



**AIR FORCE DOCTRINE PUBLICATION (AFDP) 2-0 GLOBAL
INTEGRATED INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE &
RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS**

GLOBAL INTEGRATED ISR METHODOLOGIES/PRODUCTS

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A number of global integrated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) methodologies and products provide predictive analysis, near-real time and real-time threat, target and friendly forces status to the commanders, staffs, operational units, and individual operators. At the most basic level, situational awareness, the goal of global integrated ISR operations, is provided at a number of levels. For example, it could mean passing direct threat warning information to a pilot in near-real time, providing a combatant commander with a comprehensive picture of the area of responsibility's (AOR's) operational environment, or supporting building partnership activities. This threat picture can be conveyed to tactical users via audio, video, or data links. Additionally, products can be tailored via formal reporting methods, informal or formal briefings, background papers, annotated imagery, graphic or video presentations, dynamic databases, and near-real time displays. Below are some of the methodologies and products that contribute to situational awareness.

INDICATIONS AND WARNING

Global integrated ISR is vital for [indications and warnings](#) (I&W) functions. Global integrated ISR provides timely and continuous near-real time information to assess potential threats to the United States and its allies. Specifically, a critical task with the I&W function is to provide strategic warning of possible ballistic missile attack. The space-based infrared system, which detects missile launches, is one example. I&W products are derived from a worldwide system that analyzes and integrates information to assess the probability of hostile actions, and provides sufficient warning to preempt or counter their outcome. I&W systems rely on tip-offs from sources at all levels. An integrated and responsive intelligence architecture should be established to satisfy national, strategic, and theater requirements. The focus of I&W products varies at each echelon and is most specific at the operational and tactical levels. In general, I&W products focus on the following:

- ★ Emerging crisis situations and foreign government responses to them.
- ★ A potential adversary's politico-military intentions, past behaviors, motivations, and doctrine.
- ★ Significant political, economic, or social situations that could lead to crisis-triggering events in both friendly and adversary states.

- ✦ Changes in adversary force dispositions, military activities, and mobilization status.
- ✦ Adversary information operations capabilities in the region.
- ✦ Key civil or bureaucratic activities that suggest follow-on military activity.
- ✦ Status of other military forces in the AOR or operations.

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE

[Current intelligence](#) is defined as “one of two categories of descriptive intelligence that is concerned with describing the existing situation.” Current intelligence should be used for predictive intelligence about future adversary actions. Predictive intelligence with context and analytical confidence assessment is critically important to decision makers, planners, and operational forces. It is the art of producing and fusing global integrated ISR products on the current situation in a particular area or on activities of specific groups. This type of intelligence is similar to I&W in that both depend upon continuous monitoring of world events and specific activities in an AOR. Information required to produce current intelligence products includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- ✦ Adversary intentions, capabilities, and will to use military force and/or other instruments of national power.
- ✦ Potential adversaries' centers of gravity, operational plans, and vulnerabilities.
- ✦ Geographic, environmental, and social analysis of the operational area.
- ✦ Significant military and political events.
- ✦ Status of strategic transportation nodes (major airfields, seaports, and cyberspace capabilities architecture).
- ✦ Analysis of weapons of mass destruction threats against the US and its allies and friends.

Current Intelligence and [general military intelligence](#) form a symbiotic relationship. The information gained during development of current intelligence forms the basis for the GMI effort and other analytical products. Conversely, GMI provides the threat backbone through order of battle (OOB), tactics, technology, etc., for producing accurate and meaningful current intelligence.

GENERAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

GMI is defined as “intelligence concerning the military capabilities of foreign countries or organizations or topics affecting potential US or multinational military operations.” GMI relates to armed forces capabilities, including OB, organization, training, tactics, doctrine, strategy, and other factors bearing on military strength and effectiveness; area and terrain intelligence, including urban areas, coasts and landing beaches, and meteorological, oceanographic, and geological intelligence; transportation in all modes;

military materiel production and support industries; military and civilian communications systems; military economics, including foreign military assistance; insurgency and terrorism; military-political-sociological intelligence; location, identification, and description of military-related installations; government control; escape and evasion; and threats and forecasts.

Current intelligence and GMI efforts are synergistic. GMI produces information concerning OB, political, economic, and social aspects of foreign countries. Additional GMI products may include reports on the organization, operations, and capabilities of selected foreign military forces or groups. The following are examples of GMI products:

- ★ **Military-related Infrastructure Assessments.** These assessments provide detailed indicators of an opposing force's capabilities and vulnerabilities, including its warfighting sustainability. Examples include assessments on adversary command and control systems, defense industries, energy production and distribution networks, transportation systems and cyberspace capabilities.
- ★ **Military Capabilities Assessments.** Determining the adversary's potential military capability includes identifying forces, readiness levels, evaluating vulnerabilities, and assessing adversary abilities to employ military force to counter friendly force objectives.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

[Scientific and technical intelligence](#) (S&TI) is defined as “the product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of foreign scientific and technical information that covers: a. foreign developments in basic and applied research and in applied engineering techniques; and b. scientific and technical characteristics, capabilities, and limitations of all foreign military systems, weapons, weapon systems, and materiel; the research and development related thereto; and the production methods employed for their manufacture.”¹ S&TI products focus on foreign scientific and technical developments which have potential military applications. Examples of S&TI products include weapon system characteristics, capabilities, vulnerabilities, limitations, and effectiveness as well as research and development and related manufacturing information. S&TI products play a vital role in the acquisition process by allowing the acquisition community to procure systems or upgrade existing ones to meet current, developing, and potential future threats.

TARGET INTELLIGENCE

[Target intelligence](#) is defined as “intelligence that portrays and locates the components of a target or target complex and indicates its vulnerability and relative importance.”² Required products, such as target imagery, should be immediately available to support the air tasking order and mission planning cycle. Global integrated ISR operations play a prominent role in the targeting cycle by detecting, locating, and identifying targets as

¹ JP 2-01, *Joint and National Intelligence Support to Military Operations*.

² JP 3-60, *Joint Targeting*.

well as supporting mission planning and assessment. Additionally, successful employment of precision munitions against mobile targets often requires near-real time targeting information.

Detection is an ongoing process which uses ISR assets to identify potential targets or identify changes to existing targets. Multiple missions may be required to provide the level of detail necessary to support the precision engagement of specific high-value targets.

Target intelligence products include annotated target graphics, electronic target folders, target system analyses, and geospatial information, which together comprises the comprehensive data needed to plan and execute lethal and nonlethal missions. Advances in technology have increased the capability for intelligence to be passed directly to the cockpit ("sensor-to-shooter"). For example, RC-135 RIVET JOINT can provide threat information to aircraft performing both [counterair](#) and [counterland](#) missions. Target imagery can also be provided directly to the same aircraft.
