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**Operations Support**

**INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

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This instruction prescribes guidance and procedures for Air National Guard (ANG) units deploying Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) or interacting with foreign forces within the United States. It implements DODI 1215.19 Uniform Reserve, Training and Retirement Category Administration, AFPD 10-3 Air Reserve Component Forces and AFPD 16-1 International Affairs. This instruction applies to ANG units, the National Guard Bureau (NGB), and Air National Guard advisors and integrated staff.

**1. General Information.** ANG forces routinely interact with foreign forces, both within the Continental United States (CONUS) and while deployed OCONUS. They also frequently participate in training activities OCONUS. This instruction clarifies relevant policies and standardizes coordination procedures relating to ANG unit participation in these activities.

**2. Activation Requirements for International Missions and Deployments.**

2.1. Air National Guard members will be issued orders placing them in a Title 10 (10 USC) status prior to performing official duty on land outside the United States and territories. Title 10 status ensures ANG members are protected by applicable Status of Forces agreements between the US and the host nation.

2.2. States have no authority to activate National Guard units into federal service. Therefore, in order to issue Title 10 orders for international travel, a unit must have either an approved deployment order (for example, from the gaining Major Command (MAJCOM)) or written pre-authorization from ANGRC.

2.3. ANG aircrew frequently conducts training missions that take off and land inside the United States (U.S.) and territories, but depart U.S. airspace. Common examples include fighter or tanker operations in Warning Areas which typically lie beyond the 12 mile boundary of international airspace. Such missions do not require ANG aircrew be placed on Title 10 orders if they remain outside foreign airspace.

2.4. Sorties that take off and land inside the United States and its territories generally require Title 10 orders if they do enter foreign airspace. If the only foreign airspace to be entered is Canadian airspace, and the type of mission is not a federal mission that requires Title 10 status, then ANG aircrew may be permitted to remain in Title 32 status (32 USC).

2.5. There is no requirement for ANG units to be on Title 10 orders simply to deploy between CONUS and the non-CONUS states and territories. Units deploying to Alaska, Hawaii or Guam shall ensure the trip is coordinated with the ANG Advisor to Pacific Air Forces (PACAF).

### **3. Control of ANG Forces deployed outside the United States and territories.**

3.1. Administrative Control (ADCON). ANG members, when activated under Title 10, are assigned to the ANG Readiness Center commander for ADCON, regardless whether the activation is for contingency or for training. When ANG forces are activated and deployed outside the United States, they are concurrently attached for specified ADCON to the Commander of Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) for the destination theater. The theater COMAFFOR will normally delegate specified ADCON over deployed ANG members to the geographically closest Wing Commander. Specified ADCON responsibilities include force protection, discipline and other administrative responsibilities (AFDD-2 includes a list of specified ADCON responsibilities).

3.2. Operational Control (OPCON). OPCON is transferred between Combatant Commanders (e.g. from Commander, Joint Forces Command to Commander, Central Command) in accordance with Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) orders, typically in a Deployment Order (DEPOD). ANG forces activated for contingency operations typically fall under the OPCON of the Combatant Commander in the destination theater (e.g. European Command, Pacific Command).

3.3. Training Deployments. Issues associated with training deployments generally fall in the category of ADCON responsibilities. If OPCON issues were to arise (e.g. the mission changes from training to operational during the deployment), OPCON would be exercised by the unit's gaining MAJCOM (e.g. Air Combat Command, Pacific Air Forces) unless specified otherwise in the deployment order. The National Guard Bureau, in the exercise of its ADCON responsibility, retains the approval authorities for ANG units as described in Air Force and Air National Guard instructions. Although approval authority may reside at NGB, deployed ANG unit commanders should coordinate issues affecting the deployment with affected Air Force commanders in theater, such as a host wing commander.

3.4. Contingency Deployments. ANG unit commanders should coordinate operational issues through their deployed chain of command. ADCON issues should be coordinated with both the deployed chain of command and the ANG Readiness Center.

### **4. Coordination of international military activities within the United States and territories.**

4.1. Units will contact NGB Joint Staff International Affairs (NGB/J5IA, [www.ngb.army.mil/ia](http://www.ngb.army.mil/ia)) at least 60 days prior to foreign military personnel visiting their base. NGB/J5IA will coordinate the visit with relevant offices and headquarters.

4.1.1. If foreign military officers or officials will participate in familiarization orientation flights, then NGB/J5IA will coordinate with the Air Operations Support Branch (NGB/A3OS) and other relevant offices to ensure compliance with coordination and foreign disclosure requirements in AFI 11-401/ANG SUP1, Aviation Management.

4.2. When transporting foreign nationals on ANG transport aircraft, ANG units will comply with guidance in ANGI 10-201, Air Transportation.

4.3. Any training with foreign military personnel requires Deputy Undersecretary of the Air Force for International Affairs (SAF/IA) approval to ensure compliance with foreign disclosure and engagement policies. Therefore, ANG units will obtain approval of SAF/IA and Director, ANG Air Operations (NGB/A3) prior to conducting training with foreign military forces unless in the context of an approved exercise (e.g. Red Flag) or training program (e.g. 162 FW International F-16 Training). Units are responsible for ensuring that training events involving foreign air forces comply with applicable foreign disclosure guidance from SAF/IA.

## **5. Coordination of non-contingency ANG deployments outside the United States and territories.**

5.1. ANG Functional Area Managers (FAMs) schedule and coordinate ANG international deployments for training to include deployments such as State Partnership for Peace (SPP) and Mobile Training Teams (MTT). Therefore, units will coordinate all proposed international deployments with the relevant FAMs at the National Guard Bureau. The FAM is responsible for coordinating the proposed deployment with affected active duty MAJCOM(s), ANG advisors, and Headquarters Air Force. The FAM will also coordinate the publication of written authorization to place the deploying ANG members on Title 10, such as a MAJCOM DEPORD or letter from ANG Readiness Center.

5.2. If foreign military officers or officials will participate in familiarization orientation flights while the ANG unit is overseas, then units must comply with coordination and foreign disclosure requirements in AFI 11-401/ANGSUP 1. The unit will submit a request to NGB/J5IA at least 60 days prior to deploying. NGB/J5IA will coordinate with NGB/A3OS and other relevant offices to ensure compliance with coordination and foreign disclosure requirements in AFI 11-401/ANG SUP 1.

5.3. All OCONUS deployments must comply with the theater and country-specific instructions and coordination requirements in the Foreign Clearance Guide <https://www.fcg.pentagon.mil/> and support the US Air Force Security Cooperation Strategy (SIPRNET address: <http://afsck.af.pentagon.smil.mil>).

**6. International Mobility Missions.** All international mobility missions require an approved ANG mission number from ANG Deployments Execution Branch (NGB/A3XE). The passengers and cargo carried aboard these missions must meet all applicable eligibility requirements IAW ANGI 10-201. Airlift will be approved only if it's the most cost effective mode of transportation available. NGB/A3XE will determine mission funding requirements on a case by case basis.

**7. Resourcing.** ANG units have no authority to unilaterally negotiate agreements, verbal or written, with foreign governments. Coordination of international agreements must follow the policies described in AFI 51-701, Negotiating, Concluding, Reporting, And Maintaining International Agreements.

CRAIG R. MCKINLEY, Lieutenant General, USAF  
Director, Air National Guard

## Attachment 1

## GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

*References*

DODI 1215.19, *Uniform Reserve, Training and Retirement Category Administration*

<http://www.js.pentagon.mil/whs/directives/corres/xml/i121519x.xml>

AFDD-2, *Operations and Organization*

[http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/service\\_pubs/afdd2.pdf](http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/service_pubs/afdd2.pdf)

AFPD 10-3, *Air Reserve Component Forces*

<http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/af/10/afpd10-3/afpd10-3.pdf>

AFPD 16-1, *International Affairs*

<http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/af/16/afpd16-1/afpd16-1.pdf>

AFI 16-201, *Air Force Foreign Disclosure and Technology Transfer Program*

<http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/af/16/afi16-201/afi16-201.pdf>

AFI 11-401/ANGSUP1, *Aviation Management*

[http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/ang/11/afi11-401\\_angsup1/afi11-401\\_angsup1.pdf](http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/ang/11/afi11-401_angsup1/afi11-401_angsup1.pdf)

AFI 51-701, *Negotiating, Concluding, Reporting, and Maintaining International Agreements*

<http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/af/51/afi51-701/afi51-701.pdf>

ANGI 10-201, *Air Transportation*

<https://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/ang/10/angi10-201/angi10-201.pdf>

SAF/IA Policy Letter dated 1 Oct 2003, SUBJECT: *Stateside Foreign Flying Unit Deployments and Flight Exercises Outside the Scope of Invitations to USAF Formal Exercises (IAPX03-032)*

**EXCERPTS**

**DODI 1215.19, *Uniform Reserve, Training and Retirement Category Administration***

<http://www.js.pentagon.mil/whs/directives/corres/xml/i121519x.xml>

6.4.2. FTNGD [Full Time National Guard Duty] shall not be performed on land outside the United States, its territories or possessions, because a member of the RCs must be in a status provided for in reference (e) [i.e. Title 10, United States Code, "Armed Forces"].

**AFPD 10-3, *Air Reserve Component Forces***

<http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/af/10/afpd10-3/afpd10-3.pdf>

4.3. Per AFDD 2, when ARC unit forces are mobilized, Operational Control (OPCON) of those forces transfers in accordance with SecDef orders. The Commander of Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR) receives

specified ADCON over all attached forces. Short of full mobilization, ADCON (other than specified ADCON) will remain with AFRC or ANG, as appropriate, unless a specific agreement is made to integrate the ARC and regular components.

**AFDD 2, Operations and Organization**

[http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/service\\_pubs/afdd2.pdf](http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/service_pubs/afdd2.pdf)

(P. 59) Unless otherwise specified by the SecDef, and with the exception of the US Northern Command (USNORTHCOM) AOR, a geographic combatant commander has TACON for exercise purposes whenever forces not assigned to that combatant commander undertake exercises in that combatant commander's AOR. TACON begins when the forces enter the AOR and is terminated upon completion of the exercise, after departing the AOR. In this context, TACON provides directive authority over exercising forces for purposes relating to that exercise only; it does not authorize operational employment of those forces. This blanket specification of TACON for exercise purposes does not apply to USTRANSCOM assets within any AOR or to forces deployed for exercises in USNORTHCOM AOR. OPCON and TACON for USTRANSCOM forces or forces exercising in USNORTHCOM AOR remain as established by the SecDef.

**AFI 16-201, Air Force Foreign Disclosure and Technology Transfer Program**

<http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/pubfiles/af/16/afi16-201/afi16-201.pdf>

5.3.1.3. DoD proponents responsible for managing peacetime engagement programs, such as the EUCOM military contact program and Latin American Cooperation Fund, will submit visit requests to SAF/IAPD. Requests will include proposed dates of visit, facility to be visited, points of contact, purpose of visit, and the visitor's name, rank, position, organization of assignment, date of birth, citizenship, place of birth, and identification or passport number.

5.3.2.2. No visit request is required for flying missions performed by Air Force units under the sponsorship of a Combatant Commander, Unified Command or other Service, unless Air Force organizations will disclose CMI or CUMI. Air Force units must coordinate such missions with their servicing FDO to obtain disclosure guidance.

5.8. Air Force Personnel Visiting Foreign Government or International Organization Establishments Overseas. Air Force personnel will obtain approval to visit foreign establishments overseas in accordance with DoD 4500.54-G, the *DoD Foreign Clearance Guide*. Prior to commencing foreign travel, Air Force personnel will obtain disclosure approval from their servicing FDO for CMI and CUMI that will be discussed during their visit. Travelers will record the designated FDO, by office symbol that approved disclosure of the information to be discussed during their visits in the personnel clearance request.

*Abbreviations and Acronyms*

**ACC**—Air Combat Command  
**ADCON**—Administrative Control  
**ANG**—Air National Guard  
**COMAFFOR**—Commander of Air Force Forces  
**CONUS**—Continental United States  
**DEPORD**—Deployment Order  
**EUCOM**—European Command  
**FAM**—Functional Area Manager  
**MAJCOM**—Major Command  
**NGB**—National Guard Bureau  
**NORTHCOM**—Northern Command  
**OCONUS**—Outside the Continental United States  
**OPCON**—Operational Control  
**PACAF**—Pacific Air Forces  
**PACOM**—Pacific Command  
**SECDEF**—Secretary of Defense  
**TACON**—Tactical Control  
**Title 10**—10 US Code  
**Title 32**—32 US Code  
**U.S.**—United States  
**USAFE**—United States Air Forces Europe

*Terms*

**Administrative Control**—Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations. Also called ADCON. [JP 1-02]

**Command**—The authority that a commander in the Armed Forces lawfully exercises over subordinates by virtue of rank or assignment. Command includes the authority and responsibility for effectively using available resources and for planning the employment of, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling military forces for the accomplishment of assigned missions. It also includes responsibility for health, welfare, morale, and discipline of assigned personnel. [JP 1-02]

**Combatant Commander**—A commander of one of the unified or specified combatant commands established by the President. [JP 1-02]

**Gaining Command**—The major command, field operating agency, or other organization to which units or individuals are assigned upon mobilization.

**Operational Control**—The authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission. Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations. Normally this authority is exercised through subordinate joint force commanders and Service and/or functional component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions; it does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training.

**Specified ADCON**—Exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations with respect to certain elements of administration or support, including accomplishment of assigned tasks for operational missions; support of operational and exercise plans; organization, training, equipping, and sustaining forces for in-theater missions; establishment of force protection requirements; and discipline. Exercised by Commander holding OPCON over attached forces.

**Tactical Control**—Command authority over assigned or attached forces or commands, or military capability or forces made available for tasking, that is limited to the detailed direction and control of movements or maneuvers within the operational area necessary to accomplish missions or tasks assigned. Tactical control is inherent in operational control. Tactical control may be delegated to, and exercised at any level at or below the level of combatant command. When forces are transferred between combatant commands, the command relationship the gaining commander will exercise (and the losing commander will relinquish) over these forces must be specified by the Secretary of Defense. Tactical control provides sufficient authority for controlling and directing the application of force or tactical use of combat support assets within the assigned mission or task.