BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER,
7TH AIR FORCE

7 AF INSTRUCTION 33-102 (CC)

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Communications and Information

SEVENTH AIR FORCE COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS, COMPUTERS AND INTELLIGENCE (C4I) SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This instruction implements AFPD 33-1, *Command, Control, Communications, and Computer (C4) Systems,* PACOM 2010.1*, Management of Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence (C4I) Systems and Networks Within the Pacific Theater, and* PACAFI 33-102*, Introducing New Communications and Information (C&I) Systems.* It defines the agencies responsible for 7 AF C4I Systems Management, describes the responsibilities of the 7 AF Theater Battle Management Steering Group (TBMSG), the 7 AF C4IWG, and its Configuration Control Board (CCB), and provides a broad overview of C4I Systems Management. Send comments and suggested improvements on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication,** through appropriate channels to 607 ACOMS/SCCI, Unit 2047, Osan AB, ROK 96278-2047. This instruction applies to all personnel assigned, attached, or associated with 7 AF.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

Added references to PACOM 2010.1 and PACAF Instruction 33-102. Deleted Paragraph 2.4.4; modified paragraph **2.1.**, **2.3.**, **2.6.**; added paragraph **2.8.** A bar (|) indicates revision from the previous edition.

1. Introduction:

1.1. **Purpose.** This instruction defines the responsibilities for all 7 AF agencies that use, operate, maintain, implement, or do planning for TBM and warfighting (non-administrative) C4I systems. It empowers the 7 AF TBMSG and 7 AF C4IWG with it's C4I CCB to oversee and approve C4I architecture changes, implementation, and life-cycle management of 7 AF TBM/C4I warfighting systems. It also provides a broad overview of 7 AF C4I systems management. This increased oversight ensures that all implemented C4I systems are interoperable with existing systems, fit existing architectures, and are supportable. Moreover, such oversight is designed to ensure 7 AF TBM/C4I systems and architecture allowing rapid, efficient, and unimpeded command and control of US and ROK Air

Forces during both armistice and wartime operations. This instruction governs systems management for all 7 AF TBM/C4I warfighting systems.

1.2. **Background.** In the past, many 7 AF agencies independently implemented, procured and managed their own C4I systems. This prevented communications, operations, intelligence, and logistics functional users from driving the development of a unified C4I systems architecture and strategy that could be readily supported and keep pace with technology. Functional users concentrated on systems specific to their missions. This resulted in multiple C4I architectures supporting 7 AF, created unnecessary redundancy, and often wasted C4I backbone capacity. In the past several years, 7 AF TBM/C4I requirements processing and configuration control have centered on baseline software and minor hardware changes to the major 7 AF TBM systems: Contingency Theater Automated Planning System (CIS), (CTAPS), Combat Intelligence System (CIS), Common Operational Picture (COP), and Korean Air Intelligence System. This management had been done by the 7 AF SCRB, and recently the 7 AF C4IWG.

1.3. **Focus.** The number of new or upgraded TBM and C4I systems scheduled to be fielded in 7 AF dictates an expanded and well defined effort be implemented to focus efforts. It is imperative for each functional community (Operations, Plans, Intelligence, Communications, Tactical Operations, and Logistics) to engage in a dynamic crossflow of information with their respective counterparts to eliminate independent and uncoordinated fielding of TBM/C4I systems. Furthermore, it is imperative outside agencies (contractors, service components, etc.) coordinate with all 7 AF agencies before introducing new (or modifications to existing) TBM/C4I systems. Any significant disputes concerning approval for introduction of new systems, or modification to existing systems, will be resolved by the groups (7 AF TBMSG and/or C4IWG) and procedures defined in this instruction.

2. Responsible Agencies:

2.1. **607th Air Support Operations Group (607 ASOG).** The Commander (607 ASOG/CC) serves as the Chair of the 7 AF TBMSG. This steering group provides 7 AF executive level direction for TBM/C4I architecture changes, implementation, and life-cycle management of warfighting systems. The 607 ASOG/DS acts as the operations functional representative to the 7 AF C4IWG, and the associated C4I CCB, and:

2.1.1. Provides the operational focus for management of 7 AF TBM systems.

2.1.2. Leads the TBM operations issues portion of the C4IWG.

2.1.3. Validates requirements affecting TBM systems for which they are the functional lead (e.g., CTAPS, GCCS/C2PC).

2.1.4. Provides background and input on 7 AF TBM issues to the 607 AOG/CC.

2.1.5. Serves as the Secretariat to the 7 AF TBMSG.

2.1.6. Provides focus for management of tactical 7 AF systems, to include tactical air control operations, and tactical theater weather systems.

2.1.7. Provides key functional input for tactical air control, and weather communications issues during the C4IWG.

2.1.8. Validates requirements affecting tactical systems, including the Korean Tactical Air Control System (KTACS).

2.2. **607th Air Intelligence Group (607 AIG)/607th Air Intelligence Squadron (607 AIS).** The commander (607 AIG/CC) serves as a voting member of the 7 AF TBMSG. The 607 AIS/INY acts as the Intelligence functional representative to the 7 AF C4IWG, and the associated C4I CCB, and:

2.2.1. Provides the intelligence focus for management of 7 AF systems.

2.2.2. Provides key inputs for Intelligence functional issues during the C4IWG.

2.2.3. Validates requirements affecting intelligence systems.

2.2.4. Provides background information and input on 7 AF intelligence system issues.

2.2.5. Ensures 7 AF Special Security Office/Information System Security Manager support so that Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) security requirements are enforced. Provides support in resolving security issues pertaining to 7 AF TBM/C4I systems in SCIFs.

2.3. **607th Air Operations Group (607 AOG).** The commander (607 AOG/CC) serves as a voting member of the 7 AF TBMSG. As the primary user, the AOG provides flying operations focus on the management of TBM and C4I systems.

2.3.1. Provides the Operations community focus for management of 7 AF systems.

2.3.2. Provides key inputs for Operations community functional issues during the C4IWG.

2.3.3. Validates requirements for Operations community systems.

2.4. **607th Air Support Group (607 ASG).** The commander (607 ASG/CC) serves as a voting member of the 7 AF TBMSG. The 607 ASUS/LGR acts as Logistics functional representative to the 7 AF C4IWG, and the associated C4I CCB, and:

2.4.1. Provides the Logistics focus for management of 7 AF C4I systems.

2.4.2. Provides key Logistics functional input during the C4IWG.

2.4.3. Validates requirements affecting Logistics C4I systems.

2.5. **Detachment 1, Eighth US Army, Battlefield Coordination Detachment-Korea(BCD-K).** The Commander Det 1, EUSA, (BCD-K) serves as a voting member of the 7 AF TBMSG. BCD-K acts as the Army functional representative to the 7 AF C2IWG, and:

2.5.1. Provides the Army focus for interoperability with 7 AF systems.

2.5.2. Represents the Army Battlefield Command Systems (ABCS) integration efforts.

Validates requirements affecting Army specific system.

As necessary, provide Army functional input during the C4IWG.

2.6. **607 ACOMS.** The commander (607 ACOMS/CC) serves as a voting member of the 7 AF TBMSG. 607 ACOMS chairs the 7 AF C4IWG and the associated C4I CCB. Serves as the 7 AF lead for negotiation/management of MOUI with the ROK concerning 7 AF TBM/C4I systems (including CTAPS for use by the Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF)). NOTE: This instruction does not cover policies and procedures for systems used by the ROKAF. Refer to the appropriate MOUI for specific policies and procedures and:

2.6.1. Serves as 7 AF lead for C4I architecture engineering, identifying C4I warfighting limitations through backbone deficiency analysis, recommending fix actions, and coordinating technical solution support for 7 AF C4I warfighting systems.

2.6.2. Manages 7 AF C4I requirements process. Serves as the single entry point for all 7 AF C4I requirements, excluding installations of telephones, Closed Circuit TV (CCTV), Cable TV (CATV), and video teleconferencing (VTC) at Osan Air Base (managed by the 51 CS as a common user service to tenants). Accepts, tracks and monitors requirements through implementation. Performs configuration management duties as outlined in the PACAF Configuration Management Plan.

2.6.3. Coordinates all C4I requirements with the appropriate functional community.

2.6.4. Serves as Systems Administrator and Network Controller for various 7 AF C4I systems operating on the 7 AF TOP SECRET/Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI), SECRET US-only, and SECRET releasable to the ROK (SECRET RELROK) networks.

2.6.5. Ensures new C4I systems and system upgrades for 7 AF/ACC warfighters are reliable and interoperable with existing fixed and tactical C4I architecture.

2.6.6. Supports 7 AF warfighting C4I system implementations and manages configuration control of fixed and tactical C4I architectures.

2.6.7. Serves as Secretariat for the C4IWG.

2.7. **51st Communication Squadron (51 CS).** As the host communications squadron, the 51 CS primary focus is supporting C4I systems management for the 51 FW and tenant units. Additionally, the 51 CS has some C4I responsibilities for the entire Korean peninsula. As such, the 51 CS:

2.7.1. Provides Osan AB Information Operations (IO) support to C4I systems. These services include Network Security, Communications Security (COMSEC), providing initial and periodic Emissions Security (EMSEC) inspections, and Computer Security (COMPUSEC) management.

2.7.2. Provides uninterruptible power systems for LAN and CTAPS equipment installed throughout the ROK.

2.7.3. Maintains and performs Preventive Maintenance Inspections (PMI) on various 7 AF C4I systems throughout the ROK. Installation, relocation, and removal is accomplished by the 51 CS or an Engineering and Installation unit, depending on the complexity of the work to be performed.

2.7.4. Provides implementation planning for theater C4I requirements in support of joint and combined operations.

2.7.5. Performs Equipment Control Officer (ECO) responsibilities IAW AFI 33-112, Computer Systems Management.

2.8. **8th Communication Squadron (8 CS).** As the host communications squadron, the 8 CS primary focus is supporting C4I systems management for the 8 FW and tenant units. The 8 CS:

2.8.1. Provides Kunsan AB Information Operations (IO) support to C4I systems. These services include Network Security, Communications Security (COMSEC), providing initial and periodic Emissions Security (EMSEC) inspections, and Computer Security (COMPUSEC) management.

2.8.2. Provides uninterruptible power systems for LAN and CTAPS equipment.

2.8.3. Maintains and performs Preventive Maintenance Inspections (PMI) on various C4I systems. Installation, relocation, and removal is accomplished by the 8 CS or an Engineering and Installation unit, depending on the complexity of the work to be performed.

2.8.4. Provides implementation planning for theater C4I requirements in support of joint and combined operations.

2.8.5. Performs Equipment Control Officer (ECO) responsibilities IAW AFI 33-112.

2.9. **7th Air Force Equipment Custodians (ECs).** Equipment Custodians of 7 AF C4I equipment fulfill their custodial duties as prescribed in AFI 33-112. They must:

2.9.1. Perform a 100% visual inventory of all automated data processing equipment (ADPE) under their responsibility upon assuming responsibility for their account.

2.9.2. Update their inventory accordingly with the base ECO when they assume responsibility for additional ADPE, transfer ADPE to another custodian's control, properly mark all equipment, and conduct an ADPE inspection, due September of each year.

2.9.3. Follow the procedures as outlined by the base ECO when turning in excess or outdated ADPE equipment.

3. 7 AF TBMSG, C4IWG, and the CCB.

3.1. 7 AF TBMSG. Provides 7 AF executive level direction for TBM/C4I major architecture changes, implementations, and life-cycle management of warfighting systems. Significant new systems or architecture changes affecting theater C4I will be briefed to this group after review by the C4IWG, or one of its defined review processes. Items may also be nominated by the C4IWG that involve significant unresolved issues. The TBMSG delineates specific responsibilities to resolve major TBM/C4I issues. The TBMSG meets quarterly or on an as needed basis.

3.2. **7 AF C4IWG** . Day-to-day management and supervision of C4I systems is done by the C4IWG and CCB. The C4IWG consists of action officers from the organizations represented on the 7 AF TBMSG and:

3.2.1. Hosts the 7 AF C4I CCB that:

3.2.1.1. Reviews and validates Configuration Change Proposals (CCPs) for TBM systems that require forwarding to HQ PACAF for funding or baseline software modifications. HQ PACAF recognizes this responsibility to be a function of the Site Configuration Review Board (SCRB), as outlined in HQ PACAF TBMS Configuration Management Plan.

3.2.1.2. Reviews and approves/disapproves Baseline Change Requests (BCRs) forwarded from the 607 COS Facility Management Office (FMO). This fulfills the role of the C4IWG as defined in

HTACC/KCOIC OI 87-1, Configuration Management.

3.2.1.3. Reviews requests from the ROKAF for C4I support, fulfilling the role of the Combined Coordinating Group (for CTAPS Changes) as defined in MOUI 2007 for the CTAPS, Master Control Reporting Center (MCRC), Self-Identifying Feature/Identification Friend or Foe (SIF/IFF), and Commando Runner.

3.2.1.4. Reviews 7 AF C4I Systems Requirements Documents (CSRD).

3.2.1.5. Ensures higher headquarter's standards are maintained.

3.2.2. Discusses significant future C4I upgrades or systems coming to 7 AF.

3.2.3. Discusses significant C4I issues of concern to 7 AF and makes recommendations on issues that should meet the 7 AF TBMSG.

3.2.4. Meets at least quarterly or as needed depending on time critical issues, action items, follow-up, etc.

3.3. **7 AF TBMSG and C4IWG Charters.** Provide the purpose, background, membership, functions, administration, processing procedures, and authority for the 7 AF TBMSG, C4IWG, and the C4I CCB. The charter content is approved by its members and reviewed semiannually.

4. Systems Management:

4.1. **Introduction.** Systems management involves all aspects of planning, implementing, maintaining, upgrading, and replacing C4I systems. Each 7 AF C4I system is unique, making it crucial to have flexible systems management. Nevertheless, fielding a new system or changing the architecture of an existing one can be performed as outlined in section **4.2.1.**

4.2. **Requirements Processing.** Requirements are categorized as either major or minor. Major requirements involve broad architectural changes, systems with major equipment additions, new equipment needing additional allied support/circuits, etc. Minor requirements include equipment moves/swaps, upgrades, new equipment not needing additional allied support/circuits, and most software changes. Specific procedures for each 7 AF C4I system are found in the 7 AF C4I Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). The following defines the broad steps necessary in requirements processing.

4.2.1. Changes to existing TBM/C4I infrastructures are either user or program initiated. When users notice a C4I operational or exercise deficiency, they submit the required change (new system, configuration modification, upgrade, removal, etc.) to 607 ACOMS/SCCI. Program initiated changes are usually driven by an agency outside 7 AF (USFK, HQ PACAF, DISA, etc.). 7 AF functional communities serve as the local liaison (user) for program initiated changes and when applicable, submit the requirements necessary for implementing the change. All system requirements must also follow the guidance contained in AFPD 33-1; PACOM 2010.1; and PACAFI 33-102.

4.2.2. 607 ACOMS/SCCI performs a quality review of the requirement for content, and verifies the requirement with the applicable functional community. Major requirements are reviewed by the C4IWG prior to formulation of the technical solution. The C4IWG estimates the magnitude of the proposed change and, if significant enough, determines whether or not approval authority for a proposed change rests with the TBM Steering Group or one of the other functionals. If the requirement's need is validated and complete in content, 607 ACOMS/SCCI forwards the requirement to the appropriate workcenters (51 CS, HQ PACAF, etc.) for technical analysis and design.

4.2.3. 607 ACOMS/SCCI receives the technical analysis, designs, and prepares a Detailed Technical Solution (DTS).

4.2.3.1. 607 ACOMS/SCCI sends the DTS to the functional community for validation. This ensures the user's needs are met.

4.2.3.2. If the DTS meets the functional requirement, it is submitted for approval/disapproval. The DTS is reviewed and approved by the authority decided upon in paragraph **4.2.2.** The DTS contains a recommended implementation strategy (who will manage and do the work) and logistics support needed.

NOTE: *High priority requirements requiring approval by the C4IWG can be approved out of cycle, if needed.*

4.2.3.3. If approved, the DTS is implemented. The user is responsible for funding and coordination on major upgrades as defined by regulation and 7 AF C4I SOP.

JOSEPH E. HURD, Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFI 33-112, *Computer Systems Management.*

Abbreviations and Acronyms.

BCR—Baseline Change Request.

C4I—Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence.

C4IWG—Command, Control, Communications, Computers and Intelligence Working Group.

CCB—Configuration Control Board.

CCP —Configuration Change Proposal.

COP —Common Operational Picture.

CSRD —C4 Systems Requirements Document.

CTAPS —Contingency Theater Automated Planning System.

DTS—Detailed Technical Solution.

MOUI —International Memorandum of Understanding.

SCIF —Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility.

SCRB—Site Configuration Review Board.

Terms

Baseline—The existing software and hardware configuration of a C4I system upon implementation. The baseline may change over time as a result of upgrades, expansion, or removal.

BCR—The core document used by the Consolidated Facility Management Office to initiate configuration changes in the Hardened Theater Air Control Center (HTACC) and Korea Combat Operations and Intelligence Center (KCOIC). Configuration changes include construction/removal of walls, power grid alterations, heating and air conditioning modifications, conduit installation/removal, floor space allocation, and network cabling/circuit changes.

C4IWG—Functional representatives from the Operations, Intelligence, Communications, Logistics, and Tactical communities. The C4IWG examines significant future C4I upgrades or systems coming to 7 AF, significant C4I issues of concern to 7 AF, and serves as the forum for the CCB (see below).

C4IWG Charter—Document outlining the purpose, background, membership, functions, processing procedures, administration, and authority for the C4IWG.

CCP—Document used to submit requirements Configuration Control--Maintaining the integrity of a C4I system by controlling physical and logical access.

Configuration Control Board--(CCB)—Portion of the C4IWG that reviews and validates Communications Change Proposals (CCPs) for TBM systems.

Configuration Management—Tracking, via drawings, databases, etc., the current location of hardware equipment for a particular C4I system, and maintaining applicable information on software releases, versions, etc.

C4 System Requirements Document- (CSRD).—Used by the 51st Communication Squadron to process new communication requirements.

Detailed Technical Solution--(DTS).—A document that contains a recommended implementation strategy to fulfill a requirement. It also states who is responsible for specific actions and any logistics support needed.

Executive Steering Group—This steering group provides any needed 7 AF Executive Level direction for TBM/C4I architecture changes, implementation, and life-cycle management of warfighting systems.

Lease—Related to a MOUI, a lease provides specific procedures for use of systems between two countries.

MOUI—A broad agreement between two countries concerning the sharing of resources.

Requirement—A deficiency or need for additional C4I capabilities. Classified as either major or minor.

Major - involves broad architectural changes, systems with major equipment additions, new equipment needing additional allied support/circuits, etc.

Minor - includes equipment moves/swaps, upgrades/new equipment not needing additional allied support/circuits, and most software changes.

Requirement Processing—Managing a requirement from initial reception through implementation.

Seventh Air Force (7 AF) C4I Systems Standard Operating Procedures--Step by step procedures for processing requirements for 7 AF C4I systems.

Systems Management—See life-cycle management.

Technical Solution—Document containing the complete plan for implementing a requirement. Usually contains drawings, equipment lists, and total cost.

Validate—Examining the feasibility of a requirement. Conducted by the community most familiar with the nature of the requirement.