

**BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE AIR FORCE**

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Operations Support

**THE TREATY ON OPEN SKIES, THE
TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED
FORCES IN EUROPE, AND THE
VIENNA DOCUMENT ON
CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY-
BUILDING MEASURES**

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This publication implements, in part, Air Force Policy Directive 16-6, *International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements, and the DoD Foreign Clearance Program*. This instruction provides guidance for treaties and agreements involving military transparency and conventional forces, specifically, Air Force implementation of, and compliance with, the Treaty on Open Skies (hereinafter referred to as Open Skies), the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (hereinafter referred to as the CFE Treaty), and the Vienna Document on Confidence and Security-Building Measures (hereinafter referred to as Vienna Document). This publication applies to all Air Force personnel to include Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units. This Air Force Instruction may be supplemented at any level, but route all supplements to AF/A10P for coordination prior to certification and approval. 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 appropriate chain of command. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier numbers. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the requestors commander for non-tiered compliance items. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual

33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Information Management System.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This instruction is substantially revised and requires a complete review. This revision incorporates the August 2015 Treaty on Open Skies Island Rules Concept of Operations, provides updated information on Open Skies aircraft and sensors, Open Skies Airfields, and High Value Activities. It also includes some guidance previously contained in AFI 16-601, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, Interantional Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements*, as well as new guidance related to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and Vienna Document. References to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans and Requirements (AF/A3/5) have been changed to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration (AF/A10). Similarly, references to the Strategic Plans and Policy Division (AF/A5XP) have been changed to the Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategic Deterrence and Nuclear Integration Policy and Strategy Division (AF/A10P).

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Chapter 1

OPEN SKIES

Section 1A—Open Skies Background

1.1. Open Skies entered into force on 1 January 2002 and reached full implementation on 1 January 2006. The goal of Open Skies is to strengthen peace, stability, and cooperative security through openness and transparency of military forces and activities.

1.2. The Treaty establishes a regime of observation flights over the territories of its States Parties. These observation flights use aircraft equipped with Treaty-compliant sensors, and are the focal point of the Treaty's confidence and security building regime. As a result, the entire United States (U.S.) sovereign territory, to include U.S. territories in the Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, and Caribbean Sea, and U.S. assets in any Open Skies State Party's territory are susceptible to imaging from Open Skies aircraft during observation flights.

1.3. Observation and demonstration flights may be flown over the entire territory of all States Parties and take priority over regular air traffic. For the U.S., this scenario is covered in Federal Aviation Administration Order 7110.65W, *Air Traffic Control*, paragraph 9-2-22. Transit flights are not covered by this Federal Aviation Administration Order. Once the flight plan is agreed upon, only flight safety considerations may restrict the conduct of observation flights.

1.4. U.S. Air Force facilities/forces directly impacted by Open Skies include those designated as Open Skies Points of Entry/Exit, Open Skies Airfields, Open Skies Refueling Airfields, Open Skies Gateways, transit airfields, and the Open Skies Media Processing Facilities. Personnel supporting the OC-135B fleet and associated facilities are also impacted by Open Skies. Air Force facilities in the U.S. or any other Party may be imaged.

1.5. Strict adherence to Open Skies requirements and maximization of standard operating procedures for Open Skies activities and missions are paramount.

Section 1B—Roles and Responsibilities for Open Skies

1.6. The Chief, Policy and Strategy Division (AF/A10P), on behalf of AF/A10, shall:

1.6.1. Manage all aspects of the Air Force arms control process, including oversight of Open Skies implementation and compliance, in accordance with Air Force Policy Directive 16-6 and Air Force Instruction 16-601, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements*. Refer to Presidential Policy Directive 15, *Implementation of the Treaty on Open Skies* and Under Secretary of Defense Memorandum, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, the Open Skies Treaty*, for additional roles and responsibilities related to implementation of, and compliance with, Open Skies. Presidential Policy Directive 15 and Under Secretary of Defense Memorandum are classified documents and may be obtained from AF/A10P.

1.6.2. Oversee all Air Force Open Skies-related requirements as the Air Force Treaty Implementation Manager.

1.6.3. Participate in and represent Air Force equities at the Open Skies Implementation Working Group meetings and activities. When invited, participate as Air Force technical advisor in interagency and international meetings.

1.6.4. Provide input to, coordinate on, and distribute the Open Skies schedule to include planned Gateways. Coordinate proposed changes to the schedule, to include Gateway changes, with Air Combat Command, Pacific Air Forces, and United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE), as soon as they are known.

1.6.5. Coordinate on Open Skies Execute Orders and Implementation Orders.

1.6.6. Coordinate with Air Combat Command to receive status of the Open Skies aircraft/aircrews regarding their availability to meet Open Skies requirements. Coordinate long-range maintenance scheduling activities with Air Combat Command, Air Force Materiel Command, and the Open Skies Implementation Working Group.

1.6.7. Function as a liaison between the interagency and major commands (MAJCOM) to ensure Air Force equities are protected, represented, and communicated.

1.6.8. Collect High Value Activity information from MAJCOMs on all Air Force installations in the continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii and U.S. territories prior to Open Skies observation flights over U.S. facilities. Reporting guidance for High Value Activities in Europe is provided in the USAFE Supplement to this instruction and the USAFE Supplement to AFI 10-701, *Operations Security (OPSEC)*.

1.6.9. Submit required Open Skies technical notifications to the Joint Staff for dissemination to the Department of State (DoS) and transmission through diplomatic channels or communications networks.

1.6.10. Function as the Program Element Monitor for funding responsibilities associated with Open Skies aircraft, sensors, and media processing facility and equipment, as well as for Open Skies-related infrastructure and necessary maintenance and programmed upgrades to the aircraft.

1.6.11. Monitor the viability of the Open Skies aircraft, policy reviews related to modifying the current aircraft, and initiatives to acquire new aircraft or replace the current aircraft. Coordinate with the owning MAJCOM any aircraft acquisition initiatives.

1.6.12. Facilitate the development and fielding of affordable and sustainable operational capabilities in accordance with Air Force Instruction 10-601, *Operational Capability Requirements Development*.

1.6.13. Host an operators workshop with participants from: the MAJCOMs, 55th Wing, Offutt Air Force Base, NE, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), the Open Skies Media Processing Facility, the OC-135B Program Office, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency, all Open Skies airfields, and Headquarters Air Force as needed.

1.6.14. Ensure adequate and appropriate manpower authorizations are filled to support aircraft operations and maintenance, the Open Skies Media Processing Facility, and required installation Treaty Compliance Offices.

1.6.15. Authorize and fund, as necessary, a technical government civilian position under the Arms Control Program Element (PE35145F) to function as Chairman of the U.S. Sensor Subworking Group and Chairman of the international Informal Working Group on Sensors under the Open Skies Consultative Commission.

1.6.16. Provide funding for depot level aircraft maintenance, modifications, and sustainment support for the Open Skies aircraft and its sensors.

1.6.17. Coordinate participation in domestic air shows to ensure any events do not impact or conflict with an operational commitment. AF/A10P will advise the Open Skies Implementation Working Group of the aircraft's participation and offer an invitation to DTRA to provide a mission team, if available. Open Skies Implementation Working Group is the approving authority for Open Skies aircraft air show participation.

1.7. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1) shall ensure manpower authorizations are properly assigned and allocated to support treaty compliance offices and activities.

1.8. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AF/A2) shall provide intelligence information concerning foreign threats in relation to Open Skies activities.

1.9. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (AF/A3) shall ensure appropriate Operations Security policy and guidance is established to identify potential vulnerabilities, assess, and mitigate risk to Air Force operations and activities affected by Open Skies observation activities.

1.10. The Assistant Secretary of the Air force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (SAF/AQ) shall ensure appropriate acquisition and testing documents for acquisition programs involving Open Skies are submitted to AF/A10P for arms control compliance review.

1.11. The Air Force General Counsel (SAF/GC) shall provide legal advice to Headquarters Air Force regarding Open Skies implementation and compliance activities and coordinate this advice with the Air Force Judge Advocate General (AF/JA), as appropriate.

1.12. The Director of Public Affairs (SAF/PA) shall interface with the Department of Defense (DoD) Public Affairs Office and provide requested support as necessary to DoD and Air Force public affairs and strategic communications actions relative to the implementation of, and compliance with, Open Skies.

1.13. The Commander, Headquarters Air Combat Command shall:

1.13.1. Provide functional management of the U.S. Open Skies aircraft program and aircrew operations.

1.13.1.1. Determine the aircrews, maintenance technicians, and maintenance personnel necessary to meet Open Skies mission requirements.

1.13.1.2. Provide fully mission-capable aircraft, aircrews, and aircraft and sensor maintenance teams to support Open Skies mission requirements per higher headquarters direction.

- 1.13.1.2.1. Equip all U.S. Air Force Open Skies observation aircraft with Open Skies-compliant equipment per Open Skies Implementation Working Group direction.
- 1.13.1.2.2. Notify AF/A10P of any issues associated with aircraft and/or crew availability. If Air Combat Command cannot support a tasked activity, they must provide rationale to AF/A10P as soon as practical, with an estimate of next availability.
- 1.13.1.2.3. Determine the crew composition necessary to accomplish Open Skies and training missions in accordance with Air Force Instruction 65-503, *US Air Force Cost and Planning Factors*.
- 1.13.1.2.4. Ensure Open Skies manpower authorizations are filled and personnel are qualified to support Open Skies missions.
- 1.13.1.3. Certify aircrew preparedness to fly missions.
- 1.13.1.4. Advise AF/A10P of requests from other programs to utilize Open Skies crews to augment other flying assets.
- 1.13.1.5. Coordinate invitations or intentions for Open Skies mission aircraft to participate in air shows with AF/A10P and deconflict with the operational schedule.
- 1.13.2. Operate and, in coordination with Air Force Materiel Command, maintain the U.S. Open Skies aircraft.
 - 1.13.2.1. Provide representation to the observation and training Mission Planning Cells to support the Open Skies Concept of Operations.
 - 1.13.2.2. Ensure the Open Skies aircraft operating parameters, limitations, restrictions, and guidelines are understood and adhered to.
 - 1.13.2.3. Facilitate U.S. aircraft recapitalization and modernization efforts for the Open Skies program.
- 1.13.3. Coordinate Joint Chiefs of Staff Quarterly Implementation Orders, and produce and distribute approved Headquarters Air Combat Command Quarterly Deployment Orders.
- 1.13.4. Maintain a 24-hour watch for mission management, decisions, and issue resolution.
- 1.13.5. Serve as the communication focal point for interaction between aircrew, mission support personnel, and other agencies during Open Skies missions utilizing the U.S. Open Skies aircraft.
- 1.13.6. Provide aircraft movement and maintenance status, and aircrew, and maintenance crew status to the DTRA Team Chief for inclusion in situational reports when on a mission. **NOTE:** If DTRA mission crew separates from the ongoing mission, the aircraft commander will provide required aircraft and status updates. The aircraft commander will also provide status reporting directly to the 603rd Air Operations Center throughout the mission when operating in the U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) Area of Responsibility. (T-1)

1.13.7. Deploy the U.S. Open Skies aircraft and crews as tasked by appropriate Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Execute Orders and Implementation Orders in coordination with DTRA. Ensure U.S. Open Skies aircraft deploy on Open Skies missions with sufficient resources to support planned mission sorties, to include fly-away kits onboard the U.S. Open Skies aircraft, and pre-positioned spare parts at the Open Skies Gateway airfields, as determined by the aircraft Maintenance Group Commander.

1.13.8. Monitor all aspects of logistics support relating to mission accomplishment. Provide Air Force Form 1067, *Modification Proposal*, request for modifications to the assigned Program Office through the lead Wings and budget (using the Program Objective Memorandum process) for approved non-form/fit/function modifications.

1.13.9. Conduct planning, programming, and budgeting for upgrades/modifications to the Open Skies aircraft and support systems in accordance with Air Force Policy Directive 10-9, *Lead Command Designation and Responsibilities for Weapons Systems*, paragraph 1.1.

1.13.10. Ensure U.S. Open Skies aircraft logistics support requirements at all operating locations are coordinated with, and supported by, the owning MAJCOM and airfield Treaty Compliance Office.

1.13.11. Coordinate with DTRA, AF/A10P, and supporting MAJCOMs, bureaus, and agencies on matters pertaining to operations support.

1.13.12. Budget for and reimburse DTRA for aircraft and aircrew-related expenses the DTRA mission team pays for during Active Observation Missions and Joint Training Flights beginning at the Point of Entry. **NOTE:** During Active Observation Missions all mission-related expenses (accommodations and meals for the entire deployed crew, fuel, and aircraft services) are paid by DTRA.

1.13.13. Assess the suitability of overseas Open Skies airfields identified by States Parties. Provide assessments, restrictions, and limitations for U.S. Open Skies aircraft operations at those airfields to AF/A10P. Provide guidance to the flying unit concerning operations of the U.S. Open Skies aircraft at those airfields. Initiate site surveys at those airfields for which available information may be incomplete or suspect. Ensure the flying unit has current operating procedures, constraints, restrictions, and/or waivers for those airfields intended for use during deployments.

1.13.14. Provide airfield, aircrew, aircraft servicing, and maintenance support for Open Skies missions as required.

1.13.14.1. Establish a Treaty Compliance Office or point of contact at Air Combat Command airfields designated to directly support Open Skies activities.

1.13.14.2. Provide weather support to Open Skies flight crews, as necessary.

1.13.15. Coordinate and monitor all U.S. Open Skies aircraft movement, to include any expedited transportation required to support spare parts and maintenance recovery teams.

1.13.16. Develop, maintain, and exercise installation compliance plans, checklists, and support procedures as necessary to ensure readiness to support Open Skies missions.

1.14. The Commander, Headquarters Air Force Materiel Command shall:

- 1.14.1. In coordination with Air Combat Command, maintain the U.S. Open Skies aircraft.
- 1.14.2. Facilitate U.S. aircraft recapitalization and modernization efforts for the Open Skies program, processing all modification (Permanent, Temporary, and Safety) proposals for validation and approval per Air Force Instruction 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*.
- 1.14.3. Coordinate with Air Combat Command for planning, programming, and budgeting for upgrades/modifications to the Open Skies aircraft and support systems.
- 1.14.4. Provide airfield, aircrew, aircraft servicing, and maintenance support for Open Skies missions as required.
 - 1.14.4.1. Establish a Treaty Compliance Office at Air Force Materiel Command airfields designated to directly support Open Skies activities.
 - 1.14.4.2. Provide mission support, including aircraft fueling, fleet service support, weather support, and bed down of U.S. and foreign Open Skies observation aircraft and personnel for Open Skies missions at Air Force Materiel Command installations.
- 1.14.5. Develop, maintain, and exercise installation compliance plans, checklists and support procedures as necessary to ensure readiness to support Open Skies missions.

1.15. The Commander, Headquarters United States Air Forces in Europe-Air Forces Africa (USAFE) shall:

- 1.15.1. Operate under USEUCOM direction and in accordance with the USEUCOM Concept of Operations when the OC-135B is deployed for operations in the USEUCOM Area of Responsibility (which includes the entire territory of the Russian Federation).
 - 1.15.1.1. Receive situational reports from the aircraft commander and through the DTRA Operations Center regarding the status of the aircraft and crewmembers, changes in mission plans, situational reports, and requests for assistance.
 - 1.15.1.2. Facilitate operations of the U.S. Open Skies aircraft when deployed to the USEUCOM Area of Responsibility.
 - 1.15.1.3. Provide assistance to the deployed aircraft when required. Coordinate additional support personnel, logistics support, intra-theater transportation, air support, and maintenance support for the deployed assets, including crewmembers and observation teams.
 - 1.15.1.4. Facilitate transportation requests to support deployments of the U.S. Open Skies aircraft and observation teams, to include in-flight refueling services, movement of repair parts and maintenance personnel and recovery of deployed assets.
 - 1.15.1.5. Monitor the security situation in the countries and locations being visited by the U.S. Open Skies aircraft, and provide Open Skies team with briefings of any in country threats.
 - 1.15.1.6. Coordinate and monitor all U.S. Open Skies aircraft movements into and within the USEUCOM Area of Responsibility, to include any expedited transportation required to support spare parts and maintenance recovery teams.

1.15.2. Facilitate airfield suitability evaluations and site surveys, if requested, of foreign airfields within the USEUCOM Area of Responsibility that are designated to support Open Skies aircraft operations.

1.15.3. Provide airfields, aircrew, aircraft servicing, and maintenance support for U.S. Open Skies aircraft transits at the European Gateway airfields.

1.15.3.1. Establish a Treaty Compliance Office with Treaty Compliance Officers at European Gateway airfields designated to directly support U.S. Open Skies activities.

1.15.3.2. Provide mission supply support, including aircraft fueling, fleet service support, and bed down of U.S. Open Skies observation aircraft and personnel for all U.S. Open Skies missions.

1.15.3.3. Provide weather support to U.S. Open Skies flight crews while deployed to the Gateway and, if required, while on the observation mission. Aircraft commander and/or DTRA Team Chief will provide briefing content and any other requirements. (T-1)

1.15.4. Provide notification of foreign Open Skies activities over host nation territory to subordinate and tenant units.

1.15.5. Develop, maintain, and exercise unit compliance plans, checklists, and support procedures as necessary to ensure readiness to support Open Skies missions.

1.16. The Commanders, Headquarters Air Mobility Command, Headquarters Air Force Global Strike Command, National Guard Bureau, and Headquarters Pacific Air Forces shall:

1.16.1. Provide airfield, aircrew, aircraft servicing, and maintenance support for Open Skies missions as required. (T-0)

1.16.1.1. Establish a Treaty Compliance Office or point of contact at airfields designated to directly support Open Skies activities.

1.16.1.2. Provide mission support, including aircraft fueling, fleet service support, weather support, and bed down of U.S. and foreign Open Skies observation aircraft and personnel for all Open Skies missions as required.

1.16.2. Develop, maintain, and exercise installation compliance plans, checklists, and support procedures as necessary to ensure readiness to support Open Skies missions.

1.16.3. Facilitate airfield reviews and Terminal Instrument Approach/Departure Procedures (TERPS) for the deploying Open Skies observation aircraft in accordance with Air Force Instruction 11-230, *Instrument Procedures*.

1.16.4. Coordinate with Air Combat Command for planning, programming, and budgeting for upgrades/modifications to the Open Skies aircraft and support systems, as required.

1.17. The Commander, National Air and Space Intelligence Center shall:

1.17.1. Establish and operate an Open Skies media processing facility. (T-1)

- 1.17.1.1. Provide trained media processing specialists, ensuring they (for technical inspection of foreign media processing facilities and/or media processing equipment, as well as finished product compliance analysis) have performed in at least two foreign media processing activities as a trainee under a certified media specialist. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.2. Perform initial imagery processing/development of recorded media from Open Skies missions at the Open Skies Media Processing Facility, as required. Provide film or digital duplicates as per the Treaty. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.3. Support both active and passive observation missions as appropriate. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.4. Inspect observing party's aircraft, sensors, media processing equipment, and media processing procedures, as requested, in coordination with DTRA. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.5. Ensure the Open Skies Media Processing Facility is adequately manned and equipped to support U.S. Government Open Skies obligations, advising AF/A10P of any mission-impacting manpower shortfalls, initiated actions to resolve those shortfalls, and estimated resolution timelines. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.6. Provide technical personnel for inspection of foreign media processing facilities and/or media processing equipment, and media processing procedures. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.7. Will provide upon request technical personnel for mission execution to U.S., multinational, or international teams to operate the U.S. digital mobile ground processing system, provide on-site imagery quality analysis, and/or provide general technical oversight regarding Treaty compliance with media processing. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.8. Specify and acquire the required equipment to conduct treaty image acquisition, processing, analysis, storage, and technician proficiency training. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.9. Provide physical and cyber security measures to safeguard and ensure integrity of Open Skies Treaty media, as well as to prevent data spills and unauthorized distribution. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.10. Facilitate processing and analysis of recorded media for Treaty compliance from Demonstration Flights conducted at the West Coast Point of Entry, if necessary. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.11. Manage, update, and distribute the U.S. Open Skies Certification Technical Document in accordance with the Open Skies Treaty. The Certification Technical Document details all technical information relating to the U.S. observation aircraft, sensors, and data collection databases. With any significant change or update to this information, distribute new Certification Technical Documents to all Open Skies States Parties in a timely manner. (T-1)
- 1.17.1.12. Establish a mission equipment performance, image quality, and evaluation procedure. (T-1)
 - 1.17.1.12.1. For the OC-135B platform: coordinate with the Sensor Maintenance Technicians, the Systems Program Office, and the DTRA Open Skies Division Technical Operations branch on the performance analysis and quality of mission equipment, identifying necessary repairs, calibration, and upgrades. Provide training to Sensor Maintenance Technicians and DTRA personnel regarding any upgrades

and/or improvements made to imagery acquisition and processing equipment/methods. (T-1)

1.17.1.12.2. The Open Skies media processing facility will provide upon request sensor performance/trend analysis and diagnostic reports for U.S. and foreign sensors. (T-1)

1.17.1.12.2.1. The media processing facility will provide the report in a standard unclassified format. (T-1)

1.17.1.12.2.2. Requests will be made to the media processing center senior engineer or director. (T-1)

1.17.1.12.2.3. Requests will be fulfilled in the most expedient way possible not to exceed four weeks. (T-1)

1.17.1.12.2.4. If the data/content requested is beyond the scope of the Treaty or what is currently being assessed, the media processing center may respond with “Data or analysis is not currently available”. (T-1)

1.17.2. Administer a technical government civilian position, funded under the Arms Control Program Element (PE35145F) to function as Chairman of the U.S. Sensor Subworking Group and Chairman of the international Informal Working Group on Sensors under the Open Skies Consultative Commission. (T-1)

1.17.3. Upon request from DTRA through AF/A10P media processing technicians will coordinate with and assist DTRA Technical Equipment Inspection process to inspect foreign aircraft and foreign media processing systems at U.S. Open Skies airfields. (T-1)

1.18. All Air Force organizations shall refer Open Skies issues or questions involving special access programs to the Air Force Office of Special Access Programs, Security and Information Protection (SAF/AAZ) or the Air Force Office of Special Investigations Office of Special Projects (AFOSI/PJ) as appropriate. (T-1)

Section 1C—Open Skies Island Rules

1.19. Open Skies Special Procedures are subject to frequent interagency policy update. Consult current US Open Skies Format 26 message for current information on designation of US Open Skies sites and procedures. Contact AF/A10P for a copy of this document.

1.20. Open Skies Observation Flights over U.S. Islands and Territories

1.20.1. In order to facilitate full territorial access of U.S. islands and territories, three additional Open Skies Refueling Airfields have been identified as part of the island rules procedures: Luis Munoz Marin International Airport in San Juan, Puerto Rico (TJSJ); Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport in Guam (PGUM), and Pago Pago International Airport in American Samoa (NSTU).

1.20.2. Activities required to support Open Skies Treaty observation flights over U.S. islands and territories are the same as those needed to support observation flights over the continental U.S.

1.20.3. For observation flights over U.S. territory in the Caribbean Sea, Luis Munoz Marin International Airport, Puerto Rico will be used as a refueling airfield. Remain overnight capability will not be offered, and as such, Open Skies support requirements are expected to be limited to aircraft servicing and base operations support. (T-0) Although Luis Munoz Marin International Airport does not have a dedicated Treaty Compliance Officer, personnel from the 156th Airlift Wing, Puerto Rico Air National Guard are available to provide assistance to the Open Skies team with 48 hours advance notice.

1.20.4. To facilitate observation flights over U.S. territories in the Pacific Ocean, Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport, Guam and Pago Pago International Airport, American Samoa will be used as refueling airfields. (T-0) In accordance with the island rules procedures memorandum, the Observing State Party must provide a minimum of 10 working days advance notice prior to arrival at the Point of Entry of their intent to conduct observation flights over U.S. territories in the Pacific via an Open Skies Format 35 (a format established by the Open Skies Consultative Commission).

1.20.4.1. The 36th Wing, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, will provide Treaty Compliance Officer support for Open Skies missions operating from Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport. (T-1)

1.20.4.2. Air Force Treaty Compliance Officer Support is not available at Pago Pago International Airport. Logistics support (including coordination for aircraft servicing; base operations support; lodging; and customs) is available from Afio Mai Aviation Ground Services. A10P will coordinate with DTRA to ensure Treaty Compliance Officer support is provided.

1.21. Aleutian Islands

1.21.1. The Maximum Flight Distance for Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson is 3820 km to allow for full observation of the Alaskan mainland under the 35 percent rule as described in Annex E, Paragraph 5 of the Treaty on Open Skies. However, some of the U.S. Aleutian Islands are farther from Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson than a distance of 35 per cent of 3820 km; these islands require special procedures in accordance with subparagraph 5(B) of Annex E of the Treaty.

1.21.1.1. For those islands that exceed the 35 per cent rule but are less than 600 km from the mainland of Alaska, a separate Maximum Flight Distance of 4700 km for Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson is used.

1.21.1.2. For islands that are farther than 600 km from the Alaskan mainland, the Maximum Flight Distance is the distance from Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson to the farthest point on the planned route, plus 300 km.

1.21.2. Regardless of flight distance, observation flights over the Aleutian Islands should remain within the 24 nautical mile Alaska contiguous zone at all times.

1.21.3. Additional information on the Aleutian Island special procedures can be found in the *Analysis of the Maximum Flight Distance for Elmendorf Air Force Base*. Contact AF/A10P for a copy of this document.

Section 1D—Notifications and Reporting Procedures for Open Skies

1.22. The notification processes are common throughout the continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii and U.S. territories. The notification process in Europe is very different and is detailed in the USAFE Supplement to this instruction and the USAFE Supplement to AFI 10-701.

1.22.1. Open Skies Voice Format notifications are transmitted from the DTRA Operations Center to the Headquarters Air Force Operations Center. From the Air Force Operations Center they are automatically distributed to the Air Force MAJCOM Operations Centers/Command Posts and additional offices, including AF/A10P. MAJCOMs then re-distribute these Voice Format notifications to their units, tenant organizations, and Treaty Compliance Officers.

1.22.2. Notifications associated with Passive Observation Missions over the U.S. are identified in the Open Skies Implementation Working Group Standard Operating Procedure 05-01: *Open Skies Passive Notification Procedures*, and in Open Skies Implementation Working Group Standard Operating Procedure 05-03: *Open Skies Training Coordination Process and Notification Procedures for Training Flights over the U.S.* Contact the AF/A10P point of contact (usaf.pentagon.af-a10.mbx.A10P-open-skies@mail.mil) for copies.

1.22.3. AF/A10P posts electronic copies of the notifications to a SharePoint site. The SharePoint site serves as a back-up to the official notification process. Units that wish to be added to this SharePoint site should contact AF/A10P (usaf.pentagon.af-a10.mbx.A10P-open-skies@mail.mil) or DSN (312) 224-0676.

1.23. The High Value Activity and Significant Events reporting processes in continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii and U.S. territories are outlined in the Open Skies Implementation Working Group Standard Operating Procedure 05-02: *High Value Activities Notification Procedures*, Presidential Policy Directive 15, and Undersecretary of Defense Memo, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, the Open Skies Treaty*. Contact AF/A10P (usaf.pentagon.af-a10.mbx.A10P-open-skies@mail.mil) for the High Value Activity report format template. **NOTE:** Commands in Europe have little opportunity to impact overflight of host nations but can affect U.S. activities that could impact the overflight or be impacted by the overflight. The process for reporting High Value Activities in Europe and for protecting U.S. activities from any adverse impact of Open Skies overflight is detailed in the USAFE Supplement to this instruction and AFI 10-701..

1.23.1. AF/A10P will send out notifications calling for two types of events, High Value Activities and Significant Events. Significant Events are activities that can be deconflicted or delayed or are transmitted to AF/A10P for informational purposes; examples of Significant Events include weapons movements, operations or major exercises, and equipment testing. **NOTE:** Significant Events should not be reported as High Value Activities, but as positive Significant Events. High Value Activities and Significant Events may be transmitted either via unclassified or classified means NLT 48 hours after the Open Skies message announcing the intent to conduct an observation mission is received or as directed by AF/A10P. Use usaf.pentagon.af-a10.mbx.A10P-open-skies@mail.mil; usaf.pentagon.af-a10.mbx.A10P-open-skies@mail.smil.mil mailboxes. Positive and negative reports are required. If the recommendation is to avoid the High Value Activity, then the reporting MAJCOM will

provide the name and immediate contact information for the senior flag officer supporting the High Value Activity.

1.23.2. High Value Activities are activities that include the following: cannot be postponed or canceled without incurring substantial operational impacts or monetary cost; satisfy the requirements for imposition of hazardous airspace as defined by Reference (d) Article II in the Treaty; will have significant national security implications; take advantage of a unique set of chronological or meteorological circumstances that cannot be duplicated; or have special circumstances that apply.

1.24. If requested by the DTRA Escort Team Chief , the Treaty Compliance Officer should make aircraft departure reports to the DTRA Operations Center as soon as practical after the observation aircraft takes off.

1.25. The Treaty Compliance Officer should pass After Action Reports to the MAJCOM following any Open Skies observation activity that the installation hosts. The MAJCOM will forward these After Action Reports to AF/A10P.

1.26. Treaty Compliance Officers should report security incidents, such as unauthorized photography, to the local Air Force Office of Special Investigations/security forces, their MAJCOM, and the DTRA Escort Team Chief. The Treaty Compliance Officer should document these incidents in any After Action Reports.

Chapter 2

CONVENTIONAL ARMS CONTROL

Section 2A—CFE Treaty Background

2.1. The CFE Treaty was signed in November 1990 and entered into force in November 1992. Its purpose was to establish equal ceilings on conventional forces for 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization states and 14 (former) Warsaw Treaty Organization states in the territory defined from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains Area of Application. The CFE Treaty is legally-binding and unlimited in duration.

2.2. The CFE Treaty limits equipment in five categories for each of the two blocks of states parties: armored combat vehicles, battle tanks, artillery, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters. Other conventional systems, such as combat support helicopters, are subject to the treaty but not limited.

2.3. The CFE Treaty further provides for on-site inspections, notifications, and an annual exchange of information. U.S. forces present in the territory of the CFE Treaty Area of Application, either permanently or temporarily, may be subject to the treaty's provisions and/or impacted by the treaty's verification regime.

2.3.1. U.S. Air Bases declared under the treaty are subject to CFE Treaty declared site inspections. Air Force personnel and equipment at Host Nation-declared sites may also be affected when those sites are selected for declared site inspections and/or may further be subject to specified area "challenge" inspections.

2.3.2. Combat aircraft that are included in the Protocol on Existing Types of Conventional Armaments and Equipment, or that the U.S. has declared as entering into service under the CFE Treaty, are subject to notifications, data exchanges, and on-site inspections. Other conventional armaments and equipment subject to the treaty are also reported in the annual exchange of information and subject to inspections.

2.3.3. U.S. organizations located in the CFE Treaty Area of Application, to include independent squadrons reporting above the Wing-level, may be reportable in the annual exchange of information. Organizational changes affecting any of these reportable units are notified to the other CFE Treaty participating states in advance of the date of change.

Section 2B—Vienna Document Background

2.4. The Vienna Document was first signed in 1990 and has been reissued several times since, most recently in 2011. Its purpose is to reduce risk and provide transparency among the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe states within the territory defined as the Zone of Application in Europe and parts of Central Asia. The Vienna Document is a politically-binding agreement and unlimited in duration.

2.5. Conventional equipment subject to the Vienna Document annual exchange of military information includes battle tanks, armored combat vehicles and look-alikes, anti-tank guided missile launchers, self-propelled and towed artillery pieces/mortars/multiple rocket launchers, armored vehicle launched bridges, combat aircraft and helicopters.

2.6. The agreement further provides for the prior notification and observation of certain military activities (e.g., exercises) above a defined threshold, an annual exchange of information on conventional forces and permanent equipment holdings, on-site inspections and evaluations, as well as a program of military contacts and cooperation.

2.7. All U.S. forces present in the territory of the Zone of Application, either permanently or temporarily, may be impacted by Vienna Document unit evaluations and/or specified area inspections. Personnel and forces participating in notifiable military exercises may be subject to observation by members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Section 2C—Roles and Responsibilities for Conventional Arms Control

2.8. The Chief, Policy and Strategy Division (AF/A10P), on behalf of AF/A10, shall:

2.8.1. Manage all aspects of the Air Force arms control process, including oversight of CFE Treaty and Vienna Document implementation and compliance, in accordance with Air Force Policy Directive 16-6 and Air Force Instruction 16-601.

2.8.2. Oversee Air Force CFE Treaty and Vienna Document implementation requirements as the Air Force Treaty Implementation Manager.

2.8.3. Participate in, and represent the Air Force at, DoD Conventional Arms Control-related meetings and activities. When invited, participate as technical advisor at interagency and international meetings.

2.8.4. Initiate CFE Treaty-required notifications, as appropriate, and submit to the Joint Staff for forwarding to DoS for transmittal.

2.8.5. Review and validate CFE Treaty and Vienna Document Annual Exchange of Information and annual notifications submitted by USAFE.

2.8.6. Ensure adequate and appropriate manpower authorizations are assigned and filled to support CFE Treaty and Vienna Document implementation and compliance in Europe. Provide adequate and appropriate funding to support implementation and compliance activities in Europe.

2.8.7. Review all appropriate acquisition plans and testing documents, as well as periodic reviews of Air Force programs, related to CFE Treaty-accountable equipment for compliance.

2.9. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Manpower, Personnel and Services (AF/A1) shall coordinate with AF/A10P on all proposed change actions affecting organizations physically located in the European theater (e.g., Organizational Change Requests, Program Action Directives) to determine if such actions require advance CFE Treaty notification.

2.10. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (AF/A2) shall inform AF/A10P of any intelligence information concerning foreign threats or activities in relation to the CFE Treaty or Vienna Document activities.

2.11. The Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations (AF/A3) shall:

2.11.1. Inform AF/A10P in advance of deployments of CFE Treaty-accountable aircraft through European theater and include the required CFE Treaty statement in all deployment orders (refer to paragraph 2.19.1). This includes all A- and F- series combat aircraft and the B-1 bomber.

2.11.2. Safeguard, in coordination with AF/A10P, conventional programs against unnecessary or inadvertent exposure during CFE Treaty and/or Vienna Document inspections, evaluations, and observation activities.

2.12. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (SAF/AQ) shall ensure appropriate acquisition and testing documents for acquisition programs involving conventional forces are submitted to AF/A10P for conventional arms control compliance review.

2.13. The Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Special Program Oversight and Information Protection (SAF/AAZ), in coordination with AF/A10P and AFOSI, Office of Special Projects, shall: ensure all special access programs are protected against unnecessary or inadvertent exposure during CFE Treaty and/or Vienna Document inspections, evaluations, and observation activities.

2.14. The Air Force General Counsel (SAF/GC) shall provide legal advice to Headquarters Air Force regarding CFE Treaty and Vienna Document implementation and compliance activities and coordinate this advice with the AF/JA, as appropriate.

2.15. The Commander, Headquarters United States Air Forces in Europe-Air Forces Africa (USAFE) will ensure all assigned forces and installations affected by the CFE Treaty and Vienna Document operate in compliance with the treaty and agreement. Specifically, USAFE shall:

2.15.1. Develop and maintain a MAJCOM Supplement to this instruction and/or a stand-alone MAJCOM instruction(s) detailing implementation and compliance guidance for the CFE Treaty and the Vienna Document.

2.15.2. Coordinate any proposed modifications to Treaty-accountable assets or facilities (e.g., changes in the number of combat aircraft permanently stationed in Europe, changes in the status of facilities or declared sites) with AF/A10P for treaty compliance review prior to execution.

2.15.3. Initiate CFE Treaty-required notifications and submit to USEUCOM for forwarding to the Joint Staff, in compliance with Treaty timelines, as appropriate.

2.15.4. Submit Air Force data inputs to USEUCOM, in coordination with AF/A10P, for the CFE Treaty and Vienna Document Annual Exchange of Information and annual notifications.

2.15.5. Provide guidance to ensure Air Force units and forces present in the CFE Treaty Area of Application and/or Vienna Document Zone of Application are prepared for inspection, evaluation or observation activities. Specifically:

2.15.5.1. Arrange for on-site USAFE support to units on U.S. and Host Nation-declared sites under the CFE Treaty and/or Vienna Document to enhance readiness to host CFE Treaty inspection teams, Vienna Document evaluation teams, and DTRA escort teams, as necessary.

2.15.5.2. Arrange for on-site or remote USAFE support to units and forces present in the CFE Treaty Area of Application and/or Vienna Document Zone of Application during specified area inspections and/or observations, as necessary.

2.15.6. Plan for and host, in coordination with AF/A10P, one Combat Air Base Visit during each five-year period consistent with the provisions of the Vienna Document.

2.16. Air Force MAJCOMs, Field Operating Agencies, and Direct Reporting Units with CFE Treaty-accountable assets or installations shall:

2.16.1. Develop and maintain a MAJCOM Supplement to this instruction. (T-1)

2.16.2. Coordinate proposed permanent changes to organizations physically located in the European theater (e.g., Organizational Change Requests, Program Action Directives) with AF/A10P as early as possible to determine if the change requires advance treaty notification. When treaty notifications are required, follow the process detailed in paragraphs [2.17.1.1](#) to [2.18.2.4](#) and [Table 2.1.](#) (T-1)

2.16.3. Ensure units with CFE Treaty-accountable assets (all A- and F- series combat aircraft and the B-1 bomber) include the required CFE Treaty statement in deployment orders (refer to paragraph [2.18.1](#)) for all deployments to the European theater. Units will also provide AF/A10P and Headquarters USAFE with the required deployment information prior to departure (refer to paragraph [2.18.2](#)). (T-1)

Section 2D—Conventional Arms Control Reporting Procedures

2.17. The U.S. Government is obligated to notify CFE Treaty partner nations at least 42 days in advance of permanent changes in the organizational structure of conventional armed forces located in the CFE Treaty Area of Application.

2.17.1. Following AF/A10P review of a proposed Air Force change action affecting an organization physically located in Europe (in accordance with paragraphs [2.16.2](#) above), and if it is determined that such actions require advance CFE Treaty notification, the Air Force will accomplish the following actions (see also [Table 2.1.](#)):

2.17.1.1. As early as possible but not later than 90 days prior to the desired effective date of the change action, the initiating MAJCOM, Field Operating Agency, and/or Direct Reporting Unit (hereafter referred to as “the initiating organization”) will contact Headquarters USAFE and notify them of the desired change. (T-1)

2.17.1.2. Not later than 75 days prior to the desired effective date, the initiating organization will provide Headquarters USAFE with all the required information to draft and submit the required treaty notification. (T-1)

2.17.1.3. Not later than 70 days prior to the desired effective date, Headquarters USAFE will draft the treaty notification and submit it to USEUCOM for coordination. Headquarters USAFE will notify the initiating organization as soon as the treaty notification has been submitted to USEUCOM for coordination.

2.17.1.4. Not later than five days following the release of the official treaty notification by DoS, Headquarters USAFE will notify the initiating organization of the treaty notification release date and confirm or change (if treaty requirements dictate) the proposed effective date for the change action. The effective date for the change action cannot occur until at least 42 days after DoS has released the treaty notification.

2.18. The U.S. government is obligated to notify CFE Treaty partner nations when there is a 10 percent or greater change in the number of U.S. CFE Treaty-accountable combat aircraft (all F- and A-Series aircraft as well as the B-1) in service in the CFE Treaty Area of Application. The change can be positive or negative and includes aircraft permanently assigned to units in Europe as well as aircraft temporarily present for at least seven days.

2.18.1. Following the decision to deploy CFE Treaty-accountable aircraft through the European theater, organizations involved in orders production will include the following statement in all deployment orders involving aircraft movements through Europe: (T-1)

Figure 2.1. Statement in All Deployment Orders Involving Aircraft Movements Through Europe.

TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE REPORTING:
 MOVEMENTS OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT (F- AND A-SERIES AIRCRAFT AS WELL AS THE B-1) THROUGH THE EUROPEAN THEATER MAY BE ACCOUNTABLE UNDER THE TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE. UNITS MUST CONTACT HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE AND PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE TYPE AND NUMBER OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT AS WELL AS THE PLANNED MOVEMENT AND POINT OF CONTACT INFORMATION WHILE OPERATING IN THE USEUCOM AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY.
 CONTACT DETAILS:
 NIPR EMAIL: USAFE.A8XA.ARMSCONTROLBRANCH@US.AF.MIL
 DSN: 314- 480-6097
 COMMERCIAL: +49-6371-47-6097
 SIPR EMAIL: USAF.RAMSTEIN.USAFE.MBX.A8-A8XA-ARMS-CTR@MAIL.SMIL.MIL
 VOSIP: 304-480-4523

2.18.2. MAJCOMs will ensure their respective Air Force units planning to send combat aircraft through the European theater provide AF/A10P and Headquarters USAFE with the following information as early as possible, but not later than 14 days before the planned arrival in theater:

2.18.2.1. Type and number of combat aircraft involved.

2.18.2.2. Planned arrival in and departure from the European theater.

2.18.2.3. Airfields being used, including for transit.

2.18.2.4. Primary, alternate and 24-hour contact information (email, cell phone and land line) while in the European theater.

Table 2.1. Procedures/Timelines for Advance Notification of Organizational Changes in the European Theater.

EVENT	ORIGIN	TO	SUSPENSE
Coordination on all proposed permanent changes in organizations in the European Theater	AF/A1, MAJCOMs, Field Operating Agencies, Direct Reporting Units, etc.	AF/A10P	As early as possible during the coordination stage of the proposed change
If AF/A10P determines advance CFE Treaty notification is necessary, the following actions are to be accomplished within the prescribed timelines:			
Communication of all proposed organizational changes that require advanced treaty notification	MAJCOMs, Field Operating Agencies, Direct Reporting Units, etc.	USAFE/A1 and USAFE/A8XA	As early as possible but no later than 90 days prior to desired change effective date
Provision of all required information for the draft treaty notification	MAJCOMs, Field Operating Agencies, Direct Reporting Units, etc.	USAFE/A8XA	No later than 75 days prior to desired change effective date
Submission of the draft treaty notification for coordination	USAFE/A8XA	USEUCOM	No later than 70 days prior to desired change effective date
Communication of the release date of the treaty notification by the Department of State	USAFE/A8XA	MAJCOMs, Field Operating Agencies, Direct Reporting Units, etc.	Immediately (but no later than five days) following the treaty notification release date

JACK WEINSTEIN, Lt Gen, USAF
DCS, Strategic Deterrence & Nuclear Integration

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

AFI 10-701, *Operations Security (OPSEC)*, 08 June 2011

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

AFI 10-601, *Operational Capability Requirements Development*, 6 November 2013

AFI 11-230, *Instrument Procedures*, 27 September 2013

AFI 16-601, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements*, 18 February 2011

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 1 December 2015

AFI 63-101/20-101, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, 9 May 2017

AFI 65-503, *US Air Force Cost and Planning Factors*, 4 February 1994

AFPD 10-9, *Lead Command Designation and Responsibilities for Weapons Systems*, 8 March 2007

AFPD 16-6, *International Arms Control and Nonproliferation Agreements, and the DoD Foreign Clearance Program*, 27 March 2018

Federal Aviation Administration Order 7110.65W, *Air Traffic Control*, 10 December 2015

Presidential Policy Directive 15, (U) *Implementation of the Treaty on Open Skies*, 1 March 2012

Treaty on Open Skies, 24 March 1992

Under Secretary of Defense Memorandum, *Implementation of, and Compliance with, the Open Skies Treaty (U)*, 8 May 2015

Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, 19 November 1990

Vienna Document On Confidence- and Security Building Measures, 30 November 2011

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

AF Form 1067, *Modification Proposal*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

CFE—Conventional Armed Forces in Europe

DoD—Department of Defense

DoS—Department of State

MAJCOM—Major Command

NSTU—Pago Pago International Airport in American Samoa

PGUM—Antonio B. Won Pat International Airport in Guam

SAF—Secretary of the Air Force

TERPS—Terminal Instrument Approach/Departure Procedures

TJSJ—Luis Munoz Marin International Airport in San Juan, Puerto Rico

U.S.—United States

USAFE—United States Air Forces in Europe

USEUCOM—United States European Command

Terms

Active Observation Mission—the U.S. deploys overseas to conduct Open Skies mission operations.

Area of Application—territory subject to the provisions of the CFE Treaty, defined as the entire land territory of the States Parties in Europe from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains. A more detailed description can be found in Article II, paragraph 1(B) of the CFE Treaty.

Combat aircraft—a fixed-wing or variable-geometry wing aircraft armed and equipped to engage targets by employing guided missiles, unguided rockets, bombs, guns, cannons, or other weapons of destruction. For the U.S. Air Force, this includes the A-10, B-1, F-4, F-15, F-16, F-22, and F-35 aircraft.

Defense Threat Reduction Agency Team Chief—senior DTRA representative; Mission Commander responsible for overall mission coordination and serves as the senior U.S. government representative during U.S. Open Skies missions.

Demonstration flight—a requested flight that allows inspectors to observe the functioning of sensors to be used during an observation flight and to collect sufficient data to confirm that sensor capabilities are consistent with the Treaty.

Escort—an individual from any State Party who accompanies the inspectors of another State Party.

Equal ceilings—equivalent numerical limitations on battle tanks, armored combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, and attack helicopters established for each block of States Parties (i.e., the 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization states and 14 former Warsaw Treaty Organization states) in the CFE Treaty Area of Application.

Flight crew—individuals from any State Party who may include, if the State Party so decides, interpreters, and who perform duties associated with the operation or servicing of an observation aircraft or transport aircraft.

Flight plan—a document elaborated on the basis of the agreed mission plan in the format and with the content specified by the International Civil Aviation Organization that is presented to the air traffic control authorities and on the basis of which the observation flight will be conducted.

Gateway—a forward staging base used before deploying into a Point of Entry.

Group of States Parties—two or more States Parties that have agreed to form a group for the purposes of the Open Skies Treaty.

Inspector—an individual from any State Party who conducts an inspection of sensors or observation aircraft of another State Party.

Interagency—of or pertaining to United States Government agencies and departments, including the Department of Defense.

Maximum flight distance—the maximum distance over the territory of the observed Party from the point at which the observation flight may commence to the point at which that flight may terminate, as specified in the Open Skies Treaty (Annex A). Each Open Skies mission is limited by the maximum flight distance associated with the first Open Skies airfield used.

Media—photographic film and/or magnetic tape used for recording information gathered by designated sensors during an Open Skies observation, certification, or demonstration flight.

Media processing—developing photographic film or data reduction of magnetic tapes recorded during Open Skies observation, certification, or demonstration flights and the production of a single duplicate.

Mission plan—a document, which is in a format established by the Open Skies Consultative Commission, presented by the observing Party that contains the route, profile, order of execution, and support required to conduct the observation flight, which is to be agreed upon with the observed Party and which will form the basis for the elaboration of the flight plan.

Observation aircraft—unarmed, manned, fixed-wing aircraft designated to make observation flights, registered by the relevant authorities of a State Party and equipped with agreed sensors. The term "unarmed" means that the observation aircraft used for the purposes of the Open Skies Treaty is not equipped to carry and employ weapons.

Observation flight—the flight of the observation aircraft conducted by an observing Party over the territory of an observed Party, as provided in the flight plan, from the point of entry or Open Skies airfield to the point of exit or Open Skies airfield.

Observed Party—the State Party or group of States Parties over whose territory an observation flight is conducted or is intended to be conducted, from the time it has received notification thereof from an observing Party until completion of the procedures relating to that flight, or personnel acting on behalf of that State Party or group of States Parties.

Observing Party—the State Party or group of States Parties that intends to conduct or conducts an observation flight over the territory of another State Party or group of States Parties.

Open Skies airfield—an airfield designated by the observed Party as a point where an observation flight may commence or terminate.

Open Skies Consultative Commission—a body established under the Open Skies Treaty and by the State Parties to consider questions relating to compliance, ambiguities, accession, and differences of interpretation. Additionally, the Open Skies Consultative Commission may propose amendments to the Treaty on Open Skies.

Passive Observation Mission—an Open Skies observation flight conducted over the U.S.

Point of entry—a point designated by the observed Party for the arrival of aircraft and personnel of the observing Party on the territory of the observed Party.

Point of exit—a point designated by the observed Party for the departure of aircraft and personnel of the observing Party from the territory of the observed Party.

Refueling airfield—an airfield designated by the observed Party used for refueling and servicing of observation aircraft and transport aircraft.

Sensor—equipment of a category specified in Article IV, Paragraph 1, of the Open Skies Treaty, that is installed on an observation aircraft for use during observation flights.

Territory—the land, including islands, and internal and territorial waters over which a State Party exercises sovereignty.

Transit flight—a flight of an observation aircraft or transport aircraft conducted by or on behalf of an observing Party over the territory of a third State Party enroute to or from the territory of the observed Party.

Zone of Application—territory subject to the provisions of the Vienna Document, defined as the whole of Europe, and parts of Central Asia, as well as the adjoining sea area and air space. A more detailed description can be found in Annex I to the Vienna Document 2011.