BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 14-134

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INTELLIGENCE

INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS
PRODUCTION AND REQUIREMENTS
MANAGEMENT

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

This publication implements Air Force (AF) Policy Directive (AFPD) 14-1, *Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) Planning, Resources and Operations*, and amplifies guidance in AF Instruction (AFI) 14-133, *Intelligence Analysis*. It is consistent with guidance within Department of Defense (DoD) Directive (DoDD) 5105.21, *Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)*, and the *Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP) User Guide*, Intelligence Community (IC) Directive (ICD) 203, *Analytic Standards*, ICD 204, *National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF)*, ICD 205, *Analytic Outreach*, ICD 206, *Sourcing Requirements for Disseminated Analytic Products*, ICD 208, *Write for Maximum Utility*, ICD 501, *Discovery and Dissemination or Retrieval of Information within the IC*, DoD Instruction (DODI) 5000.02, *Operation of the Defense Acquisition System, Chairman*, Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3170.01I, *Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System (JCIDS)*, Joint Publication (JP) 2-0, *Joint Intelligence*, AFPD 63-1, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, AFI 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, AFI 10-601, *Operational Capability Requirements Development,* and AFI 14-111, *Intelligence Support to the Acquisition Life-cycle*. This publication provides guidance and procedures on AF intelligence analysis production and requirements management in support of internal AF requirements, as an integral complement to the IC for DIAP-focused production, and in support of the annual AF ISR Program of Analysis (POA). It applies to Regular Component, Air Force Reserve (AFR), Air National Guard (ANG), and Department of the AF Civilians, except where noted otherwise. Ensure 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). Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF 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. Major Commands (MAJCOMs) and Field Operating Agencies (FOAs) need to provide a copy to the OPR upon publication. IAW AFI 33-360, *Publication and Forms Management*, the authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") numbers 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

OVERVIEW

1.1. Requirement – Production Cycle.

1.1.1. The five intelligence analysis activities of discovery, assessment, explanation, anticipation, and delivery operate in parallel with the AF ISR Planning and Direction, Collection, Processing and Exploitation, Analysis and Production, and Dissemination (PCPAD) process IAW AFI 14-133.   The PCPAD process is universally recognized throughout the IC, described in JP 2-0 and linked to the DoD Joint Capability Area (JCA) of Battlespace Awareness.   JCAs provide a common framework for defining intelligence production needs, analyzing production gaps, and planning/programming for DoD capabilities.   This AFI focuses on the intelligence analysis activity of delivery and/or dissemination, often referred to as production, and defined as the ability to develop, tailor, and present intelligence products and services according to customer requirements and preferences.

1.1.2. Requests for Information (RFIs).

1.1.2.1. Intelligence analysis and production is driven by leading questions or requirements for intelligence to fill a gap in knowledge or understanding of the environment, adversary capabilities, centers of gravity, or intentions.   Questions may be more formal, such as the Key Intelligence Questions (KIQs) from AF and IC Programs of Analysis (POA), or more informal, such as those stemming from direct, near-term support to operations.   All questions are based on an intelligence organization's relationship with its customer and an understanding of its customers' needs.

1.1.2.2. Across the AF, DoD, and IC, various terms are used for an intelligence question and/or requirement, including RFI, request for support (RFS), intelligence need, intelligence requirement, KIQ, and production requirement (PR).   Henceforth, this AFI will use RFI to refer to all types of intelligence questions and/or requirements.   RFIs range from informal to formal and from verbal to formally documented requests.   They originate from an intelligence customer (also called a consumer) and can come from all AF or DoD echelons, national policy makers, IC elements,   commanders, other intelligence organizations, or counterintelligence units such as the Office of Special Investigations (OSI).

1.1.3. Intelligence production is the development, tailoring, and presentation of intelligence knowledge via products and/or services that meet or address customer requirements. Production is an all-encompassing term that ranges from formal, published products on one end of the spectrum (e.g., a formal Intelligence Summary) to informal, impromptu updates on the other end (e.g., a location update on a tactical threat as a pilot steps to the aircraft).   In some cases, analysts tailor existing intelligence to address customer requirements.   In other cases, analysts perform analysis on existing data, information, and intelligence to create new intelligence and knowledge.   In still other cases, analysts request collection of new data to consider in their analysis.

1.1.4. Ultimately, production culminates in at least one intelligence output for a customer, completing the cycle as depicted in Figure 1.1. An output may be an intelligence product or an intelligence service.

Figure 1.1. Requirement – Production Cycle.
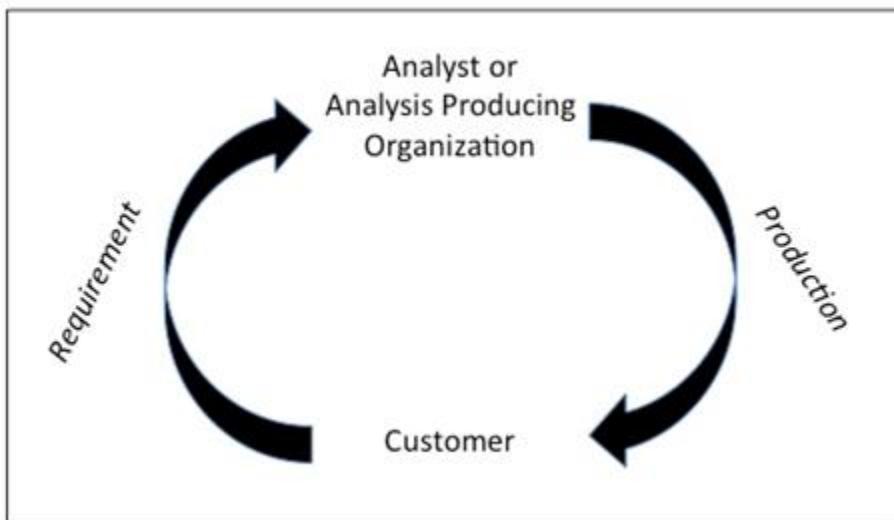
1.1.4.1. An intelligence product is defined as tangible information in written, visual, digital, and/or verbal form that 1) is intended for the purpose of conveying information of intelligence value (e.g., written assessment, threat map, targeting materials, database, etc.); or 2) facilitates the accomplishment of an intelligence mission (e.g., assessment checklists, training folders, etc.). While this definition is sufficiently broad to capture products that both directly and indirectly contribute to mission accomplishment, this AFI focuses on the products that convey information of intelligence value.

1.1.4.2. An intelligence service is defined as assistance provided to another entity during the performance of ISR support, including 1) the actual action of delivering or conveying intelligence to a user (e.g., presenting a briefing, tipping and cuing, collaboration, threat modeling, etc.); and 2) the process of enabling an ISR mission (e.g., exercise planning, skill knowledge training, security clearance indoctrination, etc.). Some intelligence services further result in intelligence products. Similar to intelligence products, this AFI focuses on those services associated with intelligence analysis.

1.2. Production Supporting National Intelligence and IC Requirements.

1.2.1. IC Guidance. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) establishes policies and standards of analysis and intelligence production for all IC member organizations to adhere to, including the AF. These are codified in the form of ICDs, Intelligence Community Standards, and Director of National Intelligence (DNI) memorandums and address such topics as analysis and production standards, tradecraft, sourcing requirements, meta-data tagging, dissemination and retrieval of information, product evaluation, and transparency.

1.2.2. DIAP Guidance. IAW DoDI 5105.21, DIA manages DIAP all-source intelligence analysis responsibilities, policies, priorities, and relationships across DoD member

organizations, one of which is the AF, to support United States missions and objectives through an integrated DoD analytic enterprise. A primary goal of the DIAP is to maximize enterprise efficiencies and minimize duplicative efforts by assigning clearly defined all-source analysis and production responsibilities to DIA, Combatant Commands (CCMDs), and service intelligence centers. The DIAP also enables the AF to leverage analysis within the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) throughout the IC for AF-specific operational and acquisition requirements. The AF uses the DIA-developed Community On-Line Intelligence System for End Users and Managers (COLISEUM) as the primary tool to research, develop, submit and review, validate, and assign DIAP-related intelligence requirements to analysis centers.

1.2.3. Library of National Intelligence. The ODNI and the Central Intelligence Agency teamed to create the Library of National Intelligence (LNI), a single, searchable repository for all disseminated IC products regardless of classification level. It is the established source for analysts, collectors, intelligence requirements managers, and other government officials to access the spectrum of disseminated intelligence across the IC. The AF both contributes to and is a consumer of the LNI. Users can find the LNI on the Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System (JWICs) at "LNI.IC.gov."

1.2.4. Other IC Guidance. In addition to all-source analysis and production conducted within the DIAP, the AF conducts single-source analysis, e.g., signals intelligence, human intelligence, geospatial intelligence, etc., that is additionally governed by directives established by respective lead IC agencies. AF production that supports these single-source disciplines adhere to this AFI, other single-source specific AFIs, and standards set forth by respective IC agencies. If a conflict arises between the AF and IC agency guidance, IC guidance takes precedence and the affected organization notifies AF/A2D of the conflict.

Chapter 2

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) (AF/A2). AF/A2 is responsible for overall supervision of all matters that pertain to AF ISR capabilities and bears overall responsibility for AF intelligence production and requirements management.

2.2. Directorate of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Strategy, Plans, Policy and Force Development (AF/A2D). AF/A2D oversees policy, guidance, and planning of AF intelligence analysis production and requirements management. In this capacity, AF/A2D or its designated representative, serves as the AF "Analytic Production Steward" for analysis and production IAW ICD 501, and in coordination with Directorate of Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Capabilities (AF/A2C) functional managers.

2.3. Chief of the Air Force Analysis Division (AF/A2DA). AF/A2DA is the AF/A2 OPR for intelligence analysis production and requirements management. In this capacity, AF/A2DA will:

2.3.1. Formulate and maintain guidance for AF Intelligence production, to include an AF ISR POA to satisfy IC and DoD production requirements.

2.3.1.1. Hold an annual intelligence analysis and production forum to delineate AF-wide production priorities and focus areas for integration into the AF ISR POA.

2.3.1.2. Develop processes and procedures to evaluate effectiveness of meeting AF ISR POA priorities and focus areas; integrate assessments of meeting production requirements into the annual AF ISR POA IAW DNI guidance.

2.3.2. Closely coordinate with Air Combat Command (ACC), the Core Function Lead (CFL) for Global Integrated ISR (GIISR) and the Analysis Capabilities Working Group (ACWG), to improve processes, procedures, materials, and systems associated with AF intelligence analysis requirements and production management.

2.3.3. Coordinate with Commander, National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC/CC) to participate in and represent AF ISR interests in national intelligence analysis requirements and production governance forums.

2.3.4. Advocate for ISR requirements and production management systems, tools, technologies, and associated training in coordination with the AF/A2 ISR Chief Enterprise Information Office (CEIO), AF ISR Innovations Directorate (AF/A2I), AF Materiel Command (AFMC), ACC, and other MAJCOMs, as required. Ensure compatibility with IC and DoD systems and tools.

2.3.5. Implement and oversee AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise implementation of intelligence production standards described in ICDs 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 501, and the DNI Principles of Intelligence Transparency.

2.3.5.1. At a minimum, oversee annual evaluations of analytic intelligence products and report findings to the ODNI on the implementation of Analytic Standards IAW ICDs 203, 208, and AFI 14-133.

2.3.5.2. Annually provide a nomination list of AF-wide covered analytic products/product lines IAW ICD 206.

2.3.6. Oversee implementation of DIAP intelligence production standards across the distributed, layered, and mutually supporting AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise.

2.3.7. Coordinate with NASIC/CC to represent and arbitrate for the AF in non-DIAP analysis and production disputes with entities outside the AF.

2.4. Commander, National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC/CC). As the Commander of the AF and DoD center of analytical excellence for foreign threats to US air and space operations, NASIC/CC will:

2.4.1. Oversee the analysis and production of intelligence products and services in response to validated mission requirements IAW IC, DoD, and AF policy, standards, and timelines (T-3).

2.4.2. As the main AF source for intelligence production (including Intelligence Mission Data [IMD]) for acquisition and intelligence dependent programs:

2.4.2.1. Validate service intelligence production requirements and ensure they are formally submitted into AF, DoD, and IC requirements processes for evaluation by applicable producers at the earliest stage possible to facilitate optimum weapon systems interoperability, supportability, and sufficiency IAW DoDD 5000.01, *The Defense Acquisition System*, DoDI 5000.02, DoDD 5250.01, *Management of Intelligence Mission Data (IMD) in DoD Acquisition*, DIA Directive (DIAD) 5000.200, *Intelligence Threat Support for Major Defense Acquisition Programs*, DIA Instruction (DIAI) 5000.002, *Intelligence Threat Support for Major Defense Acquisition Programs*, CJCSI 3170.01I, AFPD 63-1, AFI 63-101/20-101, and AFI 14-111 guidance and timelines (T-2).

2.4.2.2. Establish processes to ensure a production response, detailing how NASIC will answer the requirement, is provided to the customer (T-2).

2.4.3. For requirements under other IC-managed analysis and production programs, conduct intelligence analysis and production according to the respective IC lead agency's guidance and timelines (T-2).

2.4.4. Deliver intelligence products and services IAW standards identified in ICDs 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 501, DNI Principles of Intelligence Transparency, and AFI 14-133 (T-2).

2.4.4.1. Appoint a senior official as "Analytic Production Steward" to represent NASIC, in coordination with the AF Analytic Production Steward, to conduct responsibilities IAW ICD 501 (T-2).

2.4.4.2. IAW AFI 14-133, at a minimum, conduct annual evaluations of analytic intelligence products and report findings to AF/A2DA for consolidated reporting to the ODNI on the implementation of Analytic Standards IAW ICDs 203 and 208 (T-2).

2.4.4.3. Nominate a list of covered analytic products/product lines to AF/A2DA at least annually for evaluation IAW ICD 206 (T-2).

2.4.5. Annually produce a POA that integrates AF ISR POA Focus Areas and outlines NASIC's overall production priorities (T-2).

2.4.5.1. Establish processes to conduct intelligence production gap assessments and ability to meet customer requirements; report findings in the NASIC POA (T-2).

2.4.5.2. Participate in the annual AF-wide intelligence analysis and production forum hosted by AF/A2DA. Highlight and integrate NASIC production requirements and priorities for coordination and potential integration into the AF ISR POA (T-2).

2.4.6. Establish procedures to support the requirements, analysis, and production process detailed in Chapter 3 of this AFI. Ensure procedures streamline the RFI flow and intelligence production between NASIC and other AF Intelligence Elements (T-3).

2.4.7. Serve as the AF Validation Office for DIAP production requirements (T-2).

2.4.8. Represent and arbitrate for the AF in DIAP-related analysis and production disputes with entities outside the AF. Coordinate with AF/A2DA for representation and arbitration of non-DIAP analysis and production disputes outside the AF (T-2).

2.4.9. Coordinate with AF/A2DA to participate in and represent AF ISR interests in national intelligence analysis requirements and production governance forums (T-3).

2.4.10. Make intelligence products and/or services widely accessible for review or retrieval through the LNI and AF repositories, where applicable (T-3).

2.4.11. Use COLISEUM to the extent possible to manage intelligence requirements and production and to submit/track collection needs for requirements that cannot be satisfied due to intelligence shortfalls (T-3).

2.4.12. Participate in and internally implement AF-wide intelligence requirements and production management processes and tracking system in support of a distributed, layered, and mutually supporting AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise (T-2).

2.4.13. Designate a NASIC representative to attend all applicable threat steering groups (TSGs) and threat working groups (TWGs) when they relate to analysis and production, as appropriate (T-3).

2.4.14. Develop an annual production plan to close the gap in prioritized production requirements (T-2).

2.5. MAJCOM Directors of Intelligence (A2) and the AFSPC Director of Integrated Air, Space, Cyberspace and ISR Operations (A2/3/6) will:

2.5.1. Oversee the analysis and production of intelligence products and services of MAJCOM elements in response to validated mission requirements IAW IC, DoD, and AF policy, standards, and timelines.

2.5.1.1. For intelligence support to acquisition and intelligence-dependent programs (including IMD), ensure intelligence requirements for analysis and production are formally submitted into AF, DoD, and IC requirements processes at the earliest date possible to facilitate optimum weapon systems interoperability, supportability, and sufficiency IAW DoDD 5000.01, DoDI 5000.02, DoDD 5250.01, DIAD 5000.200, DIAI 5000.002, CJCSI 3170.01I, AFPD 63-1, AFI 10-601, AFI 63-101/20-101, and AFI 14-111 guidance and timelines.

2.5.1.2. For any potential requirements that fall under other IC-managed analysis and production programs, conduct intelligence analysis and production according to the respective IC lead agency's guidance and timelines.

2.5.2. Participate in the annual AF-wide intelligence analysis and production forum hosted by AF/A2DA. Highlight and integrate MAJCOM production requirements and priorities for coordination and potential integration into the AF ISR POA.

2.5.3. Deliver intelligence products, services, and ensure subordinate unit compliance with standards identified in ICDs 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 501, DNI Principles of Transparency, and AFI 14-133.

2.5.3.1. Appoint a senior official as "Analytic Production Steward" to represent the MAJCOM, in coordination with the AF Analytic Production Steward, to conduct responsibilities IAW ICD 501.

2.5.3.2. IAW AFI 14-133, at a minimum, conduct annual evaluations of analytic intelligence products and report findings to AF/A2DA for consolidated reporting to the ODNI on the implementation of Analytic Standards IAW ICDs 203 and 208.

2.5.3.3. No less than annually, nominate a list of covered analytic products/product lines to AF/A2DA for evaluation IAW ICD 206.

2.5.4. Establish MAJCOM procedures to support the requirements, analysis, and production process detailed in Chapter 3.

2.5.5. Oversee a MAJCOM RFI program and provide direction for requirements that cannot be answered with internal capabilities and must be tasked to external analytic elements for satisfaction.

2.5.6. Adjudicate requirements and production disputes within the MAJCOM that are unresolvable at lower levels.

2.5.7. Represent the MAJCOM in analysis and production disputes with AF organizations outside the MAJCOM.

2.5.8. Establish processes, conduct and oversee an annual assessment on ability of the MAJCOM to meet customer requirements.

2.5.9. Make intelligence products and/or services widely accessible for review or retrieval through the LNI and AF repositories, where applicable.

2.5.10. Use COLISEUM to manage intelligence requirements and production and to submit/track collection needs for requirements that cannot be satisfied due to intelligence shortfalls, where applicable and feasible.

2.5.11. Participate in and internally implement AF-wide intelligence requirements and production management processes and tracking system in support of a distributed, layered, and mutually supporting AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise.

2.5.12. Through the MAJCOM/A2 Ombuds, respond to concerns raised within the MAJCOM about adherence to AFI 14-133 analytic integrity and other AF tenets and standards associated with intelligence production processes, products, and services.

2.5.13. Designate a MAJCOM representative to attend all applicable TSGs and TWGs.

2.6. Commander, Air Combat Command (COMACC). ACC/CC serves as the GIISR CFL and the lead MAJCOM for ISR forces and capabilities, allowing for consistent presentation of intelligence analysis and production across the AF.

2.7. ACC Director of Intelligence (ACC/A2). As the lead MAJCOM for intelligence analysis, ACC/A2 will:

2.7.1. Coordinate closely with AF/A2D to ensure AF policy and guidance is sufficient to enable AF intelligence production and promote the exchange of production doctrine, concepts, best practices, materials, and systems across the AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise.

2.7.2. Implement and oversee AF-wide intelligence requirements and production management processes and tracking system in support of a distributed, layered, and mutually supporting analysis and production enterprise as outlined in Chapter 3.

2.7.3. In coordination with the other MAJCOMs, advocate for and represent AF Intelligence production and requirements management in the ACWG, with the GIISR, and to the AF/A2.

2.7.4. Coordinate with 25 AF to establish guidance, processes, and procedures that streamline RFI flow and intelligence production between the 363rd Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wing (ISRW) and non-ACC MAJCOMs, other ACC units, and NASIC.

2.7.5. Coordinate with 25 AF and 363 ISRW to annually produce a POA that integrates AF ISR POA Focus Areas and outlines 363 ISRW overall analysis production priorities. Establish processes to conduct intelligence production gap assessments and ability to meet customer requirements; report findings in the 363 ISRW POA.

2.8. Commanders, AFMC (AFMC/CC), Air Force Space Command (AFSPC/CC), and Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC/CC). AFMC, AFSPC, and AFSOC provide support to the Acquisition program offices that reside in their commands.

2.8.1. AFMC and AFSOC Directors of Intelligence (A2), and the AFSPC Director of Integrated Air, Space, Cyberspace, and ISR Operations (A2/3/6) will:

2.8.1.1. Conduct or coordinate with NASIC and other IC Analysis Elements to ensure intelligence production to support Defense Acquisition System intelligence requirements.

2.8.1.2. Ensure acquisition intelligence prioritized requirements for analysis and production are formally submitted into AF, DoD, and IC requirements processes at the earliest stage possible to facilitate optimum weapon systems interoperability, supportability, and sufficiency.

2.8.1.3. Coordinate through NASIC for acquisition and IMD requirements that need to be answered outside the AF.

2.8.1.4. Support TSGs and TWGs in coordination with acquisition elements IAW DoDI 5000.02, AFI 63-101/20-101, and AFI 14-111.

2.9. AF Customers of Intelligence Analysis and Production will:

2.9.1. Translate mission intelligence needs into actionable RFIs IAW IC and AF policy, guidance, and timelines.

2.9.2. Clarify RFIs with intelligence support elements and lead/designated producers.

2.9.3. Provide feedback to lead/designated producer on required intelligence outputs to ensure mission requirements are satisfied.

Chapter 3

GENERAL GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

3.1. AF-managed Requirements, Analysis, and Production. Air Force intelligence analysis entities will use the following general processes and procedures to manage RFIs.

3.1.1. Basic RFI Flow. At each organizational level, basic intelligence requirements and production processes are fundamentally the same (depicted in Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1. RFI and Analysis/Production Process.
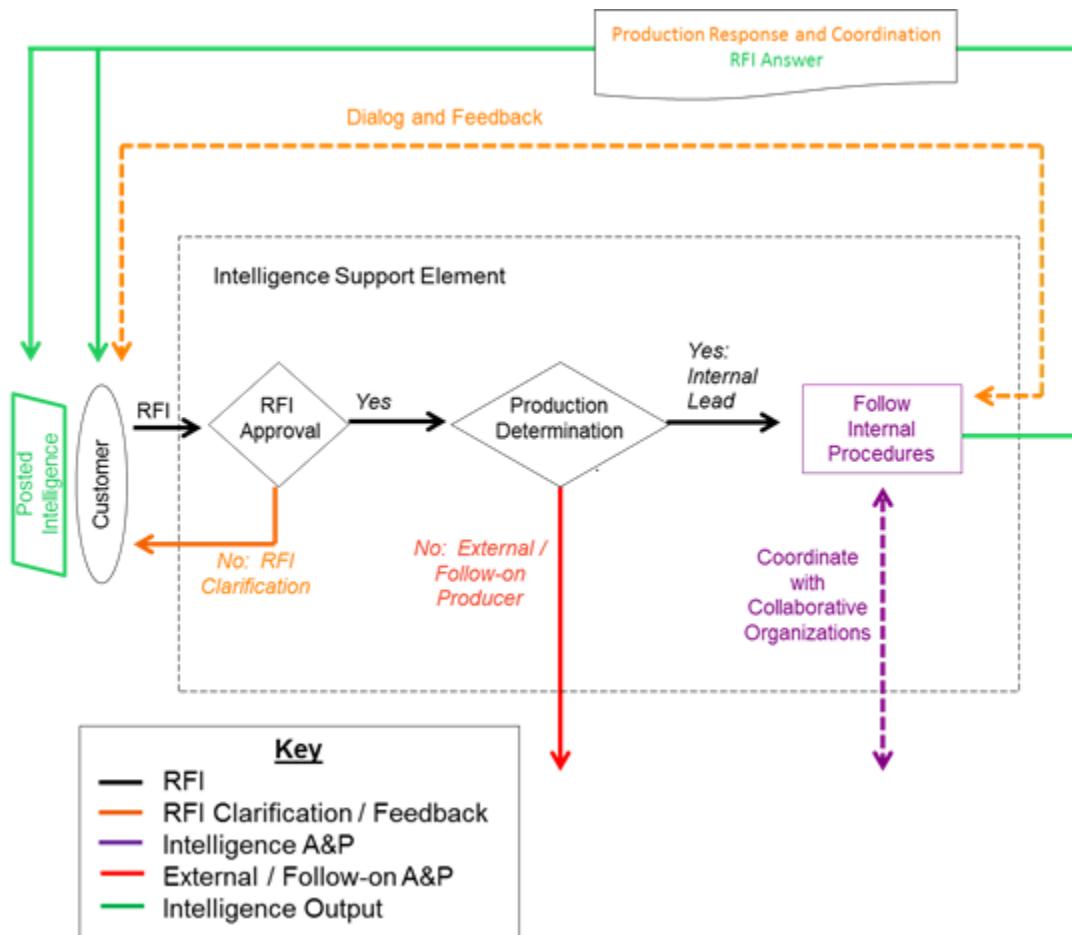
3.1.1.1. Customer RFI. When a customer has a need for intelligence that cannot be answered by internal ISR assets/personnel, the customer will submit a clearly defined RFI to their intelligence support element, or equivalent. For example, a customer at a wing submits RFIs to their wing intelligence unit, and a customer at a MAJCOM submits RFIs to the MAJCOM/A2. If no intelligence support element exists at their level, the customer shall submit the RFI to the intelligence element at the next higher echelon of command.

3.1.1.2. RFI Approval. The intelligence support element reviews and approves all RFIs. The intelligence support element will coordinate with the customer to clarify the RFI as

needed, modify the RFI, explain their decision to approve/disapprove the RFI, and keep the customer apprised of the RFIs status during the entire intelligence analysis and production process.

3.1.1.3. Production Determination. If approved, the intelligence support element determines whether they have the capability and authority to answer the RFI. Capability determination is based on information availability, the ability to tailor information IAW the customer's request, and the ability and resources to conduct the required analysis and production within the timeframe requested by the customer. Authority entails having the requisite mission to answer the RFI, as some analysis and production requirements may fall more appropriately within another organization's mission and responsibilities. Each AF intelligence organization will understand the analytical purview, responsibilities, and expertise of other intelligence organizations to ensure RFIs are submitted to the appropriate organization for analysis and production.

3.1.1.3.1. Internal Lead/Designated Producer. If the intelligence support element has the capability and authority to answer the RFI, they are assigned as the lead producer and will follow their internal analysis and production procedures for answering RFIs. They will also identify and contact outside organizations for collaboration within the time constraints of the RFI. Collaboration will take place internally within the AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise, across the IC, and externally with allies, academia, and other entities outside the IC, where feasible.

3.1.1.3.2. External/Follow-on Producer. If the intelligence support element does not have the capability or authority to answer the RFI, they will submit it to the next appropriate external intelligence office for consideration.

3.1.1.4. Production Response and Coordination. The lead producer shall provide the customer a response on intelligence production that details the intended approach to satisfying the RFI (one example being a Proposed Product Response (PPR)). The lead producer will identify, as applicable, what is to be produced, production frequency, target production date, classification, releasability, and cost estimates. Time constraints, the nature of the request, and relationship to the customer may dictate whether this producer/customer interface is more formal or informal, or the exact format used for the response. The intent is to have an open exchange between producers and customers to reach agreement on how the RFI is satisfied, ensure production traceability and accountability, and facilitate an RFI being comprehensively answered in the most efficient manner possible.

3.1.1.5. RFI Answer. When analysis and production are complete, the lead producer provides the RFI answer (the intelligence output) to the customer via whatever media they agree upon. The producer will share the final answer with the intelligence organizations at echelons between them and the customer. The producer is also responsible for posting the answer to AF and IC repositories, such as the LNI, as applicable. The producer will meet applicable AF, DoD, and IC standards for dissemination and also push the RFI answer to other organizations that would benefit from the analysis. For example, an Air Operations Center (AOC) ISR Division (ISRD) will push an RFI answer to another AOC ISRD with a similar mission/focus.

3.1.1.6. Dialog and Feedback. Customer feedback during and after delivery of an intelligence output is essential for improving internal analysis and production processes as well as collecting valuable lessons learned for awareness and use across the AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise. AF Intelligence elements shall employ routine and deliberate feedback mechanism(s) to improve overall analysis and production.

3.1.2. Enterprise RFI Flow. The AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise is layered, distributed, and mutually supporting. As such, the basic process depicted in Figure 3.1 takes place at each echelon of command. Figure 3.2 expands on this process depiction and illustrates how the various echelons apportion RFIs and mutually support each other in AF analysis and production. Both Figures 3.1 and 3.2 are a general guideline for use in AF requirements and production management. MAJCOMs, the 363 ISRW via ACC and 25 AF, and NASIC will establish procedures to streamline the RFI flow within their purview. The intent is for the AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise to address RFIs as quickly, efficiently, and accurately as feasible while ensuring accountability, transparency, and chain of command coordination and authority.

Figure 3.2. RFI and Analysis/Production Process across the AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise.
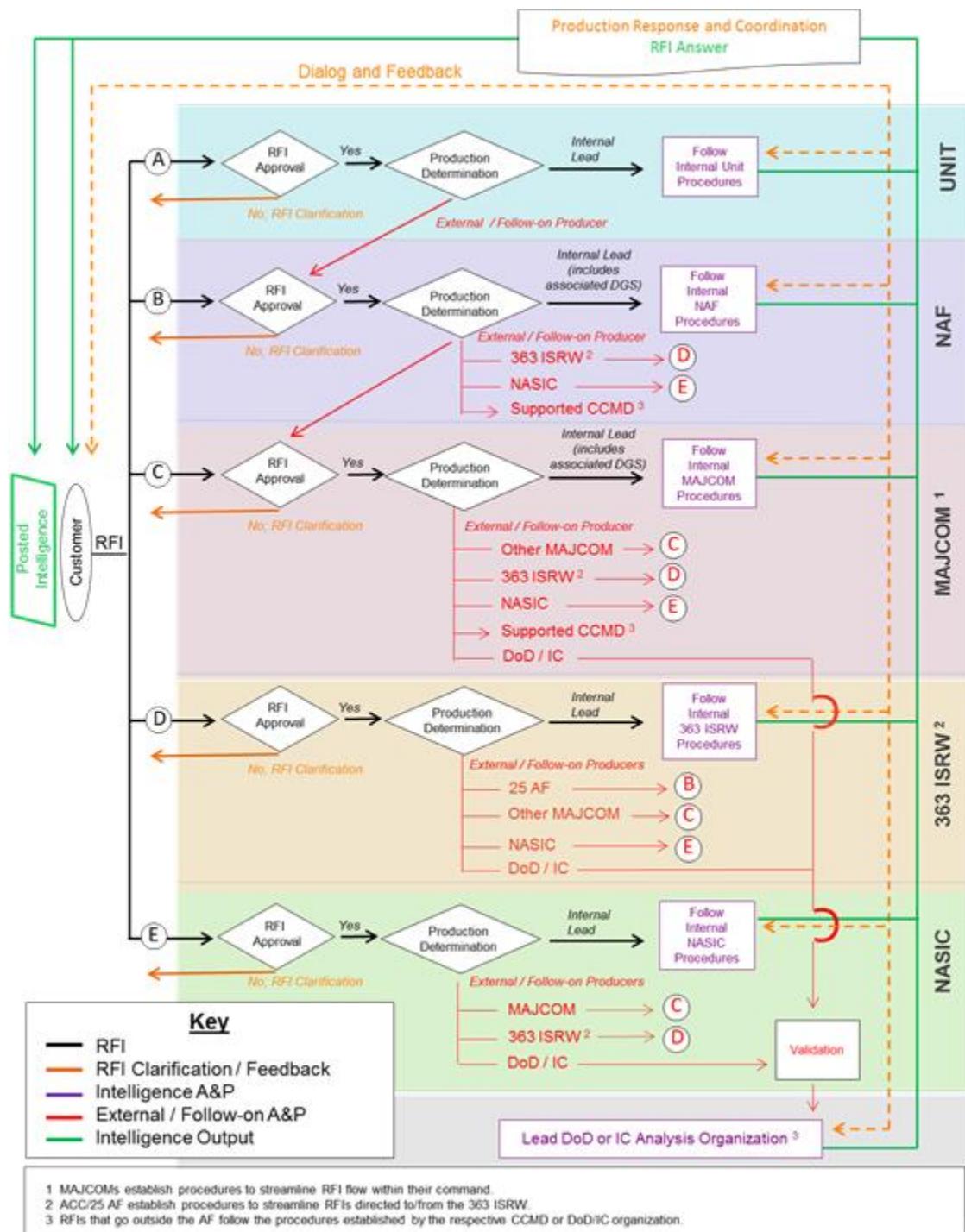
3.1.2.1. Sub-Layers. Within each layer or echelon there may be several sub-layers of intelligence support elements (not specifically shown in Figure 3.2). For example, within a specific unit there may be wing, group, and squadron intelligence support elements. Within a Numbered Air Force (NAF), an ISRD and the NAF/A2 may serve as intelligence support elements. This RFI process should flow the same for each sub-layer,

with RFIs being submitted from an intelligence support element at one level to the next higher intelligence element within the layer, as needed and required.

3.1.2.2. 363 ISR Wing (ISRW). The 363 ISRW is subordinate to 25 AF and ACC, but is considered a separate analytical layer (see Figure 3.2) due to its unique analysis capabilities and reach throughout the AF. ACC and 25 AF shall establish guidance that streamlines RFI flow and intelligence production between the 363 ISRW and non-ACC MAJCOMs, other ACC units, and NASIC. Guidance must stipulate that the unit generating an RFI will coordinate the RFI through all intelligence support elements in the requesting unit's chain of command up to the MAJCOM/A2 for review and post-submission approval.

3.1.2.3. RFI Redirection. As Figure 3.2 illustrates, there are several options for RFIs that need to be redirected outside a layer. In general, a NAF may redirect an RFI to the 363 ISRW, NASIC, or its supported CCMD; a MAJCOM may redirect an RFI to another MAJCOM, the 363 ISRW, NASIC, or its supported CCMD; the 363 ISRW may redirect RFIs to 25 AF, non-ACC MAJCOMs, or NASIC; and NASIC may redirect RFIs to a MAJCOM or the 363 ISRW. Some layers can additionally refer RFIs to DoD or IC analysis and production organizations, with validation by NASIC or by the corresponding CCMD within respective Joint channels. As Footnote 2 highlights, ACC and 25 AF are responsible for developing procedures that streamline RFIs directed to/from the 363 ISRW and the rest of the AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise.

3.1.2.4. Distributed Common Ground System (DCGS) in the RFI Process. AF DCGS produces and provides time-sensitive/near real-time processing, exploitation, and dissemination (PED) of correlated fusion and multi-intelligence analysis focused on the Joint Task Force and below. In this capacity, AF DCGS: (a) executes missions as assigned by Global Force Management process; (b) provides time-sensitive/near real-time multi-intelligence correlation and fusion analysis products and services in support of those missions; and (c) makes available intelligence products and/or services accessible for review or retrieval through the LNI and AF repositories, where applicable. AF DCGS production is represented by the Distributed Ground Station (DGS) in the NAF and MAJCOM layers of Figure 3.2. AF DCGS has procedures in place to internally share analysis and production requirements among DGSs and mission partners.

3.1.2.5. AF Validation Office. If a MAJCOM, the 363 ISRW, or NASIC determines that an AF-specific RFI requires redirection outside the AF to the IC, NASIC serves as the AF Validation Office and ensures the RFI is formally submitted in the proper format to the appropriate IC analysis organization.

3.1.2.6. Coordination and Collaboration. Continual and direct coordination between customers and analysts/producers is essential for overall AF mission success. Lead/designated producers need to actively solicit input and expertise from other intelligence organizations and sources to ensure the most comprehensive and accurate answer to an RFI, within time constraints.

3.1.3. RFI Categories.

3.1.3.1. Intelligence support elements and lead/designated producers will use the following categories (CAT) to designate RFI time-sensitivities, in concert with the AF

intelligence analysis standard of timeliness described in AFI 14-133, and where applicable.

3.1.3.1.1. CAT 1: RFIs requiring an answer in under 24 hours. Applies to RFIs that directly affect the safety of US personnel, time-sensitive military operations, or fleeting ISR opportunities.

3.1.3.1.2. CAT 2: RFIs requiring an answer within 2-7 days. Applies to less time-sensitive military operations, including pre-deployment training and force positioning.

3.1.3.1.3. CAT 3: RFIs requiring an answer in 8 days or more. Applies to routine military training, scheduled production, and strategically focused assessments.

3.1.3.2. While the requirements, analysis, and production process is the same for all categories, the timeframe and method of communication between organizations varies to meet time constraints. For example, for a CAT 1 or CAT 2 RFI, a phone call or email exchange may suffice as sufficient RFI coordination. With time-sensitive RFIs, the most important task is to provide a comprehensive and accurate intelligence output to the customer within the time required. Afterward, intelligence support elements and lead/designated producers follow up to ensure all information is properly logged, documented, published, and shared with others according to AF guidance.

3.1.4. RFI Tracking. ACC/A2, as the GIISR CFL and the ACWG lead, implement and oversee an AF-wide requirements and production management tracking system, which is fundamental to achieving a truly distributed, layered, and mutually supporting analysis and production enterprise. The tracking system must be compatible with COLISEUM and other IC requirements systems and processes. Intelligence support elements will also enter RFI data into COLISEUM, as required and IAW the *Defense Intelligence Analysis Program (DIAP) Users Guide*.

3.2. IC-managed Requirements, Analysis, and Production.

3.2.1. AF analysis and production requirements that fall under the purview of the DIAP or other IC analysis programs are managed internally within the AF according to guidance in this AFI and externally according to guidance and standards from the respective lead IC organization. For example, AF requirements that fall under the DIAP are managed IAW the *DIAP User Guide*. If a conflict exists between IC and AF guidance, IC guidance takes priority.

3.2.2. Air Force analysis organizations will follow DIAP-established timelines for managing DIAP analysis and production, as applicable. DIAP member organizations have established a timeline for managing DIAP analysis and production. Table 3.1 applies the timeline to applicable AF organizations for DIAP-specific production. The times listed in Table 3.1 are the maximum allowable. AF organizations will compress the timeline, where feasible and applicable.

Table 3.1. DIAP RFI and Production Management Timeline.

ORGANIZATION	
ACTION	TIME ALLOWED

Customer or Intelligence Support Element	
Register the RFI	As soon as possible after receiving RFI
MAJCOM, NAF, or 363 ISRW	
Review, approve and forward RFI to NASIC	Within 3 working days after receiving RFI
USAF Validation Office	
Validate and assign/task PR or reject the RFI	Within 3 working days after receiving RFI; upon validation, the RFI becomes a PR.
Production Center	
Provide Initial Response (IR) to Customer	Within 5 working days after receiving PR from the Validation Office
Lead Analyst	
Provide production response for scheduled production to the customer detailing the planned intelligence output.	Within 45 working days after IR is delivered
Customer	
Provide feedback on the production response.	As required to ensure appropriate RFI response.
Provide feedback on final Intelligence Output	Within 30 working days after receiving the final Intelligence Output

Chapter 4

OTHER GUIDANCE

4.1. IC Intelligence Governance and Reporting. The National Intelligence Program (NIP), administered by the DNI, provides guidance and funding for a broad range of ISR activities within the IC. NIP is divided into sub-programs, including the General Defense Intelligence Program (GDIP) for all-source analysis and other specific intelligence activities, the Consolidated Cryptologic Program (CCP) for signals intelligence activities, and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Program (NGP) for geospatial intelligence activities. NASIC is funded mainly through the GDIP and NGP programs with a majority of the intelligence analysis and production funded by GDIP, and shall adhere to the appropriate production guidelines and associated IC governance, standards, and reporting requirements while performing in that capacity. Other AF intelligence analysis and production elements shall also meet DIAP guidelines, standards, and IC governance and reporting requirements in the event they perform DIAP- or IC-related production.

4.2. Acquisition Intelligence Production. Intelligence analysis and production is integral to the entire life cycle process of requirements definition, acquisition, and sustainment of weapon systems. Acquisition customers require the production of specific threat assessments and potentially unique forms of data to support research, development, test and fielding of warfighting capabilities. Acquisition Intelligence analysts work with acquisition programs and projects to determine intelligence dependencies (such as IMD, modeling and simulation, etc.) that inform intelligence production and product/service requirements. As part of threat support to acquisition, NASIC continually monitors and produces intelligence on adversary capabilities deemed critical to operational success for the developing capability. In partnership, acquisition intelligence specialists, operational command intelligence planners, and NASIC analysts provide direct support to acquisition decision processes as defined in *DIAP User Guide*, DoDD 5250.01, AFIs 10-601, 14-111, and 63-101/20-101. These documents provide additional guidance and shall be referenced for specific requirements and resourcing guidance.

ROBERT P. OTTO, Lt Gen, USAF
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Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

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ICD 203, *Analytic Standards,* 2 January 2015

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Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACWG—Analysis Capabilities Working Group

AF—Air Force

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFR—Air Force Reserve

AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System

ANG—Air National Guard

AOC—Air Operations Center

BDA—Battle Damage Assessment

CAT—Category

CCMD—Combatant Command

CFL—Core Function Lead

CEIO—Chief Enterprise Information Office

CJCSI—Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

COLISEUM—Community On-Line Intelligence System for End-Users and Managers

DCGS—Distributed Common Ground System

DGS—Distributed Ground Station

DIA—Defense Intelligence Agency

DIAD—DIA Directive

DIAI—DIA Instruction

DIAP—Defense Intelligence Analysis Program

DNI—Director of National Intelligence

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDD—Department of Defense Directive

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

FOA—Field Operating Agency

GDIP—General Defense Intelligence Program

GIISR—Global Integrated Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

IAW—In Accordance With

IC—Intelligence Community

ICD—Intelligence Community Directive

IMD—Intelligence Mission Data

IR—Initial Response

ISR—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance

ISRD—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Division

ISRW—Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Wing

JCA—Joint Capability Area

JCIDS—Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System

JP—Joint Publication

JWICS—Joint Worldwide Intelligence Communications System

KIQ—Key Intelligence Question

LNI—Library of National Intelligence

MAJCOM—Major Command

NAF—Numbered Air Force

NASIC—National Air and Space Intelligence Center

NGP—National Geospatial-Intelligence Program

NIP—National Intelligence Program

NIPF—National Intelligence Priorities Framework

ODNI—Office of the Director of National Intelligence

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OSI—Office of Special Investigations

PCPAD—Planning and Direction, Collection, Processing and Exploitation, Analysis and Production, and Dissemination

PED—Processing, Exploitation, and Dissemination

POA—Program of Analysis

PPBE—Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution

PPR—Proposed Product Response

PR—Production Requirement

RDS—Records Disposition Schedule

RDT&E—Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation

RFI—Request for Information

RFS—Request for Support

TSG—Threat Steering Group

TTP—Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures

TWG—Threat Working Group

Terms

Accountable Forms—Forms that the Air Force stringently controls and which cannot be released to unauthorized personnel, since their misuse could jeopardize DOD security or result in fraudulent financial gain or claims against the government.

Administrative Change—Change that does not affect the subject matter content, authority, purpose, application, and/or implementation of the publication (e.g., changing the POC name, office symbol(s), fixing misspellings, etc.).

AF Intelligence Analysis Enterprise—The global community of analyst airmen along with AF ISR organizations that employ the core competency of intelligence analysis.

All-Source Analysis—Intelligence analysis that employs all available sources of data and information to enable the creation of new intelligence and knowledge.

Analysis Center—An organization with a predominant mission of all-source analysis. Analysis centers provide timely, accurate, and relevant intelligence analysis to support national and defense policymakers, warfighters, and the acquisition community.

Analytic Production Steward—Senior AF official designated to represent the analysis and production activities that their respective element is authorized to conduct, and to make determinations regarding the dissemination to or retrieval by authorized personnel of analysis produced by that activity.

Analytic Tradecraft—Specific knowledge, skills, and techniques that, when appropriately applied, enable intelligence analysis.

Analyst Airman—An AF ISR professional who is skilled and certified in tradecraft to perform the core competency of intelligence analysis across the air, space, or cyberspace domains.

Approval Authority—Senior leader responsible for contributing to and implementing policies and guidance/procedures pertaining to his/her functional area(s) (e.g., heads of functional two-letter offices).

Authentication—Element required to verify approval of the publication; the approval official applies his/her signature block to authenticate the publication. The signature block includes the official's name, rank, and title (not signature).

Covered Analytic Product—A subset of disseminated analytic products or services that is officially designated by the respective IC element as falling under the authority of 206.

Fusion Analysis (also called Time-Dominant (TD) Fusion)—Analysis in a time-sensitive environment in close proximity to the point of collection that entails quickly melding new

information with baseline knowledge to meet a specific operational need. Emphasis is on the process of managing information and on timeliness over completeness.

Initial Response (IR)—Notification made by a lead/designated producer in the DIAP to a customer that the producer has received the customer's validated production requirement.

Intelligence Analysis—A cognitive activity–both art and science–applying tools, processes, tradecraft, methods, and judgements to data and information to create and deliver new intelligence, insights, and knowledge, with the goal of providing a decision advantage to commanders and decision makers.

Intelligence Customer (also called Intelligence Consumer)—A requestor or user of intelligence, including an operational unit, an acquisition organization, a national policy maker, or an intelligence organization.

Intelligence Production—A type of output from an ISR Activity. Assistance provided to another entity during the performance of ISR support, including: (1) the actual action of delivering or conveying intelligence to a user (e.g., presenting a briefing, tipping and cuing, collaboration, or threat modeling), or (2) the process of enabling an ISR mission (e.g., exercise planning, skill knowledge training, or security clearance indoctrination). Some ISR Services result in additional ISR Products.

Intelligence Requirement (also called Request for Information, Production Requirement, or Request for Support)—A need for intelligence to fill a gap in knowledge or understanding of the environment, adversary capabilities, centers of gravity, or intentions.

Intelligence Support Element—An AF intelligence organization at any echelon whose focus is on providing intelligence for AF planning, operations, or decisions.

ISR Activity—A task undertaken by a member of the ISR community that is associated with the accomplishment of an intelligence mission. An ISR Activity could result in one or more intelligence outputs. ISR Activities do not include tasks carried out by ISR personnel that are unrelated to a specific intelligence mission, such as security force augmentation, honor guard duty, professional military education, or physical training.

ISR Output—The result of an ISR Activity. An output is categorized as either an ISR product or an ISR service. Single or multiple outputs may derive from one activity, or one output could be derived from multiple Activities. All outputs relate directly or indirectly to the accomplishment of an intelligence mission.

ISR Product—A specific type of output from an ISR activity that consists of tangible information in written, visual, digital, and/or verbal form that is intended to convey information of intelligence value (e.g., written assessment, threat map, and targeting materials) or facilitates the accomplishment of an intelligence mission (e.g., ISR program element code build, self-assessment checklist, or training folder).

ISR Service—A type of output from an ISR Activity. Assistance provided to another entity during the performance of ISR support: (1) the actual action of delivering or conveying intelligence to a user (e.g., presenting a briefing, tipping and cuing, collaboration, or threat modeling), or (2) the process of enabling an ISR mission (e.g., exercise planning, skill knowledge training, or security clearance indoctrination). Some ISR Services result in additional ISR Products.

Key Intelligence Question—A strategic, high-level question that states the primary unknown, or information need, about an intelligence issue or problem, which subsequently drives intelligence analysis and/or production within an organization.

Lead/Designated Producer—The primary analysis and production organization responsible for integrating collaborative analysis with its own to provide a comprehensive and accurate intelligence product or service to a customer.

Multi-Source Analysis (also call Multi-Int Analysis)—Intelligence analysis that makes use of more than one source when access to additional potential sources is limited by reasons of timeliness, system access, location, or security levels.

Production Requirement (PR)—Term used within the DIAP to describe an RFI that has been validated by an appropriate DIAP Validation Office and assigned to a lead/designated producer. Also called an Intelligence Requirement or Request for Information.

Production Response—An agreement between a lead/designated producer and a customer for the production of intelligence, containing sufficient detail to permit customer acceptance, rejection, or modification of the proposed intelligence output.

Proposed Product Response (PPR)—A specific type of formal production response between a lead/designated intelligence producer and customer, used primarily in acquisition intelligence production.

Service Intelligence Center—The analysis center designated for each military service. The AF has designated NASIC as the service intelligence center for the AF.

Single-Source Analysis (also called Exploitation)—Intelligence analysis that employs a single source or expertise in a functional area to characterize events, people, or things. Such analysis is limited to describing, rather than evaluating, the topic of a particular analysis due to restrictions inherent in single-source intelligence collection, precluding the ability to provide fully contextualized intelligence assessments.

Attachment 2

ISR PRODUCT AND SERVICE LINES

A2.1. AF products and services comprise 14 product lines and 14 service lines, which can be further classified into four general categories: awareness; mission specific; representation; and enabling (see Table A.2.1). Sections A.2.2 and A.2.3 include descriptions of each product and service line.

Table A2.1. Product and Service Line Categories.

Category	Product Lines	Service Lines
Awareness	Intelligence Assessment	Analysis
	Threat Study	Situational Awareness
	Intelligence Summary	Collaboration
	Intelligence Report	Intelligence Supportability Analysis
	Intelligence Alert	
Mission Specific	Mission Document	Mission Operations
	Targeting Document	Targeting
	Requirement	Mission Readiness
		Operational Mission Training
		Requirements Management
Representation	Database	
	Briefing	
	Display	
	Model	
Enabling	Policy, Plan or Program	ISR Professional Training
	Mission Support Document	Policy, Planning, and Programming
		Force Management
		ISR Systems
		Security

A2.2. ISR Product Lines [1, 2]

Intelligence Assessment [3]—Strategic, longer-term, analytical publication; focused on future capabilities and intentions; usually broad in military and/or political scope.
Threat Study [3]—Longer-term analysis that is more narrowly scoped than an assessment; usually focused on a threat system or category of threat systems; generally strategic or operational in scope.

Intelligence Summary [3]—Roll-up historical analysis of multiple events or missions; shorter timeframe than an assessment or a study (e.g., daily or weekly summary).

Intelligence Report [3]—Analysis from a single event or mission; includes results from a single-source intelligence collection; often associated with mission results; generally tactical or operational in scope.

Intelligence Alert [3]—High priority intelligence update with potential urgency and/or mission impact; usually focused on a singular threat or data point.

Database—Systematically arranged collection of data, structured for convenient access and manipulation, generally in a computer.

Policy, Plan or Program—Official ISR policy, guidance, plans, Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs), Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) efforts, agreements, and resourcing data, to include Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE)-related documentation

Mission Document—Text-based materials associated with conducting an ISR-specific mission or other air/space/cyber operational mission; does not include target materials.

Targeting Document—Text-based analysis, reports, lists, or publications associated with targeting, weaponeering, or Battle Damage Assessment (BDA); includes hard copy and soft copy formats; does not include target briefings or stand-alone target graphics.

Requirement—A need for intelligence information, such as a request for information, a collection need, and essential mission information.

Mission Support Document—Text-based materials that assist in the accomplishment of some Enabling Activities, such as Training, Exercises, Conferences, Security, and Continuity.

Briefing—Graphic-based presentation that is usually delivered verbally. Often times, a briefing is developed to visually summarize and verbally present the results of a text-based product (e.g., assessment, study, target document or mission support document). The most common form of a briefing is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation.

Display—Visual representation of analysis. Formats include maps, charts, videos, graphics, and diagrams. Displays are often incorporated into briefings or text-based products.

Model—A physical, mathematical or otherwise logical representation of a system, entity, phenomenon, or process. A threat model includes both data and algorithms to represent the characteristics, performance, behaviors, and/or vulnerabilities of the threat.

A2.3. ISR Service Lines [1]

Analysis—Services associated with the evaluation, interpretation, and oftentimes integration of intelligence from available data sources and types. Includes the conduct of single-source, multi-source, and all-source analysis.

Mission Operations—Services associated with the conduct of air/space/cyber operational missions, including ISR collection and PED missions.

Situational Awareness—Services provided to assist leadership and operators, including other ISR professionals, in comprehensively understanding the threat environment in which they are focused.

Intelligence Supportability Analysis—The process by which intelligence, acquisition and operations analysts identify, document and plan for requirements, needs and supporting intelligence infrastructure necessary to successfully acquire and employ AF capabilities.

Targeting—Services associated with the development of target materials, weaponeering, and BDA.

Mission Readiness—Services that support the preparedness or capability of ISR or operational units to carry out their assigned missions.

ISR Professional Training—Services involving the training and education of ISR personnel in ISR-related skills and tradecraft. Includes Mission Qualification Training (MQT) of ISR personnel.

Operational Mission Training—Services associated with _threat-related_ training of operational mission crews. Includes threat training for ISR personnel assigned to operational crews, such as cyber defense mission crews.

Requirements Management—Services focused on managing ISR capability needs, requests for intelligence, and requests for assistance, forces, resources, or essential mission information.

Policy, Planning, and Programming—Services that involve providing ISR expertise to operations and exercise planning as well as developing ISR policy, guidance, plans, TTPs, RDT&E efforts, agreements, and resource management, to include PPBE support.

Force Management—Services associated with governing or guiding ISR manpower and personnel.

ISR Systems—Services involving the establishment, accreditation, maintenance, and employment standards of ISR information technology systems.

Security—Services associated with the protection, sanitization, and disclosure of classified information and with the establishment/maintenance of classified facilities.

Collaboration—Services that explicitly facilitate the sharing of information both within and outside of the ISR community. While all Services involve "sharing information" to a certain extent, the Services in this Service Line are functions whose primary purpose is to share or exchange information.

Notes: [1] Some Product and Service Lines have similar labels. A good rule of thumb in distinguishing between them is that a Product Line is focused on a tangible output while a Service Line is focused on the action, process or function that results in the Product Line. [2] Product Lines include sanitized and releasable versions of products. [3] Scope, focus, and window of analysis decrease from assessments to alerts.