

Chapter 13

OPLAN 8044 (SIOP)

13.1. General. The SIOP is the “blueprint” for the implementation of the Emergency War Order to conduct long range strikes against designated targets. The role of the tankers is crucial to obtain “GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT.”

13.2. Reference Documents (Classified documents)

- OPLAN 8044-96
- COMAMC 8044-FY
- AMCI 10-450V1, *KC-135 SIOP Generation/Expanded Alert*
- AMCI 10-450V2, *KC-135 SIOP Planning*
- AMCI 10-450V4, *Support of Alert Forces*

13.3. SIOP Planning. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) chart series satisfies AMC requirements for Combat Mission Folder construction and operational staff planning in support of SIOP forces. These classified charts are standard charts overprinted with special navigation and defensive OB information, vital to aircrews in the execution of the SIOP.

13.3.1. Assumption of Alert (AOA). Initial aircrew briefing upon declaration of an alert hour (A-hour) in order to assume sortie responsibility. Background brief and pre-mission brief rolled into one. Generation of aircraft to SIOP status is paramount – if crews are not available for the briefing due to aircraft generation, a handout containing critical briefing items will be given to crews enroute to aircraft. (Ref AMCI 10-450V1/V4)

13.3.2. Combat Mission Folders (CMF). The CMF is an all-encompassing product comprised of many parts that gives direction and purpose for aircrew. The minimum intelligence contribution to the CMF should include imagery/information on post-strike/recovery bases and all relevant route threat data (leg-by-leg and a mission overview, as applicable). (Ref AMCI 10-450V2)

13.3.3. Unit Mission Brief (UMB). The UMB is an overview of all the unit’s entire SIOP taskings, including information common to all sorties. It presents an overview of mission routing, concepts, and the general threat scenario – the “big picture.” Don’t forget to include information about recovery, divert, abort, and alternate airfields, as well as future weapon developments that may have an impact later.

13.3.4. Initial Sortie Study (ISS). The ISS is a booklet that contains more detailed, mission specific information that the aircrew can check out for study. It should review potential threat and enemy defense capabilities to include air, ground, and naval threats. Be sure to make note of active and passive EW/GCI and IFF lines.

13.3.5. Aircrew Certification Training. Intelligence units provide CoCCT and threat training as part of the aircrew certification training process. (Ref AMCI 10-450V4)

CHECKLIST		PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES		
TITLE/SUBJECT/ACTIVITY		OPR	DATE	
OPLAN 8044 GENERATION CHECKLIST				
NO.	ITEM	YES	NO	N/A
	<i>(Assign a paragraph number to each item. Draw a horizontal line between each major paragraph.)</i>			
	n. Solicit Questions			
	o. Security classification and "current as of" time reminder			
2	Complete ISOPREP review/update for all alert crews			
3	Issue Combat Mission Folder (CMF) Containers/sortie cans			
	a. Ask aircrew sortie number			
	b. Remove corresponding CMF container from storage area			
	c. Have aircrew page count all material in CMF			
	d. Have crewmember date and sign CMF tracking worksheet			
4	Assist crews in CMF study/Individual Sortie Study (ISS) as required			
	CAT briefing (ref CAT/BS Briefing checklist)			
5	Conduct follow-on AOA and CAT briefings as required (aircrews and CAT should be briefed on developments that may affect posture changes, local security, or threats to aircraft)			
6	Return of CMF containers/sortie cans			
	a. Verify CMF contents by performing page count of all materials			
7	b. Sign CMF tracking worksheet			
	c. Return CMF to storage area			

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