

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Task Number: 01-6-0028

Task Title: Coordinate Airspace Command and Control for Higher Commander

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	011-420-0018	Implement Army Airspace Command and Control (A2 C2)	Yes	No
	011-420-0310	Perform Duties of Aviation Liaison Officer	Yes	No
	011-4G-2927	Aviation Brigade Operations	Yes	No
	011-4G-3152	Military Decision Making Process	Yes	No
	AR 115-11	GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION AND SERVICES	Yes	No
	AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program (*RAR 004, 10/04/2011)	Yes	No
	AR 95-1	FLIGHT REGULATIONS	Yes	No
	AR 95-2	AIRSPACE, AIRFIELDS/HELIPORTS, FLIGHT ACTIVITIES, AIR TRAFFIC	Yes	No
	FM 3-52	AIRSPACE CONTROL	Yes	No
	FM 3-52.1	Multiservice Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Airspace Control	Yes	Yes

Condition: The brigade combat team (BCT) receives a warning order (WARNORD) to conduct a new mission. The BCT prepares to conduct the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP). The brigade aviation element (BAE) is organic to the BCT. The brigade aviation officer (BAO) is the lead integrator among the BCT staff for Airspace Command and Control (AC2). Aviation brigade assets establish a command and support relationship with the BCT. The BCT establishes digital communications and connectivity via the Army Battle Command System (ABCS), when equipped, with the aviation brigade, subordinate units, adjacent units, and higher headquarters. The BCT disseminates information in accordance with higher headquarters' and the BCT's standing operating procedures (SOP). The staff prepares to conduct the mission analysis for the new mission. Staff sections acquire a complete set of required digital and analog maps, computers, software, printers, projectors, information formats, and all other materials necessary to support the presentation of a standard mission analysis briefing to the brigade commander. If equipped, the brigade establishes voice communications and digital connectivity via the Army Battle Command System (ABCS) with subordinate, adjacent, and higher headquarters, and disseminates information in accordance with higher headquarters' and the brigade's standing operating procedures (SOP). The staff acquires access to higher headquarters intelligence summaries; threat and terrain databases associated with the theater of operations, National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) map data and satellite photos, and current joint and service imagery within the theater via TROJAN SPIRIT or other satellite communications (SATCOM) systems. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP.

Standard: The brigade aviation officer (BAO) integrates the aviation brigade staff into the BCT MDMP and the supporting aviation elements into the scheme of maneuver. The BAO plans, coordinates, and integrates Airspace Command and Control (AC2) planning into the Military Decision Making Process (MDMP). Airspace utilization conflicts are resolved and coordinated with higher headquarters. The tactical operations (TACOPS) officer advises the BAO on airspace planning and develops the AC2 input to the BCT operations order (OPORD). The TACOPS officer coordinates airspace requirements with the aviation AC2 element at division G3. Aviation assets are synchronized for safe operations in the unit's airspace through positive command and control. There are no friendly aircraft losses resulting from poor or inadequate integration of operations into the AC2 plan.

Special Equipment: None

Safety Level: Low

Task Statements

Cue: n/a

DANGER

n/a

WARNING

n/a

CAUTION

n/a

Remarks: n/a

Notes: Information on this task is available through Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) located in ATN and DTMS. All task steps and performance measures, prerequisite and supporting collective tasks, supporting individual tasks and supporting reference numbers were reviewed/updated on 31 January 2013.

TASK STEPS

1. The BCT S3 establishes the brigade Airspace Command and Control (AC2) operations.
 - a. Establishes an organized AC2 element.
 - b. Directs the AC2 element.
 - c. Designates the brigade aviation officer (BAO) as the principal staff officer for BCT AC2 matters.
2. The brigade aviation element (BAE) performs airspace management functions.
 - a. Coordinates airspace user priorities and requirements within the BCT Action Officer (AO).
 - b. Prepares input to the AC2 annex to the BCT operations order (OPORD).
 - c. Participates in BCT targeting process to deconflict airspace.
 - d. Identifies areas impacting on operations and ensures the following pertinent information is coordinated:
 - (1) Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP) locations.
 - (2) Forward Line of Own Troops (FLOT).
 - (3) Field Artillery locations and gun target lines.
 - (4) Fire support coordination measures.
 - (5) Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) launch and recovery sites and flight paths in AMPS.
 - (6) Positions of instrument landing systems, navigation aid (NAVAID) and AMPS.
 - (7) Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) contaminated areas.
 - (8) Air Defense Artillery locations, engagement zones, and coverage.
 - (9) Airspace coordination measures (all, including air corridors).
 - e. Monitors current situation and updates information as follows:
 - (1) Friendly tactical situation.
 - (2) Enemy situation, to include massed enemy aircraft locations.
 - (3) Airspace user priorities, restrictions, and control measures. (AMPS)
 - (4) Air defense priorities, warnings, and weapons control status. (AMPS)
 - (5) Status of airfields and FARPs.
 - (6) Planned and ongoing artillery fires and the impact upon the airspace plan.

(7) Identification friend or foe/Selective Identification Feature procedures, and standard use Army aircraft flight routes.

(8) Status of instrument landing systems, NAVAIDs, AICs.

(9) Friendly electronic attack activities.

f. Generates appropriate airspace control procedures and graphic overlays.

g. Provides coordinated information to higher headquarters

h. Ensures aircraft identification procedures are compatible with air defense identification requirements.

3. The BAE forwards AC2 requirements to the G3 Aviation/AC2 for airspace control procedure deconfliction.

a. Requests, as necessary:

(1) Army aviation airspace requirements.

(2) Air support requests (UAS and Air Force).

(3) Joint measures and restrictions.

(4) Army specific measures (affects only Army users below coordinating altitude).

b. Disseminates:

(1) Joint measures and restrictions.

(2) Army specific measures.

4. The BAE receives airspace control information from higher AC2 element.

a. Receives and disseminates Air Tasking Order (ATO), Airspace Coordination Order (ACO), and special instructions (SPINS).

b. Monitors compliance of ATO, ACO, and SPINS.

c. Maintains AC2 information displays, overlays, and maps with airspace control measures (ACM), fire support coordination measures (FSCM), and known hazards.

d. Disseminates changes to ACM, ground control measures, and Air Defense Weapons Control Status (ADWCS).

* 5. BAO identifies and controls hazards in accordance with composite risk management procedures.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Supporting Individual Task(s):

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	011-143-3028	Supervise the Emplacement of Tactical Equipment	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-300-0005	Communicate Brigade Combat Team (BCT) Airspace Changes to Airspace Users	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-300-0006	Integrate Airspace Command and Control (AC2) into Army Airspace Requirements for the Brigade Combat Team (BCT)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-400-0006	Implement Army Airspace Command and Control (AC2)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	052-192-1271	Identify Visual Indicators of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) (UNCLASSIFIED//FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (U//FOUO))	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	052-703-9113	Plan for the Integration of C-IED Assets in a COIN Environment	052 - Engineer (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-2300	Perform Information Collection	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5111	Participate in the Military Decision Making Process	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	150-718-5315	Establish the Common Operational Picture	150 - Combined Arms (Individual)	Approved
	301-192-6001	Apply Predictive Analysis to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved
	301-192-6001	Apply Predictive Analysis to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Analysis
	301-192-6002	Apply Pattern Analysis Products to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Analysis
	301-192-6002	Apply Pattern Analysis Products to Support Counter Improvised Explosive Device Operations	301 - Intelligence (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Drill Task(s): None

TADSS

Step ID	TADSS ID	Title	Product Type	Quantity
No TADSS specified				

Equipment (LIN)

Step ID	LIN	Nomenclature	Qty
No equipment specified			

Materiel Items (NSN)

Step ID	NSN	LIN	Title	Qty
No equipment specified				

Environment: 1. Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT

2. All aerial defensive and offensive tactical operations require an area in which to maneuver. Most training areas have environmental restrictions that a unit must follow during tactical operations. The flight-route parameters resulting from environmental and noise complaint restrictions are unique to aviation. These restrictions must be considered when planning training aviation missions and during mission briefs.

3. Aviation units use large amounts of hazardous materials during routine maintenance. Commanders will be held responsible for the proper disposal of hazardous materials (HAZMAT). The operation of FARPs is especially challenging because of the potential for major environmental catastrophes. The SOPs specify the proper disposal of HAZMAT (such as oils and lubricants, used drip pans, and grease and oil washed off vehicles).

4. All gunnery ranges have environmental SOPs which aviation units need to comply with. These restrictions include normal environmental guidance. They also include specific instructions for the disposal of casings and ammunition boxes and maneuvering weapon systems.

Note. Each U.S. installation is subject to local and state environmental regulations as well as to federal legislation. For information pertaining to a specific location, contact the installation environmental office. When overseas or on deployment, contact operations and plans, and training staff officer (S3) or the assistant chief of staff, operations (G3).

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. 1. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

2. Composite risk management identifies operational risks so hazards can be reduced or eliminated. Composite risk management allows units to operate in high-risk environments. Leaders at every level are responsible for identifying hazards, taking measures to reduce or eliminate hazards, and accepting risk only to the point that the benefits outweigh the potential losses. The Army's doctrinal manuals articulate the risk-management process as the principal risk-reduction tool. Composite risk management is not an add-on feature to the decision-making process but, rather, a fully integrated element of planning and executing operations. The goal is to make composite risk management a routine part of planning and executing operational and training missions.

3. Composite risk management is a continuous process for each assigned mission or training event. It must be integral to military decisions tied into each training plan and become a continuous part of preparation for training. Safety demands total chain of command involvement in planning, preparing, executing, and evaluating training.