

Training and Evaluation Outline Report

Task Number: 01-6-6110

Task Title: Conduct Airspace Command and Control (AC2)

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	011-420-0018	Implement Army Airspace Command and Control (A2 C2)	Yes	No
	011-4G-3050	Army Airspace Command and Control (A2C2)	Yes	No
	011-72-1897	Identify Airspace Control Measures	Yes	No
	FM 3-52	ARMY AIRSPACE COMMAND AND CONTROL IN A COMBAT ZONE	Yes	No
	FM 3-52.1	MULTISERVICE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES FOR AIRSPACE CONTROL	Yes	Yes

Condition: The unit conducts or prepares to conduct Command and Control Missions. The Commander activates the Airspace Command and Control (AC2) working group with participation by the unit S-2, Tactical Air Control Party, and unmanned aircraft system (UAS) unit, Army aviation Liaison Officers (LNOs), air and missile defense officer (AMDO), and fire support officer (FSO). The staff receives an operations order (OPORD), establishes communications, and disseminates information in accordance with the Tactical Standard Operating Procedure (TACSOP). The Air and Missile Defense Workstation (AMDWS) is operational and passes information IAW TACSOP. The unit receives guidance on the rules of engagement (ROE) and the rules of interaction (ROI). Coalition partners and noncombatants may be present in the area. Some iterations of this task should be performed in MOPP.

Standard: The Airspace Command and Control (AC2) working group, in conjunction with the staff, integrates airspace user requirements in accordance with the commander's priorities identifying conflicts among airspace users. The AC2 working group develops airspace plans and airspace control measures supporting the unit's scheme of maneuver. The AC2 working group, in conjunction with the staff, publishes the AC2 Annex and the AC2 overlay. The staff disseminates the AC2 plan to higher headquarters, adjacent, and subordinate units. The staff monitors current and future operations and identifies and deconflicts AC2 issues.

Special Equipment: None

Safety Level: Low

Task Statements

Cue: N/A

DANGER

N/A

WARNING

N/A

CAUTION

N/A

Remarks: N/A

Notes: ARTEPS are no longer being produced and distributed. Information is available through ATN and DTMS

TASK STEPS

1. The Airspace Command and Control (AC2) working group collaborates with the staff in the military decision-making process (MDMP), intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) planning with the goal of identifying potential conflicts among airspace users and to establish procedures for employment of all facets of the unit.

2. The AC2 working group participates in the MDMP - mission analysis.

a. The AC2 working group analyzes the following:

(1) Higher headquarter commander's intent.

(2) AC2 annex to the higher headquarters Operations Order (OPORD), if published.

(3) Air defense annex to the higher headquarters OPORD, if published.

(4) Air tasking order for applicability to unit area of operations (AO).

(5) Airspace control order for impact on planned or potential unit maneuver and fires.

b. The AC2 working group reviews applicability of current unit AC2 Tactical Standard Operating Procedures (TACSOP) to the planned mission and identified changes that may be required to support the mission.

(1) Reviews potential airspace conflicts during the mission, including those that the unit commander has authority to resolve and those requiring assistance from higher headquarters or controlling authority to resolve.

(2) Reviews recommended AC2 planning guidance.

c. Briefs the commander and staff on potential airspace conflicts during the mission and recommended AC2 planning guidance.

d. Assists the S3 section in preparing warning order (WARNO) that incorporates commander's AC2 planning guidance.

e. Initiates requests for airspace control measures (ACM) to the appropriate controlling authority or higher headquarters as appropriate.

3. The AC2 working group participates in the MDMP - course of action (COA) development by developing airspace COAs that support each ground maneuver COA while integrating airspace user requirements.

a. Establishes procedural control methods IAW TACSOP.

b. Coordinates the time sequence of an airspace user.

c. Relocates an airspace user.

d. Develops appropriate ACMs.

e. Eliminates an airspace user operation IAW the commander's priorities.

f. Restricts the airspace user's operation IAW the commander's priorities.

g. Ensures air and missile defense COAs are fully integrated with airspace COAs.

4. The AC2 working group participates in the MDMP - during COA analysis (wargaming) the AC2 working group modifies and synchronizes each airspace plan to support each ground COAs.
 - a. Modifies procedural control methods and ACMs as required.
 - b. Adjusts time sequencing and airspace user locations as appropriate.
5. After COA approval, the AC2 working group-
 - a. Conducts final deconfliction of procedural control methods.
 - b. Forwards additional requests for ACMs or modifications to existing ACMs to higher headquarters or the controlling authority for approval, if required.
 - c. Assists S3 section by preparing WARNO, as needed.
6. During the operations order (OPORD) production, the AC2 working group-
 - a. Prepares the AC2 annex to the unit OPORD, if required.
 - (1) Delineates the airspace sub-sector, by describing:
 - (a) The upper limits.
 - (b) Left and right limits.
 - (c) Front and rear limits.
 - (2) Describes the authority to be exercised by each echelon concerning:
 - (a) Army users.
 - (b) Other service users.
 - (c) Establishment of control measures.
 - (d) Positive and procedural control requirements.
 - (3) States the commander's airspace priorities.
 - (4) States the AC2 mission.
 - (5) Describes the concept of operations and scheme of maneuver, to include the AC2 overlay.
 - (6) Wrote the subparagraphs for each airspace user, discussing for each user:
 - (a) The type of control required (positive or procedural, when, and where).
 - (b) AC2 responsibilities not covered in the TACSOP.
 - (7) Delineates information affecting more than two users, to include:

(a) All procedural AC2 control measures and restrictions, and information not included in overlays.

(b) Flight rules.

(c) ACO issuing times.

(d) High-use areas.

(e) Friendly electronic warfare operations that affect airspace users.

(f) FARPs (active and preplanned).

(g) Airfield locations and/or operations.

(h) Navigational aids (NAVAIDs) locations (active and preplanned time of operation).

(8) Addresses service support and command and signal OPORD requirements.

b. The AC2 working group, in conjunction with the staff, develops and maintains the AC2 common operational picture (COP), by addressing and graphically depicting:

(1) Air and Missile Defense (AMD) considerations, which include:

(a) Unit locations.

(b) Weapons control status.

(c) Weapons system coverage for High to medium altitude air defense (HIMAD) primary and short-range air defense, as required.

(2) Fire support considerations, which include:

(a) Fire support coordinating measures (FSCMs).

(b) Planned targets.

(c) Ongoing fires.

(d) Firing battery locations.

(3) Army aviation considerations, which include:

(a) Battle positions (BPs) (current and preplanned).

(b) Assembly areas (AAs) and unit locations.

(c) FARPs.

(d) Air routes.

(4) Air traffic service considerations, which include:

(a) Airspace control measures (ACM) and restrictions.

(b) Friendly aircraft locations.

(c) Instrumented landing sites.

(d) Navigational aids.

(5) Intelligence considerations, which include:

(a) Location of contaminated areas.

(b) Massed enemy locations.

(c) Areas affected by friendly electronic countermeasures.

(d) Location of flight obstructions.

(e) Special electronic mission aircraft (current and preplanned).

(f) UAS flight routes and, launch and recovery sites.

c. Ensures that command, control, communications, and computers (C4) systems, such as MCS, FBCB2, Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System (AFATADS), Air and Missile Defense Workstation (AMDWS), and All Source Analysis System (ASAS), post the appropriate AC2 ACM overlays.

d. Coordinates with higher, adjacent, and subordinate headquarters to ensure that they have received the unit AC2 plan and that it is understood by all airspace users in the unit AO.

e. Briefs the AC2 plan at the unit OPORD briefing. Briefing included-

(1) Aviation activities, if not briefed separately.

(2) AC2 control measures.

7. The AC2 working group, ICW the staff, resolves airspace conflicts during current and future operations.

a. During current operations, the AC2 working group resolves airspace conflicts by:

(1) Monitors operations of airspace users.

(2) Monitors intelligence reports.

(3) Disseminates immediate airspace requests to include:

(a) Close air support (CAS).

(b) Air medical evacuation (MEDEVAC).

(c) Deep attacks.

(d) Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) use.

- (4) Informs airspace users at each echelon of any communication loss affecting airspace operations.
- (5) Identifies situations affecting airspace use for unscheduled events.
- (6) Analyzes airspace use to determine and resolve conflicts.
- (7) Recommends shifting or ending direct or indirect fires when in conflict with high priority aviation missions.
- (8) Disseminates changes to control or restriction measures, weapon control status, and CBRN information that affect airspace users.
- (9) Reviews immediate air requests (Army) which may conflict with current airspace operations.
- (10) Generates airspace control measure requests, and forwarding to higher headquarters as needed, as necessary.

b. The AC2 working group analyzes OPLANs and OPORDs for possible conflicts with flight routes, control measures, artillery/AMD locations and flight obstructions for future operations.

- (1) Determines the impact of any conflicts.
- (2) Develops and recommends alternatives to resolve conflicts.

* 8. Commander/Leader performs, or delegates performance of, the steps in the composite risk management process for each step in troop leading procedures.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. The Airspace Command and Control (AC2) working group collaborated with the staff in the military decision-making process (MDMP), intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB), and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) planning with the goal of identifying potential conflicts among airspace users and to establish procedures for employment of all facets of the unit.			
2. The AC2 working group participated in the MDMP - mission analysis.			
3. The AC2 working group participated in the MDMP - course of action (COA) development by developing airspace COAs that supported each ground maneuver COA while integrating airspace user requirements.			
4. The AC2 working group participated in the MDMP - during COA analysis (wargaming) the AC2 working group modified and synchronized each airspace plan to support each ground COAs.			
5. After COA approval, the AC2 working group conducted final deconfliction of procedural control methods			
6. During the operations order (OPORD) production, the AC2 working group prepared the AC2 annex to the unit OPORD,			
7. The AC2 working group, ICW the staff, resolved airspace conflicts during operations.			
8. Commander/Leader performed, or delegated performance of, the steps in the composite risk management process for each step in troop leading procedures.			

Step Number	Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
	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
	011-300-0008	Integrate Army Aviation into the Brigade Combat Team (BCT) Personnel Recovery Operations.	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-400-0006	Implement Army Airspace Command and Control (AC2)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-412-0061	Perform the Duties of the Corps/Division Airspace Command and Control (AC2) Officer.	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Analysis
	011-412-0068	Supervise the Operation of a Tactical Airspace Integration System (TAIS)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Analysis
	011-415-3105	Supervise Controller Training	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-415-3107	Supervise Implementation of Airspace Control Measures (ACMs)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-415-3122	Conduct Staff Assistance Visits (SAVs)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-415-3123	Conduct Staff Inspections	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-415-3125	Recommend Revisions to Airspace Control Procedures	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-415-3128	Supervise Host Nation Air Traffic and Airspace Restorative Operations	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-420-0018	Integrate Army Airspace Command and Control (AC2)	011 - Aviation (Individual)	Approved
	011-510-0018	Employ Army Airspace Command and Control	011 - Aviation (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.