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OF THE AIR FORCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
POLICY DIRECTIVE 13-1**



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***Nuclear, Space, Missile, Command and
Control Operations***

**COMMAND AND
CONTROL (C2) ENTERPRISE**

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This Department of the Air Force Policy Directive (DAFPD) implements portions of Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 3700.01, *DoD Command and Control Enabling Capabilities*. This directive is consistent with policy and responsibilities established in DAFPD 17-1, *Information Dominance Governance and Management*. This directive establishes key, broad policy for the Department of the Air Force (DAF) Command and Control enterprise. The directive establishes policy for the integrating aspects of C2 capabilities across functional and geographic commands. The Information Dominance and Chief Information Officer holds responsibility for oversight and execution of information dominance governance and management. Nuclear policy and guidance is not contained in this publication. This directive applies to all uniformed members and civilian employees of the Regular Air Force, United States Space Force (USSF), Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard. 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 using the Air Force Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route Air Force Forms 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. This publication may not be supplemented.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been substantially revised and must be completely reviewed. Major changes include: adds and obligates the USSF to this document as a DAF organization, defines United States Air Force (USAF) component enterprise and associated geographical and functional components; identifies the air operations center (AOC) and the functional (space, cyber, special forces, etc.) operations center as the weapons system of record for Air and Space Force components; defines Air and Space Force Component force structure; highlights the requirement for Air and Space Force Component's weapon system interoperability; introduces concepts for joint all-domain operations (JADO) and joint all-domain C2 (JADC2); defines the USAF Joint Task Force Headquarters initiative; redefines the broad roles and responsibilities for Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Operations (AF/A3), the USSF Chief Operations Officer (SF/COO), and other stakeholders; removes references to the C2 Core Function Lead; directs Headquarters Air Combat Command (ACC) Commander to manage USAF C2 requirements and capabilities as part of a single enterprise; directs ACC to define 505th Command and Control Wing's system requirements for program resources to improve warfighter capability; directs ACC to provide requirements to the AOC Weapon System Program Management Office; revises the Glossary of References and Supporting Information sections in [Attachment 1](#) to reflect the appropriate references; and updates terminology and definitions. Public Law 115-232, *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*, established the USSF which incorporates proper formatting of Public Law reference. The creation of the USSF and subsequent transfer of forces will drive future revisions to this directive as service command and control constructs mature.

1. Overview.

1.1. Joint force operations in all domains are becoming increasingly interconnected, interdependent, and challenged. Anti-access and area denial threats, reduced freedom of maneuver, and rapid proliferation of advanced technologies challenge the DAF's ability to operate effectively and efficiently in any one domain. This operating environment requires both services to examine and refine how forces will observe, orient, decide, and act rapidly and in concert across all domains. Achieving the necessary freedom of action will require the ability to converge effects over all domains in a way that presents an adversary with multiple dilemmas, with an operational tempo that complicates or negates adversary response and enables the joint force to operate inside the adversary's decision-making cycle. The complementary employment of capabilities in different domains will enhance effectiveness and compensate for vulnerabilities, creating all-domain synergy in outcomes not readily attainable through single-domain action.

1.2. To address this challenge, the DoD is developing an approach to JADO in which actions by the joint force in all domains are integrated in planning and synchronized in execution, at the speed and scale needed to gain advantage and accomplish the mission.

1.3. The DAF's components support JADO by conducting operations principally in, from, and through the domains of air, space, cyberspace, the information environment, and the electromagnetic spectrum to enable convergence of effects in all domains. The DAF must enhance its C2 capabilities to enable and support JADO at a tempo the adversary cannot match.

1.4. JADC2 is the emerging framework for describing the evolution of traditional C2 to support JADO. The US Air Force and US Space Force organize, train, equip, and present air, space, and cyberspace forces capable of supporting effective JADO along with the ability to command and control them, even in a contested environment.

1.5. The C2 envisioned end state connects commanders, their support staffs, and fielded forces via a resilient architecture which enables air, space, and cyberspace capabilities.

1.6. The DAF C2 enterprise consists of the people, organizations, processes, procedures, information, communications, facilities and systems used to plan, direct, coordinate, and control forces and operations. It includes the infrastructure and life-cycle activities for C2 systems, components, and supporting systems; intellectual and technical competencies; and cultural mindset which ensures the effective and efficient employment of net-enabled, integrated, reliable and enduring USAF and USSF C2 forces.

1.7. Currently, day-to-day, at the operational level, the USAF organizes its C2 construct around the C2 operations center of the supported Combatant Commanders Air Force Service Component or the service component designated as the Combined/Joint Force Air Component Commander (C/JFACC). The AOC works directly for the C/JFACC and the AOC can receive situational awareness building feeds from the theater air control system (TACS) or the Navy tactical air control system to aid in execution of operations in line with the commander's intent.

1.7.1. The USAF C2 enterprise will include: the Air Force component enterprise (Commander, Air Force Forces staff, AOC, and supporting functional operations centers), the TACS, and the installation C2 elements.

1.7.2. The component enterprise consist of the Air Force components, Air Reserve Component units (both Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units), JADC2 experimentation and exercise support centers, Shadow Network, and ACC entities responsible for facilitating the enterprise-wide training of people and processes.

1.7.3. The current TACS is composed of the following weapon systems and elements: AOC, Air Support Operations Center, Tactical Air Control Party, Forward Air Controller (Airborne), Control and Reporting Center, the E-8C Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar System, and the E-3B/G Airborne Warning and Control System. In addition, the battle control center is a fixed TACS element employed at the tactical level in support of homeland defense and civil support operations in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, United States territories, and surrounding territorial waters and airspace.

1.7.4. The installation C2 elements consists of the command post, base defense operations center, wing operations center, fire dispatch, emergency operations center, maintenance operations center, intelligence, safety, base communications, civil engineers, airfield operations, and other base level organizations with the goal of protecting personnel, base infrastructure, and mission capabilities.

1.8. As the services pursue JADC2 materiel solutions (e.g., advanced battle management family of systems (ABMS)), they will ensure synchronization between the future C2 enterprise and the nuclear command, control and communications next generation. Securing prudent coordination and mutually supportive relationships between JADC2 solutions and nuclear command, control and communications next generation will enable the warfighter in highly contested environments, allowing ordered transitions to fight in, around and through the spectrum of conventional-nuclear conflicts.

1.9. In the near-term, the USSF will continue to support Combatant Commands and the Space Coordinating Authority responsibilities via the USAF's C2 enterprise. Key to this will be USSF Directors of Space Forces within Air Operations Centers. Supporting Directors of Space Forces is the US Space Command's Combined Space Operations Center, which oversees global space operations and synchronizes space domain awareness activities with coalition partners. Support to United States Space Command's space-domain protect and defend mission will be via USSF personnel within the National Space Defense Center. At the same time, the USSF is determining its long-term plan for service support to Combatant Commands.

2. Policy.

2.1. The DAF will develop C2 capabilities and capacity to accomplish assigned functions and tasks. This must be predicated upon enterprise-wide agility and flexibility to plan early and respond effectively in unison with interdepartmental, non-governmental, and international partners. To support that goal, USAF and USSF C2 capabilities must:

2.1.1. Be able to survive and operate despite degradation or loss of C2 nodes or links.

2.1.2. Enable improved access to tactical resources through national assets and greater effects in multiple domains.

2.1.3. Provide improved data fusion, data display, and tactical decision aids and applications.

2.1.4. Possess an active defense architecture which focuses on rapid threat detection by providing systems and processes designed from the beginning to resist intrusion and interference, provide resiliency through multiple mission pathways, and support and integrate support for the Combatant Command to provide rapid response and active defense.

2.1.5. Be network enabled for potential of dislocated leader operations, and ready to operate in complex, chaotic and degraded information environments.

2.1.6. Be agile and flexible, and enable commanders and forces to quickly transition from one operation to another or to conduct multiple operations simultaneously across multiple domains, regardless of location.

2.1.7. Integrate and interoperate with coalition partners and allies to rapidly receive and disseminate appropriately classified information and actions. Be able to integrate and interoperate with joint, select coalition, and allied forces; as well as synchronize with governmental and non-governmental organizations to ensure unity of effort, maximize the contribution of partners, and create the desired effects necessary to achieve the mission.

2.2. In order to provide commanders with the ability to quickly respond to near peer threats and events and integrate the appropriate mix of capabilities, the C2 enterprise will:

2.2.1. Develop, test, and validate new C2 operating concepts that enhance command relationships, authorities, processes, procedures, and doctrine to effectively support JADO.

2.2.2. Mature the concepts of reach back and distributed operations and be capable of decentralized execution during periods of degraded operations.

2.2.3. Rapidly leverage advanced technology to improve situational awareness across the Joint Force and improve the quality and speed of decision making, to focus the force's ability to direct lethal and non-lethal capabilities across the full spectrum of JADO.

2.2.4. Prioritize efforts to improve relevant support structures for C2 that enable JADO training and education, and security policy and processes.

2.2.5. Conduct regular, substantive small and large-scale experiments and exercises to quickly validate or reject new concepts, processes, systems and organizational structures designed to enable more effective operational approaches.

2.3. The DAF C2 enterprise will provide manpower for combat and combat support forces who are directly responsible for emergency action messages from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Headquarters Air Force, Headquarters Space Force, or Combatant Commands. In order to properly meet these joint force requirements:

2.3.1. The USAF and USSF will shape their personnel and processes to fully support JADC2 operations for combatant commands and the joint warfighter.

2.3.2. The DAF will provide facilities, equipment, procedures, and staffing to support and sustain military C2 operations.

2.4. The C2 processes and systems of functional and geographic Air Force Forces staffs, AOCs or functional operations center, imbedded USSF personnel and assigned and attached forces must be interoperable to ensure seamless exchange of data, requirements, plans, and programs across the C2 enterprise.

3. Responsibilities.

3.1. Commander, Air Force Forces, imbedded USSF personnel and staffs will monitor air, space and cyberspace, to plan, decide, direct, and support forces across the range of military operations. This includes the requisite personnel, technology, and processes to make and disseminate informed and timely decisions to the appropriate forces and organizations. Tasks include but are not limited to:

3.1.1. Executing standardized processes and procedures to employ integrated systems at all levels down to and including installation C2, as required.

3.1.2. Using commonly accepted joint C2 tools, doctrine, and processes (e.g., Operations Plans, Operations Orders, Fragmentary Orders, etc.), to the maximum extent possible.

3.2. When directed by the appropriate Joint Force Commander, Air Force Component Commanders and staffs (with appropriate augmentation and authority) will be prepared to:

3.2.1. When designated, accomplish the tasks of the C/JFACC, Joint Special Operations Air Component Commander, Area Air Defense Commander, Airspace Control Authority, Commander, United States Cyber Command, and Joint Electronic Warfare Coordinator.

3.2.2. Continue to execute Space Coordinating Authority authorities in support of Combatant Commanders as required and monitor space operations via the Directors of Space Forces until the USSF presentation model is implemented.

3.2.3. Form the core of a Joint Task Force Headquarters as set forth in Joint Publication 3-33, *Joint Task Force Headquarters*.

3.3. Air and Space Force Component Commanders will act in a supporting and supported manner to effectively implement C2 global and theater operations and coordinate with other appropriately designated command authorities. Air and Space Force components and associated AOCs support Geographic Combatant Commands or subordinate unified commands, use fielded AOC or Space Operations Center Program of Record system baseline and additional coalition-required unique systems, and are tailored to the regional mission and requirements.

3.4. Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Space Acquisition and Integration, will:

3.4.1. Oversee the acquisition and fielding of C2 capabilities.

3.4.2. Lead technology development risk reduction efforts to conduct C2 system demonstrations and prototypes.

3.4.3. Ensure C2 materiel solutions employ a modular and open design in order to enable frequent upgrades, technology insertion, and innovation.

3.4.4. Oversee the DAF Chief Architect functions.

3.4.5. Resolve C2 architecture differences between the DAF Chief Architect and Program Executive Offices.

3.5. AF/A3 will:

3.5.1. Provide a common forum for stakeholders to provide advice and assessments on overall C2 capability needs.

3.5.2. Coordinate, in conjunction with Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Strategy, Integration and Requirements (AF/A5) and the USSF Chief Strategy and Resources Officer (SF/CSRO), current development, implementation, and sustainment efforts of the DoD Joint Global C2 System family of systems and associated programs to:

3.5.2.1. Facilitate evolution of existing C2 capabilities in the DoD Joint Global C2 System family of system-to-joint C2 way-ahead.

3.5.2.2. Enhance interoperability with related C2 systems.

3.5.3. Define and shape, in coordination with Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Manpower, Personnel and Services, the operational-level C2 career fields for the Multi-Domain Warfare Officer and Information Operations Officer and associated enlisted career fields, including all necessary activities needed for effective career field management.

3.5.4. Shape, in coordination with Major Command (MAJCOM) operations, plans and requirements (A3), the United States Air Force Warfare Center, and the Curtis E. LeMay Center for Doctrine Development and Education, the evolution and validation of new C2 tactics, techniques, and procedures, and facilitate their incorporation into doctrine.

3.5.5. Be the lead agent, through the Air Force Flight Standards Agency, for Airfield Operations capability development, concept of operations, and sustainment and modernization program resources for both geographic and functional USAF components.

3.5.6. Coordinate with the SF/COO on issues affecting both the USAF and USSF as required.

3.6. Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Logistics, Engineering and Force Protection will:

3.6.1. Develop and provide strategic warfighter communications.

3.6.2. Provide expertise, advocacy, and requirements for those logistics, engineering and force protection elements within the installation C2 enterprise in order to protect personnel, base infrastructure, and mission capabilities.

3.6.3. Coordinate with the SF/COO on issues affecting both services as required.

3.7. Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance, will:

3.7.1. Develop and provide, in conjunction with AF/A3 and AF/A5, systems that enable strategic warfighter communications.

3.7.2. Provide advocacy to enable Air Force Forces to generate, project, and provide resilient global assured communications, and provide cyberspace capabilities to enhance Air Force core missions in air, cyberspace, and the electromagnetic spectrum.

3.7.3. Coordinate with the SF/COO on issues affecting both services as required.

3.8. Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Strategy, Integration and Requirements will:

3.8.1. Provide, in conjunction with AF/A3, coordination, synchronization, and integration of joint C2 capabilities with the DoD Joint Global C2 system family of systems/Joint C2 family of programs and related C2 programs.

3.8.2. Be responsible for the organization, analysis, and prioritization of joint warfighting capabilities.

3.8.3. Provide the assessments and recommendations required for the Joint Requirements Oversight Council to validate and prioritize joint military cyber capabilities.

3.8.4. Ensure the Air Force Warfighter Integration Capability will:

3.8.4.1. Drive enterprise-wide C2 integration, guide future force design, and recommend resource alignment by centralizing C2 enterprise design and capability planning across the Air Force.

3.8.4.2. Be the lead agency in developing an installation C2 concept of operations, considering a base-wide common operating picture, situational awareness beyond the base perimeter, air base defenses, assured communications, and continuity of operations.

3.8.5. Coordinate with the SF/COO on issues affecting both services as required.

3.9. Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Plans and Programs will:

3.9.1. Provide formal collaboration between the operational community, C2 capability developers, and materiel developers to ensure developed products meet C2 capability needs.

3.9.2. Review and develop C2 resource allocation issues during program and budget review, and make recommendations to the 3-Star Programmers Group.

3.9.3. Coordinate with the SF/CSRO on issues affecting both services as required.

3.10. All USAF MAJCOMs, USSF Field Commands, and Air and Space Force Service Component Headquarters will:

3.10.1. Provide forces in support of global contingency operations.

3.10.2. Provide command, control, and support infrastructure of the Air Force components which includes both geographic and functional component MAJCOMs and component numbered air forces.

3.10.3. Determine, in conjunction with AF/A3 and the Geographic and Functional Combatant Commanders, what additional component numbered air forces or component MAJCOMs will develop additional core Joint Task Force Headquarters.

3.10.4. Direct changes to unit integration and alignment based on strategic priorities. The Air Force Reserve Component, consisting of the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard, will direct unit changes based on both strategic priorities and guidance received from the lead command (ACC).

3.10.5. Provide operational control through the AOCs and operations centers critical support nodes and Air Force Forces staff, as well as support administrative C2.

3.10.6. Provide a sufficient number of C2 cadre capable of performing and supporting the roles of Commander, Air Force Forces, Commander, Air Force Special Operations Forces, C/JFACC, Joint Special Operations Air Component Commander, Commander, and Joint Task Force.

3.10.7. Leverage advanced technology to improve situational awareness as well as the quality and speed of decision making, and focus the Air Force's ability to direct kinetic and non-kinetic forces and capabilities across the full spectrum of operations and across all domains.

3.10.8. Ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that exercises, wargames, and training events include learning objectives with C2 of JADO.

3.10.9. Ensure learning objectives drive operational-level tactics for advanced battle management, JADC2 force packaging, dynamic distributed control, condition-based authorities, and other comparable concepts.

3.10.10. Ensure that installation C2 spans the full range of in-garrison, expeditionary installation, and joint basing operations (e.g., emergency operations, disaster response, combat operations, air mobility operations, etc.).

3.11. Air Combat Command (ACC), as lead command for C2, will:

3.11.1. In coordination with other stakeholders, develop governance for the Air Force component C2 enterprise.

3.11.2. Manage USAF C2 requirements and capabilities as part of a single enterprise. ACC will advocate for sustainment and modernization program resources for both geographic and functional Air Force components, 461st Air Control Wing, 552nd Air Control Wing, 700th Air Support Squadron, Combined AOC, 505th Command and Control Wing, Air Mobility Operations Squadrons, and the Air Reserve Component units. Lead commands and lead agents manage their respective requirements and capability development for installation C2.

3.11.3. Collaborate with geographic and functional Air Force components in order to define AOC and operations center and Air Force Forces staff information exchange requirements and program for system resources to ensure geographic and global interoperability.

3.11.4. Provide requirements and direction to AOC Weapon System Program Management Office in order to field appropriate Air Operations Center hardware and software family of systems necessary for mission accomplishment.

3.11.5. Train, organize, equip, and posture highly qualified personnel organized for the C2 of an assigned joint task force as an equitable strategic partner in the Global Response Force framework.

3.11.6. Manage Air Force tactical data links operational employment and tactical data link requirements, as an enabler of JADC2 to support joint and coalition interoperability.

3.11.7. Provide requirements and direction to Tactical Air Control Party Weapons System Program Management Office in order to field appropriate Tactical Air Control Party hardware and software family of systems necessary for Tactical Air Control Party, and Air Support Operations Center mission accomplishment.

3.11.8. Design, train, and certify designated core joint task force headquarters in accordance with joint standards and timelines.

3.12. Air Education and Training Command will:

3.12.1. Ensure the Air Force continuum of learning accounts for joint C2 matters across a career lifecycle, and ensure the USAF integrates the requisite knowledge, skills, and abilities as an essential component of the Total Force development.

3.12.2. In conjunction with ACC, Space Operations Command, Air Force Warfighter Integration Capability, and SF/CSRO, continue to execute a wargame series to explore joint all-domain warfighting concepts to improve interoperability between air, space, and cyber forces.

3.12.3. Ensure that Air Force forces' development of continuum of learning incorporates joint all-domain operational concepts in support of improving joint warfighting excellence.

3.12.4. Redesign training and education for operational-level C2 personnel to ensure comprehensive ability to execute JADC2 operations.

3.12.5. Coordinate with USSF Space Training and Readiness Command on issues affecting both services as required

3.13. The LeMay Center for Doctrine Development and Education will:

3.13.1. Confer with commanders and senior staff members to collect lessons learned and isolate major problems associated with management and operations. Air Force Lessons Learned Offices will make recommendations for C2 improvements across the doctrine, organizations, training, materiel, leadership and education, personnel, and facilities-policy that inform leadership decisions.

3.13.2. Develop Service doctrine and ensure content aligns with and informs joint doctrine of the airpower capabilities available to joint force commanders.

3.14. The National Guard Bureau and Air Force Reserve Command will ensure Air Reserve Component augmentation units are organized, trained, and equipped to support both aligned Air Force Component and worldwide deployment requirements.

3.15. Air Force Materiel Command will be responsible for weapon systems' lifecycle management, sustainment and logistics, as well as installation and mission support functions.

3.16. The USSF, Air Force Special Operations Command, Air Force Global Strike Command, Air Force Cyber Command, and Air Mobility Command will coordinate with ACC to ensure AOC and operations center weapon system program requirements, documentation, sustainment, modernization efforts, and equipment fielding plans incorporate information exchange and interoperability needs with each of the respective tailored AOC and operations center C2 systems.

3.17. The SF/COO will:

3.17.1. Serve as the USSF lead for the DAF C2 enterprise ensuring the joint force has the ability to anticipate, detect and respond to threats or challenge adversaries in the space domain in support of joint operations.

3.17.2. As directed by the Chief of Space Operations, lead engagements to update space training in Combatant Command and joint task force training courses to increase awareness of space warfighting capabilities as both independent and integrated operational options.

3.17.3. Coordinate with counterparts on all nuclear command, control and communications-related issues such as sustainment of current systems, development of future capabilities, and development of planning guidance for upcoming budget cycles.

3.17.4. Establish policies to organize, train, and equip a USSF operations centers to include the USSF Watch to receive, process, and disseminate information needed to comprehensively understand the current operational environment and posture of USSF operational capabilities across space power disciplines.

3.17.5. Develop and provide, in conjunction with SF/S5, systems that enable strategic communications and data transfer between warfighters, operations centers, and agencies of the intelligence community.

3.17.6. Develop plans for the long-term presentation of USSF forces to combatant commands to include necessary C2 node, as required.

3.17.7. Coordinate with the AF/A3 on issues affecting both services as required.

JOHN P. ROTH
Acting Secretary of the Air Force

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

Air Force Instruction 33-322, *Records Management and Information Governance Program*, 23 March 2020

DoD Directive 3700.01, *DoD Command and Control Enabling Capabilities*, 22 October 2014

DAFPD 17-1, *Information Dominance Governance and Management*, 12 April 2016

Joint Publication 3-33, *Joint Task Force Headquarters*, 31 January 2018

Public Law 115–232, *John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019*, 13 August 2018

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Form

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

A3—Operations, Plans and Requirements

ABMS—Advanced battle management family of systems

ACC—Air Combat Command

AF/A3—Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Operations

AF/A5—Deputy Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Strategy, Integration and Requirements

AOC—Air operations center

C2—Command and control

C/JFACC—Combined/Joint Air Component Commander

DAF—Department of the Air Force

DAFPD—Department of the Air Force Policy Directive

DoD—Department of Defense

JADC2—Joint all-domain command and control

JADO—Joint all-domain operations

MAJCOM—Major Command

SF/COO—USSF Chief Operations Officer

SF/CSRO—USSF Chief Strategy and Resources Officer

TACS—Theater air control system

USAF—United States Air Force

USSF—United States Space Force

Terms

Agile—The ability to rapidly deploy, employ, sustain, and redeploy capabilities in geographically separated and environmentally diverse regions.

Airspace Control Authority—The commander designated to assume overall responsibility for the operation of the airspace control system in the airspace control area.

Allied Forces—The relationship that results from a formal agreement (e.g., treaty) between two or more nations for broad, longterm objectives that further the common interests of the members. See also coalition.

Area Air Defense Commander—The component commander with the preponderance of air defense capability and the required command, control, and communications capabilities who is assigned by the joint force commander to plan and execute integrated air defense operations. Also called AADC.

Coalition—An arrangement between two or more nations for common action. See also allied forces.

Combined/Joint Force Air Component Commander (C/JFACC)—The commander within a unified command, subordinate unified command, or joint task force responsible to the establishing commander for recommending the proper employment of assigned, attached, and/or made available for tasking air forces; planning and coordinating air operations; or accomplishing such operational missions as may be assigned.

Command and Control (C2)—The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. Also called C2.

Commander, Air Force Forces—The single Air Force commander of an Air Force Service component assigned or attached to a Joint Force Commander at the unified combatant command, sub-unified combatant command, or joint task force level.

Continuity of Operations—The degree or state of being continuous in the conduct of functions, tasks, or duties necessary to accomplish a military action or mission in carrying out the national military strategy.

Decentralized Execution—Delegation of execution authority to subordinate commanders.

Distributed Operations—When independent or interdependent forces, some of which may be outside the joint operations area, participate in the operational planning and/or decision making to accomplish missions and objectives for commanders.

Flexible—Capable of adjusting to changing requirements/conditions while taking advantage of opportunities and maximizing efficiencies.

Integration—The arrangement of military forces and actions to create a force that operates by engaging as a whole.

Interoperability—1. The ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives. 2. The condition achieved among communications-electronics systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users.

Joint All-Domain Operations (JADO)—The evolving warfighting concept that synchronizes major weapons systems and crucial data sources with revolutionary simplicity. JADO allows commanders to quickly predict adversaries' next moves and disrupt and overwhelm them with a new level of precision.

Major Command (MAJCOM)—A major subdivision of the USAF that is assigned a major part of the USAF mission. A MAJCOM is directly subordinate to Headquarters US Air Force. Most MAJCOMs have the word Command as part of their designation; MAJCOM headquarters are management headquarters and thus have the full range of functional staff.

Non-governmental organization—A private, self-governing, not-for-profit organization dedicated to alleviating human suffering; and/or promoting education, health care, economic development, environmental protection, human rights, and conflict resolution; and/or encouraging the establishment of democratic institutions and civil society.

Personnel—Those individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned mission.

Policy—Guidance that is directive or instructive, stating what is to be accomplished. It reflects a conscious choice to pursue certain avenues, and not others. Policies may change due to changes in national leadership, political considerations, or for fiscal reasons. At the national level, policy may be expressed in such broad vehicles such as the National Security Strategy. Within military operations, policy may be expressed not only in terms of objectives, but also in rules of engagement—what we may or may not strike, or under what circumstances we may strike particular targets.

Range of Military Operations—Military operations that vary in scope, purpose, and conflict intensity across a range that extends from military engagement, security cooperation, and deterrence activities to crisis response and limited contingency operations and, if necessary, to major operations and campaigns.

Reach back—The process of obtaining products, services and applications or forces, equipment, or materiel from USAF organizations that are not forward deployed.

Shadow Network—Multi-domain military networks that serve as a development and operations environment that will allow us to experiment and rapidly design, develop and deploy enterprise-wide C2 technology.

Space Coordinating Authority—A commander responsible for coordinating joint space operations and integrating space capabilities in the operational area.

Subordinate Unified (Sub-Unified) Command—A command established by commanders of unified commands, when so authorized by the Secretary of Defense through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to conduct operations on a continuing basis in accordance with the criteria set forth for unified commands.

Support—1. The action of a force that aids, protects, complements, or sustains another force in accordance with a directive requiring such action. 2. A unit that helps another unit in battle. 3. An element of a command that assists, protects, or supplies other forces in combat.

Unity of Effort—Coordination and cooperation toward common objectives, even if the participants are not necessarily part of the same command or organization— the product of successful unified action.