



APPENDIX A: SAMPLE ACP

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

Headquarters, JFACC

JAOC Name and Office Symbol

Headquarters, Base, or Location

DD MMM YYYY

APPENDIX X TO ANNEX C TO [Operation Name] JAOP XX-XX, AIRSPACE CONTROL PLAN

[Operation name] AIRSPACE CONTROL PLAN [Number] (ACP XX-XX).

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, *Operational Employment, Air and Space Operations Center*

[Operation name] AIRSPACE MASTER DATA BASE, DAILY 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:

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BRAVO: Special Procedures
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DELTA: Functional Responsibilities
ECHO: ACM Request/ACO Promulgation Procedures
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GOLF: Abbreviations And Definitions
HOTEL: Airspace Coordinating Measures (ACM)

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 (i.e., ROZ, 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. Joint force air component commander (JFACC): Designated by the 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 joint air operations center (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 ARFOR airspace management needs with the JAOC when the JFACC is also designated the ACA. These airspace requirements are generated through the AAGS. 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, UA, and supporting aircraft. The commander, ARFOR is responsible for identifying any required ACMs and FSCMs to both facilitate fires and protect other airspace users. The Army identifies airspace requirements and submits ACMREQs to the BCD. The BCD coordinates the ACMs and designated FSCMs 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 NRT airspace integration is conducted by Army AC2 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 airspace control plan 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 [MRRs]).

B.13. UNMANNED AIRCRAFT:

B.13.1. ESTABLISHING AIRSPACE PARAMETERS.

B.13.2. UA DECONFLICTION. Deconfliction will be accomplished using ACMs to segregate UA from other airspace users.

B.13.3. REAL-TIME DECONFLICTION PROCEDURES:

B.13.3.1. UA WITH IFF.

B.13.3.2. UA WITHOUT IFF.

B.13.4 – X. GUIDANCE FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF UASs .

B.14. C2 AND ISR PLATFORMS AND 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: ACM 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. ACM REQUESTING PROCEDURES.

E.4. ACM COORDINATION PROCEDURES.

E.5. ACO PROMULGATION/DISSEMINATION PROCEDURES.

SECTION FOXTROT: ATC EQUIPMENT DEFINED.

F.1. RADAR SERVICES.

F.2. NAVIGATIONAL AIDS (NAVAIDS).

F.3. COMMUNICATION REQUIREMENTS.

F.4. ATC SERVICES.

F.5. AIRPORT INFORMATION.

SECTION GOLF: ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

SECTION HOTEL: AIRSPACE COORDINATING MEASURE.

H.1 INTRODUCTION.

H.2. AIRSPACE CONTROL DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES.

H.3. DECONFLICTION PROCEDURES.

H.4. ACM TYPES. (IAW US message text format, 2004 usage codes)

H.5. ACM USAGE CODES. (USMTF 2000 usage codes)

H.6. NO FLY AREA (NOFLY).
