



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, DC

AFI16-601_AFGM2016-01

29 September 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJCOMs

FROM: HQ USAF/A10
1488 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1488

SUBJECT: Air Force Guidance Memorandum to AFI 16-601, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements*

By Order of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Deterrence & Nuclear Integration, this Air Force Guidance Memorandum immediately changes AFI 16-601, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements*. Compliance with this Memorandum is mandatory. To the extent its directions are inconsistent with other Air Force publications, the information herein prevails, in accordance with AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*.

In advance of the rewrite of AFI 16-601, the attachment to this memorandum, which is effective immediately, provides guidance on the implementation of, and compliance with, International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements.

This Memorandum becomes void after one year has elapsed from the date of this Memorandum, or upon incorporation by interim change to, or rewrite of AFI 16-601, whichever is earlier.

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Attachment

Guidance Changes

Regarding AFI 16-601 dated 18 February 2011, current paragraph 6.2.3, and all of its subparagraphs, are DELETED and replaced with the paragraphs listed below. All changes are effective immediately.

6.2.3. AF/A10S centrally manages arms control billets (identified and resourced in PE 35145F) at MAJCOMs, Wings, and other organizations. These billets are not under the control of MAJCOM planners. Moving or reclassifying a billet requires coordination and concurrence from AF/A10S. MAJCOM planners must ensure they have the appropriate billet authorizations assigned to support MAJCOM headquarters and subordinate Wing/Unit arms control requirements.

6.2.3.1. MAJCOMs, AFDW, ANG, and Wings/Units must identify a Treaty Compliance Officer (TCO) and alternate to carry out their treaty compliance responsibilities. At those locations that require a permanent TCO to execute regular and reoccurring treaty obligations, the primary and/or alternate TCO positions will be identified and resourced from the functional authority thru PE 35145F (T-1). At those locations that do not receive a resourced position because of limited need for a TCO, the installation commander or their designee will be the single point of contact at the installation to interface with the functional authority on treaty compliance matters (T-3). In situations where the number of Wings/Units with significant treaty compliance responsibilities exceeds the number of funded TCO billets, MAJCOMs can consider creating a regionalized concept where full-time TCOs are established at host Wings as Operating Locations (OLs) of the MAJCOM and are assigned to support multiple Wings and Geographically Separated Units (GSUs).

6.2.3.2. MAJCOM Treaty Offices are responsible for monitoring manpower authorizations, identifying and defending manpower requirements, and recommending changes to the Wing Commanders' staff variance outlined in Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS) 10A0.

6.2.3.3. TCOs at the Wing-level will report directly to the Wing Commander or as appropriate based on the Installation/Wing structure. In the cases of a regional structure, the regional TCO will report to the MAJCOM as an OL, but should still effectively function as a member of the Commander's special staff of their respective host Wing. (T-2)

6.2.3.4. TCOs in dedicated PE 35145F arms control billets are full-time. Commanders may only assign additional duties to TCOs and those in PE 35145F billets if additional duties do not interrupt their primary responsibility - to ensure the Wing can accomplish all treaty compliance requirements. (T-1) If a TCO reports to someone other than the Wing Commander, then the TCO may not be assigned additional duties without coordination with and concurrence from the TCO's supervising organization. (T-1)

6.2.3.5. Local escorts supporting inspection activities report to the Wing treaty compliance personnel and must be relieved of all other assigned responsibilities while performing escort duties associated with arms control inspection activities/events. (T-1)

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 16-601

18 FEBRUARY 2011

Incorporating Through Change 2, 6 AUGUST 2014

Operations Support



**IMPLEMENTATION OF, AND
COMPLIANCE WITH, INTERNATIONAL
ARMS CONTROL AND
NONPROLIFERATION AGREEMENTS**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available on the e-Publishing website at www.e-Publishing.af.mil for downloading or ordering.

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

OPR: AF/A5XP

Certified by: AF/A5X
(Maj Gen Richard T. Devereaux)

Supersedes: AFI 16-601, 7 June 2004

Pages: 22

This Instruction implements AFPD 16-6, *International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements and the DOD Foreign Clearance Program*. It gives the directive requirements for implementing and complying with arms control and nonproliferation agreements. It applies to all organizations involved in the acquisition, operation, and support of weapon systems or items that are affected by arms control and related agreements. Additional related publications include AFI 16-603, *Education and Training Requirements for Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements*, AFI 51-402, *Weapons Review*, and AFPD 36-28, *Awards and Decorations Programs*. This Instruction is consistent with AFPD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Enterprise*, and incorporates guidance to ensure related Instructions remain consistent with AFPD 13-5 and Air Force priorities for the Nuclear Enterprise. It also implements AFI 33-360 *Communications and Information's* tier marking requirements. This instruction applies to the Air Force Active as well as the Air National Guard (ANG) and Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) Units. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier ("T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3") number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, Table 1.1 for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items. 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 chain of command. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are

maintained in accordance with AFMAN 33-363, Management of Records, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change revises AFI 16-601 by adding the Waiver Authority Statement and Tier waiver guidance from AFI 33-360 in the opening paragraph and by adding tier waiver authority markings for each requirement mandated for compliance at the Wing level in accordance with AFI 33-360. It also revises language regarding risks associated with assignment of non-treaty compliance responsibilities to treaty compliance officers (TCOs), updates the treaties and agreements listed within Attachment 2, and clarifies the requirements, processes, and timelines associated with notifications for the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe.

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1. Responsibilities:

1.1. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans & Requirements (AF/A3/5) is the Air Force central authority for arms control agreements.

1.2. The Strategic Plans and Policy Division (AF/A5XP) is the Treaty Implementation Manager for all aspects of the Air Force arms control process, and:

1.2.1. Manages negotiations support; policy and guidance formulation; implementation; compliance; education; training; manpower allocation; and program budgeting and execution.

1.2.2. Informs and advises senior Air Force leadership on arms control issues.

1.2.3. Answers congressional requests about treaty impacts on Air Force operations.

1.2.4. Assists the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, USD(AT&L), the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition), SAF/AQ, and the Deputy Under Secretary for Space Programs, SAF/SP, with their arms control-related acquisition responsibilities.

1.2.5. Supports Defense Threat Reduction Agency, Department of Energy, Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and Air Force organizations in the research, development, test and evaluation (RDT&E) of new arms control and verification technologies.

1.2.6. Represents the Air Force at all treaty-related forums, including Joint Staff, USD(AT&L), and other policy meetings whenever they are formed.

1.2.7. Coordinates with AF/A10 on treaty matters, implementation and compliance measures that affect the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise, and ensures related Instructions remain consistent with the guidance contained in this Instruction and AFD 13-5.

1.3. Major commands (MAJCOMs), relevant Numbered Air Forces (NAFs) and equivalent units, Air Force District of Washington (AFDW), and the Air National Guard (ANG) will:

1.3.1. Establish a Treaty Office or point of contact to deal specifically with treaties/agreements applicable to their command. The office provides a link among subordinate wings and Direct Reporting Units (DRUs), the MAJCOM, and the Headquarters Air Force. MAJCOM responsibilities include implementation, compliance, policy guidance, training, and resource management. Their arms control duties and responsibilities are derived, in part, from AFD 16-6.

1.3.2. Identify any arms control requests, issues, or concerns to AF/A5XP in order to coordinate expedient resolution, including those involving other DOD components or government agencies.

1.4. SAF/AQ will:

1.4.1. Ensure Program Managers provide the relevant documents for their programs and activities at program review milestones throughout their life cycle to AF/A5XP for review of compliance with existing arms control agreements.

1.4.2. Request AF/A5XP guidance when any arms control compliance concerns arise with programs under their purview.

1.4.3. Complete compliance certification reports as requested by AF/A5XP.

1.5. The Office of the General Counsel (SAF/GC) is responsible, within the Department of the Air Force, for legal interpretation of international arms control and nonproliferation agreements. SAF/GC shall provide advice and assistance for negotiation of, implementation of, and compliance with, international arms control and nonproliferation agreements.

1.6. **Waiver Authority.** When complying with official policy, guidance, and/or procedures, the unit may request a waiver. The fundamental aim of a waiver must be to enhance mission effectiveness at all levels, while preserving resources and safeguarding health and welfare. When a commander approves a waiver, the commander is communicating to subordinates and superiors that the commander accepts the risk created by non-compliance. Each requirement mandated for compliance at the Wing level found within this Instruction is tiered, signifying the appropriate waiver authority to the requirement (e.g. T-0, T-1, T-2, or T-3). See AFI 33-360 paragraph 1.9 for waiver process and a detail description of the standardized waiver authority levels.

2. Treaty negotiations support and policy formulation:

2.1. AF/A5XP is the primary focal point for Air Force inputs to the Joint Staff for U.S. government negotiations of new or modified treaties and international agreements.

2.2. AF/A5XP will maintain awareness of concepts and proposals from governmental, international, and non-governmental organizations for new treaties and international agreements. As necessary, it will research these initiatives and develop positions on them. AF/A5XP will organize and host meetings/conferences to better communicate the initiatives and their impact on Air Force operations and resources. Other Air Force organizations will participate as necessary as functional subject-matter experts.

3. Treaty implementation:

3.1. AF/A5XP will prepare for the implementation of treaties about to enter into force while also managing the implementation process for treaties currently in force.

3.1.1. Treaties and agreements entering into force:

3.1.1.1. The Air Force must be prepared for treaty implementation prior to entry into force. This process can start with the creation of a DOD Implementation Working Group (IWG) or may begin earlier if AF/A5XP understands the provisions of the treaty entering into force sufficiently to allow planning and implementation to begin.

3.1.1.2. AF/A5XP will provide guidance and taskings to affected Air Force organizations to ensure they are ready for implementation of the treaty entering into force. It may establish an Air Force working group of affected organizations to ensure key guidance can be developed efficiently and important tasks can be identified and completed in time to meet implementation deadlines. Initial guidance may be in the form of a policy/guidance memorandum or other interim publication, but will eventually be formalized in Air Force guidance (Air Force Instructions, Air Force Manuals, etc.).

3.1.1.3. AF/A5XP will provide information to appropriate organizations and support testimony on the status of Air Force preparations for implementation and compliance as required.

3.1.2. Treaties in force:

3.1.2.1. Implementation responsibilities will continue to be carried out based on the provisions of the treaty, any implementing legislation, and guidance from OSD and the Joint Staff. AF/A5XP will ensure Air Force implementation of treaties is consistent with the general procedures and guidance issued by the USD(AT&L) and with coordinated military guidance provided by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. AF/A5XP will represent the Air Force on DOD IWGs established for each treaty.

3.1.2.2. AF/A5XP will provide guidance on the interpretation and implementation of arms control and nonproliferation treaties and agreements. Where appropriate, AF/A5XP guidance will be published as an Air Force Instruction or Air Force Manual.

3.1.2.3. Processes and procedures must be put into place to ensure the treaty provisions are implemented.

3.1.2.3.1. For treaty provisions requiring system elimination or reductions, or which impact operations, AF/A5XP will work with the appropriate MAJCOM and Headquarters Air Force organizations to ensure all provisions are carried out. AF/A5XP will seek to do so in a way that minimizes impact on those organizations while adhering to U.S. treaty obligations.

3.1.2.3.2. For those treaties requiring the gathering and reporting of data, AF/A5XP will ensure the creation, continuity, and effective implementation of reporting systems. AF/A5XP will manage Air Force reporting nodes at designated organizations for those treaties requiring data reporting.

3.1.2.3.3. For treaties with restrictions on Air Force research, development, test or acquisition of certain capabilities, AF/A5XP will work with the appropriate Headquarters Air Force (HAF) office and/or Program Manager to ensure treaty provisions are implemented while mitigating impact on Air Force acquisition programs.

3.1.2.3.4. For treaties that affect the Air Force Nuclear Enterprise, AF/A5XP will work with AF/A10 to integrate strategic nuclear, non-strategic nuclear, and conventional forces into operational strategies, organizational concepts, and plans, and to ensure related Air Force Instructions are consistent with AFPD 13-5 and all applicable Arms Control Treaties and Agreements.

3.2. MAJCOMs direct overall arms control implementation for their command and maintain oversight on arms control implementation requirements at the wing level. MAJCOM Treaty Offices:

3.2.1. Provide implementation guidance for their subordinate units developed from higher headquarters guidance and coordinated with AF/A5XP.

3.2.2. Review and coordinate on higher headquarters Directives and Instructions and participate in the review and coordination of arms control implementation policy guidance.

3.2.3. Maintain oversight of their subordinate units' implementation of OSD and higher headquarters policies to ensure adherence with arms control treaties and agreements, thus ensuring consistent application of policy across MAJCOMs and at the NAF/Center and Wing level.

4. Treaty compliance:

4.1. Compliance entails ensuring Air Force activities and systems continue to adhere to treaty provisions once a treaty has entered into force.

4.2. **AF/A5XP:** Provides policy interpretation and guidance on Air Force compliance with arms control agreements. It will ensure Air Force compliance is consistent with the general procedures and guidance issued by the USD(AT&L) and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

4.3. Acquisition of new systems or modifications of existing systems:

4.3.1. AF/A5XP will review requirement documents, through the Information and Resource Support System (IRSS) established by AF/A5R, to monitor that systems are treaty compliant. If AF/A5XP determines that a requirement has an arms control concern, it will coordinate with AF/A5R to address the matter.

4.3.2. For Air Force acquisition programs, AF/A5XP will review program documentation for treaty compliance. It is the responsibility of each program manager to ensure their program is reviewed for arms control compliance. Prior to a milestone review, the program manager will deliver the program's Life Cycle Management Plan (LCMP) or Acquisition Strategy to AF/A5XP or AF/A5XP-designated organization, allowing sufficient time to conduct an arms control compliance review. Once the review is complete, either a certificate of review will be provided or AF/A5XP will work with the program, through the appropriate channels, to address any treaty compliance concerns. During the milestone review, legal personnel (SAF/GC for programs reviewed at the HAF level and JA for those reviewed at those centers) will certify that a review for arms control compliance was conducted and the program manager possesses the AF/A5XP certificate of review. This requirement is in addition to the legal review performed by AF/JAO for the acquisition of new or modified systems, in accordance with AFI 51-402.

4.4. AF/A5XP reviews force structure planning with the Director of Programs (AF/A8P) and the Director of Strategic Planning (AF/A8X) to ensure arms control treaty compliance while maintaining flexibility in force structure employment.

4.5. **All Air Force organizations will:** Refer arms control-related questions or issues (from planned activity to on-site inspection discrepancies) to the relevant MAJCOM Treaty Office, AF/A5XP, or SAF/AAZ as appropriate. The referring organization will seek review from AF/A5XP before testing, deploying, or accomplishing programs or activities with the potential for raising compliance issues. **When there is doubt whether a review is necessary, it shall be sought.** (T-1)

4.5.1. Organizations shall provide background information on why they have determined there might be a compliance matter. They will provide information on what the activity or program is, any time constraints they face on resolving the compliance issue, contact information for a subject-matter expert (SME) who can further describe the activity or program, and any documentation that will aid in determining compliance. (T-1)

4.5.2. If AF/A5XP cannot determine whether the program or activity is compliant, or a review is requested by OSD, AF/A5XP will facilitate the resolution of compliance issues with the appropriate DOD Compliance Review Group (CRG). AF/A5XP will represent the Air Force, as required, at the CRG.

4.6. **MAJCOMs:** Direct overall arms control compliance for their command and maintain oversight on subordinate units and DRUs fulfilling arms control implementation and compliance requirements. MAJCOM Treaty Offices:

4.6.1. Provide compliance guidance for their subordinate units developed from higher headquarters guidance and coordinated with AF/A5XP.

4.6.2. Review and coordinate on higher headquarters Directives and Instructions.

4.6.3. Participate in the review and coordination of arms control compliance policy guidance and may be tasked as SMEs on appropriate CRGs.

4.6.4. Maintain oversight of subordinate units' compliance with OSD and higher headquarters policies to ensure adherence with arms control treaties and agreements, thus ensuring consistent application of policy across MAJCOMs and at the NAF/Center and Wing level.

4.7. **Compliance reporting.** Upon direction from USD(AT&L), AF/A5XP will submit compliance reports. AF/A5XP will request applicable organizations to review their activities and provide the requested information to AF/A5XP within 45 calendar days of receiving the request. AF/A5XP will then review, consolidate and provide the compliance reports to USD(AT&L).

4.8. **MAJCOM baseline compliance reporting to headquarters and Wing Implementation and compliance plans.** Each MAJCOM will prepare and forward to AF/A5XP baseline information associated with their compliance responsibilities for those agreements listed in [Attachment 2](#) that affect the MAJCOM, and for future treaties as directed by AF/A5XP.

4.8.1. This baseline information must include:

4.8.1.1. An office of primary responsibility and point of contact.

4.8.1.2. A summary of organizational assets and activities covered by the subject agreement.

4.8.1.3. A detailed listing of specific agreement provisions and the methods for carrying out the provisions.

4.8.1.4. An explanation of how the MAJCOM carries out reporting requirements.

4.8.2. Wings will develop treaty implementation and compliance plans, as directed by their parent MAJCOM, that implement higher headquarters and MAJCOM guidance on arms control and nonproliferation treaties and agreements. The development and execution of these plans must ensure the Wing's full implementation of, and subsequent compliance with, all treaties and agreements that have entered into force. Wings may request a waiver from their MAJCOM exempting them from developing an implementation and compliance plan for a particular treaty or agreement if they conclude it does not apply to their facilities, equipment, or operations. (T-2) MAJCOMs will coordinate their response to these Wing exemption requests with AF/A5XP. (T-1)

5. Education and training:

5.1. AF/A5XP is responsible for overall education and training of activities related to arms control obligations within the Air Force.

5.2. Each MAJCOM Treaty Office will, in concert with AF/A5XP, educate and train those personnel directly involved with arms control activities and raise awareness of arms control throughout the command.

5.3. AFI 16-603 provides further details for arms control education and training requirements and activities.

6. Overall budgeting and managing manpower:

6.1. Funding:

6.1.1. AF/A5XP manages overall Air Force arms control funding, designates a USAF Arms Control Program Element Monitor (PEM), and tracks Air Force arms control funding execution. AF/A5XP submits requirements to SAF/FM with arms control guidance for carrying out its arms control-related financial management responsibilities. It provides resource information on arms control implementation and compliance to USD(AT&L), the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, and as required, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

6.1.2. AF/A5XP provides arms control inputs to AF/A8 to determine future force structure requirements and ensures they are captured in the President's budget submission to Congress. Resource actions that involve the implementation of and compliance with international arms control and nonproliferation agreements shall be structured to clearly identify/distinguish any funds uniquely used for these purposes.

6.1.3. AF/A5XP budgets and allocates MAJCOM funding to execute directed arms control activities. Funding provided for international arms control and nonproliferation agreements implementation and compliance activities at the MAJCOM level can only be re-programmed with the consent of AF/A5XP and in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

6.1.3.1. MAJCOM Treaty Offices function as resource managers, monitoring arms control funding and manpower. Successful execution requires close coordination between MAJCOM Treaty Offices, Wing Treaty Offices, offices utilizing O&M funds under PEC 35145F, and appropriate financial management counterparts. Budgeting and manpower requirements differ from base to base and MAJCOM to MAJCOM. Effective resource management is necessary to ensure sufficient funding and proper program execution.

6.1.3.2. MAJCOM Treaty Offices work closely with the Program Element Monitor (PEM) for their Air Force Arms Control Program Element.

6.1.3.3. Resource managers are responsible for managing resources and budgeting funds for MAJCOM arms control activities and ensuring MAJCOM Wing requirements are included in budget submissions. The MAJCOM Treaty Office and FM work with the field units to build an annual Execution Plan.

6.1.3.4. Wing treaty personnel provide their requirements to the MAJCOM Treaty Offices, which consolidate these requirements and submit them to AF/A5XP. MAJCOM Treaty Offices must ensure that all subordinate Wing requirements are identified and defended, as necessary. (T-2)

6.1.4. SAF/AQ will monitor the funding allocated through the arms control program element for treaty-driven requirements in Air Force acquisition programs.

6.2. Manpower:

6.2.1. AF/A5XP is responsible for authorizing arms control manpower billets, ensuring authorizations match logistical requirements, and working with MAJCOM Treaty Offices

on the location of those authorizations to match treaty requirements. Any adjustments to MAJCOM manpower programming in relation to international arms control and nonproliferation agreements must be coordinated through AF/A5XP. AF/A5XP provides arms control inputs to AF/A1 to determine future manpower requirements, and ensures they are captured in the President's budget submission to Congress.

6.2.2. MAJCOMs, relevant NAFs and equivalent units, AFDW, and ANG will each establish a Treaty Office or point of contact to deal specifically with each applicable treaty and agreement.

6.2.2.1. MAJCOM Treaty Offices are responsible for monitoring manpower authorizations, identifying and defending manpower requirements, and recommending changes to the Commanders' staff variance outlined in Air Force Manpower Standard (AFMS) 10A0.

6.2.2.2. Wings, MAJCOMs, and organizations with arms control billet authorizations are centrally managed by AF/A5XP. These billets are not under the control of MAJCOM planners. Moving or reclassifying a billet requires coordination and concurrence from AF/A5XP. MAJCOM planners must ensure they have the appropriate billet authorizations assigned to support MAJCOM headquarters and subordinate Wing/Unit arms control requirements.

6.2.3. MAJCOMs will, with A5XP assistance, establish a treaty compliance point of contact at the Wing-level or equivalent (where they are the host command). Where a dedicated arms control manpower billet is authorized, the assigned individual will be full-time. He/she will have an additional duty alternate assigned to assist in the treaty compliance officer (TCO) duties. If a dedicated billet is not authorized, but the Wing still has arms control implementation and compliance obligations, the arms control duties will be managed by two additional duty TCOs (one primary and one alternate). (T-1) In situations where the number of Wings with significant treaty compliance responsibilities exceeds the number of funded TCO billets, MAJCOMs can consider creating a regionalized concept where TCOs are established at host Wings as Operating Locations of the MAJCOM and are assigned to support multiple Wings and Geographical Separated Units (GSUs). While at home station, these regional TCOs should still function as members of the Commander's special staff of their respective host Wing (see paragraph 6.2.3.1 below).

6.2.3.1. Full-time Wing-level treaty compliance personnel (paid for by PEC 35145F), as per AFMS 10A0, shall be on the Wing Commander's special staff, unless the MAJCOM and Wing have reached agreement for other arrangements. Part-time Wing-level treaty compliance personnel, as per AFMS 10A0, shall be on the Wing Commander's special staff and not a functional staff office (e.g. Mission Support Group), unless the MAJCOM and Wing have reached agreement for other arrangements. (T-2)

6.2.3.2. Wing-level treaty compliance personnel are a scarce manning resource. Frequently they have no, or minimally trained, backup. Full-time treaty compliance personnel must not be assigned additional duties. Commanders may assign additional duties to part-time personnel, but these duties must not interrupt the TCOs primary responsibility – to ensure the Wing can accomplish all treaty compliance

requirements. If a TCO reports to someone other than the Wing Commander, then the TCO may not be assigned additional duties without coordination with and concurrence from the TCO's supervising organization. (T-1)

6.2.3.3. Local escorts supporting inspection activities will report to the Wing-level treaty compliance personnel and be relieved of all other assigned responsibilities while performing escort duties associated with arms control inspection activities/events. Wings should have qualified medical support available throughout the activity. (T-1)

6.2.4. AF/A5XP conducts the Air Force Treaty Compliance Officer recognition program. The program is established by the Chief, International Treaties and Agreements Branch (AF/A5XPI) and recognizes outstanding contributions to Air Force treaty compliance and implementation. To be eligible to receive this award, the individual must be a U.S. government civilian or military member responsible for Air Force arms control treaty implementation and compliance at the HAF, MAJCOM, NAF and equivalent units, Wing, or DRU level. AF/A5XPI is the awarding authority. The award consists of a certificate and an AF/A5XPI memento. The certificate and memento will be awarded on an annual basis in conjunction with a significant treaty-related event such as a training course, exercise, or workshop.

6.2.5. Mandatory Advance Notification of Changes to USAF Organizations within the USEUCOM area of responsibility (AoR). The United States government is obligated to provide our treaty partner nations with advance notification of certain permanent organizational changes for units located in the USEUCOM AoR. For USAF units, these notifications are initiated by HQ USAFE and are routed through HQ USEUCOM and the Joint Staff before being released by the Department of State. The State Department release date must be at least 42 days before the actual change effective date. In order to meet this Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) time line, the following procedures must be followed for all proposed USAF change actions occurring in the USEUCOM AoR (See Attachment 2, Table A2.1).

6.2.5.1. AF/A1, MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs, etc. will ensure that all proposed organizational change actions (e.g. Organizational Change Requests (OCRs), Program Action Directives (PADs), etc.) are coordinated with AF/A5XP in order to determine if such actions will require advance treaty notification.

6.2.5.2. If AF/A5XP determines that an advance notification is required, the following actions will be accomplished and timelines adhered to:

6.2.5.2.1. Not later than 90 days prior to the desired effective date of the change action, the initiating MAJCOM, FOA, DRU, etc. (hereafter referred to as "the initiating organization") will contact HQ USAFE/A1 and HQ USAFE/A8PA and notify them of the desired change.

6.2.5.2.2. Not later than 75 days prior to the desired effective date, the initiating organization will provide HQ USAFE/A8PA with all the required information in order to be able to draft and submit the required treaty notification.

6.2.5.2.3. Not later than 70 days prior to the desired effective date, HQ USAFE/A8PA will draft the treaty notification and submit it to USEUCOM for

coordination. HQ USAFE A8PA will notify the initiating organization as soon as the treaty notification has been submitted for coordination.

6.2.5.2.4. Immediately (but not later than five days) following the release of the official treaty notification by the Department of State, HQ USAFE/A8PA will notify the initiating organization of the treaty notification release date and confirm or change the proposed effective date for the change action. The effective date for the change action cannot occur until at least 42 days after the Department of State has released the treaty notification.

7. Adopted Forms:

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

JOHNNY A. WEIDA, Maj Gen, USAF
Asst DCS, Operations, Plans & Requirements

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

DODD 2060.1, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements*, 9 January 2001

AFMS 10A0, *Wing Commander's Support Staff*, 15 November 2005

AFPD 16-6, *International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements, and the DOD Foreign Clearance Program*, 29 December 2010

AFPD 13-5, *Air Force Nuclear Enterprise*, 6 July 2011

AFPD 36-28, *Awards and Decorations Programs*, 1 August 1997

AFI 16-603, *Education and Training Requirements for Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control Agreements*, 12 May 2007

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 18 May 2006

AFI 51-402, *Weapons Review*, 13 May 1994

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFDW—Air Force District of Washington

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFMS—Air Force Manpower Standard

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

ANG—Air National Guard

AoR—Area of Responsibility

APL—Antipersonnel landmines

BW—Biological Weapon

BWC—Biological Weapons Convention

CCW—Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons

CCM—Convention on Cluster Munitions

CFE—Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

CRG—Compliance Review Group

CSBM—Confidence and Security Building Measure

CTBT—Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

CW—Chemical Weapon
CWC—Chemical Weapons Convention
DOD—Department of Defense
DOE—Department of Energy
DOS—Department of State
DRU—Direct Reporting Unit
ENMOD—Environmental Modification
FSU—Former Soviet Union
GLCM—Ground-Launched Cruise Missile
HAF—Headquarters Air Force
HB—Heavy Bomber
IAEA—International Atomic Energy Agency
ICBM—Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
INF—Intermediate Nuclear Forces
IRSS—Information and Resource Support System
IWG—Implementation Working Group
KT—Kiloton
LCMP—Life Cycle Management Plan
LTBT—Limited Test Ban Treaty
MAJCOM—Major Command
MT—Megaton
MTCR—Missile Technology Control Regime
NAF—Numbered Air Force
NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NPT—Non-Proliferation Treaty
NST—New START Treaty
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
OSCE—Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD—Office of the Secretary of Defense
PEM—Program Element Monitor
PLNS—Pre- and Post-Launch Notification System
PNET—Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty

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

RV—Re-entry Vehicle

SLV—Space Launch Vehicle

SLBM—Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile

SME—Subject Matter Expert

SORT—Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty

START—Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty

TTBT—Threshold Test Ban Treaty

UK—United Kingdom

US—United States

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USD(AT&L)—Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics

USEUCOM—United States European Command

Attachment 2

ARMS CONTROL TABLES

Table A2.1. Procedures/Timelines for Advance Notification of Organizational Changes in the USEUCOM AoR

EVENT	ORIGIN	TO	SUSPENSE
Coordination on all proposed permanent changes in USAF organizations in the USEUCOM AoR	AF/A1, MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs, etc.	AF/A5XP	As early as possible during the coordination stage of the proposed change
Communication of all proposed organizational changes that require advanced treaty notification	MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs, etc.	USAFE/A1 and USAFE/A8PA	NLT 90 days prior to desired change effective date
Provision of all required information for the draft treaty notification	MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs, etc.	USAFE/A8PA	NLT 75 days prior to desired change effective date
Submission of the draft treaty notification for coordination	USAFE/A8PA	USEUCOM	NLT 70 days prior to desired change effective date
Communication of the release date of the treaty notification by the Department of State	USAFE/A8PA	MAJCOMs, FOAs and DRUs, etc.	Immediately (but NLT five days) following the treaty notification release date

Table A2.2. Summary of Arms Control and Nonproliferation Treaties and Agreements Applicable to the Air Force

The below list of treaties and agreements is provided for information purposes only and is not intended to be comprehensive.		
TREATY/AGREEMENT	DESCRIPTION	AF FACILITIES, PROGRAMS, PLATFORMS AFFECTED
New START Treaty (NST)	U.S.-Russian Federation (RF) treaty requires each side to reach the following central limits for strategic offensive nuclear arms by February 2018, or, if applicable, to remain below these numbers: 700 deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and heavy bombers (HBs); 800 deployed and non-deployed ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, and HBs, and; 1550 warheads on deployed ICBMs and SLBMs and warheads counted for HBs – by the terms of the treaty, one warhead per HB (regardless of loading).	All ICBMs, ICBM launchers, and HBs equipped for nuclear armaments are subject to the treaty. In addition, all facilities where these are based, stored, maintained, converted/eliminated, and tested are subject to inspection. Production facilities are declared under NST, but are not subject to inspection.
Ballistic Missile Launch Notification Agreement	Requires notification of launches of ICBMs and SLBMs by the U.S. or RF no less than 24 hours in advance. Information includes planned date of launch, launch area, and area of impact.	Impacts ICBM and certain SLV launches.
Agreement on Measures to Reduce the Risk of Outbreak of Nuclear War	U.S. and RF agree to immediately notify the other in event of accident or incident resulting in nuclear detonation, and detection of unidentified objects by, or interference of, early	Provide advance notification of missile launches in direction of RF.

	warning systems. Parties also agree to advance notification of planned missile launches travelling beyond national territory and in direction of other party.	
Major Strategic Exercise Notification Agreement	Requires U.S. and RF to annually provide notification of one major strategic exercise which includes the participation of HB. Notification must be made at least 14 days in advance. Requirements of the 1990 agreement are incorporated into New START Protocol (Part 4, Section III, #5).	Impacts HB exercises.
Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty	Requires permanent elimination of all U.S. and RF ground-launched intermediate-range (1,000 - 5,500 km) and shorter-range (500 - 1,000 km) ballistic missiles and cruise missiles.	Eliminated BGM-109G (GLCM). Requires notification of some research and development launches that meet specified criteria.
Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)	Prohibits nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, outer space, or underwater.	N/A
Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT)	Prohibits U.S. or RF from underground testing of nuclear weapons with a yield greater than 150 KT.	Inspections at Nevada National Security Site (with DOE).
Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET)	Prohibits any nuclear explosion by the U.S. or RF exceeding a yield of 150 KT, any group explosion exceeding a yield of 150 KT that will not permit the identification and determination of the yield of each individual explosion in the group, or any group explosion with an aggregate yield of more than 1.5 MT.	N/A
Nuclear Non-Proliferation	Recognizes five nuclear	See "NPT Safeguards

Treaty (NPT)	<p>weapon states (U.S., RF, UK, France, China); all other States Parties are non-nuclear weapon states. Obligates nuclear weapon states not to transfer nuclear weapons to non-nuclear weapon states or to assist these states in manufacturing or otherwise acquiring nuclear weapons. All state parties to the treaty agree, however, to take steps to ensure that all NPT non-nuclear weapon states can utilize “nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.” Non-nuclear weapon states also agree to accept safeguards to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials for illegal nuclear weapon programs.</p>	<p>Agreement” and “NPT Additional Protocol” below.</p>
NPT Safeguards Agreement	<p>Agreement negotiated with the IAEA permitting the international agency to verify a state’s declared types, quantities, and locations of nuclear material.</p>	<p>The U.S. is a nuclear weapon state under the NPT. The U.S.-IAEA safeguards agreement includes a “national security exclusion” – all U.S. military sites, to include all Air Force sites, are not subject to safeguards.</p>
NPT Additional Protocol	<p>The Additional Protocol, developed following the discovery of Iraq’s illicit nuclear weapons program after the first Gulf War, represents a follow-on agreement to a state’s safeguards agreement. It grants the IAEA inspection rights to investigate potential discrepancies, undeclared stockpiles, and/or covert efforts to develop nuclear weapons.</p>	<p>As with IAEA safeguards, the Additional Protocol includes a “national security exclusion” for all U.S. military sites. Air Force sites are not subject to IAEA inspection. U.S. civilian nuclear sites, however, are subject to inspection. As such, there is a risk that inspections may occur at (1) sites that are near USAF facilities or (2) sites where the USAF</p>

	The U.S. signed an Additional Protocol with the IAEA to demonstrate its commitment to the NPT and its support of the increased transparency provided for by the agreement.	has active programs or other equities. MAJCOMs are responsible for conducting Security Vulnerability Assessments for any applicable AF facilities or programs.
Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	Multilateral convention prohibiting development, stockpiling, acquisition, or retaining of: (1) microbial or other biological agents or toxins that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes and, (2) weapons, equipment, or means to deliver such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.	Facilities, if visitation protocols are developed and implemented. Provide information on USAF biological defense programs for annual Confidence Building Measures submission to the UN. Provide response to annual Congressional Treaty Chemical and Biological Weapons Compliance Review Group data call for chemical and biological defense programs and research.
BW Trilateral Agreement	U.S./UK/RF joint statement designed to alleviate U.S./UK concerns on Soviet Union/RF noncompliance with the BWC.	Facility inspections of sites identified in United Nations BWC confidence-building declarations.
Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Multilateral convention banning the production, development, possession, transfer, and use of chemical weapons by the signatories. Parties must also destroy all chemical stockpiles and CW production facilities.	Air Force facilities are not subject to routine inspections, except in cases where recovered weapons are being temporarily stored awaiting destruction. All Air Force facilities are subject to a potential challenge inspection.
Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty	Reduces conventional forces of 30 NATO and former Warsaw Pact countries to eliminate the capability to launch a surprise attack and to initiate large-scale offensive action in Europe. Restricts the amount of military	Numerical limits on Europe-located combat aircraft and accounting for combat support helicopters. USAFE bases, units and equipment are subject to inspections by representatives from other participating States.

	equipment a group of states' parties could concentrate in designated sections of Europe. Includes a detailed verification regime.	
CFE 1A Agreement	Agreement on reductions in manpower levels in Europe. Numerical limits on military manpower in Europe.	Numerical limits on military manpower in Europe.
Vienna Document 2011 (VDoc 11)	Politically-binding Confidence and Security Building Measure (CSBM) among participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Limits the number and scope of large-scale military activities. Requires military information exchange and prior notification of exercises.	USAFE must track assets, such as combat aircraft and helicopters, and provide reports consistent with required information exchanges. Certain USAFE bases are subject to inspections and evaluations by representatives from other participating States.
Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	Convention consisting of a series of five (5) Protocols addressing non-detectable fragment weapons; landmines/booby traps and other devices; incendiary weapons; blinding lasers; and explosive remnants of war.	U.S. is party to the Convention and the five existing Protocols. USAF APLs comply with CCW requirements and are equipped with self-destruct and self-deactivation mechanisms. DoD policy is that U.S. will not develop lasers expressly intended for blinding. Lasers that are part of USAF systems comply with the CCW Protocol on blinding laser weapons.
Open Skies Treaty	Agreement between NATO and former Warsaw Pact countries to conduct and submit to aerial observation flights over their territory on the basis of annual quotas meant to provide for equitable coverage and	Provide dedicated observation aircraft and equip them with treaty-specified sensors. Support aircraft operations during active Open Skies mission overflights of foreign states parties. Provide logistical

	increased transparency of military activities.	support for missions flown by foreign states parties over the U.S. Provide media processing capability.
Outer Space Treaty	Prohibits signatories from placing nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction in outer space and limits use of the Moon and other celestial bodies to peaceful purposes. Signatories cannot make any claims of sovereignty over the Moon or any other celestial object.	U.S. shares data collected by USAF satellites with relevance to the safety of foreign astronauts.
Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space	States notify the United Nations of objects launched into space. Information provided within the notification includes: the name of the launching State; the object designator; the date and territory of the launch; basic orbital parameters; and the general function of the object. Information is made publicly available through UN-maintained online index.	Notification of launches of USAF satellites into space.
Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects	State parties accept liability should an object they launch into space fall out of orbit and cause damage “on the surface of the Earth or to aircraft in flight.” Exceptions exist where “gross negligence” is found on behalf of a party claiming damages.	Pending review of claim, United States would likely accept liability for relevant damages caused should an USAF satellite fall out of orbit and cause damage.
Environmental Modification (ENMOD) Convention	Prohibits use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means	N/A

	of destruction, damage, or injury to any other party, for military purposes.	
Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	Provides export policy guidelines meant to limit the spread of missiles and unmanned delivery systems capable of carrying at least a 500 kilogram payload traveling at least 300 kilometers.	Sale of USAF missiles and unmanned delivery systems captured under treaty are restricted.
Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation	State parties to politically binding agreement agree to “exchange pre-launch notifications on their Ballistic Missile and Space Launch Vehicle launches and test flights.”	AF is responsible for notification of applicable DoD space launches as well as ICBM launches. The AF also contributes to the annual report sent to other participating states.