL SUPPORT TO TARGETING

3.1. Unit Level Targeting Functions.

3.1.1. Targeteers and other personnel performing targeting functions at the unit level operate in the Joint Targeting Cycle and the Joint Air Tasking Cycle, taking inputs from other ULI and providing targeting-specific outputs to support targeting missions. Examples of inputs and outputs for each phase are:

3.1.1.1. Phase 1 Commander's Objectives, Targeting Guidance, and Intent: The combat assessment outputs from ULI, such as mission reports (MISREPS), will feed AOC and Joint Intelligence Operations Center/Joint Analysis Center updates to enemy order of battle, disposition of forces (DOF), and overarching target system status that drive changes to a Commander's Objectives and Guidance throughout the competition continuum lifecycle. Targeteers provide inputs to IPB and threat awareness products that drive unit preparedness to conduct operations.

3.1.1.2. Phase 2 Target Development and Prioritization: ULI targeting analysts will be required to understand and evaluate target development outputs from CCMDs, AOCs, and other targeting organizations to validate geospatial data, weaponeering outputs paired to specific mission platforms, and to convey relevant data to mission planners. They may also be tasked to develop targets at non-traditional units such as cyber operations squadrons, special operations units, or spectrum warfare units.

3.1.1.3. Phase 3 Capabilities Analysis: ULI targeteers will evaluate and optimize weapon-target pairing relative to their specific mission platforms and available weapons or equipment. They will ensure adjustments to CCMD or AOC-directed weapons solutions are conveyed to the target engagement authority for validation prior to mission execution. They will also construct target folders or packages for briefing to mission planners and aircrew.

3.1.1.4. Phase 4 Commander's Decision and Force Assignment: ULI targeteers utilize planning and tasking documents from Phase 4 to inform Phase 5 operations through analysis of weapons assignment and pairing across the planned tasked period to enable comprehensive mission planning and successful force execution.

3.1.1.5. Phase 5 Mission Planning and Force Execution: ULI targeteers should be directly embedded within the MPC teams to support tactical planning efforts. This is specifically where their platform-to-weapon-to-target pairing knowledge in conjunction with threat assessments and platform TTPs will drive mission planning outcomes. Targeteers will provide pre-mission briefs that include relevant targeting data to aircrew prior to mission execution. This also includes Target Data Optimization which is the process of reviewing ATO tasked targets and validating employment parameters and alignment with commanders objectives.

3.1.1.6. Phase 6 Combat Assessment: ULI targeteers will provide bomb and weapon hit assessments for Phase 1 BDA to the AOC's Unit Support Cell via MISREPs and informed assessments based off available all-source intelligence. This will be especially true in austere and contested environments where real-time GEOINT is not available.

Additionally, ULI targeteers will support Munitions Effectiveness Assessments and collateral damage assessment through evaluation of post-strike data. Those assessments will directly contribute to the other phases of the Joint Targeting Cycle and post-strike investigations as required. Targeteers should coordinate targeting related assessments with the CIC chief for inclusion in relevant intelligence reports or MISREPs in accordance with MAJCOM/Theater intelligence reporting directives. Additionally, ULI targeteers should receive and maintain BDA qualification so they can conduct Phase II BDA, in case of contingency and/or the AOC is not available.

Chapter 4

SPECIALIZED TARGETING QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS

4.1. Purpose. Targeting requires a multitude of specialized training, qualifications, and certifications. CJCSI 3505.01E, *Target Coordinate Mensuration Certification and Program Accreditation*, and CJCSI 3160.01E, *No-Strike and the Collateral Damage Estimation Methodology*, outline requirements for both TCM and CDE processes to ensure the Joint Force is aligned for the proper conduct and databasing of related products. There are other processes that can be found in various intelligence and targeting documents, such as the Air Force Doctrine Publication (AFDP) 3-60, *Targeting*, that specific AFTE units may require proficiency, qualification, or certification in order to conduct their specific targeting mission. TCM and CDE are the only two targeting programs governed through AF CONOPS.

4.2. Target Coordinate Mensuration Training and Certification Program

4.2.1. The TCM training program is considered Specialized Training when necessary to meet unique mission requirements, IAW AFMAN 14-402, *Intelligence Mission Roles, Responsibilities, and Program Management*. This training program consists of three levels (initial training, on-the-job training [OJT], and proficiency maintenance training) to further develop an individual's point mensuration analytical skills. Successful completion of initial training and OJT does not constitute certification.

4.2.2. Further information on TCM training and certification programs can be found in the CJCSI 3505.01E *Target Coordinate Mensuration Certification and Program Accreditation*, NSGI 2351.B, *Geospatial Intelligence Target Coordinate Mensuration Program Accreditation and Certification Standards*, NSGM 2351.1.B, *Geospatial Intelligence Targeting Support Program for Target Coordinate Mensuration Program Accreditation, Certification, and Joint Desired Point of Impact Quality Review*, and the *U.S. Air Force Target Coordinate Mensuration (TCM) Program Concept of Operations (CONOPS)*.

4.3. Collateral Damage Estimation Training and Qualification Program

4.3.1. The training program to support CDE qualification is considered Specialized Training when necessary to meet unique mission requirements, IAW AFMAN 14-402, *Intelligence Mission Roles, Responsibilities, and Program Management*. This training program consists of CDE qualification to develop an individual's analytical skills in the Collateral Damage Methodology. To be qualified, a CDE analyst must complete the academic and practical portion of a Joint Targeting School accredited qualification program and pass a comprehensive evaluation that meets the requirements of CJCSI 3160.01E *No-Strike and the Collateral Damage Estimation Methodology*.

4.3.2. Successful completion of Initial Qualification Training (IQT) constitutes qualification but does not constitute certification. Once qualification is completed, it does not expire. (T-1)

4.3.3. Further information on CDE training and qualification can be found in the CJCSI 3160.01E *No-Strike and the Collateral Damage Estimation Methodology* and the *Air Force Collateral Damage Estimation Program (AFCDE) Concept of Operations (CONOPS)*.

MAX PEARSON, Lt Gen, USAF
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Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACCMAN—Air Combat Command Manual

AF—Air Force

AFDP—Air Force Doctrine Publication

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFP4—Air Force Precise Point Positioning Program

AFR—Air Force Reserve

AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System

AFTE—Air Force Targeting Enterprise

AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

ANG—Air National Guard

AOC—Air Operations Center

ATD—Advanced Target Development

BDA—Battle Damage Assessment

CA—Combat Assessment

CCMD—Combatant Command

CDE—Collateral Damage Estimation

CIC—Combat Intelligence Cell

CIN—Contingency Intelligence Network

CISR—ISR Division Chief

CJCSI—Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

CJCSM—Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual

CONOPS—Concept of Operations

CONPLAN—Contingency Plans

DAF—Department of the Air Force

DAFI—Department of the Air Force Instruction

DAFMAN—Department of the Air Force Manual

DAFPD—Department of the Air Force Policy Directive
DOD—Department of Defense
DOF—Disposition of Forces
DT—Dynamic Targeting
GEOINT—Geospatial Intelligence
HAF—Headquarters, Air Force
IAW—In Accordance With
IPE—Integrated Planning and Employment
IQT—Initial Qualification Training
ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
ITD—Intermediate Target Development
JAOP—Joint Air Operations Plan
JFC—Joint Force Commander
JP—Joint Publication
MAJCOM—Major Command
MDS—Mission Design Series
MISREP—Mission Report
MPC—Mission Planning Cell
MPCC—Mission Planning Cell Chief
NASIC—National Air and Space Intelligence Center
NSGI—National System for Geospatial Intelligence Instruction
NSGM—National System for Geospatial Intelligence Manual
OC—Operation Center
OJT—On-the-Job Training
OPLAN—Operation Plans
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
PMO—Program Management Office
SIO—Senior Intelligence Officer
TCM—Target Coordinate Mensuration
TCWG—Targeting Capabilities Working Group
TMO—Target Mensuration Only
TMP—Target Material Production

TSA—Target System Analysis

TTP—Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

ULI—Unit Level Intelligence

Terms

AFP4—Civilian personnel located at the 20th Intelligence Squadron, Offutt Air Force Base, consisting of TCM Instructors and TCM Certifiers.

All—Source Analysis—An intelligence activity involving the integration, evaluation, and interpretation of information from all available data sources and types, to include human intelligence, signals intelligence, geospatial intelligence, measurement and signature intelligence, and open-source intelligence. (Source: DoD Directive 5240.01, *DoD Intelligence Activities*.)

All—Source Intelligence—Intelligence products and/or organizations and activities that incorporate all sources of information in the production of finished intelligence. (DoD Dictionary. Source: JP 2-0, *Joint Intelligence*.)

Joint Targeting Cycle—A sequence of targeting tasks that incorporate the entire procedure from target nomination through engagement and assessment. (DoD Dictionary. Source: JP 3-60, *Joint Targeting*.)

Joint Air Tasking Cycle—The joint air tasking cycle begins with the JFC's objectives, incorporates guidance received during JFC and component coordination, and culminates with assessment of previous actions. The joint air tasking cycle consists of six stages. Unlike the joint targeting cycle, the joint air tasking cycle is time-dependent, built around finite time periods to plan, prepare for, and conduct joint air operations. However, the deliberate and dynamic nature of the joint targeting process is adaptable through all phases of the joint air tasking cycle. (Source: JP 3-30, *Joint Air Operations*.)

Proficiency—Quality of having competence and a command of the fundamentals derived from practice and familiarity. A measure of how well a task is completed. An individual is considered proficient when he/she can perform tasks at the minimum acceptable levels of speed, accuracy, and safety.

Reachback—The process of obtaining products, services, and applications, or forces, or equipment, or material from organizations that are not forward deployed. (DoD Dictionary/ Source: JP 3-30, *Joint Air Operations*.)

Target—An entity that performs a function for the adversary or enemy considered for possible engagement. (DoD Dictionary. Source: JP 3-60, *Joint Targeting*.)

Targeteer—An individual who has completed requisite training and who develops and assesses targets. (DoD Dictionary. Source: JP 3-60, *Joint Targeting*.)

Targeting—The process of selecting and prioritizing targets and matching the appropriate response to them, considering operational requirements and capabilities. (DoD Dictionary. Source: JP 3-0, *Joint Campaigns and Operations*.)