

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

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
INSTRUCTION 10-3002**



11 NOVEMBER 2020

Operations

**PERSONNEL RECOVERY FRIENDLY
FORCE TRACKING DEVICE CONTROL
AND AUTHORITY**

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: HQ ACC/A3J

Certified by: AF/A3S
(Thomas B. Palenske, Brigadier Gen.)

Supersedes: AFI 10-3002, 3 March 2016

Pages: 16

This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*; AFPD 10-9, *Lead Command Designation and Responsibilities for Weapon Systems*; and provides guidance based on Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction (CJCSI) 3910.01B, *Friendly Force Tracking Operations Guidance*; AFI 17-213, *Warfighting Integration Satellite Communications Resource Management*; and AFPD 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*. It applies to all Air Combat Command (ACC), United States Air Forces Europe (USAFE), and Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) units, Air Force Reserve units under ACC oversight, and Air National Guard units that operate and maintain Friendly Force Tracking (FFT) devices for combat search and rescue. Any other units using FFT devices should refer to their Major Command's functional guidance for operating and maintaining these devices. Additionally, any Air Force units working with or using FFTs from another service will use the guidance and procedures established by that service when operating those devices. (T-2). Ensure all records generated as a result of processes prescribed in this publication adhere to Air Force Instruction 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, and are disposed in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule, which is located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command, to HQ ACC/A3J, 205 Thornell Blvd, Bldg 621, Suite 105, JBLE VA 23665. There is no need for implementing activities to create supplements to this document. The authorities to waive wing/unit level PR requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier ("T-0, T-1,

T-2, T-3") number following the compliance statement. See DAFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 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 requestor's commander for non-tiered compliance items. The use of the name or mark of any specific manufacturer, commercial product, commodity, or service in this publication does not imply endorsement by the Air Force. Compliance with the **attachments 2 and 3** of this publication is mandatory.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been substantially revised and needs to be completely reviewed. Major changes include an overhaul of the tiering requirements, reduction in acronyms and addition of the Global Tech Support Center (GTSC).

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Chapter 1

OVERVIEW

1.1. Background. FFT describes Department of Defense programs that provide systems for locating, tracking and determining the status of friendly (e.g., U.S., allied, coalition) forces. Blue Force Tracking (BFT), as an all-encompassing term, has been replaced in joint publications and instructions with FFT. The term FFT takes precedence over BFT due to its consistency with joint operations guidance and policy as specified in CJCSI 3910.01B. Specifically, FFT is defined in Joint Pub 1-02 as “the process of fixing, observing, and reporting the location and movement of friendly forces.” The FFT-family of space-based and terrestrial systems is employed to generate, collect and share friendly force identification, location and tracking information. For the purpose of this instruction, the term FFT should be used except where BFT is appropriate (i.e., document titles, policies, etc.). When discussing FFT, be aware that BFT is prevalent in various documents and that other services and agencies may still use the term BFT interchangeably with FFT (e.g., there are also specific FFT devices which have BFT in their name).

1.1.1. FFT systems use the Global Positioning System to calculate their current position, velocity and time and then transmit their position via space-based, airborne and ground-based receivers to other FFT users and Command and Control (C2) Centers on a common operating picture (COP). Fielded forces and C2 nodes receive FFT data via one or more communication links such as satellite communications, classified networks (e.g., Secret Internet Protocol Router (SIPRNET)), or Non-Classified Internet Protocol Router (NIPRNET) when in the Continental U.S. (CONUS). A tactical display processor or situational awareness software tools are then used to display this data.

1.1.2. In addition to position location information (PLI), some FFT devices can transmit brevity codes to communicate limited status and intentions. Some devices, when integrated into messaging servers can also support sending and receiving short, free-text and canned messages. Units use FFT capabilities for building their situational awareness in order to aid C2 efforts, assist in the prevention of fratricide and to support execution of traditional or non-traditional PR missions. FFT devices are not intended to provide the fidelity required for use as a friendly force deconfliction tool for airspace control and joint fires C2. FFT devices should not be used in this capacity. Standard airspace control measures and fire support control measures should be used for friendly force deconfliction.

1.1.3. PR forces currently use several different FFT devices; one for flying platforms (HH-60 & HC-130J) and the other for Guardian Angel units. Although FFT systems are not deemed personnel recovery (PR) devices, the capabilities of FFT, such as PLI, emergency alerting (911), and limited C2, support the PR process and are included in ACC PR planning efforts.

1.1.4. In accordance with AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, PR units will participate in the Inspector General’s Reporting System utilizing the Management Internal Control Toolset. (T-2).

1.2. Objective. This instruction provides guidance for protecting and controlling FFT capability (including hardware, software, data and networks) for PR units. The objective is to identify procedures to effectively manage a FFT system within the USAF PR community. The sensitive nature of FFT technology and the potential danger to all service personnel should sensitive FFT information be compromised requires personnel to protect FFT devices and information. Specifically, FFT data will only be released in accordance with Combatant Command or Agency Data Owner's Guidance. **(T-0)**. This instruction provides guidance to forces issued FFT devices from ACC, including PACAF, USAFE, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve PR forces. It also provides guidance on the management of FFT device distribution, information data dissemination and operational use, as well as inventory, tracking and accounting procedures. Finally, current PR approved devices are authorized for use outside the continental United States.

1.3. ACC Personnel Recovery Division (ACC/A3J) Approval of FFT Devices. PR units will notify ACC/A3J of all devices used for FFT purposes. **(T-2)**. Units will coordinate with ACC/A3J prior to initial FFT usage. **(T-2)**. This ensures that operational requirements support emerging FFT technologies, undergo appropriate operational and systems testing, are integrated into the appropriate dissemination center/network operations center, and are approved for use in aircraft as warranted by established requirements. ACC/A3J ensures FFT device standardization, utilization and architecture integration comply with current security and operating guidance (i.e., CJCSI 3910.01B, Enclosure C, FFT Security and Classification Policy).

1.3.1. When additional or new FFT devices are authorized for employment, ACC/A3J will provide and distribute command guidance identifying the approved FFT devices along with operational guidance for integrating the FFT technology and information into the existing FFT architecture. **(T-2)**. FFT is an integral part of PR operations. The GTSC should provide training for newly procured devices.

1.3.2. ACC/A3J will review and approve all FFT challenges relating to operational requirements, device management, training and architecture integration of FFT equipment and technologies. **(T-2)**. ACC/A3J will coordinate on all functions relating to plans, programs, and requirements, to include aircraft integration, funding and contracts to ensure proper FFT management. **(T-2)**.

1.3.3. Devices will not be used to transmit PLI for FFT purposes if not approved by ACC for employment. **(T-2)**.

1.3.4. All requests to recommend a device for consideration and inclusion as an approved FFT device will be submitted through ACC/A3J via the AF Form 1067 process. **(T-2)**. Units will not unilaterally sponsor or support unapproved devices for FFT utilization. **(T-2)**. This includes sponsoring device production, procurement, and integration in the FFT architecture or COP via Defense Information System Agency, Department of Defense Agencies (to include the Army Strategic Command and Mission Management Center (MMC)), or the GTSC.

1.3.5. Units requiring additional or replacement FFT devices will contact ACC/A3J prior to acquiring new devices. **(T-2)**. ACC/A3J will facilitate requisition of additional or replacement FFT devices, if approved, or sponsor the purchase request with the appropriate government controlling authority that must authorize the transaction prior to the purchase of the new devices. **(T-2)**. ACC/A3J will provide all units with recommendation on proper FFT devices to procure as well as procurement methods. **(T-2)**. ACC/A3J designates the GTSC as an approved agency to support and manage FFT devices in use by ACC units. The ACC/A3J FFT program will not support FFT systems procured outside of the ACC/A3J process for combat operations. **(T-2)**. ACC PR units are not permitted to use commercial FFT systems for combat operations. **(T-2)**.

1.3.6. Register all FFT devices with the MMC for FFT/COP management by the GTSC before issued for use. Devices should be configured properly to include unique encryption keys and message formats by the GTSC prior to operational employment. Iridium® devices (transmit via the Iridium® satellite architecture, i.e. Shout TS Nanos) must be activated via Defense Information Systems Agency. Contact the GTSC for assistance and for configuration, integration and procurement of devices. Commercial architectures are not approved for use by ACC PR units.

1.3.7. FFT devices are assigned to specific PR units. Once a device is installed on a flying platform, the device may be moved to another aircraft within the same unit. However, devices will not be moved to another unit except for temporary loans under critical situations to support operational requirements or at an exercise event such as RED FLAG where there are devices available for units to borrow. **(T-2)**. As for other type training activities or events for Security Forces Squadron or Tactical Air Control Party, refer to the functional manager that controls their equipment/device use. This process ensures COP accuracy, C2 architectural management and FFT control/accountability. FFT devices are U.S. only and are not to be given or loaned out to non-U.S. personnel. **(T-0)**.

Chapter 2

DEVICE ACCOUNTABILITY AND SECURITY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS.

2.1. General. Some FFT devices utilize highly sensitive technologies and contain encryption keys. The following paragraphs outline FFT device accountability requirements and responsibilities. FFT devices must be stored in a physically controlled area and accounted for in storage as “sensitive items.” (T-2).

2.1.1. Units interested in obtaining additional/replacement FFT devices should contact ACC/A3J for guidance through their Wing/Group FFT point of contact (POC).

2.1.2. The only approved carriers for FFT devices are Federal Express, DHL, or official pouch service. Contact the unit security office for the latest list of approved carriers. When shipping devices within the CONUS, they will be sent next day as a minimum. (T-2). They should be shipped Monday through Thursday and not on Friday. Senders should always call the receiving end on the day the shipment is due to verify receipt. If the device is going outside of CONUS, these CONUS protections apply with the added constraint of extended shipping times. If at all possible, ship devices via official pouch system. Devices going to or coming from an overseas remote location must be hand-carried if an approved carrier or official pouch service is not available. (T-2).

2.2. FFT Device Accountability and Management.

2.2.1. U.S. government/military personnel will retain overall responsibility for security and accountability of all FFT devices. (T-2). ACC/A3J FFT devices are designated for U.S. forces only (unless otherwise authorized by the Combatant Commander). ACC units will comply with the latest Security Classification Guide (SCG) and any Combatant Commander/Component guidance for controlling FFT systems and FFT data. (T-2).

2.2.2. All PR FFT devices are accountable equipment items and units will track them on their Custodian Authorization / Custody Receipt Listing (CA/CRL). (T-2). This equipment may be put on a mobility account but is not tied to any Unit Type Code. The authorized quantity of devices on-hand is based on individual unit mission requirements and ACC/A3J approval.

2.2.3. To ensure control and accountability of the radios, Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) devices will also be accounted for on the unit’s CA/CRL. (T-2). Additionally, owning units are required to load new devices into the Air Force Equipment Management System for accountability. (T-2). ACC A6/A6CS tracks FFT Mobile Satellite Service devices through Air Force Equipment Management System and conducts an annual data call and an inventory of equipment during June of each year.

2.2.4. Units will inventory FFT devices by 30 August each year then notify ACC/A3J that the unit’s CA/CRL account has been verified. (T-2). The unit equipment custodian or squadron representative with knowledge of FFT devices will notify ACC/A3J via e-mail with the current list (serial numbers) and type of device(s) in the unit. (T-2).

2.2.5. Units will not permanently transfer FFT devices to other PR units without prior approval from ACC/A3J and in coordination with the GTSC. **(T-2)**. Permanent transfers to other PR units will follow accountability guidance in Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 23-110, *USAF Supply Manual*, Volume 2, Part 13. **(T-2)**.

2.3. Roles and Responsibilities for Device Control.

2.3.1. HQ ACC/A3JT responsibilities:

2.3.1.1. Maintain a database of all PR FFT devices and any replacement or upgrade to a current FFT device in use. The database will include: programming information associated with each device, unit that issued the device, device's current location, and other information as needed. **(T-2)**. The database will provide ACC and unit FFT managers with crucial information on ACC's FFT devices. **(T-2)**. Manage reporting information from the field in accordance with report control symbol: ACC/A3J (AR) 0801, BLUE FORCE Device Tracking.

2.3.1.2. Facilitate FFT training and instruction materials to units when devices are issued and on an as needed basis thereafter. Provide guidance to GTSC which will be incorporated into the GTSC training and fielding documents for units. **(T-2)**.

2.3.1.3. Report compromised, missing or destroyed FFTs (for all FFT systems) to the MMC and GTSC.

2.3.1.4. Act as the command's OPR for PR FFT device control, accounting, and reporting procedures.

2.3.1.5. Act as the command's OPR for requests for new or replacement FFT devices.

2.3.1.6. Coordinate with ACC PR Requirements Division (ACC/A5R) for any request ACC/A3J receives for FFT installations on ACC personnel recovery aircraft (HC-130J or HH-60).

2.3.1.7. Maintain a record of device transfers between units.

2.3.1.8. Provide units information on the process to repair malfunctioning or failed FFT equipment and coordinate replacement if needed.

2.3.1.9. Act as liaison to the National Reconnaissance Organization (NRO), MMC, and GTSC for all PR units.

2.3.2. HQ ACC/A5R (PR Requirements Division) responsibilities:

2.3.2.1. Coordinate and manage all installations of new or replacement Kit-A modifications (hard-wiring to permanently mount FFT devices) on PR aircraft (HC-130J and HH-60).

2.3.2.2. Forward all information regarding installation or removal of FFT T-1 modifications on personnel recovery aircraft (HC-130J and HH-60) which will include unit, type aircraft, and tail number to ACC/A3J.

2.3.3. Unit commanders at home station will (**Note:** deployed units will work through their home station.):

- 2.3.3.1. Appoint at each Wing/Group an FFT manager (person or section) that is responsible for FFT operations. **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.2. Appoint at each squadron an FFT primary and alternate POC via memorandum to ACC/A3J via NIPRNET e-mail. **(T-2)**. FFT POCs will have a SIPRNET account and access to a secure phone. **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.3. Maintain accountability of their FFT devices on a CA/CRL (i.e., Miniature Transmitter (MTX) and Iridium[®] devices). **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.4. Report inoperative, malfunctioning, missing or destroyed FFT devices to ACC/A3J via SIPRNET e-mail within two duty days. **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.5. Report compromise of FFT devices via SIPRNET e-mail to the MMC or the GTSC and inform ACC/A3J within 24 hours. **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.6. Notify ACC/A3J when FFT devices are involved in mishaps or suspected to be involved in mishaps. Notification must occur within two duty days of the mishap. **(T-2)**. Make every effort to recover FFT devices involved in mishaps. **(T-2)**. Provide NRO recovered FFT devices or destruction notification if devices are destroyed and notify ACC/A3J. **(T-2)**. Destruction notification must occur within two duty days of determination that the devices are destroyed. **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.7. Maintain FFT devices in good repair in accordance with that specific device manual, and return inoperative or malfunctioning devices to NRO for replacement. **(T-2)**. Units will coordinate with ACC/A3J prior to shipping devices to ensure up-to-date shipping instructions, NRO POC and appropriate mailing address. **(T-2)**. Overseas shipments require additional shipping documentation in accordance with the International Traffic Arms Regulation. Iridium[®] devices will be shipped to the GTSC accordingly. **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.8. Report all aircraft T-1 FFT Kit-A modifications to ACC/A5R. **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.9. Designate unit FFT POC via Memorandum for ACC/A3J including 24-hour emergency/911 contact info. **(T-2)**. Currently, the theater Joint Personnel Recovery Centers are the focal point for the MMC to contact in the event of a “911” emergency activation. Units are encouraged to designate their command post or similar function within their unit as the secondary 24-hour contact point.
- 2.3.3.10. Notify ACC/A3J and the GTSC when FFT devices are being deployed to a theater of operations. **(T-2)**. One week prior to deployment, notify ACC/A3J via SIPRNET e-mail of the following: unit, serial numbers to be deployed, location of deployment and/or geographic area of operations, timeframe expected for deployment and mission design series type. Subsequently, upon redeployment to the home base, notify ACC/A3J and the GTSC of the same information. ACC/A3J will provide this information as well as naming convention to the MMC. **(T-2)**.
- 2.3.3.11. Install FFT devices as a T-1 aircraft modification only as tested and approved by the System Program Office. **(T-2)**. All aircraft installed devices are considered carryon and, as such, function checks will be conducted by operations personnel. **(T-3)**. Maintenance is responsible for all wiring to the harness. **(T-3)**.

2.3.3.12. Contact ACC/A3J if any of the circumstances above occur before contacting the NRO, MMC, or the GTSC.

2.3.3.13. Refer to [Attachment 2](#) for a snapshot of reporting events and timelines.

2.4. Exercises and Training.

2.4.1. For exercises and tests where the user is directed to use a frequency other than the one to which their FFT devices are programmed (e.g., RED FLAG RESCUE, JFEXs, etc.), the user must contact ACC/A3J (via SIPRNET message) a minimum of 1 month prior to the exercise (this is not required for Iridium[®] SBD [i.e., SHOUT TS devices]; for SHOUT TS devices, contact the GTSC for assistance). (T-2). ACC/A3J will build a file to reprogram the device and forward it to the unit(s) requiring the change. (T-2). The SIPRNET message request should contain the following information:

2.4.1.1. Device serial numbers requiring change.

2.4.1.2. Operation supported/Theater where devices will be operated.

2.4.1.3. Geographic coverage requirements.

2.4.1.4. Dates and time periods for coverage.

2.4.1.5. POC.

2.4.2. Local Training: Users may use their FFTs and other approved devices during local training for familiarization. To initiate support, send a SIPR e-mail to A3JT at acc_a3jt.prtraining@langley.af.smil.mil or the GTSC (mjhicks1@saber.pentagon.smil.mil) to coordinate FFT systems being used and any collection requirements. Under no circumstances will the FFT “911” call be used unless in an actual emergency. (T-2).

2.5. Contact Information.

2.5.1. ACC/A3JT SIPRNET email: usaf.jble.acc-a3.mbx.acc-a3jt-pr-trng@mail.smil.mil
(USAF JBLE ACC A3 Mailbox ACC A3JT PR Trng)

2.5.2. ACC/A3JT NIPRNET Web: <https://acc.eim.acc.hedc.af.mil/org/A3/A3J-PR/A3JT/default.aspx>

2.5.3. ACC/A3JT NIPRNET email: (ACC/A3JT PR Training)

2.5.4. MMC SIPRNET Web: <https://mmcweb.bft.army.smil.mil>

2.5.5. MMC SIPRNET email: usarmy.peterson.smdc.mbx.mmc@mail.smil.mil
(USARMY Peterson AFB SMDC Mailbox MMC)

2.5.6. GTSC 24-hour information phone: 313-338-8324 x0 or DSN 692-4213

2.5.7. GTSC POC NIPR email: gtsc@sage.northcom.mil

Chapter 3

FFT INFORMATION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Classification of FFT Information.

3.1.1. Some devices used by units are unclassified but contain sensitive technology. Association of device serial numbers with a PR squadron designation is unclassified. However, certain information associated with FFT devices and the means by which they are used may be classified for operations security (OPSEC). Classification during training and exercises will be in accordance with the security classification guidance of the training or exercise. **(T-2)**. Classification for contingency operations will be in accordance with the Combatant Commander's OPSEC guidance. **(T-1)**. If OPSEC guidance is not provided, units will follow the guidance in **Table 3.1 (T-2)**. Additionally, Iridium® devices are controlled by United States export laws and regulations.

Table 3.1. FFT Device Information Contingency Classification Guidance.

Element	Associated with	Classification
Device Serial Number	Specific location plus the fact that a "911" brevity code has been transmitted	Secret*
Device Serial Number	Operational mission brevity code cross-matrix (brevity code meaning)	Secret*
Note: * Derived from Combatant Commander OPSEC guidance.		

3.1.2. If operating with United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) or Air Force Special Operations Command units, adhere to their classification policies (see the USSOCOM SCG, the Collection of Broadcasts from Remote Assets (COBRA) SCG, and CJCSI 3910.01B Enclosure C on Classification of FFT Information). **(T-1)**.

3.1.3. Certain technical information associated with the architecture used to support some FFT devices is classified. Refer to COBRA Security Classification Guide, found on the ACC/A3J and the MMC SIPRNET websites for PR flying platform FFT devices. Refer to the appropriate security classification guide for other FFT devices, i.e., Iridium®.

3.1.4. Only ACC/A3J can authorize PR units to change device programming. Unauthorized changes could cause data from other devices not to be received properly by the national architecture. **(T-2)**. This could cause serious damage to the units involved.

3.2. General Considerations.

3.2.1. Call signs. ACC/A3JT will establish call signs for all PR FFT systems assigned to the Component and for service Component PR FFTs that are deployed in support of the Component. **(T-2)**.

3.2.2. Call signs will meet Combatant Commander and FFT SCG guidelines. **(T-0)**. When possible, call signs should be the same on each COP system. This may not be possible for systems such as Guardian or other unclassified COP systems due to classification.

3.2.3. Report rate is the interval the device transmits, usually in seconds. FFT report rates should be established by system and theater and reflect operational requirements. When establishing report rates, battery life and mission duration should be considered. Additionally, each Component should establish report rates for dismounted forces, vehicle mounted systems, fixed-wing aircraft, and rotary wing aircraft for all FFT systems operating under their command and control. Report rates balance the requirement for precise track location with the requirement to manage battery life and decrease signal exploitation exposure.

3.2.4. Encryption. ACC FFT devices will be encrypted at all times using appropriate encryption algorithms. **(T-2)**. The GTSC will accomplish encryption key management. **(T-2)**. All FFTs, when encrypted with privacy keys, remain unclassified For Official Use Only.

3.2.5. Function checks. All FFT systems should be function checked monthly and prior to mission execution. Function checks should include PLI visibility on proper COP systems. Users can contact the Component and/or the GTSC for assistance in resolving any functional check issues.

3.2.6. ACC Unit Reference Number (URN). For sharing to Army Force XXI Battle Command Brigade and Below and Joint Capabilities Release, Components and Service Components will utilize the block of Joint Chiefs of Staff assigned Unit Reference Numbers. **(T-2)**. Components and Service Components will coordinate with the ACC/AJ3 and the GTSC for URN assignment and proper data routing. **(T-2)**. **Note:** When URNS are assigned to a device, the FFT data for that device is transmitted to Army FFT systems.

3.2.7. Naming Conventions. For PR units using standardized naming conventions for global operations, an example of MTX naming convention is shown in [Attachment 3](#). ACC/A3J will coordinate with the MMC to ensure that all MTXs are displayed with these naming conventions. **(T-2)**. Theater FFT managers must inform ACC/A3J through the home station FFT POC via SIPRNET e-mail of any changes made to the naming conventions for FFT devices in their area of responsibility within two duty days of coordinating the change with the MMC. **(T-2)**. This is because ACC/A3JT maintains a database that must match the MMC records. **(T-2)**. If the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) is used to display data on COP, the viewer should be able to see up to 29 characters. If something other than Global Command and Control System is used to display data on the COP, the viewer might be limited in the number of characters that can be seen.

Chapter 4

FFT PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

4.1. FFT Planning. FFT should be included in planning for contingency operations, current operations, crisis operations, and exercises operational planning sessions, such as:

- 4.1.1. Planning for employment of existing FFT devices for various missions to include standardized naming conventions.
- 4.1.2. Planning for the collection requirements based on FFT systems designated to support the event.
- 4.1.3. Planning the integration of FFT systems into appropriate strategic, operational and tactical COP systems.
- 4.1.4. Planning the integration of limited C2 messaging if the FFT system selected is capable of C2.
- 4.1.5. Planning to support integration of FFT into the communications Primary, Alternate, Contingency and Emergency (PACE) plan.
- 4.1.6. Planning for Emergency Alerts. This includes defining 911 trigger events and associated actions by all levels of command when a 911 is transmitted.
- 4.1.7. Ensuring proper PR protocols and data routing is in place or can be executed during a PR event.
- 4.1.8. Assigning FFT systems to specific assets/personnel and developing required report rates and call signs for each system.
- 4.1.9. Planning for inbound force FFT systems to include defining FFT systems, architectures, COP tools and device configuration to ensure a fully interoperable FFT system.

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Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations

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

CJCSI 3910.01B, *Friendly Force Tracking Operations Guidance*, 17 November 2014

AFPD 10-8, *Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA)*, 4 June 2018

AFPD 10-9, *Lead Command Designation and Responsibilities for Weapon System*, 8 March 2007

AFPD 10-30, *Personnel Recovery*, 28 August 2018

AFI 17-213, *Warfighting Integration Satellite Communications Resource Management*, 28 August 2017

DAFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 1 December 2015

AFI 90-201, *The Air Force Inspection System*, 20 November 2018

AFI 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020

AFMAN 23-110, Volume 2, Part 13, *USAF Supply Manual*,
Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, January 2020

Air Force Joint Blue Force Situational Awareness Enabling Concept, 16 May 2007

Collection of Broadcasts from Remote Assets (COBRA) Security Classification Guide,
(Secret/Releasable to USA, AUS, CAN, GBR, NZL), 17 May 2006

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

AF Form 1067, *Modification Proposal*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACC—Air Combat Command

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

BFT—Blue Force Tracking

C2—Command and Control

CA/CRL—Custodian Authorization / Custody Receipt Listing

CJCSI—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction

COBRA—Collection of Broadcasts from Remote Units

CONUS—Continental United States

COP—Common Operational Picture

FFT—Friendly Force Tracking

GTSC—Global Tech Support Center

HQ—Headquarters

MMC—Mission Management Center

MTX—Mayer Miniature Transmitter

NIPRNET—Non-Secure Internet Protocol Router Network

NRO—National Reconnaissance Office

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OPSEC—Operations Security

PACAF—Pacific Air Forces

PLI—Position Location Information

POC—Point of Contact

PR—Personnel Recovery

SCG—Security Classification Guide

SIPRNET—SECRET Internet Protocol Router Network

URN—Unit Reference Number

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

Attachment 2

FFT ACCOUNTABILITY

Table A2.1. Report Control Symbol: ACC/A3J (AR) 0801, FFT Accountability.

Report	Timeline	To whom	Paragraph
Inoperative, malfunctioning, missing or destroyed FFT	Within 2 duty days	ACC/A3J	2.3.3.4.
Compromise of FFT	Within 24 hours	MMC and GTSC, Cc ACC/A3J	2.3.3.5.
FFT involved or suspected in mishap	Within 2 duty days of mishap	ACC/A3J	2.3.3.5.
FFT destruction notification	Within 2 duty days of determining FFT was destroyed	ACC/A3J	2.3.3.6.
MTX being deployed	Not later than one week prior to deployment	ACC/A3J and GTSC	2.3.3.10.
MTX redeployed	Upon return	ACC/A3J and GTSC	2.3.3.10.
Exercises using MTX	Not later than one month out	ACC/A3J	2.4.1.
Naming convention change	Within 2 duty days	ACC/A3J	3.2.2.

Attachment 3

FFT NAMING CONVENTIONS

Table A3.1. FFT Naming Conventions (MTX Specific).

Aircraft		
Aircraft Type	Naming Convention	Example
HC-130J	PRHC130 UNIT MTXnnnn	PRHC130 71RQS MTX3456
HH-60	PRHH60 UNIT MTXnnnn	PRHH60 41RQS MTX3456
Non-Aircraft (Guardian Angel)		
	PRPJ UNIT MTXnnnn	PRPJ 48RQS MTX3456
Unassigned		
	PR MTXnnnn	PR MTX3456
Key: nnnn = last 4 digits of FFT serial number.		