



CURTIS E. LEMAY CENTER

FOR DOCTRINE DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION



ANNEX 3-01 COUNTERAIR OPERATIONS

INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE (ISR) REQUIREMENTS

Last Updated: 18 August 2014

Effective [counterair](#) operations require timely, reliable, and accurate intelligence, so proper joint [intelligence preparation of the operational environment](#) (JIPOE) can be crucial to counterair operations. Near-real time information from air, surface, and space-based sensors may provide warning, situational awareness, targeting, and assessment. Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) is also needed to identify and attack or exploit emerging targets that pose a substantial threat to friendly operations. Timely target detection, development, and geolocation, as well as weapon selection, mission planning, and assessment all depend on integrated collection and analysis. **Effective integration of ISR assets is often as crucial to successful counterair operations as are traditional lethal effects.**

Without accurate, well-defined enemy intelligence mission data (IMD), friendly forces will operate under increased risk. Robust IMD planning includes the development, production, and sharing of information including, but not limited to: signatures; electronic warfare integrated reprogramming (EWIR); order of battle (OB); and system characteristics and performance. Accounting for each of these functional areas will contribute to a more robust JIPOE picture, thereby providing friendly forces with greater opportunity to counter adversary capabilities. JIPOE may also provide important indications concerning *how* an adversary may use his own counterair capability—for instance, how he is trained and what tactics he employs. Further, while JIPOE cannot provide predictive analysis or read the mind of the enemy commander, it can provide valuable clues as to the enemy commander's intent. Other component intelligence resources can provide valuable information concerning air operations within their areas of operations.

The ISR, combat plans, and strategy divisions within the [air operations center](#) (AOC) determine and prioritize the measures and indicators used to assess counterair operations. These measures and indicators help evaluate whether friendly actions have been accomplished and desired counterair effects within the operational environment have been created.

For further details on ISR systems and requirements, see [Annex 2-0, Global Integrated Intelligence, Surveillance & Reconnaissance Operations](#).