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**Operations**

**OPERATIONS PLANNING: AIR & SPACE  
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE PRESENCE POLICY  
(AEFPP)**

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Operational success relies on thorough, realistic and executable plans, processes, and policies to mobilize, deploy, sustain, employ and re-deploy forces. This AFD supports the DoD Joint Presence Policy, the Global Force Management (GFM) directives, Title 10 USC Service Responsibilities, the following DoD Directives: 1225.6, 1235.10, and 7045.14, DoD Instruction 3020.37, MID 913 "Implementation of a 2-Year Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution Process, and the following CJCSM instructions: 3122.01, 3122.03A & B, 31000.01A, 3150.16, 3137.01B, 3122.02C, 3122.04. It establishes policies to ensure the Air Force develops plans that provide supported and supporting commanders with a baseline of operations, logistics, manpower and personnel capabilities for a given scenario and outlines the USAF policy for providing USAF presence to support the defense strategy and combatant commander's requirements. The AEFPP serves as the USAF portion of the DoD directed joint presence requirements of the GFM directives. The approved AEF rotational schedule is integral to this AFD and requires Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) waiver for deviations. This document provides AEF policy for both active and reserve component forces. Ensure that all records created as a result for processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with AFD 37-1, Information Management and AFMAN 37-123, Management of Records, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule (RDS).

**SUMMARY OF REVISIONS**

This directive incorporates all aspects of operations planning, and directs all AEF operational practices as they pertain to force presentation planning and execution, throughout.

1.	Defense Strategy. ....	3
Figure 1.	AETF Presentation. ....	4
Figure 2.	AETF Size. ....	5
2.	Roles and Responsibilities. ....	7
3.	Normal Operations. ....	12

Table 1.	Notional Examples Of Presence Requirements. ....	14
4.	AEF Surge Operations. ....	18
5.	AEF Reconstitution. ....	19
6.	Force Management. ....	20
7.	Related/Supporting Publications ....	21
<b>Attachment 1—GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION</b>		<b>22</b>

**1. Defense Strategy.** The Air & Space Expeditionary Force (AEF) is the USAF methodology for organizing, training, equipping, and sustaining rapidly responsive air and space forces to meet the defense strategy requirements. Through the AEF, the Air Force supports defense strategy requirements using a combination of both permanently assigned and rotational forces. The USAF task organizes air & space expeditionary task forces (AETF) to meet defense strategy requirements using both CONUS based and forward stationed units. AETFs are capability-based to generate desired effects and sized to meet the mission. AETFs are assigned or attached to a combatant commander through the joint allocation scheduling process, Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP), Forces For Combatant Commanders Memorandum (Forces For) or Deployment Order (DEPORD). Defense strategy requirements supported by the AEF are:

1.1. Defend the Homeland.

1.2. Deter forward in four critical regions.

1.2.1. Europe (EUR).

1.2.2. Southwest Asia and the Middle East (SWA).

1.2.3. North East Asia (NEA).

1.2.4. East Asian Littorals (EAL).

1.3. Support a limited number of small-scale contingency operations.

1.4. Swiftly Defeat the Efforts (SDTE) of the enemy in two overlapping contingencies, while maintaining the ability to Win Decisively in one of the two contingencies.

**1.5. AEF and Operations Planning.** The Air Force will conduct operations planning, whether in peacetime, crisis or war, according to the four major interrelated systems affecting the development and implementation of plans. The four major systems are the National Security Council System, Joint Strategic Planning System, Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process, and the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES). The AEF uses a combination of both permanently assigned and rotational forces. Air Force planners will use the Air Force-unique planning system, DCAPES, in all aspects of conventional plan development and implementation.

1.5.1. Commanders must ensure the range of Air and Space capability and Expeditionary Task Force options are emphasized in all plans. To capitalize on limited planning resources, commanders must draw on the expertise from numerous organizations available to them from Headquarters Air Force down to the unit level. Commanders will ensure plans and associated time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) are developed and maintained with the most up-to-date information available, making a maximum use of available Air Force assets consistent with joint and Air Force doctrine.

1.5.2. Commanders will ensure plans provide for the continuation of essential services and consider environmental standards, operational concerns for safety, and occupational health protection at deployment locations.

**1.6. Presentation of AEF Forces.** The Air Force presents forces through the Commander Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) to the combatant commander as Air & Space Expeditionary Task Forces (AETF) comprised of air expeditionary wings (AEW), groups (AEG), and squadrons (AES). An AETF may consist of a single AEG or AEW or may be a numbered Expeditionary Air Force (i.e. 9EAF) consisting of multiple AEWs and/or AEGs. An AETF is normally commanded by the

gaining 3-star COMAFFOR. Where an AEW or AEG is the Air Force Component of a Joint Task Force (JTF) the COMAFFOR for the JTF would be the AETF (AEW or AEG) commander.

**Figure 1. AETF Presentation.**



1.7. Air & Space Expeditionary Task Force (AETF). AETFs are task organized to provide required capabilities to meet combatant commander requirements including the Joint Air Operations Plan (JAOP) “linking air & space objectives and tasks with overall military strategy” (AFDD2).

1.7.1. Commander Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR). The COMAFFOR, as commander, will provide the single USAF face to the Joint Force Commander (AFDD 2). The COMAFFOR will always have responsibility to advise the JFC on USAF capabilities.

1.7.1.1. The Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC) when designated, or the COMAFFOR if a JFACC is not designated, assists joint commanders to articulate requirements in terms of air and space capabilities.

1.7.1.2. In those cases where an AEG or AEW commander is the COMAFFOR for a JTF the administrative control (ADCON) chain of command runs through the regional/theater COMAFFOR and the operational control (OPCON) chain of command runs through the JTF/CC.

1.7.2. Task Organizing an AETF. Commander Air Combat Command (COMACC) will task organize the AETF accordingly and submit G-series orders establishing the AETF and component units to HQ USAF Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations (AF/XO) for approval and Vice Chief of Staff USAF (VCSAF) signature. These orders specify the degree of ADCON passed to the theater COMAFFOR IAW *paragraph 6.1.2 of AFI 38-101*.

1.7.2.1. The AEF Center (AEFC) coordinates with AF/XO and the theater Air Force Component Commander to identify capabilities and unit type codes (UTCs) required in the AETF.

1.7.3. Expeditionary Units. Expeditionary units are formed to conduct a specific mission of limited duration in support of a combatant commander requirement. Because a standing wing, group or squadron does not normally deploy intact e.g., UTCs from multiple units are deployed to create an expeditionary unit, an expeditionary unit (AEW, AEG, AES) is designated.

1.7.3.1. When an expeditionary unit is formed, COMACC in coordination with AF/XO will choose expeditionary unit designations based on the history and lineage of the gaining NAF.

1.7.3.2. When sitting commanders are deployed to command an expeditionary unit they do not retain command over forces remaining at home station, during the period of the deployment. A commander must be designated for those forces remaining at home station. Appropriate G-series orders will be issued to specify appropriate command authority over those forces at home station that do not deploy

1.8. AETF Sizes. AETFs provide the functional capabilities (weapon systems, expeditionary combat support, and command and control (C2)) to achieve desired effects in an integrated joint operational environment. The AETF and its subordinate mix of expeditionary wings, groups, and squadrons “should remain organized as designed and in the manner accustomed through training” (AFDD-2, JP 0-2 UNAAF).

1.8.1. The Numbered Expeditionary Air Force (NEAF). An AETF consisting of multiple AEWs, AEGs and/or bases is a NEAF (e.g. 1EAF, 7EAF, 9EAF and 16EAF). A NEAF:

1.8.1.1. Is presented through and is normally commanded by the COMAFFOR/Numbered Air Force (NAF) commander IAW AFDD2-1.

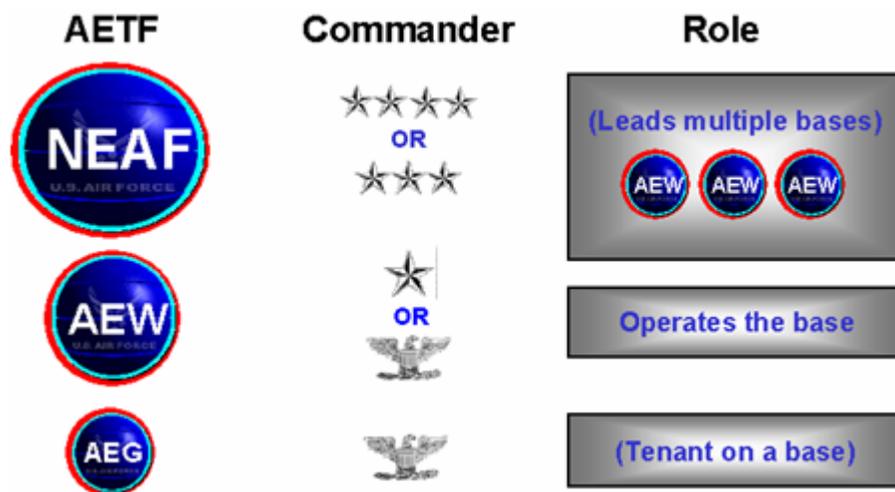
1.8.1.1.1. Will contain an AOC capability sufficient to allow the AETF/CC to function as JFACC.

1.8.1.2. May be comprised of theater assigned forces as well as expeditionary units assigned/ attached to the AETF.

1.8.1.3. May be the USAF component of a Sub-Unified Command or JTF.

1.8.1.4. May be task organized under the JFC to support multiple JTFs in an AOR.

Figure 2. AETF Size.



1.8.2. The Air & Space Expeditionary Wing (AEW). Where the AETF will be responsible for sustaining all base operating and support functions on the base it will normally organize as an AEW. Most AETFs will consist of at least one AEW. The AEW:

1.8.2.1. Is capable of establishing and operating an airbase.

1.8.2.2. Will be established using the Air Force Combat Wing structure with an operations group, maintenance group, medical group and mission support group.

1.8.2.2.1. Will normally have two or three aviation/operations squadrons and an associated operations support squadron.

1.8.2.2.2. May be formed to conduct missions that do not involve flying operations.

1.8.2.2.3. May have subordinate AEGs or AESs operating at other locations.

1.8.2.3. AEW sized AETFs are normally designated as the AF component to a JTF not normally commanded by the regional/theater COMAFFOR. An AEW sized AETF must be resourced to function as the COMAFFOR for the JTF and as the JFACC if so designated.

1.8.2.3.1. Will have sufficient organic C2 to direct assigned operational forces and communicate with the theater AFFOR, JFC and Joint Air & Space Operations Center (JAOC).

1.8.2.4. Is usually commanded by a Brigadier General.

1.8.2.5. Waiver authority for deviations from the Air Force Combat Wing structure is the AF/XO.

1.8.3. The Air & Space Expeditionary Group (AEG). The AEG is normally the smallest AETF presented to theater, because a single AES rarely includes sufficient organic C2 and expeditionary combat support (ECS) to sustain it in the field. An AEG:

1.8.3.1. Is not normally equipped to establish and operate a base.

1.8.3.2. Is normally deployed to locations where it will be a tenant unit.

1.8.3.3. Normally consists of one or two operations squadrons, associated maintenance squadrons and mission specific ECS squadrons.

1.8.3.4. May be formed to conduct missions that do not involve flying operations.

1.8.3.5. AEG sized AETFs are normally designated as the AF component to a JTF not normally commanded by the regional/theater COMAFFOR. An AEG sized AETF must be resourced to function as the COMAFFOR for the JTF and as the JFACC if so designated.

1.8.3.5.1. Will have sufficient organic C2 to direct assigned operational forces and communicate with the theater AFFOR, JFC and JAOC.

1.8.3.5.2. A host AEW acts in direct support of the AETF, however the AEG sized AETF is subordinate to the JTF/CC and is not part of the host AEW.

1.8.3.6. An AEG may be organized under an AEW for span of control reasons. This is an authorized deviation from the USAF Combat Wing structure

1.8.3.7. Is typically commanded by an O-6.

1.8.4. **The Air & Space Expeditionary Squadron (AES).** The AES is the basic war fighting organization of the USAF and is the building block of the AETF. Unit Type Codes assigned to an AETF will be organized into squadrons with required C2 capabilities and designated commanders.

1.8.4.1. Multiple UTCs at a single location are formed into detachments, flights and squadrons as appropriate and assigned to a parent squadron or group at the nearest AEG/AEW location.

1.8.4.2. Personnel assigned to a joint HQ are assigned to the AF element and ADCON to the regional/theater COMAFFOR.

1.9. **Command and Control.** The COMAFFOR exercises OPCON of assigned/attached USAF forces, ADCON of assigned USAF forces (Forces For Memorandum) and specified ADCON of attached AETF, the tasked-organized Air Force forces within the joint force.

1.10. The OPCON chain goes from the COMAFFOR to the combatant commander and finally to the Secretary of Defense. (AFDD 2; JP 0-2). All parts of ADCON not specified remain with the providing MAJCOM/CC.

1.11. The Air Force normally expects to employ forces through a COMAFFOR who is dual-hatted as the JFACC. Where the Air Force provides the preponderance of air & space capabilities assigned/attached to a JTF, the AETF/CC will typically be designated as the JFACC, Area Air Defense Coordinator (AADC) and space coordinating authority (AFDD-2). Functional component commanders (JFACC, JFLCC, etc.) exercise Tactical Control (TACON) of joint forces made available. Functional component commanders may also exercise OPCON of their own Service forces, if they are appropriately dual-hatted (JP-02).

1.12. The JFACC will only exercise TACON of USAF forces. OPCON remains with the COMAFFOR.

1.13. The COMAFFOR, when dual-hatted as JFACC, exercises OPCON of Air Force forces.

**2. Roles and Responsibilities.** The increasing global demand for air & space forces to support combatant commanders requires that USAF forces be centrally managed to meet combatant commander requirements. Because all combat coded USAF units are apportioned to meet at least one Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) OPLAN at all times, the USAF cannot use a system of tiered readiness (a system where deployed forces return to home station at a readiness level less than C-2 (see AFI 10-201) for a period of time). Global Management of Air Force forces requires coordination and cooperation between the Department of the Air Force, the Joint Staff and the combatant commanders to ensure the effective deployment of Air Force capabilities. The roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved in the “global force management” of USAF forces are outlined as follows:

2.1. **Secretary of Defense (SECDEF).** Because the AEF schedule directly impacts the availability of forces assigned to the different combatant commanders, SECDEF approval of the AEF schedule, through the GFM process, is required.

2.1.1. Once approved by the SECDEF the AEF schedule is authoritative and directive to all military departments and commands involved in the deployment of forces. Changes to the AEF schedule affecting forces assigned to combatant commanders will be coordinated through CJCS to SECDEF.

2.1.2. SECDEF directs AEF surge as required.

2.2. **Secretary of the Air Force (SECAF).** SECAF has statutory responsibility to provide trained, equipped and ready forces to meet combatant commander requirements (10 USC §8013). SECAF assigns all Air Force forces to the combatant commands except those necessary to meet statutory functions of 10 USC §162(a).

2.3. **Chief of Staff US Air Force (CSAF).** CSAF acts as a “Global Force Provider” for Air Force air & space capabilities. SECAF delegates to CSAF the responsibility to support the combatant com-

manders through the AEF. To fulfill this responsibility the CSAF coordinates and schedules USAF forces to provide ready forces as apportioned in the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP). The CSAF:

2.3.1. Develops an AEF schedule to meet Unified Combatant Command (UCC) rotational requirements within the service maximum sustainable rotation rate. (The USAF maximum sustainable rotation rate is two (2.0) AEFs available at any given time.)

2.3.1.1. Forwards approved AEF schedule through CJCS to SECDEF.

2.3.1.1.1. Forwards any changes to assigned or allocated forces through CJCS for SECDEF approval.

2.3.1.1.2. Coordinates with the affected combatant commander(s) any change to the AEF schedule that affects forces assigned to them.

2.3.1.2. Adheres to the “steady-state” limits for Low Density / High Demand (LD/HD) assets articulated in the JCS directed Global Military Force Policy (GMFP) unless a waiver is approved by SECDEF.

2.3.2. Tasks all MAJCOMs and subordinate units to be ready to deploy at any time during their AEF eligibility period by approving the AEF schedule.

2.4. Directs extended tour lengths (ETLs) of up to 179 days (or as specified) for selected individual / units / functional areas to meet mission requirements when AEF surge is authorized by SECDEF. Notifies CJCS of the need for extended tour lengths outside of surge and the percentage of affected AEF assets.

2.5. **Vice Chief of Staff US Air Force (VCSAF).** The VCSAF, acting on behalf of the CSAF signs G-series orders authorizing AETF commanders and establishing the degrees of ADCON. The VCSAF is waiver authority to the AEF 2-hit policy.

2.6. **Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower, Reserve Affairs (SAF/MR).** The SAF/MR makes coordinated mobilization recommendations to CSAF/SECAF.

2.7. **Deputy Chief of Staff for Air and Space Operations (AF/XO).** AF/XO, acting as the AF DCSOPS, represents the Air Force to the Joint Community on all matters involving policy, guidance, procedures, oversight affecting operations planning, scheduling, sourcing, and presentation of AEF capabilities, and will coordinate operational changes to DoD guidance. The AF/XO:

2.7.1. Is the single AF point of contact for coordinating the AF service recommendation on the “global availability” of AEF capabilities to meet emerging requirements for AEF forces and to fulfill combatant commander requests for capability (RFC). In this role AF/XO works with the theater AF component to assist in the AF component RFC recommendations to the UCC.

2.7.1.1. CSAF communicates SECDEF directed tasking through AF/XO to COMACC. CSAF execution orders direct COMACC to source capabilities to meet requirements. This tasking serves as the authority for COMACC through the AEFC to flow sourcing requirements to the appropriate MAJCOMs for fill IAW established AEF procedures.

2.7.2. Serves as a special advisor to CSAF on AEF matters with responsibility for recommending AEF policy and coordinating AEF issues among the various functional areas and MAJCOMs as directed by the CSAF.

2.7.2.1. Acts as the USAF focal point inside HQ USAF and to the Joint community, and Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) on AEF policy and doctrinal issues.

2.7.2.2. Provides the AF with a ready source of AEF expertise and continuity and facilitates coordination of AEF matters across functional areas and MAJCOMs and is staffed with subject matter experts from operational and expeditionary combat support areas.

2.7.2.3. Conducts AEF outreach activities inside and outside the AF as directed.

2.8. **Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (AF/DP).** AF/DP will coordinate with AF/XO and provide a review to the VCSAF of forces postured 180 days prior to each AEF cycle.

2.9. **Unified Combatant Commanders (UCC).** Combatant Commanders accomplish operations planning as tasked by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) through the JSCP. Although USAF forces are assigned to different unified combatant commanders, all USAF units are part of the AEF and are centrally managed to best meet the overall requirements of the national defense strategy.

2.9.1. **Risk Sharing.** Each UCC makes assigned USAF units available for AEF deployment during the unit's scheduled eligibility period as directed in the AEF schedule. During this period the UCC may be required to accept increased risk in order to make assigned forces available to support overall national security requirements.

2.9.2. **Mitigating Risk.** The AEFC will designate backfill forces when required. These forces can be deployed, or placed on a "prepare to deploy order" (PTDO), as appropriate, if theater-assigned forces are unable to disengage to respond to an unexpected crisis in their assigned theater. Designated backfill forces are pre-identified for planning purposes only and are not normally placed on a PTDO.

2.9.3. **Prioritization and Adjudication.** The initial priority for rotational requirements is determined by SECDEF in the AEF schedule. The Air Force fills requirements based on this prioritization. Prioritization may change to meet emerging contingency requirements. The SECDEF is the adjudication authority for re-prioritizing competing combatant commander requirements.

2.9.4. **Request for Capabilities.** When combatant commander requirements change due to emerging contingencies in their AOR, they may submit a RFC to request required capabilities. Keeping the scheduled AOR assets in place and meeting requirements outside the AOR with other available assets is normally preferred under such circumstances.

2.9.5. **Gaps in Requirements.** If military capabilities are insufficient to meet emerging requirements SECDEF will make the determination to gap requirements or surge the AEF to meet these requirements. Surging the AEF to meet these requirements may result in a reduction of capability available in future AEF rotational periods.

2.10. **Commander Air Combat Command (COMACC).** COMACC is responsible for execution of the AEF schedule as tasked by the CSAF.

2.10.1. Tasking authority for the AEF rests with the Chief of Staff.

2.10.2. Pursuant to the SECDEF validated AEF schedule, AF/XO has full authority, working with the JCS, to organize and facilitate the transfer of forces to a supported commander. Task organization and transfer of AETF forces is coordinated through COMACC and the AEFC. The AEFC is a service organization, and is itself without authority to exercise operational command authority over forces. Rather, the AEFC facilitates the transfer of forces. When an AETF consists of forces

from a combatant command other than the supported command, OPCON/TACON is transferred directly from one combatant command to the other.

2.10.3. COMACC performs the following functions in overseeing the scheduling and execution of the AEF.

2.10.3.1. Manages the scheduling and sourcing of forces to meet AEF requirements through the AEFC.

2.10.3.1.1. Forwards the fully coordinated AEF schedule through AF/XO to CSAF for approval on a bi-annual basis to meet JCS directed timelines.

2.10.3.1.2. Coordinates with CSAF any change to the AEF schedule affecting forces assigned to combatant commanders.

2.10.3.2. Certifies the AEF ready to deploy, NLT 30 days prior to the start of the AEF eligibility period (earliest deployment date).

2.10.3.2.1. Ensures MAJCOMs verify readiness status of Unit type Codes (UTC) in the AEF UTC Reporting Tool (ART).

2.10.3.3. Adjudicates issues that cannot be resolved by the AEFC/CC with the affected air component/MAJCOM commanders.

2.10.3.4. Task Organizes an AETF from scheduled forces and passes the sourcing requirement to the affected MAJCOM(s) on receipt of a HQ USAF tasking order.

2.10.3.4.1. Submits AETF G-series orders to VCSAF for signature.

2.10.3.5. Passes (through AEFC) sourced capability requirements to the affected MAJCOM/CC for execution.

2.10.3.5.1. Adjudicates MAJCOM Reclamas for extraordinary circumstances.

2.10.3.6. Provides AF/XO (through the AEFC) visibility over deployed forces to assess location, readiness and projected reconstitution requirements.

2.10.4. **AEF Center (AEFC).** The AEFC is a direct reporting unit of HQ ACC through which COMACC manages and coordinates the AEF schedule and tracks execution.

2.10.4.1. Coordinates efforts of the scheduling integrated process teams (SIPTs) and has responsibility to develop a comprehensive AEF rotational schedule. Each of the affected MAJCOMs will have appropriate representation on the SIPTs and will coordinate on SIPT actions. The three SIPTs are:

2.10.4.1.1. Combat Air Forces (CAF SIPT) – chaired by ACC/DO.

2.10.4.1.2. Mobility Air Forces (MAF SIPT) – chaired by AMC/DO.

2.10.4.1.3. Expeditionary Combat Support (ECS SIPT) – chaired by AEFC/CC.

2.10.4.2. Provides a monthly report of UTCs in their eligibility period and not reporting “green” in ART through AF/XO to CSAF.

2.10.4.3. Upon receipt of CSAF execution order, passes sourced capability requirements IAW the AEF schedule to the affected MAJCOM/CC (info copy to unit) for execution.

2.10.4.4. Works with COMAFFORs and USTRANSCOM to maintain in transit / deployed visibility and tracking of AEF UTCs.

2.10.4.5. Monitors the scheduling of deployment transportation

**2.11. HQ USAF, Major Commands (MAJCOM), Air Force Component Commands and Direct Reporting Units (DRU).** USAF forces are postured across the ten AEF structure to ensure the availability of the full range of air & space capabilities to meet combatant commander requirements. To ensure each AEF contains the requisite capabilities, unit equipment, and training the AEF scheduling is coordinated through the scheduling IPTs. HQ USAF/MAJCOM/DRU must ensure AEF forces are equipped and trained to meet their AEF required capabilities.

2.11.1. When tasked by their respective unified commands, Air Force components will develop Air Force operation plans in support of UCC plan requirements. When tasked, HQ US Air Force, MAJCOMs, field operating agencies (FOAs), direct reporting Units (DRUs), and wing or base units will develop supporting plans to the operation plans (OPLANs), concept plans (CONOPs), or functional plans. The supporting plans, mobilization plans, base support plans, or deployment/redeployment plans will be implemented in association with the supported plan.

2.11.2. HAF and command functional area managers will develop their respective portions of the USAF War and Mobilization Plan (WMP) in support of Air Force operations requirements.

2.11.3. **Posturing UTCs.** Posturing of forces will be reviewed by MAJCOM/CV, HQ USAF DCSs and DRU/CCs 180 days prior to each AEF cycle.

2.11.3.1. Status of this review will be coordinated with AF/XO and reported to the VCSAF through AF/DP.

2.11.3.2. Bases will be aligned in no more than two AEF rotations; waiver authority to this policy is the VCSAF.

2.11.4. **AEF UTC Reporting Tool (ART) Reporting.** Readiness to deploy will be reported in ART.

2.11.4.1. Any unit or eligible UTC reporting “green” in ART may be used in whole or in part during its eligibility period.

2.11.4.2. UTCs reported as “yellow” or “red” may be used only after coordinating with the parent MAJCOM.

2.11.4.3. The MAJCOM is responsible for ensuring ART reporting is immediately changed to reflect actual UTC availability and will immediately notify the AEFC of any circumstance affecting UTCs within 30 days of their eligibility period. In the case of extraordinary circumstances (such as natural disaster) that prevent the wing from updating ART in a timely manner the MAJCOM will ensure ART is updated and the AEFC is notified if UTCs are no longer able to meet impending AEF requirements.

2.11.5. If the identified UTC is not available, MAJCOMs will substitute UTCs to meet AEFC sourced capability requirements with a UTC from the same AEF eligibility period that can meet the mission capability and transportation requirements.

2.11.5.1. The MAJCOM will flow the requirement to designated units within 5 working days for a normal rotational requirements or 24 hours for a crisis/surge requirement.

2.11.5.2. Will not submit a Reclamas as long as the MAJCOM has UTCs with suitable (not necessarily identical) capability from the same AEF pair reported as “green” in ART.

2.11.5.2.1. *Reclamas* will be submitted to AEFC through the ACC Crisis Action Team (CAT) (info copy HQ USAF CAT) within 24 hours of the transmission of the requirement levy from the AEFC.

2.11.6. Ensure program objective memorandum (POM) submissions and designated operational capability (DOC) statements are prepared to ensure AEF eligible forces maintain the required AEF capabilities.

2.11.7. **Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC).** AFSOC assigned Air Force Special Operations Forces (AFSOF) are tasked through United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM).

2.11.7.1. COMACC may source conventional Air Force capabilities assigned to AFSOC to meet AEF requirements.

2.11.7.1.1. AFSOF aviation and weapons systems may be scheduled to support conventional rotational requirements through the CAF SIPT.

2.11.7.1.2. AFSOC assigned expeditionary combat support (ECS) are scheduled through the ECS SIPT.

2.11.7.2. The Air Force supports USSOCOM requirements for “conventional” Air Force capabilities through the AEF process.

2.11.8. **Air Mobility Command (AMC).** AMC assigned/gained assets postured in the AEF and enabler libraries may be deployed by USTRANSCOM to meet emerging global mobility requirements as part of, or outside the AEF rotational schedule, and will ensure AEF units in their eligibility period that are deployed by USTRANSCOM are immediately reported as “tasked” in ART.

2.11.8.1. USTRANSCOM commits AMC assigned/gained forces to the AEF as part of the AEF scheduling process. If USTRANSCOM tasks those forces for non-AEF USTRANSCOM missions, AMC will identify suitable substitute capability to meet the USTRANSCOM commitment to the AEF rotational schedule.

2.11.8.2. The USAF supports USTRANSCOM requirements for ECS to meet *Global Reach Laydown* requirements through the AEF process.

2.11.9. **Air Force Material Command (AFMC)(OC-ALC/TILUB).** AFMC will administer management functions for publication and distribution of Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness documents, and use publications (primarily the Joint Munitions Effectiveness Manuals) to analyze attack missions, develop weapons requirements and conduct war game exercises.

**3. Normal Operations.** To best meet the overall requirements of the national defense strategy the USAF uses a combination of forward stationed forces and rotational forces. These forces are the AEF Forces, to include all USAF forces worldwide, even those permanently assigned Combatant Command (COCOM) to combatant commanders.

3.1. All 10 AEFs are considered “on-line at anytime,” ready to meet OPLAN requirements

- 3.2. To maintain a sustainable rotational rhythm, 2 AEFs are tasked at any time.
- 3.3. Additional AEFs can be rolled forward to respond to crisis/contingency requirements.
- 3.4. **Maximum Sustainable Capability.** AEF rotation enables the USAF to indefinitely maintain the readiness of the force to respond to rotational and OPLAN requirements.
  - 3.4.1. **Readiness.** Two AEFs is the maximum sustainable deployed capability of the AEF while maintaining total Air Force unit readiness at C-1/C-2.
    - 3.4.1.1. Each AEF operates on a training and deployment cycle designed to support combatant commander rotational presence requirements while maintaining readiness at sufficient levels to respond to OPLAN requirements at all times.
- 3.5. **AEF Structure.** AEFs are scheduled pools of air and space assets managed to maintain readiness of the force. USAF deployable forces are assigned to the AEF enablers or one of 10 AEFs (5 AEF pairs).
  - 3.5.1. Each AEF contains active duty **and reserve component**, Primary Mission Aircraft Inventory (PMAI) coded aircraft, ECS, C2 elements, and enablers sufficient to form approximately 4 AEWs and 3 AEGs.
    - 3.5.1.1. The maximum capability of an AEF is only available with full ARC participation.
    - 3.5.1.2. Approximately 2-3 AEWs and 3 AEGs are available on a sustained basis with ARC volunteer participation.
  - 3.5.2. **AEF Posturing.** Every USAF wing will have aviation and/or ECS forces allocated in the AEF. In some cases, wings will provide both aircraft and ECS. In other cases, a wing may provide only ECS.
- 3.6. **Combatant Commander Requirements.** The AEF meets the needs of combatant commanders for air and space forces by providing AETFs (NEAF, AEW or AEG).
  - 3.6.1. AEF forces permanently based overseas are assigned to a MAJCOM (USAFE or PACAF) and a subordinate numbered Air Force (NAF) such as in Japan (5AF) or USAFE (3AF/16AF) who is normally the regional COMAFFOR.
  - 3.6.2. Combatant commanders communicate requirements to the JCS in terms of capabilities and duration of presence. For example, a combatant commander has a six-month requirement (January through June) and would express presence or engagement requirements for an AEW sized AETF, with specific capabilities and during a specified time period (e.g. AEW (CAS/PGM/SEAD/ISR) from 1 Jan -30 Jun.)
  - 3.6.3. In those cases where it is deemed most effective, presence requirements may be filled by permanently basing forces in the region. One NEAF continuous presence represents the forces that are permanently assigned to the regional NAF. In some cases establishing expeditionary bases/locations, without a continuous rotational presence, may constitute sufficient forward capability.
    - 3.6.3.1. An AEW is capable of operating from an austere forward operating base (FOB) or location (FOL).
    - 3.6.3.2. An AEG requires a host unit with sufficient ECS support. This may be a USAF, Joint or coalition base.

**Table 1. Notional Examples Of Presence Requirements.**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Required Capability</b>	<b>Required Presence</b>	<b>Presentation</b>
CENTCOM	OCA/SEAD/CSAR/CAS/AI Airborne Early Warning Aerial Refueling	Rotational (365 days)	<u>NEAF (Jan-Dec)</u> 2 AEW (CAS/PGM/ A2A/ SEAD/CSAR) 1 AEG (ISR) 1 AEG (MAF)
CENTCOM	TSC (exercise) OCA/PGM/CAS/AI Airborne Early Warning Aerial Refueling	Rotational “Brite Star” (30 days)	<u>AEW (Mar)</u>
EUCOM (Iceland)	DCA/CSAR/Aerial Refueling	Rotational (365 days)	<u>1 AEG (Jan-Dec)</u> (CAS/PGM/A2A/ SEAD/CSAR)
EUCOM (Hungary)	TSC (NATO engagement) CAS/PGM/SEAD/FID	Rotational (30 days)	<u>1 AEG</u> CAS/PGMSEAD
PACOM (Combined Forces Command)	OCA  Airborne Early Warning/ / Ground mapping radar/ RECON	Perm  Rotational (180 days) Oct – Mar	<u>NEAF (Perm)</u> 2 AEW (Perm) (A2A-B/PGM/CAS)  <u>AEG (Oct-Mar)</u> (ISR)
PACOM (EAL)	AETF Operating Base (Guam)  AETF Operating Location (EAL) AI/MIO	Perm (12 mos)  Rotational - (180 days) Jun-Nov	<u>1 AETF FOB (Perm)</u> AEG periodic training deployments  <u>1 AETF FOL (Perm)</u> AEG (Jun-Nov) (STRATK/MIO)
PACOM (EAL) EUCOM CENTCOM	STR ATK/MIO/PGM (demo bomber ops and theater familiarity)	Periodic – Rotational 15 days/ AEF period	<u>1 AEG (-)</u> Periodic training deployments

3.7. **AETF Presentation.** The USAF presents AETFs per paragraph 1.6. above. AETFs are sized according to the capabilities required to satisfy the mission. For smaller scale operations an AETF could be a single AEW or AEG.

3.7.1. When a NEAF is allocated for deliberate planning purposes it will be expressed in terms of the component AEWs and AEGs.

3.7.2. A NEAF with roughly one AEF of capability would be comprised of 3 - 4 AEWs and 2 - 4 AEGs (depending on number and type of assigned squadrons).

3.7.3. For deliberate planning purposes combatant commanders are apportioned combat air forces (CAF)/mobility air forces (MAF)/intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance (ISR)/air force special operations forces (AFSOF) AEWs and AEGs to meet required capabilities. These forces will be presented as an AETF task organized to meet OPLAN requirements.

3.7.4. Determining the exact number of AETFs that can be generated is dependent on elements such as environment (permissive/non-permissive), available infrastructure, and duration of the requirement. All parts of each AETF Force Module may not be required for each location.

3.7.4.1. Critical enabling capabilities and/or ECS may be exhausted before the full capability of the AEF has been committed. The resulting residual capability can either be directed to support an existing location or can be added as a dependent element to support another operation.

3.7.4.2. Sustaining more than the aggregate number of AETFs that a rotational AEF pair can support assumes a commitment to surge the AEF and implies an elevated level of risk.

3.8. **Eligible Forces.** AEF rotational forces are centrally managed to best meet the national defense strategy. These forces provide presence for those areas without permanently assigned forces or to support normal operations beyond the capability of theater assigned forces.

3.8.1. Forward stationed forces are permanently assigned task-organized forces that support OPLAN requirements and simultaneously meet day-to-day presence requirements to deter forward and support contingency operations if required. Commander US Forces Korea (COMUSKOREA). COMUSKOREA is provided with one NEAF consisting of two AEWs assigned to US Air Forces Korea (USAFK) for planning and execution on one-year AEF rotations. These forces are not eligible for AEF deployments outside the Korean peninsula.

3.8.2. Other forces may be tasked to augment theater assigned forces to bolster US presence or for OPLAN execution. Emerging requirements including individual augmentees are met through the RFC/DEPORD process. Augmenting forces are task organized as AEG/AEWs and along with theater-based forces are task organized as a NEAF. A NEAF is commanded by the COMAFFOR, normally the MAJCOM, NAF or Air Force Component Commander.

3.8.3. **AEF Schedule.** Schedules are built and managed by the AEFC through the CAF, MAF and ECS scheduling IPTs. Available forces consist of all active duty units during their AEF eligibility period as well as available ARC forces. Additional ARC forces become available to meet contingency requirements if mobilized.

3.8.4. **AEF lead/primary wings.** Lead/primary wings are designated in the approved AEF schedule, to provide forces and AEW/AEG leadership. All expeditionary wing and group commanders should be selected from current "sitting" wing/group commanders, or from a current command list and approved by the gaining COMAFFOR. The designated lead/primary wings will fill AEW/AEG senior leadership positions from their wing's current commanders and command NCOs. For example, the lead Wing/CC will be the AEW/CC and subordinate group commanders/command chiefs from the lead/primary wing will fill the AEW OG, MXG, MSG and MedGp commander and senior enlisted positions.

3.9. **AEF Eligibility Period.** At any given time, two AEFs (one pair) are in their 4-month eligibility period. These two AEFs are used to meet rotational expeditionary requirements and to respond to emerging contingency requirements. AEF forces conduct training, exercises and inspections during the AEF cycle 16 month training period.

3.9.1. All AEF forces are vulnerable for OPLAN requirements at all times including the month immediately following redeployment.

3.9.1.1. Units are available for deployment in accordance with the Designated Operational Capability (DOC) and transportation limitations of its component UTCs.

3.9.1.2. Two months immediately preceding the eligibility period is the prep period during which most units participate in training exercises such as Red Flag, Silver Flag and Eagle Flag.

3.9.1.3. During the month immediately after deployment the unit is focused on recovery. PCS moves into and out of the unit should be aligned to the maximum extent possible to occur during the three-month period immediately after the eligibility period.

3.9.2. **AEF Rotation Schedule.** USAF forces assigned to an AEF eligibility period can be found in AEF schedule. Forces deploy/redeploy based on HQ USAF execution instructions issued through AEFC with actual locations and transportation instructions to include required delivery date (RDD). Deviations from the AEF schedule are based on the established and coordinated RDD.

3.9.3. The AEFC establishes the “AEF pivot date” as a notional start date for each AEF rotation.

3.9.4. Deployments/redeployments will normally occur within 15 days either side of the AEFC designated “AEF pivot date” (date established for AEF deployments) with approximately half the force deploying/redeploying on either side of the pivot date.

3.9.5. AEF assigned forces without deployment instructions remain on-call for the duration of the AEF eligibility period to respond to emerging crisis/contingency requirements.

3.10. **Exercises.** AEF forces may be allocated to support JCS exercises and the Air Force component portion of the combatant commander theater engagement/theater security cooperation (TSC) requirements. Forces participating in overseas exercises should be sourced from the AEF unless an exercise is a valid contributor to the AEF preparation of forces assigned to that theater. Long duration and/or large force exercise will be sourced from AEF forces in their eligibility period.

3.10.1. Exercises of 30 days or more in duration are sourced from forces in their AEF eligibility period. JCS exercises are prioritized and supported or not supported through the joint allocation process. Remaining forces may support exercise requirements not covered in the joint allocation process.

3.10.2. Exercises of less than 30 days duration may be sourced from forces in the AEF preparation or training periods if training/exercise is appropriate to AEF preparation.

3.10.3. CONUS JCS exercises and/or JFCOM experimentation are normally considered valuable AEF preparation.

3.11. **Mobility Air Forces.** AEF mobility forces are listed by unit and eligibility period in the AEF schedule. Mobility aviation units are postured in multiple AEFs and provide a portion of unit capability during each eligibility period. The approved schedule lists the total capability for each unit.

Because squadrons are postured in multiple AEFs the aggregate of the listed unit capabilities exceeds the number of mobility assets committed to support any AEF.

3.12. Although the capability to support an AEF is sourced from the units postured in the eligible AEF pair the total commitment of mobility aviation assets to support an AEF pair **will not exceed**:

3.12.1. 38 – KC-135 (32 AD /6 ARC)

3.12.2. 8 – KC-10

3.12.3. 20- C-130 (12 AD /8 ARC)

3.13. Residual mobility capability available in those units postured in the AEF pair is committed to support the USTRANSCOM mission. Additional capability to meet AOR requirements is only available if AEF surge is approved.

3.14. **Schedule Deviations.** A schedule deviation is defined, as any time more than one third of the total specified capability requirement is not met plus or minus 15 days and must be approved by the SECDEF.

3.14.1. As long as the forces provided are taken from those specified in the AEF schedule and deploy to meet the RDD coordinated between the AEFC (SIPT), the supporting COMAFFOR and the supported COMAFFOR (plus/minus 15 days) SECDEF approval is not required.

3.14.1.1. This provides the supporting command the flexibility to use multiple Air Reserve Component (ARC) units (often referred to as “rainbow”) and/or AD units to meet a requirement. It also provides the flexibility for a mid tour rotation of personnel from units that did not deploy their full organic capability.

3.14.1.2. Any “mid-tour” or other non-standard rotations must be approved by the gaining COMAFFOR.

3.14.1.3. ARC “rainbow” rotations are specifically considered to be pre-approved and do not require gaining COMAFFOR approval.

3.14.2. **EXAMPLE:**

3.14.2.1. **SITUATION:** EUCOM is scheduled to provide one Close Air Support, level “A” capability (CAS-A) in AEF 5 from July - Oct and PACOM is scheduled to supply that capability in AEF 7 starting Oct. During the CAF SIPT scheduling conference a rotation RDD of 5 Oct is established. Combinations of weather and airlift delays cause the capability to arrive on 19 Oct. In determining if a deviation exists the capability shortfall must exceed one third of the total scheduled capability for the entire AOR.

3.14.2.2. **RATIONALE:** As a result of a delay in deploying forces either the supported commander is forced to accept a gap or the previous provider has a gap between when the re-deploying forces were planned to arrive and when they actually arrive. Because the delay causes one of these two commanders to assume risk during this period SECDEF approval is required.

3.15. **Remaining Capability.** Forces tasked in an AEF but not deployed during a particular rotation are available to their parent MAJCOM as long as the MAJCOM maintains the capability to provide up to their AEF tasked capability IAW DOC timing requirements. For example, if only part of a squadron

is deployed for an AEF rotation the rest could augment a sister squadron performing Weapons Instructor Course support because they could still deploy and meet DOC timing.

3.16. **Split Operations.** Squadrons are not equipped for split operations, therefore the residual of a deployed squadron must normally deploy to join the rest of the squadron or a sister squadron. Sister squadron is defined as having the same aircraft mission design series (MDS) and block and having been specifically trained and designated to operate as part of a single AES, AEG or AEW (from the same wing or part of a ARC “rainbow”.)

3.17. **AEF Enabler Deployment Length.** Some AEF enabler capabilities are not postured as part of the normal AEFs. These forces are postured in the “enabler library”(data base of enabler capabilities). Due to the different OPTEMPO management standards for these forces they may not rotate on the normal 4-month schedule.

**4. AEF Surge Operations.** If requirements exceed the 2.0 AEFs normally available the AEF is designed to be able to surge to meet these increased requirements. The greater the commitment level and duration the more significant the surge.

4.1. **Approval for Surge.** Surge requires SECDEF approval because surge operations impact the ability of the Air Force to satisfy other UCC requirements,

4.2. **Nature of Surge Operations.** Surge operations are only sustainable for a limited duration, and require greater than normal recovery/reconstitution. This may reduce the future level of capability the AEF can provide.

4.2.1. Through surge operations the Air Force can make available up to all 10 AEFs plus required enablers, but will require a sustained period after this level of effort to reconstitute the force during which time USAF capabilities will be severely curtailed.

4.2.2. Surge operations are not used to support exercises, or rotational presence. When the capabilities to support the requirements are not available in the current AEF pair the AEFC will shortfall these requirements through COMACC to AF/XO based on SECDEF prioritization guidance.

4.2.3. Some capabilities may need to surge at different rates and durations to meet combatant commander requirements.

4.3. **Surge Mechanics.** Surging beyond 2.0 AEFs will have a negative impact on readiness and is only sustainable for a limited period of time (6-12 months) depending on mobilization and level of effort.

4.3.1. The Air Force can make 4.0 AEFs available for limited surge operations to meet crisis response and return to the normal AEF rotation with limited impact. Making more than four AEFs available for surge operations (max surge) will result in significant future capability shortfalls as the AEF is reconstituted.

4.3.2. When surge is declared, tour lengths of deployed AEF personnel are extended to 179 days to allow the build-up of additional capabilities. During crisis response, AEF forces deploying will deploy on 179-day orders to allow the AEF to effectively respond, build-up forces and plan for follow-on forces in an orderly manner.

4.3.2.1. Extending tour lengths beyond four months requires CSAF approval.

4.3.2.2. Under certain circumstances “enabler” forces (i.e.airbase opening forces) may not

deploy on 179-day orders based on the mission. These forces are in limited supply and specifically designed to perform short-term critical missions (often less than 30 days) and then redeploy to allow them to support additional locations. These forces require release or backfill within the specified time period and will not be held in place by the supported commander beyond this mission duration.

4.3.3. Active duty forces from the next AEF pair are used (reach forward) to augment the capabilities of the current “on-call” AEFs.

4.3.3.1. Forces required to roll forward will likely remain deployed until the end of their planned AEF rotation period. During a max surge, tour lengths may be extended beyond 179 days and up to one year.

4.3.3.2. As part of reach forward, ARC volunteers from the current and next AEF pair will be used to the greatest extent practical.

4.4. **Mobilization.** As a general rule if available forces in four AEFs are not sufficient to meet requirements, AEF C will coordinate with the MAJCOM/CCs to request AF/XO and SAF/MR make a coordinated mobilization recommendation to CSAF/SECAF. SECAF will forward a coordinated mobilization request to SECDEF. However, operational requirements and circumstances may drive different trigger points for requesting mobilization authority (See AFI 10-402 for mobilization authority request procedures).

4.4.1. Commitment of four AEFs to meet crisis requirements is a significant trigger point and will likely be accompanied by the requirement to provide additional capabilities for Homeland Defense and augmentation to other theaters. These additional requirements and the need to preserve a ready active duty capability to respond to a second crisis necessitate the mobilization of ARC forces whenever more than the available forces (AD plus ARC volunteers) in four AEFs are required.

4.4.2. Allocation of active/ARC forces is based on the assumption that mobilization authority will be made available at the appropriate trigger points and accomplished in the following order when mobilization is authorized:

4.4.2.1. All active forces in the first AEF pair

4.4.2.2. All active forces in the second AEF pair.

4.4.2.3. Activation of ARC forces in the first AEF pair.

4.4.2.4. Activation of ARC forces in the second AEF pair.

**5. AEF Reconstitution.** The normal AEF battle rhythm avoids the need for reconstitution and tiered readiness. AEF surge if limited to no more than 4 AEFs for a period of 12 months or less allows the AEF to recover with minimal reconstitution, because the remaining AEF pair is extended to 179 days to allow the AEFs that surged to recoup lost training time. Surge above this level will require significant actions to reconstitute the force. The major elements of the AEF have different recovery characteristics that affect their reconstitution following surge operations. Reconstitution actions may drive near-term adjustments such as extended tour length, reaching forward into subsequent AEFs, temporary continuation of mobilization, and acceptance of some increased risk to facilitate the most expedient reconstitution of the force.

5.1. Capabilities that are required to surge at a higher rate may constitute the major limitation on reconstitution.

5.2. Reconstitution requirements may not be determined until near the end of surge operations and will be guided by ongoing theater needs and the need to support emerging commitments.

5.3. **Expeditionary Combat Support.** Many elements of ECS recover combat capability quickly, however total ECS reconstitution may take up to one year following the return of personnel, equipment and resumption of local training. A large number of open operating locations in theater impact the rate of ECS reconstitution.

5.4. **Low Density/High Demand.** Reconstitution of LD/HD capability is directed in the Global Military Force Policy (GMFP). Each system has defined reconstitution requirements for both the weapon system and crews based on the amount of time each was in surge.

5.4.1. Support for surge operations requiring closure of training units creates a training backlog and adversely affects GMFP directed reconstitution timelines. Reconstitution of some LD/HD systems may take up to one year.

5.5. **Combat Air Forces.** The normal AEF battle rhythm and surge mechanics alleviate the need for reconstitution in most circumstances. Normally reconstitution after an AEF surge can be accomplished through a series of scheduling adjustments that may take up to six months. The actual requirement for reconstitution is based on the magnitude and duration of the surge.

5.6. **Mobility Air Forces.** The Mobility Air Force is dependent on a reduction of total joint requirements before they can engage in any significant reconstitution. Actions that will facilitate reconstitution of the MAF include reducing the requirement to establish an air bridge and reducing tanker support.

**6. Force Management.** The AEF provides AF members predictability in deployment eligibility in each AEF cycle, but does not guarantee the member/unit 16 months between rotations from one cycle to the next (i.e. a unit may be in AEF 6 in cycle 3 and be shifted to AEF 4 in cycle 4, or a member may PCS to a unit assigned to a different AEF).

#### 6.1. AEF Battle Rhythm.

6.1.1. Personnel will only be assigned to one AEF during an AEF cycle.

6.1.2. Where a member has already been eligible/deployed during an AEF cycle the gaining unit will not assign them to a position that would require them to deploy or become eligible a second time in the same AEF cycle period.

6.1.3. When gained in a new unit, members should be assigned to a position (UTC) that provides them the appropriate time to train prior to AEF deployment eligibility.

6.1.4. Personnel will not be deployed or “on-call” more than once in an AEF cycle without MAJ-COM/CV approval.

6.2. **Assignment Process.** The Air Force assignment process will be managed to coincide with the AEF rhythm to the maximum extent possible.

6.2.1. **Permanent Change of Station.** Members should PCS at a time that is de-conflicted from their AEF eligibility period.

6.2.1.1. Personnel should be assigned to units immediately following an AEF rotation at the gaining base to promote teaming and maximize training opportunities prior to AEF deployment with the gaining unit. Commanders should attempt to assign gained personnel to the latest AEF rotation in the current AEF cycle.

6.2.1.2. To the maximum extent possible members should PCS either before their losing unit AEF eligibility period or after the first AEF eligibility at the gaining base to ensure they are not assigned to UTCs that would cause them to deploy twice in one AEF cycle.

6.2.2. **Short Tour Returnees.** Personnel returning from an unaccompanied overseas assignment are not eligible for an AEF deployment until they have 6 months on station. The NAF/CC or first 3-star equivalent in the chain of command is the waiver authority for this policy.

6.2.3. **Professional Military Education (PME) and Developmental Education (DE).** When considering officers for Developmental Education (DE), Development Teams should consider AEF association along with other relevant factors in determining the timing of school attendance.

6.2.3.1. Commanders should make every reasonable effort to de-conflict PME and AEF rotations. A scheduled AEF deployment is not justification for operational deferment from PME. As Air Force resident PME is restructured to allow multiple start times throughout the year, more flexibility will be available to de-conflict PME with scheduled AEF eligibility windows.

**7. Related/Supporting Publications.** In addition to interfacing publications for planning and implementing systems, see [Attachment 1](#) for related/supporting publications.

JAMES G. ROCHE  
Secretary of the Air Force

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

AFI 10-201, *Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS)*

AFI 10-215, *Personnel Support for Contingency Operations*

AFI 10-244, *Reporting Status of Aerospace Expeditionary Forces*

AFI 10-301, *Responsibilities of Air Reserve Component (ARC) Forces*

AFI 10-400, *Aerospace Expeditionary Force Planning*

AFI 10-402, *Mobilization Planning*

AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning and Execution*

AFI 10-404, *Base Support and Expeditionary Site Planning*

AFI 10-410, *Mobility for Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) Forces*

AFJI 10-411, *Joint Technical Coordination Group for Munitions effectiveness (JTTCG/ME) Publication*

AFMAN 10-401, Volume 1, *Operation Plan and Concept Plan Development and Implementation*

AFH 10-416, *Personnel Readiness and Mobilization*

AFI 36-2110, *Assignments*

AFI 38-205, *Manpower & Quality Readiness and Contingency Management*

Also see USAF War and Mobilization Plan (S), Volume 1 through 5.