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OF THE AIR FORCE**

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Operations

**PARTICIPATION IN JOINT
AND NATIONAL EXERCISES**

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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 10-2, *Readiness* and DoDI 3020.47, *DoD Participation in the National Exercise Program (NEP)*. It provides guidance regarding Air Force participation in the Joint Exercise Program (JEP) and the National Exercise Program (NEP) and addresses the Combatant Commander Exercise and Engagement (CE2) portion of the Department of Defense (DoD) Training Transformation (T2) Program. It provides exercise guidelines and responsibilities, and establishes organizations and tools for the oversight and management of Air Force support for and participation in these exercises. It establishes and provides guidance for the Air Force Joint Exercise Coordination Team (AFJECT), the Exercise Integrated Process Team (EIPT) and the Exercise General Officer Steering Group (EGOSG). It outlines major actions associated with the exercise cycle. This publication applies to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard (ANG) 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. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but all direct Supplements need to be routed to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) of this publication for coordination prior to certification and approval. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the OPR using AF Form IMT 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847s from the field through the appropriate functional's chain of command. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with

the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS) located in the Air Force Records Information Management System (AFRIMS).

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This revision updates office symbols and titles IAW current organization; incorporates the AFI Tier requirement; reflects the renaming of the National Level Exercise (NLE) to the National Exercise Program Capstone Event (NEPCE) (paragraph 1.3.6.3); updates Commercial Ticket Program (CTP) authorization message posting process (3.2.1.2.3.); updates Air Force Joint Exercise Coordination Team (AFJECT) membership (A2.3.3.); updates description of AFJECT Conferences (A2.4.1.).

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Chapter 1

EXERCISE GUIDELINES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.1. Purpose. Exercises play an essential role in preparing United States Air Force (USAF) forces to conduct air, space, and cyberspace operations and perform their mission essential tasks. This instruction provides direction and additional policy guidance regarding Air Force participation in the National Exercise Program (NEP) and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS)-designated exercises that constitute the Joint Exercise Program (JEP). It supports the *DoD Strategic Plan for Transforming DoD Training*, CJCSM 3500.03D, *Joint Training Manual for the Armed Forces of the United States*, and CJCSI 3500.01G, *Joint Training Policy and Guidance for the Armed Forces of the United States*. It defines actions and responsibilities during the exercise cycle and outlines procedures for programming and budgeting exercise funds. It establishes organizations and processes to help manage Air Force NEP/JEP exercise participation and support.

1.2. Objective. Air Force units participate in NEP and JEP exercises to hone and refine their execution of mission essential and supporting tasks, validate training, improve response capabilities, and enhance and evaluate readiness. The Air Force goal is to optimize the benefits of participating in these exercises.

1.3. Exercise Guidelines.

1.3.1. Concept. Exercises should embody a “train the way we fight” philosophy and should exercise actual command relationships as much as possible. Exercises should provide opportunities to assess real-world capabilities consistent with safety, security, and overall exercise objectives. When appropriate, exercises should also incorporate other requirements, such as logistics, support, force protection, and the ability to operate in a degraded/contaminated environment, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) environments. Whenever possible, exercises should seek to employ and evaluate current or proposed plans, policies, procedures, processes, and doctrine.

1.3.2. Conditions. Exercises give commanders an opportunity to assess the ability of their units to perform their missions and should be conducted and examined under “no-fault” conditions. Exercise participants should have the “freedom to fail” within the bounds of safe operations and the need to meet exercise objectives. Per CJCSI 3500.01G, units will record assessments for CE2 exercise in the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS). (T-0) The IG and inspecting organizations will only officially grade inspected units during exercises, provided graded events are clearly identified to all exercise participants, such as operational readiness inspections (ORI). (T-0)

1.3.3. Linking Exercises. To take advantage of the synergy that exists when exercises require similar skill sets and have common venues, scenarios, and objectives, Air Force Major Commands (MAJCOM), Field Operating Agencies (FOA), and Direct Reporting Units (DRU) should consider linking their sponsored exercises with CJCS-sponsored, Combatant Commander (CCDR)-sponsored, or other appropriate exercises whenever possible.

1.3.3.1. Scheduling. Participating in NEP and JEP exercises and also supporting Air Force-sponsored exercises places considerable stress on Air Force units and often strains

available assets. Force providers must determine their ability to support all exercise requirements as they develop their exercise schedules and make exercise commitments. (T-3)

1.3.4. Support Requirements.

1.3.4.1. Participants. Exercises provide participants the opportunity to practice actions and procedures in an instructive environment. To ensure the appropriate personnel benefit from this exercise experience, role players and substitutes for key personnel should be kept to a minimum.

1.3.4.2. War Reserve Materiel (WRM). WRM may be used to provide Indirect Mission Support for Joint Chiefs of Staff and Air Force exercises with proper approval/authorization and funding, as outlined in AFI 25-101, *War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Program Guidance and Procedures*. Commanders and Inspectors will not use WRM assets for exercises without appropriate release authority. (T-1)

1.3.4.3. Preparation. Exercise planners should review operational, logistical, support, and force protection requirements, command relationships, applicable plans, After Action Reports (AAR), lessons learned databases, corrective action reports, observation reports, and guidance from higher headquarters to determine appropriate exercise objectives and ensure the exercise design supports meeting these objectives.

1.3.4.4. Environmental Compliance. Exercise sponsors will ensure exercises conducted in the United States, its territories, and possessions comply with applicable Federal, State, interstate, and local environmental requirements. (T-0) Air Force exercise planners will ensure compliance with AFI 32-7061, *The Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP)* for all Air Force-sponsored exercises. (T-1) Exercise Planners will ensure exercises conducted at Department of Defense (DoD) installations in foreign countries comply with AFI 32-7001, *Environmental Management*. (T-1)

1.3.4.5. Contractor Support for Exercises. The contract statement of work is the source document for contractor duties and responsibilities. Contractor must confine their support for exercises to only services specified by contract or negotiated during the exercise planning process. (T-3)

1.3.4.6. Status of Forces Agreement for Combined Exercises. Whenever USAF forces participate with other countries in any combined exercise, the United States should have a status of forces agreement (SOFA) or similar arrangement with all participating countries. If a SOFA does not exist with any country, such an agreement should be negotiated and concluded in advance of the exercise in accordance with DoD Directive (DoDD) 5530.3, *International Agreements*, AFI 51-701, *Negotiating, Concluding, Reporting, and Maintaining International Agreements*, and AFJI 51-706, *Status of Forces Policies, Procedures, and Information*. If in doubt as to the existence of such an agreement with regard to a particular country or for assistance in preparing an agreement, contact Secretary of the Air Force, Office of the General Counsel, Deputy General Counsel for Intelligence, International & Military Affairs (SAF/GCI).

1.3.5. Exercise Management. The Air Force will develop the following products and use the following organizations to optimize exercise support and participation. (T-1)

1.3.5.1. Exercise Management Products.

1.3.5.1.1. Weight of Effort (WoE). The WoE is a prioritized scoring matrix developed to assist Air Force senior leaders in making personnel and equipment apportionment decisions for exercise support functions, such as Air and Space Operations Center (AOC) augmentation, exercise control group support, and modeling and simulation (M&S) support. The WoE utilizes quantitative grading criteria to identify which exercises provide the greatest training benefit for USAF units. The WoE is not intended to be used for prioritization of funding.

1.3.5.1.2. Global Exercise Schedule (GES). The GES is the annual schedule of exercises requiring support from Air Force exercise control and M&S organizations. Air Combat Command (ACC) develops and maintains the GES.

1.3.5.2. Exercise Management Organizations.

1.3.5.2.1. Air Force Joint Exercise Coordination Team (AFJECT). The AFJECT is an action officer-level working group responsible for developing a validated GES. Additional guidance is at Attachment 2.

1.3.5.2.2. Exercise Integrated Process Team (EIPT). The EIPT is a multi-command, colonel-level organization responsible for coordinating and addressing cross-MAJCOM exercise issues and developing the WoE. Additional guidance is at Attachment 3.

1.3.5.2.3. Exercise General Officer Steering Group (EGOSG). The EGOSG is an executive level forum to address exercise-related issues and AF support to CSAF, Combatant Commander (CCDR), and MAJCOM/CC exercise requirements and priorities. Additional guidance is at Attachment 4.

1.3.6. National Exercise Program (NEP). The Air Force, as a DoD Component, will support the NEP in accordance with DoDI 3020.47, *DoD Participation in the National Exercise Program (NEP)*. (T-0)

1.3.6.1. Scope. The NEP is run by the Department of Homeland Security and provides a framework for prioritizing and focusing Federal exercise activities. It is the principal mechanism for examining the overall preparedness of the United States Government (USG) and enables Federal departments and agencies to examine and evaluate national policies, plans, and strategies during the management of domestic catastrophic events, such as CBRN incidents, as a result of attack or natural disaster.

1.3.6.2. Tiers. The NEP Implementation Plan categorizes exercises into the following tiers that reflect priorities for interagency participation:

1.3.6.2.1. Tier I. This is the highest priority level. Tier I exercises are centered on White House directed, USG-wide issues and require the participation of appropriate department and agency principals along with their operations centers and staffs.

1.3.6.2.2. Tier II. These are Federal department/agency exercises with a focus on USG strategy, policy, and procedural issues meriting priority for national and regional Federal interagency participation. Each department or agency determines their level of actual or simulated support for NEP Tier II exercises.

1.3.6.2.3. Tier III. These are other Federal exercises focused on plans, policies and procedures at the regional, operational, or tactical level not requiring broad interagency headquarters-level involvement. Participation at the national level is at the discretion of each department or agency.

1.3.6.2.4. Tier IV. These are exercises in which State and local government, and/or private sector entities are the primary exercise audience.

1.3.6.3. National Exercise Program Capstone Event (NEPCE). The NEPCE is the single biennial operations-based NEP Tier I exercise and requires the participation of all appropriate department and agency principals.

1.3.6.4. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) serves as the DoD POC to the NEP and orchestrates overall DoD NEP execution.

1.3.6.4.1. The Air Force will participate in NEP Tier I exercises when appropriate given the scenario or when tasked by either the ASD (HD&ASA) or by CJCS or his or her representative. (T-0)

1.3.6.4.2. Unless directed by higher authority, Air Force participation in Tier II, III, and IV NEP exercises is at the discretion of MAJCOM and unit leadership.

1.3.6.4.3. A tasked MAJCOM will notify AF/A3OR and the requesting agency when they cannot provide requested exercise support to any NEP exercise.

1.3.6.5. AF/A3OR will monitor Air Force participation in NEP exercises.

1.3.6.6. Air Force organizations that participate in a NEP exercise will:

1.3.6.6.1. Fully support exercise planning, execution, and evaluation. (T-1)

1.3.6.6.2. Provide trusted agents, as needed, to design and control the exercise. (T-1)

1.4. Nuclear Exercises.

1.4.1. MAJCOM/CCs are responsible to ensure MAJCOM nuclear exercises are conducted properly. MAJCOM/CCs are the waiver approval authority, unless delegated to the CV, for movement/cancellation of scheduled nuclear exercises which are MAJCOM directed.

1.4.2. NAF/CCs are responsible to ensure NAF nuclear exercises are conducted properly. NAF/CCs are the waiver approval authority, unless delegated to the CV, for movement/cancellation of scheduled nuclear exercises which are MAJCOM directed or higher.

1.5. Exercise Program Responsibilities.

1.5.1. Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS) for Operations (AF/A3): provides oversight for Air Force-sponsored exercises and Air Force participation in NEP and JEP exercises.

1.5.1.1. AF/A3 chairs the EGOSG and coordinates Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force (VCSAF) approval of recommended WoE and allocation of resources.

1.5.2. HQ USAF Director of Operations (AF/A3O): is the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for managing Air Force participation in NEP and JEP exercises.

1.5.2.1. HQ USAF Readiness and Training (AF/A3OR) is the point of contact (POC) and acts on behalf of HQ USAF/A3O to accomplish the following:

1.5.2.1.1. Provide guidance and monitor Air Force participation in NEP and JEP exercises;

1.5.2.1.2. Coordinate Air Force exercise requirements with the Joint Staff (JS), Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), and its Defense agencies/Field Activities, sister Services, and other USG and non-USG exercise partners, as necessary;

1.5.2.1.3. Advocate for and administer the Air Force allocation of Combatant Commanders Exercise and Engagement (CE2) funds to meet Service Incremental Funds (SIF) requirements;

1.5.2.1.4. Coordinate the planning, execution, and evaluation of NEP and JEP exercises which involve Headquarters Air Force (HAF) support and participation;

1.5.2.1.5. Serve as the Air Force interface with Joint Staff/J-7 for Commercial Ticket Program (CTP) and Port Handling/Inland Transportation (PH/IT) requirements;

1.5.2.1.6. Serve as the HAF POC for Air Force NEP and JEP exercise activities;

1.5.2.1.7. Chair the EIPT and serve as the EGOSG Executive Secretariat.

1.5.2.2. HQ USAF Air Force Operations Group (AF/A3OO) will monitor AF participation in Homeland Defense and Defense Support of Civil Authorities (HLD/DSCA) related exercises.

1.5.3. HAF Directorates will:

1.5.3.1. Monitor Air Force-wide exercise participation activities within their functional area;

1.5.3.2. Assist AF/A3OR with the planning and execution of exercises requiring HAF support and participation.

1.5.4. MAJCOMs, FOAs, DRUs, and the ANG will:

1.5.4.1. Provide oversight of headquarters and subordinate unit exercise activities.

1.5.4.1.1. Provide supplemental guidance, as needed, to clarify exercise planning, controlling, executing, and evaluating functions and responsibilities. (T-2)

1.5.4.1.2. Ensure exercise activities help command and subordinate units achieve and maintain their designed operational capability, and are able to fulfill Operations Plan (OPLAN) taskings and appropriately respond to contingencies, such as natural disasters or terrorist incidents. (T-2)

1.5.4.1.3. Conduct a safety review of the exercise plan. (T-2)

1.5.4.2. Establish a headquarters-level OPR to implement their exercise program and oversee and monitor the exercise activities of subordinate units. (T-2)

1.5.4.2.1. Establish a command interface POC with AF/A3OR for overall exercise planning and coordination. (T-2)

1.5.4.2.2. Attend exercise planning conferences, as required. (T-2)

1.5.4.3. Coordinate SIF, CTP, and PH/IT requirements with AF/A3OR. (T-2)

1.5.4.3.1. Manage allocated CE2 SIF budget. (T-2)

1.5.4.4. Support EGOSG and EIPT requirements and activities.

1.5.5. Lead MAJCOM (L-MAJCOM). To facilitate AF exercise planning, programming, and execution activities, the following MAJCOMs serve as L-MAJCOMs for exercises within the following mission areas:

1.5.5.1. Air Combat Command (ACC) is the L-MAJCOM for Combat Air Forces (CAF).

1.5.5.2. Air Mobility Command (AMC) is the L-MAJCOM for Mobility Air Forces (MAF).

1.5.5.3. Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) is the L-MAJCOM for Special Operations Forces (SOF).

1.5.5.4. Air Force Space Command (AFSPC) is the L-MAJCOM for Space and Cyberspace Forces.

1.5.5.5. Air Force Global Strike Command (AFGSC) is the L-MAJCOM for Nuclear Forces.

1.5.5.6. All Air Force organizations will coordinate their requirements within these named mission areas with the appropriate L-MAJCOM. (T-1)

1.5.6. L-MAJCOMs will:

1.5.6.1. Develop a prioritized list of exercise requirements for their designated mission area. This list may be used to measure how well individual exercises address specific mission area objectives.

1.5.6.2. Evaluate mission area exercise participation and assess the impact on AF capability to meet AF-wide mission area requirements.

1.5.6.3. Assist HAF with identifying mission area exercise shortfalls and advocating for additional exercise opportunities or resources, as appropriate.

1.5.6.4. . Assist supported commands in the planning and execution of NEP and JEP exercises;

1.5.6.4.1. Augment C-MAJCOMs and C-NAFs with exercise control, M&S, and Aggressor support if resources are available.

1.5.6.5. In addition, ACC will:

1.5.6.5.1. Program for and provide oversight of the U.S. Air Force Warfare Center;

1.5.6.5.2. Serve as the EIPT Executive Secretariat.

1.5.6.5.2.1. Work with EIPT members and appropriate MAJCOM representatives to address exercise issues and develop resolution recommendations.

Chapter 2

EXERCISE CYCLE

2.1. Exercise Cycle. The exercise cycle consists of the planning, execution, and evaluation phases needed to create, conduct and assess an exercise.

2.2. Planning Phase. The planning phase encompasses all aspects of building an exercise and as a minimum should address the following areas:

2.2.1. Exercise Concept. The exercise concept guides and focuses the planning effort. It identifies the exercise type (e.g. command post exercise (CPX), field training exercise (FTX), etc.), the major participants, the level of exercise play, the broad scenario profile and the plans, procedures, and activities that are the primary exercise focus.

2.2.2. Exercise Objectives. Exercise objectives are the precise, action-oriented statements that identify the goals for the exercise. Objectives should be developed around tasks from applicable Mission Essential Task Lists (METL). When participating in linked exercises, Air Force exercise objectives should be compatible with those of the other exercise(s).

2.2.3. Exercise Plans (EXPLAN). EXPLANs should typically follow the standard OPLAN format found in CJCSM 3122.03C, *Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), Vol II--Planning Formats*, and contain pertinent annexes. When appropriate, participating Air Force organizations (HAF, MAJCOM, etc) will assist the exercise sponsor with EXPLAN development. (T-1) Depending on exercise complexity, duration and level of participation, Air Force organizations may, at their discretion, create an organizational EXPLAN to clarify exercise requirements and responsibilities.

2.2.4. Exercise Control. Exercise execution is managed by controllers who are knowledgeable in the timing and content of exercise events. Air Force planners should determine the number and location of control elements and the exercise control procedures needed to provide overall exercise management and support the accomplishment of Air Force objectives. Planners should prepare and provide exercise controllers the support materials needed to manage exercise execution.

2.2.5. Training. Exercises are a training program adjunct and provide an opportunity to practice trained actions and procedures during simulated situations in a controlled environment. Exercise organizations must determine the training their exercise players require to properly prepare them for a particular exercise and then ensure the training is accomplished before the exercise. (T-1)

2.2.6. Exercise Player Materials. One of the goals of the exercise program is to practice, validate, and reinforce established procedures. To help support this goal, whenever possible, exercise information should be communicated using established procedures. Exercise-specific player materials should only be created when normal communication tools or procedures do not exist to provide required exercise information.

2.2.6.1. Exercise player material cannot include trusted agent information or divulge any event information before the scheduled time of the event.

2.2.7. Master Scenario Event List (MSEL). Typically, the MSEL is a chronological database of planned events and expected player actions that exercise controllers use to manage and guide the exercise to achieve exercise objectives.

2.2.7.1. The MSEL is the scenario game plan for the exercise and exercise planners should only release to trusted agents and cannot release to exercise players.

2.2.7.2. The exercise sponsoring organization directs and oversees MSEL development and creates and maintains the MSEL database.

2.2.7.2.1. Trusted agents from participating Air Force organizations will review the MSEL and ensure planned events support Air Force objectives. (T-3)

2.2.7.2.1.1. Air Force planners will coordinate on events that require Air Force participation and, when appropriate, create or change events to meet Air Force exercise requirements. (T-2)

2.2.7.2.1.2. When necessary, planners will attend MSEL Development and/or Synchronization Conferences to oversee scenario development and execution coordination. (T-2)

2.2.8. Trusted Agents. Trusted agents are subject matter experts who are given advance knowledge of exercise scenario details for the purpose of assisting with exercise development and planning.

2.2.8.1. To maintain the integrity of exercise information, organizations should limit the number of trusted agents to the absolute minimum required to support proper planning.

2.2.8.1.1. To maintain exercise planning continuity, trusted agents should be capable of serving from the start of exercise planning through execution.

2.2.8.1.2. Trusted agents should not be principal players during exercise execution since advance knowledge of exercise events can significantly decrease the benefit players receive from an exercise.

2.2.8.2. As a minimum, trusted agent information is For Official Use Only and should remain close-hold within the exercise planning community. Exercise information should not be released outside the planning community without the approval of the primary planning staff of the sponsoring organization for an exercise.

2.2.9. Exercise Planners. Planners must be subject matter experts of the procedures, plans, and processes being exercised. (T-3)

2.2.9.1. The following references provide detailed information on the Joint Training System (JTS) and the Joint Event Life Cycle (JELC) and can assist exercise planners in the design, conduct and evaluation of exercises:

2.2.9.1.1. CJCSI 3500.01G

2.2.9.1.2. CJCSI 3500.02A, *Universal Joint Task List Policy and Guidance for the Armed Forces of the United States*.

2.2.9.1.3. CJCSM 3500.03D

2.2.10. Observers. Observers are a vital link in the exercise process. They ensure exercise objectives are met, provide on-the-spot instruction and capture lessons learned and/or best practices for the after-action report and inclusion in the Joint Lessons Learned Information System (JLLIS). They can also recommend and coordinate event changes when required during exercise execution.

2.2.11. Communication and Testing. Communication Setup and Testing are important exercise preparation steps and should include validation of all certifications and accreditations, end-to-end communications checks, and systems interoperability verification.

2.3. Execution Phase. The formal execution phase begins with deployment of exercise participants or STARTEX and continues until ENDEX.

2.3.1. Controllers manage the direction, pace, and intensity of exercise play in accordance with the exercise control plan established by the exercise sponsoring organization.

2.3.1.1. When required, an Air Force Exercise Control Group (AFECG) will oversee and manage the exercise activity of Air Force exercise participants.

2.3.1.1.1. The AFECG will not include exercise players and will be tailored to support the size and scope of the exercise and meet the exercise needs of participating Air Force organizations.

2.3.1.2. White Cell. Since all organizations do not participate in every exercise, White Cell personnel will replicate the actions or inputs of non-participating organizations that are needed to keep exercise activities on track. White Cell personnel will not be exercise players but are trusted agents and may also perform controller functions.

2.3.2. Exercise Reporting. Exercises provide an opportunity to practice procedures and evaluate their effectiveness. All exercise participants, to include observers and controllers, should note strengths and weaknesses encountered in any area during exercise planning or execution and identify these using the prescribed lessons learned and after actions processes.

2.4. Evaluation Phase. The evaluation phase is a critical part of the exercise process and enables participants to evaluate and assess exercise actions, propose changes, and share this information with others. After Action Reports (AAR) and Lessons Learned (L2) actions are key elements of this phase.

2.4.1. AARs. Participating Air Force organizations should develop an AAR that summarizes exercise activities, evaluates actions, identifies strengths and weaknesses, and makes recommendations, as appropriate.

2.4.1.1. Participating Air Force organizations will follow the guidance in AFI 90-1601, *Air Force Lessons Learned Program*, for posting and forwarding AARs. (T-1)

2.4.2. Lessons Learned. The Air Force Office of Lessons Learned (AF/A9L) is the OPR for the Air Force Lessons Learned Process (AFL2P).

2.4.2.1. Unless otherwise directed by exercise protocols, all participating Air Force units will comply with the observation, collection, reporting, validation, dissemination, and tracking procedures contained in AFI 90-1601. (T-2)

2.4.3. The Air Force Joint Lessons Learned Information System (www.jllis.mil/USAF) is the Air Force system of record for the management of all Air Force observations, L2, and AARs.

Chapter 3

EXERCISE FUNDING AND PROGRAMMING

3.1. General Information.

3.1.1. The Combatant Commander Exercise and Engagement (CE2) account funds Air Force participation in Joint Exercise Program (JEP) exercises. The CE2 account is programmed by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel & Readiness (OUSD (P&R)) and is managed by the Joint Staff (JS)/J-7.

3.1.2. Exercise funding and programming actions occur within the DoD Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process.

3.1.3. In addition to Air Force PPBE policy and guidance, Air Force organizations will comply with the JEP provisions in CJCSI 3511.01B, *Joint Exercise Transportation Program*. (T-0)

3.2. Combatant Commander Exercise and Engagement (CE2) Account.

3.2.1. The CE2 account provides funds for the following types of exercise activities:

3.2.1.1. Incremental Expenses. CE2 provides Service Incremental Funding (SIF) to pay for the incremental Operations and Maintenance (O&M) activities incurred solely for, or as a direct result of, planning for or taking part in a CE2-funded exercise. Valid incremental activities include such items as lodging, per diem, non-aviation fuel, consumable supplies, contract support, and communications. It does not include costs funded in other AF accounts, such as flying hours.

3.2.1.2. Transportation. Exercise transportation includes airlift, sealift, Port Handling (PH), Inland Transportation (IT), and the Commercial Ticket Program (CTP). Transportation funding generally covers the cost of transporting personnel and equipment from a unit's home station to the exercise area and return. Commercial air travel from home station to and from the aerial port of embarkation (APOE), however, is a Service responsibility. Active Component, ANG, and AFRC forces can receive CE2 Transportation funds.

3.2.1.2.1. Port Handling (PH). Port handling includes commercial contract expenses to receive or dispatch cargo for an exercise at Port of Embarkation (POE) and Port of Debarkation (POD) associated with Military Sealift Command (MSC) for sealift and Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) for commercial shipping. PH expenses include documentation, terminal handling, and stevedoring.

3.2.1.2.2. Inland Transportation (IT). Inland transportation funds purchase approved point-to-point transportation service associated with the movement of exercise participants and cargo, between the units' home base/installation to and from a POE/POD and to or from the exercise area, by commercial-for-hire firms when organic transportation is not available or cost effective. Movement is by surface transportation (rail, highway, and inland waterway). Using vehicles where commercial drivers are included in the lease/ticket price is permissible. The leasing of commercial vehicles (e.g., passenger vans), however, is specifically excluded and

should not be confused with commercial-for-hire firms, including bus lines. Transportation expenses associated with temporary duty, exercise conferences, and air travel are specifically excluded from IT funding.

3.2.1.2.3. Commercial Ticket Program (CTP). This program supports individual commercial air travel during exercise execution when military airlift or commercial air charter cannot satisfy the sponsoring command's transportation requirements. CTP is used only when United States Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)-provided common-user transportation cannot satisfy the CCDR-validated exercise Time-Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD). CTP funds can only be used to purchase commercial airline tickets. CTP funds do not cover per diem or movement to the APOE or from the APOD. Once CTP requirements are determined for a particular exercise, the sponsoring COCOM will post the CTP authorization message on their exercise Newsgroup website.

3.2.2. AF/A3OR is responsible for managing the disbursement of CE2 funds associated with Air Force participation in JEP exercises.

3.2.2.1. Funding for JEP exercises is based on requirements identified in the Joint Training Information Management System (JTIMS). Exercise sponsors and planners should ensure the accurate and timely entry of required JTIMS data.

3.2.2.2. AF/A3OR will use Emergency and Special Program (ESP) codes to track CE2 expenditures by exercise. To facilitate exercise expenditure accounting, Air Force organizations will ensure that all exercise fund cites contain the proper ESP code. (T-1)

3.3. CE2 Funds Management.

3.3.1. PH/IT Funds.

3.3.1.1. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs, and the ANG will manage the obligation and distribution of PH/IT funds. (T-1)

3.3.1.2. Transportation Account Codes (TAC). MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs should use TACs to fund PH/IT requirements whenever possible. When a TAC is not viable, MAJCOM/FOAs/DRUs will request PH/IT funding per paragraph 3.3.1.3. (T-1)

3.3.1.3. Funding Request. MAJCOM/FOA/DRU exercise planners will send a PH/IT funding request to AF/A3OR usaf.pentagon.af-a3.mbx.a3or-readiness@mail.mil as soon as the PH/IT need is known. MAJCOM/FOA/DRU exercise planners will include the exercise name, number of passengers and/or total weight of cargo (in short tons), and the estimated cost in their PH/IT funding request.

3.3.1.3.1. AF/A3OR will forward the PH/IT request to JS/J7 (PMA). The JS Comptroller will post the funds on the Program Budget Accounting System (PBAS) for the respective MAJCOM/FOA/DRU. MAJCOMs/FORs/DRUs are then responsible for getting funds to the appropriate units and for tracking PH/IT obligations by exercise name and ESP code.

3.3.2. CTP Funds.

3.3.2.1. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs manage the obligation and distribution of CTP funds.

3.3.2.2. Funding Request. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs need to submit their CTP requests IAW JS/J7 Joint Exercise Transportation Program, *Commercial Ticket Program Implementation Guidance*.

3.3.2.2.1. JS/J7 processes CTP requests and distributes CTP funds IAW JS/J7 Joint Exercise Transportation Program, *Commercial Ticket Program Implementation Guidance*.

3.3.3. SIF Funds.

3.3.3.1. AF/A3OR oversees the distribution of SIF funds and MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs manage the obligation of SIF funds.

3.3.3.2. Funding Request. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs will follow SIF procedures in paragraph 3.5. (T-1)

3.3.4. CE2 funds are authorized to support specific approved exercise expenses and may not be redirected to fund any other activities. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs must track PH/IT, CTP, and SIF obligations separately. (T-1)

3.4. Exercise Funds Responsibilities.

3.4.1. JEP Exercises.

3.4.1.1. AF/A3OR is the AF OPR for managing CE2-supplied SIF.

3.4.1.2. JS/J-7 (PMA) is the OPR for managing CE2-supplied PH, IT, and CTP funds. AF/A3OR will coordinate consolidated AF requests for these funds to JS by exercise.

3.4.1.3. All AF organizations will comply with JCS exercise funding guidance in AFI 65-601, Vol 1, *Budget Guidance and Procedures*. (T-1)

3.4.2. Non-JEP Exercises. Air Force organizations conducting unilateral or other joint exercises not within the approved JEP fund these exercises from their own O&M accounts. For Air Force-sponsored non-JEP exercises, the MAJCOM or Air Force organization sponsoring an exercise is generally responsible for funding the exercise.

3.4.3. Combined Exercises. Combined exercises should have a written arrangement with the foreign participant(s) that includes the scope of the exercise, status of US personnel (paragraph 1.3.4.6.), and funding procedures, as appropriate. Any US training, supplies, or other services provided to participating countries should be handled under available legal authority, such as a foreign military sales (FMS) case or cross-servicing agreement under Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA) authority.

3.5. HAF Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Process for Service Incremental Funding (SIF).

3.5.1. During the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) development process, MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs, and the ANG will submit their Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP) SIF requirements for JEP exercises to AF/A3OR. (T-2)

3.5.1.1. AF/A3OR will consolidate Air Force requirements and submit the Air Force SIF request to OUSD(P&R).

3.5.1.2. OUSD(P&R) incorporates AF SIF requirements into the overall Defense-wide CE2 request as part of the President's Budget (PB).

3.5.2. The Department of Defense Appropriations Act establishes the amount of CE2 funds that are appropriated for the upcoming execution year. Congress approves and the President signs the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for funds to be available. If the NDAA is not signed before the beginning of the execution year, funding can be provided under a continuing resolution.

3.5.3. OUSD(P&R) determines AF SIF funding for the current execution year and publish this information as part of the CE2 Program Execution Plan (PEP). Once the AF SIF allocation is known, AF/A3OR will provide execution year fiscal guidance to AF MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs.

3.5.3.1. If a MAJCOM/FOA/DRU encounters an unanticipated SIF requirement during the current fiscal year, the MAJCOM/FOA/DRU should notify AF/A3OR of the requirement. The notification should include sufficient explanation to justify a request for additional funds. If AF/A3OR cannot fund the requirement from existing AF SIF resources, when deemed appropriate, they will submit an Unfunded Requirement to the Joint Staff for additional funds from the CE2 Program.

3.5.3.2. AF/A3OR will only obligate AF SIF to fund valid JEP exercise activities. MAJCOMs and Agencies should notify AF/A3OR when they have excess SIF funds. Ultimately, SIF funds not needed to support AF requirements revert back to OUSD(P&R) control for reallocation against other CE2 program requirements.

3.6. Tracking and Reporting.

3.6.1. PH/IT and CTP funds are distributed per the procedures in paragraphs 3.3.1. and 3.3.2. respectively. SIF funds are distributed per AF/A3OR-issued fiscal guidance. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs will track transportation funds (Z5) sub-allocated from the Joint Staff. (T-2)

3.6.1.1. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs will track all JEP expenditures using assigned ESP codes. (T-1) Questions concerning the use of ESP codes should be addressed to AF/A3OR.

3.6.2. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs will submit quarterly SIF obligation reports to AF/A3OR by the seventh working day of the following month. (T-1)

3.6.2.1. AF/A3OR will submit a consolidated SIF obligation report to OUSD(P&R) within the first week of the month following the report month.

3.6.3. MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs will submit monthly obligation reports (Flash Reports) for funds sub-allocated from the Joint Staff. (T-1) MAJCOMs/FOAs/DRUs will submit Flash Reports to the Joint Staff Comptroller with info to AF/A3OR by the third working day of the following month.

3.7. Funding for Aerial Refueling of Foreign Aircraft during Combined Exercises.

3.7.1. USAF tankers flying aerial refueling missions to exclusively support USAF aircraft during combined exercises can also refuel foreign aircraft on the same mission provided the following conditions are met:

3.7.1.1. Refueling of foreign aircraft is conducted on a strictly opportune, non-interference basis.

3.7.1.2. Exercise tanker missions are scheduled based on supporting US exercise mission requirements only.

3.7.1.3. Tanker loiter time is not added to exercise tanker missions simply to accommodate non-exercise refueling operations.

3.7.1.4. Foreign governments must pay for the fuel offloaded in accordance with USAF regulations and procedures (for example, pursuant to the terms of a reciprocal fuels agreement, cross-servicing agreement, or FMS case).

3.7.2. If the foreign aircraft refueling operation does not increase the required flying time of the planned exercise-only refueling mission, the foreign government must only pay for the offloaded fuel.

3.7.2.1. If the foreign aircraft refueling takes place outside the “envelope” for meeting USAF mission requirements and time is added to the planned exercise refueling mission to support foreign aircraft refueling operations, the foreign government must also pay for the additional flying hours along with the offloaded fuel.

3.7.3. When a combined exercise utilizes USAF tankers to refuel foreign aircraft as part of the exercise, the refueling of foreign aircraft can be conducted on a less than full cost reimbursement basis provided that:

3.7.3.1. The purpose of the combined exercise is to employ coalition force concepts of operations that require USAF aerial refueling of foreign aircraft in support of DoD mission requirements;

3.7.3.2. The primary MAJCOM/A3 supporting the exercise approves of conducting the refueling on a less than full cost reimbursement basis;

3.7.3.3. The primary MAJCOM/A3 supporting the exercise notifies AF/A3OR and AMC/FMF with a command coordinated memorandum specifying the aerial refueling operations conducted on a less than full cost reimbursement basis. The memorandum should be submitted NLT 30 days prior to the exercise and include:

3.7.3.3.1. A description of the operation, including objectives;

3.7.3.3.2. The US mission requirements to be satisfied;

3.7.3.3.3. A list of expenses to be assumed by the DoD and the funding source;

3.7.3.3.4. A list of expenses to be assumed by the foreign government, including method of payment to DoD for required reimbursements.

3.7.4. If the foreign aircraft aerial refueling does not meet the criteria set forth in paragraphs 3.7.1. or 3.7.3., conduct aerial refueling on a full reimbursement basis. The foreign government must pay for all applicable costs, such as offloaded fuel, boom/drogue time, tanker transit time and loiter time.

3.7.5. Foreign Aerial Refueling Requirements.

3.7.5.1. Foreign receiver pilots and commercial and foreign tanker crews participating in aerial refueling operations during exercise missions involving USAF tankers or receivers must be qualified in and use USAF aerial refueling terminology and procedures as specified in North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Allied Tactical Publication (ATP)-56(B), *Air to Air Refuelling* (<http://www.raf.mod.uk/downloads/airtoair56b.cfm>). (T-0)

3.7.5.1.1. Per ATP-56(B), qualified foreign pilots and commercial and foreign boom operators must meet aerial refueling currency requirements or adhere to published re-currency procedures. (T-0)

3.7.5.1.2. Foreign receiver pilots, or commercial or foreign boom operators will not use exercise aerial refueling missions to qualify or requalify foreign receiver pilots, or commercial or foreign boom operators as this is the provision of a defense service to the foreign country that requires a FMS case (see DoD 5105.38-M, *Security Assistance Management Manual (SAMM)*) or cross-servicing agreement under ACSA authority, as appropriate.

3.7.5.2. Commercial or foreign exercise participants must ensure their tanker and receiver aircraft are certified as technically compatible for aerial refueling operations with USAF receiver and tanker aircraft. Information about foreign receiver aircraft that are technically compatible with USAF tankers, commercial and foreign tankers that are technically compatible with USAF receivers, and instructions for requesting a technical compatibility assessment are published in ATP-56(B), Annex Z, US National Annex.

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Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations

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Abbreviations

AAR—After-Action Report

ACC—Air Combat Command

ACSA—Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement

AF—Air Force

AFAMS—Air Force Agency for Modeling and Simulation

AFCENT—Air Forces Central

AFCYBER—Air Force Cyber Command

AFECG—Air Force Exercise Control Group

AFGSC—Air Force Global Strike Command

AFJECT—Air Force Joint Exercise Coordination Team

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFJI—Air Force Joint Instruction
AFL2P—Air Force Lessons Learned Program
AFMC—Air Force Materiel Command
AFNORTH—Air Forces Northern
AFPAC—Air Forces Pacific
AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive
AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command
AFRIMS—Air Force Records Information Management System
AFISRA—Air Force Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance Agency
AFSOC—Air Force Special Operations Command
AFSOUTH—Air Forces Southern
AFSPC—Air Force Space Command
AFSTRAT—Air Forces Strategic
AFSTRAT—SP — Air Forces Strategic-Space
AMC—Air Mobility Command
ANG—Air National Guard
AOC—Air & Space Operations Center
APOD—Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE—Aerial Port of Embarkation
ASOC—Air Support Operations Center
ATP—Allied Tactical Publication
CAF—Combat Air Forces
CAOC—N —Combined Air and Space Operations Center-Nellis
CBRN—Chemical , Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear
CCDR—Combatant Commander
CE2—Combatant Commander’s Exercise Engagement
CCW—Command and Control Wing
CJCS—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CJCSI—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
C-NAF—Component Numbered Air Force
COCOM—Combatant Command

C-MAJCOM—Component MAJCOM
CPX—Command Post Exercise
CRC—Control and Reporting Center
CSAF—Chief of Staff of the Air Force
CTP—Commercial Ticket Program
CTP—Component Training Plan
CV—Vice Commander
DCGS—Distributed Common Ground Station
DCS—Deputy Chief of Staff
DOD—Department of Defense
DODD—Department of Defense Directive
DODI—Department of Defense Instruction
DRU—Direct Reporting Unit
DSCA—Defense Security Cooperation Agency
DSCA—Defense Support of Civil Authorities
EGOSG—Exercise General Officer Steering Group
EIAP—Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIPT—Exercise Integrated Process Team
ENDEX—End of Exercise
ESP—Emergency and Special Program (code)
EXPLAN—Exercise Plan
FMS—Foreign Military Sales
FOA—Field Operating Agency
FTX—Field Training Exercise
FY—Fiscal Year
FYDP—Future Years Defense Program
GCIC—Global Cyberspace Integration Center
GES—Global Exercise Schedule
HAF—Headquarters Air Force
HLD—Homeland Defense
HQ—Headquarters
IEW—Integrated Exercise Workshop

IT—Inland Transportation
JELC—Joint Event Life Cycle
JEP—Joint Exercises Program
JLLIS—Joint Lessons Learned Information System
JS—Joint Staff
JTIMS—Joint Training Information Management System
JTM—Joint Training Manual
JTS—Joint Training System
L2—Lessons Learned
LG—Logistics
L-MAJCOM—Lead Major Command
M&S—Modeling and Simulation
MAJCOM—Major Command
METL—Mission Essential Task List
MILDEC—Military Deception
MSC—Military Sealift Command
MSEL—Master Scenario Event List
NAF—Numbered Air Force
NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDAA—National Defense Authorization Act
NEP—National Exercise Program
NEPCE—National Exercise Program Capstone Event
NLT—Not Later Than
O&M—Operations and Maintenance
OPLAN—Operation Plan
OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility
OPSEC—Operations Security
ORI—Operational Readiness Inspection
OSD—Office of the Secretary of Defense
PACAF—Pacific Air Forces
PB—President’s Budget
PBAS—Program Budget Accounting System

PEP—Program Execution Plan

PH—Port Handling

POC—Point of Contact

POD—Port of Debarkation

POE—Port of Embarkation

POM—Program Objective Memorandum

PPBES—Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System

PSYOP—Psychological Operations

RDS—Records Disposition Schedule

SAMM—Security Assistance Management Manual

SDDC—Surface Deployment and Distribution Command

SIF—Service Incremental Funds

SOF—Special Operations Forces

SOFA—Status of Forces Agreement

STARTEX—Start of Exercise

TAC—Transportation Account Code

TPFDD—Time-Phased Force Deployment Data

USAF—United States Air Force

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USG—United States Government

USTRANSCOM—United States Transportation Command

VCSAF—Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force

VTC—Video Teleconference

WoE—Weight of Effort

WRM—War Reserve Materiel

Attachment 2

AIR FORCE JOINT EXERCISE COORDINATION TEAM (AFJECT)

A2.1. Overview. This attachment outlines the organization, responsibilities and procedures for the AFJECT and describes the process for developing the Global Exercise Schedule (GES). ACC/A3O Division Chief is the AFJECT Chairperson and delegated authority to coordinate USAF support for joint and USAF service-level training events to include Flag exercises, Joint National Training Center (JNTC) events and functional command events.

A2.2. Objective. The objective of the AFJECT is to coordinate, schedule, and deconflict, as required, the Air Force Air & Space Operations Center (AOC), Control and Reporting Center (CRC), Air Support Operations Center (ASOC), 505th Command and Control Wing (505 CCW), assets assigned by the EIPT and any other MAJCOM units/assets used to support USAF, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS), COCOM-sponsored and other MAJCOM exercises and experiments. The AFJECT uses the GES to accomplish this task.

A2.3. Organization.

A2.3.1. The AFJECT is an action officer (AO) level working group made up of exercise planners, schedulers and support staff from the member organizations listed in Para 3.3. and chaired by the ACC/A3O Division Chief. The Chairman is the spokesperson for the AFJECT and approves all team decisions.

A2.3.2. The AFJECT will submit a coordinated and validated GES to the Exercise Integrated Process Team (EIPT). The EIPT convenes in conjunction with the CAF Scheduling Integrated Process Team (SIPT) Conference, which creates a synergy by scheduling air assets and high demand exercise support assets in the same venue. The Exercise General Officer Steering Group (EGOSG) will review the GES for approval after it is approved by the EIPT. This approval chain should also be used to address unresolved exercise support issues that occur during the GES development process. If required, MAJCOM representatives can also engage the EIPT or EGOSG to resolve exercise scheduling conflicts or other AFJECT decisions. In all cases, resolve issues at the lowest appropriate level.

A2.3.3. Membership. As a minimum, the following organizations will have representatives on the AFJECT:

A2.3.3.1. **ACC**

A2.3.3.2. **PACAF (AFPAC)**

A2.3.3.3. **USAFE-AFAFRICA**

A2.3.3.4. **AFSPC**

A2.3.3.5. **AFMC**

A2.3.3.6. **AETC**

A2.3.3.7. **AMC**

A2.3.3.8. **AFSOC**

A2.3.3.9. **AFGSC**

A2.3.3.10. **AFISRA**

A2.3.3.11. **ANG**

A2.3.3.12. **AFRC**

A2.3.3.13. **1AF (AFNORTH)**

A2.3.3.14. **8AF (AFSTRAT)**

A2.3.3.15. **9AF (AFCENT)**

A2.3.3.16. **12AF (AFSOUTH)**

A2.3.3.17. **14AF (AFSTRAT-SP)**

A2.3.3.18. **24AF (AFCYBER)**

A2.3.3.19. **GCIC**

A2.3.3.20. **AFAMS (T-1)**

A2.3.3.21. **505 CCW (T-1)**

A2.3.3.22. Representatives from other organizations may attend and participate with prior approval from the AFJECT Chairperson. (T-1)

A2.4. AFJECT Process:

A2.4.1. AFJECT Conferences. The AFJECT will hold up to two conferences per year.

A2.4.1.1. The primary conference, normally held in March or April, prioritizes and deconflicts the next year's exercise schedules.

A2.4.1.2. The second conference is normally held in July or August. This conference makes the final revisions to the upcoming FY exercise schedule, provides exercise-related updates, and addresses any emerging issues. This conference typically uses video teleconference (VTC) capabilities to minimize travel requirements and encourage maximum participation.

A2.4.2. Global Exercise Schedule (GES) Preparation.

A2.4.2.1. The GES is developed in one-year increments. The AFJECT program manager will develop five years of exercise schedules and maintain them on the AFJECT SharePoint website.

A2.4.2.2. MAJCOM program and functional managers will identify/establish their command exercise requirements and submit them to the AFJECT program manager NLT two months prior to the AFJECT conference for posting onto the SharePoint site. Exercise planners should coordinate with the AFJECT program manager to determine resource availability and coordinate specific support requirements.

A2.4.2.3. Six weeks prior to the conference, AFJECT members will review the GES and identify exercises their units are participating in and annotate exercise support resources they require for those events (i.e. exercise control group, AOC manning augmentation, etc.). Members should submit any changes to GES information to the program manager NLT two weeks prior to the conference.

A2.4.2.3.1. 505 CCW exercise support requirements are scheduled through the ACC/A3O-managed Consolidate Planning System (CPS). The AFJECT Program Manager will use the AFJECT-approved GES as the guide for inputting 505 CCW exercise support requirements into the CPS. Coordinate emerging requirements through the AFJECT Program Manager and 505 CCW schedulers as soon as they are known. Due to 505 CCW limited capabilities, emerging requirements are handled on a case by case basis.

A2.4.2.4. In preparation for the AFJECT conference, the AFJECT program manager should post all current schedule changes, build drafts for succeeding schedules and develop the AFJECT briefing. Functional program managers should review the updated schedules to determine unit supportability. MAJCOM planners/schedulers should attempt to resolve exercise scheduling conflicts prior to the conference. Unresolved issues can be addressed during the conference.

A2.4.2.5.1. Voluntary support to non-AFJECT scheduled events does not relieve a unit of their responsibility to support AFJECT scheduled requirements. Also, while the AFJECT does not schedule AFRC/ANG forces, AFRC and ANG units should utilize the GES to identify training and support opportunities.

A2.4.2.6. Following the AFJECT conference, the program manager will draft the meeting minutes, update the GES (if necessary) and forward it to the EIPT and EGOSG, in turn, for approval. Once the GES is approved, the program manager will prepare the 505 CCW tasking message for ACC/CV release.

A2.5. Responsibilities:

A2.5.1. ACC will:

A2.5.1.1. Designate the ACC/A3 member(s) to the AFJECT;

A2.5.1.2. Provide USAF focal point for all AOC assets (manpower and equipment) related to exercise support;

A2.5.1.3. Provide USAF focal point for all Information Operations (IO) related issues;

A2.5.1.3.1. Provide review and guidance for MILDEC, OPSEC and PSYOP concepts and scenarios;

A2.5.1.4. Provide USAF focal point for exercise issues for ACC fighter and bomber MDS;

A2.5.1.5. Provide USAF focal point for all Command and Control, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C2ISR) non-AOC assets related to exercises.

A2.5.2. PACAF, USAFE-AFAFRICA will:

A2.5.2.1. Designate their respective MAJCOM member(s) to the AFJECT;

A2.5.2.2. Validate accuracy of exercise information and support requirements posted on the GES;

A2.5.2.3. Provide prioritized list of exercises requiring AOC/ Professional Control Force support;

A2.5.2.4. Coordinate unit-specific issues through the AFJECT.

A2.5.3. AFMC, AMC, AFGSC will:

A2.5.3.1. Designate their respective MAJCOM member(s) to the AFJECT;

A2.5.3.2. Provide USAF focal point for national asset participation, cyberspace-related issues, materiel support, and airlift support/participation in USAF exercise programs.

A2.5.4. AFAMS will:

A2.5.4.1. Designate their unit member(s) to the AFJECT; (T-1)

A2.5.4.2. Provide USAF focal point for confederation of models and simulators. (T-1)

A2.5.5. ANG and AFRC will:

A2.5.5.1. Designate their unit/command member(s) to the AFJECT;

A2.5.5.2. Coordinate ANG/AFRC issues through the AFJECT program manager;

A2.5.5.3. Coordinate their exercise support requirements with MAJCOM/NAF exercise planners.

A2.5.6. C-NAFs will:

A2.5.6.1. Designate their unit member(s) to the AFJECT;

A2.5.6.2. Validate accuracy of exercise information and support requirements posted on the GES.

A2.5.6.3. Coordinate unit-specific issues through the AFJECT program manager;

A2.5.6.4. Provide AOC personnel and equipment for supported events.

A2.5.7. GCIC will:

A2.5.7.1. Designate their unit member to the AFJECT; (T-1)

A2.5.7.2. Validate accuracy of exercise information and support requirements posted on GES.

A2.5.8. 505 CCW will:

A2.5.8.1. Designate their unit member to the AFJECT; (T-1)

A2.5.8.2. Provide focal point for the scheduling and de-confliction of modeling and simulation, observer/trainer, and exercise control group support of exercises posted on GES; (T-1)

A2.5.8.3. Provide USAF focal point for all virtual requirements; (T-1)

A2.5.8.4. Provide scheduling focal point for CAOC-N/AOC Response Cell. (T-1)

A2.5.9. AFSOC will:

A2.5.9.1. Designate their respective MAJCOM member(s) to the AFJECT;

A2.5.9.2. Provide USAF focal point for all Special Operations Forces (SOF) assets related to exercises;

A2.5.9.3. Validate accuracy of exercise information and support requirements posted to the GES;

A2.5.9.4. Provide prioritized list of exercises requiring AOC/Professional Control Force support;

A2.5.9.5. Coordinate unit-specific issues through the AFJECT.

A2.5.10. AFSPC will:

A2.5.10.1. Designate their respective MAJCOM member(s) to the AFJECT;

A2.5.10.2. Provide USAF focal point for Space and Cyberspace capabilities and national asset participation related to exercises;

A2.5.10.3. Validate accuracy of exercise information and support requirements posted to the GES;

A2.5.10.4. Provide prioritized list of exercises requiring functional Space AOC/Professional Control Force support;

A2.5.10.5. Coordinate unit-specific issues through the AFJECT.

A2.5.11. AFISRA will:

A2.5.11.1. Designate their respective MAJCOM member(s) to the AFJECT;

A2.5.11.2. Provide USAF focal point for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance capabilities participation related to exercises;

A2.5.11.3. Validate accuracy of exercise information and support requirements posted to the GES;

A2.5.11.4. Provide prioritized list of exercises requiring Distributed Common Ground Station (DCGS) or Cryptologic support

A2.5.11.5. Coordinate unit-specific issues through the AFJECT.

Attachment 3

EXERCISE INTEGRATED PROCESS TEAM (EIPT)

A3.1. The EIPT is a multi-command, senior-level forum to coordinate and resolve Air Force-wide exercise issues. The EIPT will:

A3.1.1. Evaluate the Air Force ability to provide requested support for upcoming exercises;

A3.1.2. Develop the proposed Weight of Effort (WoE) matrix and allocation of resources for presentation to the EGOSG and eventual VCSAF approval;

A3.1.3. Forward a recommended Global Exercise Schedule to the EGOSG for approval;

A3.1.4. Address and resolve exercise scheduling and resourcing concerns. Present unresolved issues to the EGOSG.

A3.2. The EIPT is chaired by AF/A3OR and includes colonel-level representatives associated with the exercise enterprise from the MAJCOMs and ANG.

A3.2.1. EIPT representative must be empowered to commit resources and make scheduling changes on behalf of their respective MAJCOM/A3.

A3.2.2. The chairman may invite, as needed, other stakeholders to send representatives on a temporary or permanent basis, with voting privileges determined by the permanent members.

A3.2.3. EIPT will coordinate actions with CCMD counterparts.

A3.3. Executive Secretariat. ACC/A3O is the EIPT Executive Secretariat. The ACC/A3O Division Chief is the Executive Secretary.

A3.3.1. The Executive Secretary is responsible for coordinating EIPT decision-making functions and developing EIPT products.

A3.3.2. EIPT Executive Secretary duties and responsibilities may be assigned to another organization at the recommendation of the EIPT chair and majority approval of EIPT members.

A3.4. The EIPT interacts continually via electronic means and normally meets on a semi-annual basis with more frequent meetings, if required.

A3.5. At their discretion, each MAJCOM may establish and maintain a command EIPT, or equivalent, to facilitate scheduling, tasking, and decision making support for the EIPT. The rules and guidelines for each command EIPT are the exclusive purview of that command.

Attachment 4

EXERCISE GENERAL OFFICER STEERING GROUP (EGOSG)

A4.1. The EGOSG is an executive level forum to address AF exercise issues and AF support to CSAF, CCDR, and MAJCOM/CC exercises.

A4.2. The EGOSG is chaired by AF/A3 and includes USAFWC/CC, MAJCOM A3s, and the ANG/CF (or his designated representative). AF/A3 can adjust membership as needed.

A4.3. The EGOSG goal is to:

A4.3.1. Provide Air Force-wide guidance and vision for exercise support and participation;

A4.3.2. Properly balance and prioritize CCDR and Title 10 exercise requirements;

A4.3.3. Advocate for exercise-related capabilities, such as Modeling and Simulation, and Aggressors.

A4.4. The EGOSG will accomplish the following actions:

A4.4.1. Recommend WoE and allocation of exercise resources to VCSAF;

A4.4.2. Approve the GES;

A4.4.3. Validate resource shortfalls and risk mitigation plans;

A4.4.4. Ensure AF exercise participation optimizes support for CSAF, CCDR, and MAJCOM/CC priorities.

A4.4.5. Resolve issues forwarded from the EIPT.

A4.5. At a minimum, the EGOSG will meet annually. When required, more frequent meetings may be scheduled. The EGOSG meeting should:

A4.5.1. Normally be held in conjunction with an A3 Operations Conference;

A4.5.2. Review resource requirements for a three fiscal year period;

A4.5.3. Validate near-term exercise support and training shortfalls.