APPENDIX A: SAMPLE AIRSPACE CONTROL PLAN

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The following is a notional example of an airspace control plan (ACP). Details may vary according to the situation.

Headquarters, joint force air component commander (JFACC)
Joint air operations center (JAOC) Name and Office Symbol
Headquarters, Base, or Location
DD MMM YYYY

APPENDIX X TO ANNEX C TO [Operation Name] joint air operations plan (JAOP) XX-XX, AIRSPACE CONTROL PLAN

EFFECTIVE UPON ORDER BY THE JOINT FORCE COMMANDER (JFC) AND FOR THE DURATION OF [Operation Name]. RETAIN THIS DOCUMENT THROUGHOUT THE OPERATION. THE DAILY AIRSPACE CONTROL ORDER (ACO) IS IN EFFECT Time Zulu (Z)-Time Z (Time Local [L] Time-L) EACH DAY, COINCIDING WITH THE AIR TASKING ORDER (ATO) EFFECTIVE TIMES. DOCUMENT LENGTH: X PAGES.

THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED.

REFERENCES:
JP 3-52, Joint Airspace Control
JP 1, Doctrine For The Armed Forces Of The United States
AFTTP 3-3.AOC, Air Operations Center

[Operation name] AIRSPACE MASTER DATA BASE, DAILY AIRSPACE CONTROL ORDER (ACO), ACMREQ FORM, ACP AND AIRSPACE POWERPOINT SLIDES DEPICTING ESTABLISHED AIRSPACE AND COORDINATE INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND ON THE [Operation or Command Name] WEB PAGE ON SIPRNET LOCATED AT: (https://XXX.XXX)
INDEX OF THE ACP SECTIONS:

ALPHA: Basic Plan
A1. Scope
A2. Definition of Airspace Control
A3. Primary Airspace Control Responsibilities
BRAVO: Special Procedures
SECTION ALPHA: BASIC PLAN

A1. SCOPE: Information in this plan does not replace airfield or airspace local operating procedures, the flight information publication (FLIP), or service and/or national flight operations regulations.

A2. DEFINITION OF AIRSPACE CONTROL:

A2.1. OBJECTIVE: To enhance air, land, maritime, and special operations force effectiveness in accomplishing the joint task force’s (JTF’s) objectives. This is accomplished with the maximum allowable freedom to airspace users consistent with the JTF’s determination of acceptable risk. Airspace control includes coordinating, integrating, and regulating airspace to increase operational effectiveness; however, the airspace control authority (ACA) does not have the authority to approve, disapprove, or deny combat operations. Such authority is vested in operational commanders.

A2.2. TYPES OF AIRSPACE CONTROL: control of airspace will be accomplished by two primary means: procedural control and positive control.//

A2.2.1. Procedural control is that method of airspace control which relies on previously agreed to airspace control measures or procedures which are promulgated in the ACP, ACO or air traffic control (ATC) guidance (e.g., restricted operations zone, track, orbit).

A2.2.2. Positive control is that method of airspace control that relies on real-time surveillance and guidance of an airspace user by an authorized airspace control agency (e.g., ATC, control and reporting center [CRC], Airborne Warning and Control System [AWACS]).

A3. PRIMARY AIRSPACE CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES

A3.1. JFACC: Designated by the joint force commander (JFC) to accomplish missions and tasks assigned by the JFC to meet JFC objectives. [Rank, Name, Office] IS DESIGNATED AS THE [Operation Name] JFACC.//

A3.2. ACA: The ACA is responsible for the operation of the ACS in the airspace control area and develops the ACP for JFC approval and promulgation. [Rank, Name], [Operation Name] JFACC, is designated as the ACA with headquarters in
the JAOC. The airspace control cell of the JAOC will act as the focal point for JTF airspace issues. Modifications to the ACP or the airspace structure will be published in the ACO or special instructions (SPINS).

A3.3. Battlefield coordination detachment (BCD): The BCD is the primary interface between the US Army component commander and the JFACC. The BCD coordinates Army forces (ARFOR) airspace management needs with the JAOC when the JFACC is also designated the ACA. These airspace requirements are generated through the Army air-ground system. The BCD coordinates the use of airspace by ground-based fire support systems, especially rockets and missiles, and with other airspace users such as aviation, unmanned aircraft (UA), and supporting aircraft. The commander, ARFOR is responsible for identifying any required airspace control measures (ACMs), fire support coordination measures (FSCMs), and other coordination measures (CMs) to both facilitate fires and protect other airspace users. The Army identifies airspace requirements and submits CM requests to the BCD. The BCD coordinates the CMs with the ACA’s Airspace Management Team to ensure they are included in the ACO per the ACP guidance. The BCD will notify the JAOC ACA representative about immediate airspace requirements during combat operations if required. The near real time airspace integration is conducted by Army airspace command and control elements with the ACA’s ACS per the ACP.

A3.4. Airspace users: Any user of airspace, to include operators of aircraft, UASs, artillery, missiles, or other flying objects. Airspace users will adhere to airspace guidance promulgated in the ACP, ACO or SPINS while operating within the [Operation Name] operational area. Airspace users will adhere to host nation ATC procedures while operating outside of the [Operation Name] operational area.

SECTION BRAVO: SPECIAL PROCEDURES

B1. AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL PROCEDURES:
   B1.1. GENERAL.
B.2. COORDINATING ALTITUDE. A vertical boundary that delineates airspace for the purpose of facilitating, coordinating and deconflicting operations between airspace control agencies. The coordinating altitude is normally specified in the ACP and may include a buffer zone for small altitude deviations.
B.3. IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE:
   B.3.1. Aircraft penetrating friendly airspace must be classified (friendly, unknown, or hostile) within X minutes of initial detection.
B.4. HELICOPTER PROCEDURES. All rotary-wing aircraft will use see and avoid deconfliction procedures at all times.
B.5. TRANSITION ALTITUDE.
B.6. SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE.
B.7. DEGRADED OPERATIONS.
B.8. IDENTIFICATION FRIEND OR FOE/SELECTIVE IDENTIFICATION FEATURE (IFF/SIF) MODE III PROCEDURES:
   B.8.1. IDENTIFICATION OF HELICOPTERS.
B.9. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.
B.10. WEATHER AVOIDANCE.
B.11. DIVERT/FUEL DUMPING PROCEDURES.
B.12. CORRIDORS AND ROUTES:
   B.12.1. CORRIDORS.
   B.12.2. SAFE PASSAGE.
   B.12.3. LAME DUCK PROCEDURES. (A lame duck aircraft is defined as an aircraft that is unable to talk, squawk, and navigate along promulgated minimum risk routes).
B.13. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT / REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT (RPA):
   B.13.1. ESTABLISHING AIRSPACE PARAMETERS.
   B.13.2. UA/RPA DECONFLICTION. Deconfliction will be accomplished using ACMs to segregate UA/RPA from other airspace users.
   B.13.3. REAL-TIME DECONFLICTION PROCEDURES:
      B.13.3.1. UA/RPA WITH IFF.
      B.13.3.2. UA/RPA WITHOUT IFF.
   B.13.4 – X. GUIDANCE FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF UASs/RPAs.
B.14. C2 AND ISR PLATFORMS AND UA/RPA:
   B.14.1. IN-FLIGHT DECONFLICTION PRIORITY.
   B.14.2. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES FOR DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL, ENROUTE/OPS AREA DECONFLICTION.
   B.14.3. EN-ROUTE DECONFLICTION PROCEDURES TO OPERATIONS AREA.
B.15. MONITORING AGENCIES.

SECTION CHARLIE: POINTS OF CONTACT.

C.1. Specific points of contact, as required by the operation. Include email and internet contact points.
C.2. CHANGES TO THE ACP should be disseminated by separate message as required. Proposed changes must be submitted to JFACC airspace management team (AMT) in the JAOC at [Location].
   C.2.1. METHODS TO REQUEST UNCLASSIFIED CHANGES.
   C.2.2. METHODS TO REQUEST CLASSIFIED CHANGES.

SECTION DELTA: AIRSPACE CONTROL ORDER.

D.1. JOINT FORCE AIR COMPONENT COMMANDER. Airspace-specific duties and responsibilities of the JFACC, as well as required information on who has been appointed as the JFACC and what command arrangements have been made to support him or her.
D.2. AIRSPACE CONTROL AUTHORITY. Location and required details on the ACA.
D.3. AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT TEAM (AMT). Location and required details about the AMT within the JAOC.
D.4. COORDINATION AND DECONFLICTION PROCEDURES WITH OTHER JOINT FORCE COMPONENTS.

SECTION ECHO: CM REQUEST/ACO PROMULGATION PROCEDURES.

E.1. INTRODUCTION.
   E.1.1. THE JOINT OPERATIONS AREA DEFINED.
   E.1.2. OVERFLIGHT CONSIDERATIONS.
   E.1.3. SPECIAL TARGET RESTRICTIONS.
E.2. SUBMISSION RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES.
E.3. CM REQUESTING PROCEDURES.
E.4. CM COORDINATION PROCEDURES.
E.5. ACO PROMULGATION/DISSEMINATION PROCEDURES.

SECTION FOXTROT: ATC EQUIPMENT DEFINED.

F.1. RADAR SERVICES.
F.2. NAVIGATIONAL AIDS.
F.3. COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS.
F.4. ATC SERVICES.
F.5. AIRPORT INFORMATION.

SECTION GOLF: ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

SECTION HOTEL: COORDINATION MEASURE.

H.1 INTRODUCTION.
H.2. AIRSPACE CONTROL DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES.
H.3. DECONFLICTION PROCEDURES.
H.4. CM TYPES. (IAW US message text format (USMTF), 2004 usage codes)
H.5. CM USAGE CODES. (USMTF 2000 usage codes)
H.6. NO FLY AREA (NOFLY).